

KENVUE

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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

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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

At Kenvue, our purpose is to realize the extraordinary power of everyday care. With 15.4 billion in net sales in 2023, we are the world's largest pure-play consumer health company by revenue. We seek to deliver sustainable profitable growth through delivering science-backed innovative products, solutions and experiences centered around consumer health. Formerly operating as the Consumer Health segment of Johnson & Johnson, on May 4, 2023, we began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KVUE" in connection with our initial public offering (IPO). Our name Kenvue (pronounced ken-view) is inspired by two powerful ideas: "ken," meaning "knowledge," an English word primarily used in Scotland, and "vue," referencing insight. On August 23, 2023, we completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking our first day as a fully independent, publicly traded company. With a presence in more than 165 countries worldwide and an over 135-year legacy, we are a global leader at the intersection of healthcare and consumer goods. We operate our business through three reportable business segments: 1) Self Care, 2) Skin Health and Beauty, and 3) Essential Health. Our differentiated portfolio comprises a range of products that include iconic brands and widely recognized household names such as Tylenol, Neutrogena, Listerine, Johnson's, BAND-AID, Aveeno, Zyrtec, and Nicorette. This broad portfolio allows us to provide holistic consumer health solutions to our consumers across a spectrum of product categories and hold leading positions across numerous large and attractive categories globally. These comprehensive solutions are backed by science and several of our brands have a long history of recommendations by healthcare professionals, which further reinforces our consumers' confidence in our brands. Our brand portfolio and global scale across four regions—1) North America, 2) Asia Pacific ("APAC"), 3) Europe, Middle East, and Africa ("EMEA"), and 4) Latin America ("LATAM")—and is well balanced geographically with

approximately half of its net sales generated outside North America in 2023. We aim to leverage our flexible distribution network, consumer health thought leadership and data-driven customer partnerships to continue to drive joint value creation for us and our retail customers. Underpinned by Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission, our comprehensive Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") strategy, our core capabilities are supported by our commitment to building a resilient and sustainable business that creates value for all our stakeholders over the long term. Please note that certain quantitative and financial figures and impacts provided throughout Kenvue's CDP submission are estimates and approximate. Kenvue cautions that certain factors may cause actual financial figures and impacts to differ from these estimates, possibly materially. These estimates are provided as indicative examples in response to CDP questions only and not for any other purpose. Cautions Concerning Forward-Looking Statements Kenvue's CDP submission contains "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including forward-looking statements related to, among other things, risks and opportunities associated with climate, forests and our related ESG estimates, projections, goals, targets, commitments and expected results. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "plans," "expects," "may," "will," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "goal," "target," "commitment," and other words of similar meaning. The reader is cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations of future events. If underlying assumptions prove inaccurate or known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, actual results could vary materially from the expectations and projections of Kenvue and its affiliates. A list and descriptions of risks, uncertainties, and other factors can be found in Kenvue's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other filings, available at www.kenvue.com or on request from Kenvue. Kenvue and its affiliates undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments or otherwise.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

15444000000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US49177J1025

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

49177J102

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NYSE: KVUE

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

118846754

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- ☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Manufacturing
☒ Retailing

(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)

84718

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Some products in our portfolio use timber products in their packaging.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(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)

30600

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☒ Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Kenvue's Skin Health & Beauty and Essential Health portfolios use palm oil derivatives in some of their formulations, making it relevant to revenue generation. Kenvue's purchased palm oil derivative volumes represent less than 0.1% of the global annual production of palm oil.*

**https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropeexplorer/cropview/commodityView.aspx?cropid4243000&sel_year2023&rankbyProduction*

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Retailing

(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:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

288

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

Conversion factor: 1 kilogram equals 0.001 metric ton. Original unit volume: 288,077 kg

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soy derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

N/A

[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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Kenvue has focused on value chain mapping for specific material supply chains, such as palm oil, paper packaging and plastics. However, we are investing in new tools to support future efforts to expand value chain mapping across a broader range of supplier and material types. For palm oil, we collaborate with the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) to build transparency and trace our suppliers to the refiner, mill and, for some volumes, the plantation level. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. Through our ASD membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared industry grievance dashboard to monitor, review and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue evaluates supply chain compliance with its No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments through an annual industry assessment of suppliers through a shared industry assessment tool, the Sustainable Palm Index. For wood fiber/paper packaging, we work with Supply Shift and Preferred by Nature to implement our supplier risk assessment which collects traceability and transparency data from our suppliers. Our supplier risk assessment is delivered via an online data collection platform to gather supply chain information including details on product certification, recycled content, country of origin, etc., for wood-fiber materials for packaging. Suppliers must provide supporting documentation along with their completed questionnaires to support their sustainability claims. This documentation includes proof of certification, relevant invoices,

country of harvest, recycled content declarations and other chain of custody documentation. Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires and reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Plastic packaging used by our external manufacturing portfolio and trade customization program. Assessed global plastic packaging recyclability % using Ellen MacArthur Foundation and Consumer Goods Forum Golden Design Rules Guidelines.

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(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 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(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 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[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)

5

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

Scenarios representing potential future climate conditions and time frames were applied for the physical and transition risk assessments. The selected scenarios are not forecasts or predictions, but rather a possible set of future conditions that may lead to a particular outcome within a given time frame. We considered three time frames: short-term (0-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years), and long-term (20-30 years), to capture the evolving nature of climate risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies. This approach seeks to ensure that our strategic decisions are thorough and adaptive, integrating resilience and sustainability into our long-term planning processes.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Scenarios representing potential future climate conditions and time frames were applied for the physical and transition risk assessments. The selected scenarios are not forecasts or predictions, but rather a possible set of future conditions that may lead to a particular outcome within a given time frame. We considered three time frames: short-term (0-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years), and long-term (20-30 years), to capture the evolving nature of climate risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies. This approach seeks to ensure that our strategic decisions are thorough and adaptive, integrating resilience and sustainability into our long-term planning processes.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

20

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Scenarios representing potential future climate conditions and time frames were applied for the physical and transition risk assessments. The selected scenarios are not forecasts or predictions, but rather a possible set of future conditions that may lead to a particular outcome within a given time frame. We considered three time frames: short-term (0-5 years), medium-term (5-10 years), and long-term (20-30 years), to capture the evolving nature of climate risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies. This approach seeks to ensure that our strategic decisions are thorough and adaptive, integrating resilience and sustainability into our long-term planning processes.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ 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

☒ 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

☒ Local

☒ Sub-national

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EcoVadis, Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosures, WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

- ☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☑ External consultants
- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Changing wind patterns
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

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

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, Kenvue finalized an enterprise-wide double materiality assessment (DMA), aligned with the guidelines of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the draft European Sustainability Reporting Standards. The topic of climate change emerged as material from both an impact and financial risk/opportunity materiality

perspective. Building upon insights gained from our DMA we began a comprehensive TCFD assessment and climate scenario analysis to inform our business strategy and support decision-making that aligns with our commitment to proactive risk management, sustainability and resiliency. This initiative further explored and quantified the potential impacts of climate change on our business operations, value chain, marketed products, and strategic priorities. The climate scenario analysis integrated a range of time horizons, from short-term to long-term perspectives, and various temperature scenarios, to assess both physical and transition risks and opportunities aligned with the TCFD framework. We began by developing a preliminary inventory of possible climate-related risks and opportunities. Extensive engagement with internal subject matter experts from across multiple relevant Kenvue functions confirmed the accuracy and relevance of the preliminary inventory. Additionally, industry research and peer benchmarking were conducted to align our assessment with evolving industry practices in climate risk management. This preliminary inventory of possible climate related risks and opportunities was rated by internal subject matter experts based on their potential impact likelihood of occurrence and alignment with our business objectives. From this rating we identified a subset of climate related risks and opportunities to evaluate for potential financial impact on Kenvue. The TCFD assessment and scenario analysis provided us with insights on how climate change may impact our business, which will inform our climate action and transition planning. By assessing three time frames and different climate scenarios, we considered the unpredictable nature of climate-related risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies across different planning horizons. We also integrate climate-related considerations into our comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. The risk identification process includes the collection of risk-related information obtained from internal (including survey of risk functions and data analytics) and external sources (including horizon scanning activities). This program facilitates regular engagement through the Integrated Risk Management Committee (IRMC), where risk owners, subject matter experts, and IRMC members are encouraged to contribute by entering identified risks into a centralized Risk Register. The Register, updated biannually, includes a specific category for climate-related topics, facilitating comprehensive coverage, active management, and ongoing monitoring of these potential risks. The risk assessment process includes examination and analysis of risks, using consistent risk rating criteria for impact, likelihood, management preparedness, and velocity. Upon completion of the risk assessment, risk response planning is initiated. With support from the IRMC, respective risk owners are accountable for identifying the risk tolerance for each risk, developing mitigation activities, and executing risk response plans.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(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

(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
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EcoVadis, Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |

- ☒ Cold wave/frost

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Coastal erosion
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Other policy, please specify :Carbon pricing mechanisms, EU Deforestations Regulations (EUDR), Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing recycled content, Transition to increasing renewable content

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

On a company level, our approach to risks and opportunities is integrated and as such we evaluated certain forest related impacts and risks in our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report informed by Kenvue's dependency on agricultural commodities and plant-based materials vulnerable to deforestation legislation shifting seasons and unpredictable weather patterns. Additionally, in 2023 Kenvue finalized an enterprise- wide double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the guidelines of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the draft European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) to assess forest- related dependencies and impacts. The topic of biodiversity land and forests emerged as material from an impact perspective. The assessment leveraged input parameters including internal and external stakeholder engagement as well as primary and secondary research and documentation to identify environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts risks and opportunities (collectively IROs) associated with key sustainability topics. Kenvue and our consulting partner also developed a map of our Company's value chain that comprised all steps involved in bringing a product or service to market, from conception to end of life, such as procuring raw materials, manufacturing and support logistics, product use and disposal. The map also considered six categories of capital as defined by the International Financial Report Standards (IFRS) Foundation to understand connections and dependencies. The map was reviewed and validated through a workshop with 26 internal stakeholders who also identified where in the Kenvue value chain IROs were most likely to arise. The team used the findings from the stakeholder interviews, surveys, value chain mapping, workshop and additional source review to finalize the topic list Kenvue identified assessed and quantified our Company's actual and potential positive and negative impacts on people and the environment. Using evidence collected during stakeholder engagement, source evaluation, and the value chain mapping workshop, Kenvue mapped impact statements to each topic in the final topic list identifying whether the impact was positive or negative and specifying at least one value chain location where each impact occurs. Where impacts may occur at multiple value chain locations this allowed for separate assessments of the severity and likelihood of an impact at each point in our Company's value chain helping Kenvue to prioritize areas that may give rise to heightened risk of adverse impacts. Qualitative and quantitative thresholds were determined to assess the magnitude of the scale, scope and irremediable character of impacts as well as the likelihood of impacts. The results of the DMA are captured in our Company's enterprise risk profile under ESG & Sustainability and Climate Change. As a new company in 2023, this was our first materiality assessment and as such it will be reviewed and updated periodically. As Kenvue continues to build and enhance our ESG strategy, the process to identify, assess and manage impacts, risks, and opportunities will be increasingly integrated into the Company's overall management and risk management processes.

[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

As a newly established independent company, Kenvue has the unique opportunity to begin our reporting journey aligned with evolving stakeholder expectations. To develop our ESG strategy and to ensure its successful operationalization the ESG Steer Committee led by the Global Head of ESG & Sustainability was established in April 2023 in anticipation of our IPO. The committee convened monthly in 2023 to develop the ESG strategy goals and commitments. Beginning in 2024, the cross-functional group meets quarterly to support the operationalization of the Company's ESG strategy, our Healthy Lives Mission program. The ESG Steering Committee identifies and manages interdependencies across workstreams. The working groups assigned to each of our Healthy People, Healthy Planet, and Healthy Practice pillars are driven by a pillar lead and project manager. The pillar leaders operationalize Kenvue's strategy by developing detailed roadmaps for each material topic and identifying roadblocks that need to be addressed to advance progress. To ensure broad organizational alignment, our HLM commitments are embedded in our Company's performance objectives and key results (OKRs). Additionally in our inaugural year as an independent company, Kenvue finalized an enterprise-wide double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the draft European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in 2023. The assessment leveraged input parameters including internal and external stakeholder engagement, as well as primary and secondary research and documentation to identify ESG impacts risks and opportunities (IROs) associated with key sustainability topics. The DMA deemed nine topics to be material from an impact materiality perspective and an overlapping four topics from a financial risk opportunity materiality perspective. These topics inform our ESG reporting strategy and risk assessment. Our full Board of Directors (Board) is ultimately responsible for oversight of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts, risks and opportunities and ensuring our ESG priorities and commitments are integrated into our long-term strategy. On an annual basis the full Board receives an in-depth update on our Company's ESG strategy. In addition, after each regularly scheduled Committee meeting, each Committee reports to the full Board with updates on its respective areas of designated ESG oversight responsibilities. In addition, the Board is updated on climate-related risks, opportunities and key initiatives biannually.

[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
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We performed a detailed physical risk screening across our operations and key supply chain partners. The analysis reviewed 41 of our global facilities — including manufacturing sites, research and development centers, distribution centers, warehouses, and major offices — evaluating each for their unique vulnerabilities and current resilience measures. We selected these facilities to align to our GHG emissions inventory, which includes all Kenvue-owned sites where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. We also assessed 30 key external manufacturers and suppliers, including chemicals, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and packaging suppliers, to understand their specific risks from acute and chronic hazards. Hazards included in the assessment were extreme temperatures, flooding, tropical cyclones, wildfire conditions, water stress, and landslides. Our assessment of physical risks utilized climate modeling projections based on the latest standards approved by the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These projections are categorized into prescribed GHG emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). Each SSP combines qualitative narratives of potential societal developments with assumed measures influencing the trajectories of global emissions and subsequent global temperature changes. These scenarios outline a spectrum of potential outcomes. In our analysis, we considered two physical risk scenarios as follows: · Low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) assumes carbon emissions are significantly reduced to reach net zero after 2050 and maintain warming below 2C by 2100. To achieve this, society shifts from a focus on economic growth toward lower resources and fossil fuel usage. · High emissions scenario (SSP3-7.0) assumes global emissions double current levels and global warming exceeds 3.5C by the end of the century. This scenario implies little change from the global economy's current trajectory of the usage of fossil fuels as its main energy source.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(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

Kenvue's definition of substantive risk is aligned with our definition of material risk and refers to topics that reflect our significant ESG impacts or that substantially influence the assessments and decisions of a diverse set of stakeholders. In our materiality assessment, we assessed the materiality of potential positive or negative impacts based on both the severity and the likelihood of the impact. The severity of negative impacts was measured by the scale, scope and irremediable character of the impact. Qualitative and quantitative thresholds were determined to assess the magnitude of the scale, scope, and irremediable character of impacts, as well as the likelihood of impacts. Kenvue also identified, assessed, and quantified sustainability-related risks that have or may have financial effects on the Company. The risk assessment process includes examination and analysis of risks, using consistent risk rating criteria for impact, likelihood, management preparedness, and velocity. The magnitude of the potential financial effects was measured qualitatively and/or quantitatively by our Company's exposure to each risk based on the potential reputational, operational, and associated financial implications, as well as the velocity and likelihood, of the risks. The likelihood of occurrence was measured by our Company's management preparedness, as indicated by the maturity of internal controls at Kenvue, and the degree of certainty. The Kenvue ESG & Sustainability Team reviewed and calibrated the quantification (or score) of each impact, risk and opportunity (IRO) to ensure consistent application of the respective methodologies across all ESG topics. The finalized IRO scores associated with each topic determined a final, overarching topic score. For impact materiality, the threshold for materiality was a topic-level severity and likelihood score greater than or equal to two on a three-point scale, which represents a moderate level of severity and likelihood. For financial materiality, the threshold for materiality was a topic-level exposure score and management preparedness score greater than or equal to three on a five-point scale, aligned with thresholds set by our Company's Global Risk Management Team.

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:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Kenvue's definition of substantive opportunity is aligned with our definition of material opportunity and refers to topics that reflect our significant ESG impacts or that substantially influence the assessments and decisions of a diverse set of stakeholders. In our materiality assessment, we assessed the materiality of potential positive or negative impacts based on both the severity and the likelihood of the impact. The severity of negative impacts was measured by the scale, scope and irremediable character of the impact. Qualitative and quantitative thresholds were determined to assess the magnitude of the scale, scope, and irremediable character of impacts, as well as the likelihood of impacts. Kenvue also identified, assessed, and quantified sustainability-related opportunities that have or may have financial effects on the Company. The opportunity assessment process includes examination and analysis of opportunities, using consistent opportunity rating criteria for impact, likelihood, management preparedness, and velocity. The magnitude of the potential financial effects was measured qualitatively and/or quantitatively by our Company's exposure to each opportunity based on the potential reputational, operational, and associated financial implications, as well as the velocity and likelihood, of the risks. The likelihood of occurrence was measured by our Company's management preparedness, as indicated by the maturity of internal controls at Kenvue, and the degree of certainty. The Kenvue ESG & Sustainability Team reviewed and calibrated the quantification (or score) of each impact, risk and opportunity (IRO) to ensure consistent application of the respective methodologies across all ESG topics. The finalized IRO scores associated with each topic determined a final, overarching topic score. For impact materiality, the threshold for materiality was a topic-level severity and likelihood score greater than or equal to two on a three-point scale, which represents a moderate level of severity and likelihood. For financial materiality, the threshold for materiality was a topic-level exposure score and management preparedness score greater than or equal to three on a five-point scale, aligned with thresholds set by our Company's Global Risk Management Team.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We operate our facilities in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including applicable wastewater discharge permits that include potential water pollutants (e.g., inorganic pollutants, oil and grease, nitrates, phosphates, COD, BOD, pathogens, TSS, temperature and organic compounds). We outline our risk assessment process for selfcare and personal care ingredients that may enter aquatic ecosystems in our “Position on Impact of Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in the Environment”. We conduct environmental risk assessments (ERAs) on ingredients used in our products to understand any possible impacts in the environment. ERAs can range from exposure assessments and screening for characteristics of persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT) for low-volume products to more extensive risk assessments that determine predicted no-effect concentrations based on environmental toxicology tests.

[Fixed 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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Extreme weather

(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

☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We performed a detailed physical risk screening across our operations and key supply chain partners. The analysis reviewed 41 of our global facilities – including manufacturing sites, research and development centers, distribution centers, warehouses, and major offices – evaluating each for their unique vulnerabilities and current resilience measures. We selected these facilities to align to our GHG emissions inventory, which includes all Kenvue-owned sites where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. For example, our manufacturing facility in Cape Town, South Africa was determined to have exposure to flood inundation depths of approximately 1.5 meters under both physical risk scenarios and all time horizons that we included in the assessment of our key assets. This location has experienced flooding historically, and a particularly severe event would have the potential to cause non-negligible damages to our property, vehicles, equipment and inventory on location.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Kenvue may face potential impacts from both physical and transition risks on multiple fronts. Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected back-up facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness.

(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)

1

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

13000000

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

1

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

13000000

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

1

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

13000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Kenvue's operations infrastructure, including manufacturing facilities, research and development centers, and administrative sites, may be vulnerable to physical damages caused by acute weather hazards such as floods and hurricane-force winds. These events may result in costs to repair or replace infrastructure, equipment, machinery, and/or inventory at each site. Kenvue maintains estimates for the property values of our facilities, including repair and replacement costs for buildings, equipment and inventory. To estimate potential costs from flood inundation waters or hurricane wind speeds, we used damage curves that relate hazard intensity to a proportional level of potential impact to each facility's property value, such as those published by the European Commission and other published research. For example, a flood inundation depth of approximately 1.5 meters at our Cape Town location may result in a proportional impact to the total property value at this location, which may result in potential damages of 13 million. Actual inundation depths in the event of a flood may vary across the asset. By accounting for structures, infrastructure, equipment, machinery and inventory, this estimate represents a comprehensive indication of potential costs that may result from a severe flood event at this location. While we maintain property insurance for our manufacturing facilities and other owned and operated sites, quantifying potential costs related to physical damages leveraging scenario-variant climate indicator data has identified locations that may benefit from additional loss estimation and emergency action planning.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximate cost to develop a climate transition plan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kenvue has in place resiliency and agility plans to help the company manage our supply chain risks. In addition, Kenvue is developing a climate transition action plan to respond to the potential risks that we identified as part of our enterprise-wide climate-related risks and opportunities assessment, which aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines. The cost is an estimation of what we will pay a third-party expert to help develop this plan.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(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

☒ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Some of Kenvue's raw material prices may increase due to changing climate regulations. Agricultural raw materials, such as palm oil, soy and wood fiber, may be affected by EU deforestation regulations (EUDR), among others. Potential costs may result from shifting to EUDR-compliant suppliers and from potential regulatory penalties. Developmental factors such as population growth leading to increased demand for raw materials and deforestation may also affect raw material prices. Scenario data indicate that palm oil and soy may increase in price in the near-term, which may result in an additional potential cost to Kenvue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(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:

☒ 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

Some agricultural-based commodities are used in the formulation of our products, and disruptions due to long-term climatic changes (i.e., heatwaves or drought) or extreme weather events (i.e., severe storms or flooding) may affect the growing conditions, availability, and cost of raw materials such as palm oil and soy. Fluctuations in agricultural output may also result in increased costs to secure limited resources during supply shortages, potentially impacting profit margins and requiring strategic partnerships or alternative sourcing strategies to mitigate potential risks. Climate change regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions may impose additional costs on agricultural producers, who may need to adopt more sustainable farming practices or invest in carbon inset and/ or offset programs. These

regulations can influence the cost structure of agricultural products, potentially leading to higher prices for raw materials if producers pass on compliance costs to downstream buyers like Kenvue.

(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)

0

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

0

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

103000000

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

103000000

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

110000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Kenvue maintains data on our annual spend for palm oil derived raw materials. To estimate the magnitude of potential increase to this annual spend due to climate factors, we obtained scenario-variant forecasts for palm oil commodity price increases from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). For

example, palm oil costs may increase, driven by factors such as greater demand and lower commodity supplies. In our analysis, we assumed this price increase may pass through to our palm oil-derived ingredients. We conducted a similar calculation for our soy-derived ingredients. Although climate scenario data shows a similar price trend for soy as for palm, our current spend on soy-derived ingredients is significantly lower than palm, and we therefore estimate a potential negligible impact to our soy spending relative to palm oil. As part of this analysis, we also estimated the potential impact of a carbon tax on a portion of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions (“purchased goods and services”). For the goods we included in this analysis such as packaging, plastic and resins, we used the International Energy Agency (IEA) carbon price and a pass-through rate, based on estimates available in published research. There may also be other direct and indirect increases to raw material prices due to carbon pricing or other climate factors.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

No applicable costs

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kenvue has a diversified sourcing strategy to mitigate risk and ensure our palm oil suppliers are aligned with our palm oil policy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- ☒ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We performed a detailed physical risk screening across our operations and key supply chain partners. The analysis reviewed 41 of our global facilities – including manufacturing sites, research and development centers, distribution centers, warehouses, and major offices – evaluating each for their unique vulnerabilities and current resilience measures. We selected these facilities to align to our GHG emissions inventory, which includes all Kenvue-owned sites where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. For example, our Dabao manufacturing facility in Beijing, China is unaccustomed to temperatures exceeding 40C, while climate scenario data indicates this location may encounter high temperatures above those thresholds by 2030. Under such extreme heat conditions, it is possible that this manufacturing facility may experience interruptions to operations, due to disruptions to local electricity grid or potential unsafe working conditions. Although the electricity supply at this location is not considered vulnerable, this may become more challenging over time with population growth and increased industrial demand on energy.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than 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

Kenvue may face potential impacts from both physical and transition risks on multiple fronts. Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected back-up facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness.

(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)

0

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

205000

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

265000

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

205000

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

205000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Kenvue maintains estimates for the cost of business interruption for our manufacturing facilities, including those caused by unscheduled downtime. To estimate potential costs due to extreme heat conditions at our Dabao manufacturing facility in Beijing, China, we compared the potential length of interruptions using climate indicator data with the estimated cost of business interruption. For example, Dabao's estimated cost of annual business interruption is approximately 96 million, resulting in a daily interruption cost of about 265,000. We assume that amid temperatures above 40C, this facility may be approximately half as productive as usual, resulting in decreased revenue of 132,500 ($265,000 \times 50\%$) per day. This facility is projected to experience 1.55 days above 40C per year in 2050 under Representative Concentrated Pathway (RCP) 7, for a total estimated potential annual revenue loss of 205,000 ($132,500 \times 1.55$). The climate indicator data projecting the frequency of annual days above specific temperature thresholds represents the average value across multiple climate models and does not capture potential increased variability in temperature. The estimates for revenue loss reflect the fact that low but non-negligible costs may begin to accrue at this facility in line with a marginal increase in extreme heat conditions in the region. While we maintain property insurance for our manufacturing facilities and other owned and operated sites, quantifying potential costs related to physical damages leveraging scenario-variant climate indicator data has identified locations that may benefit from additional loss estimation and emergency action planning.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximate cost to develop a climate transition plan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kenvue has in place resiliency and agility plans to help the company manage our supply chain risks. In addition, Kenvue is developing a climate transition action plan to respond to the potential risks that we identified as part of our enterprise-wide climate-related risks and opportunities assessment, which aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines. The cost is an estimation of what we will pay a third-party expert to help develop this plan.

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

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Kenvue may incur potential costs due to taxes on Scope 1 and 2 emissions in areas of operation. For instance, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) may negatively impact import prices by imposing fees. A federal carbon tax in the United States does not currently exist, though various state-level jurisdictions are beginning to impose carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems. Additionally, there may be a potential pass through of carbon pricing on raw materials, including plastics and other packaging.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

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

(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:

- ☒ 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

Carbon pricing under Scope 1 and 2 emissions regulations may result in new costs in certain jurisdictions, requiring expenditures for emissions assessment, monitoring systems, and potentially higher operational costs. Beyond compliance costs, the transition may require strategic investments in emissions reduction initiatives and renewable energy sources, and financial planning to balance short-term financial considerations with our long-term sustainability goals. The application of carbon pricing on plastics and chemicals under Scope 3 emissions could mean that Kenvue may face increased costs associated with the full product lifecycle, spanning the extraction, production, transportation, and end-of-life phases. Such policy changes may necessitate a strategic reassessment and potential redesign of

our supply chain to reduce emissions, focusing on lower-carbon feedstocks and sustainable sourcing, efficient production methods, and technological upgrades. This shift may lead to increased production and procurement costs, requiring budgeting and adjustments to pricing strategies to maintain financial results.

(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)

0

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

14600000

(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)

17900000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Kenvue has completed a full inventory of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. To estimate the potential cost of carbon pricing, we applied the International Energy Agency's (IEA) scenario-variant carbon price assumptions detailed in the World Energy Outlook noted above to our 2023 emissions by country. Aggregating globally for both

Scope 1 and 2 emissions indicates that Kenvue’s total carbon pricing exposure, under this scenario, may be immaterial. The financial impact estimates provided represent our estimated carbon pricing risk related to Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the United States and Puerto Rico. For the range of estimated impact provided for each time horizon, the low end of the range represents Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), and the upper end of the range represents Net Zero Scenario (NZE). As the STEPS scenario does not include the assumption of a carbon price in the United States or Puerto Rico, the low end of the range for all time horizons is 0, as this reflects the level of risk associated with the STEPS scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximate cost to develop a climate transition plan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Kenvue has in place resiliency and agility plans to help the company manage our supply chain risks. In addition, Kenvue is developing a climate transition action plan to respond to the potential risks that we identified as part of our enterprise-wide climate-related risks and opportunities assessment, which aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines. The cost is an estimation of what we will pay a third-party expert to help develop this plan.
[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.

	Explanation of financial figures
Climate change	<i>No impacts in the reporting year</i>
Forests	<i>No impacts in the reporting year</i>

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Kenvue did not have water-related regulatory violations in 2023.</i>

[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:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

We are continuing to build foundational ESG practice areas that are aligned with emerging trends including sourcing due diligence, climate-resilience and decarbonization of operations, products and value chain, and managing the impacts we create and dependencies on nature We have a defined approach for ESG nonfinancial regulatory disclosures. We are currently developing our management of value chain and product related regulations to ensure we leverage existing infrastructure (regulatory affairs) and create an end-to-end model, from horizon scanning to policy influence, to compliance scoping, governance and implementation.

(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 but are unable to realize them

(3.6.3) Please explain

As part of Kenvue's recently conducted climate scenario analysis, we identified a potential market opportunity, which we are currently exploring further. We are in the early stages of evaluation. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Increased sales of existing products 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

- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Research indicates that a warming climate may lead to extended pollen seasons in certain regions where Kenvue markets its products. Extended allergy season duration may result in greater demand for Kenvue's over-the-counter medicines since they are typically taken daily. To understand how climate change may affect these sales, we estimated the potential increase in pollen season length in the countries where we sell specific allergy products. For each country, we used scenario-variant climate indicator data that projects the potential decrease in the annual number of frost days in each location. Published research from the Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America titled "The Impact of Climate Change on Pollen Season and Allergic Sensitization to Pollens" has estimated that pollen season lengths increase correspondingly with the decrease in frost days. For example, in one scenario, the number of frost days in the Northeast USA may decrease, which correlates to a potential increase in pollen season length. We applied this potential pollen season increase to our current sales revenue linked to allergy products by country to assess the potential overall increase in revenue.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

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

As part of Kenvue's recently conducted climate scenario analysis, we identified a potential market opportunity, which we are currently exploring further. We are in the early stages of evaluation. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy product relief revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

50000000

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

56000000

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

62000000

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

78000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To understand how climate change may affect these sales in the U.S., we estimated the potential increase in pollen season length where we sell specific allergy products. For each country, we used scenario-variant climate indicator data that projects the potential decrease in the annual number of frost days in each location. For example, published research from the Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America titled “The Impact of Climate Change on Pollen Season and Allergic Sensitization to Pollens” projects that the Northeast USA may experience about 28 fewer frost days per year under scenario warming assumptions included in our analysis, which would equate to a pollen season that is 15 days or 10% longer in duration. We applied this potential pollen season increase to our current sales revenue linked to allergy products by country to assess the potential overall increase in revenue. For example, the extended allergy season could potentially result in increased sales of some of our allergy products in the U.S. by 10% over this time horizon. Other climate-relevant factors may also influence the allergy medicine market. For example, diminishing air quality and increased precipitation may lead to more widespread presence of allergens including mold. While the assessment we conducted is limited to pollen as a driver of allergy demand, the results indicate that an adverse trend in global warming may present additional opportunity for this product category.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As part of Kenvue’s recently conducted climate scenario analysis, we identified a potential market opportunity, which we are currently exploring further. We are in the early stages of evaluation. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Please see Explanation of cost calculation
[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:

☒ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Please see explanation

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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to develop a water strategy, including governance mechanisms.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Please see explanation

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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to conduct a biodiversity impact assessment to understand our impacts on and dependencies with nature.

[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 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

☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ 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

Our Board of Directors (Board) is deeply committed to strong corporate governance and robust independent oversight, which it believes are essential to driving sustained shareholder value. To that end, our Board has adopted our Principles of Corporate Governance that, together with our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Amended and Restated Bylaws, and Committee charters, provide a holistic framework for the Board's oversight and corporate governance practices. Our full Board is ultimately responsible for oversight of our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities and ensuring our ESG priorities and commitments are integrated into our long-term strategy. On an annual basis, the full Board receives an in-depth update on our Company's ESG strategy, which we call our Healthy Lives Mission

(HLM). After each regularly scheduled Committee meeting, the Committees report to the full Board with updates on their areas of designated ESG oversight responsibilities, which are further outlined under “Board Committee Oversight of ESG & Sustainability Matters.” Kenvue Board of Directors · Oversees our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities and ensures our ESG priorities and commitments are integrated into our Company’s long-term strategy · Annually receives in-depth update on the Company’s HLM. · Receives a report from each Committee with updates on such Committee’s areas of designed ESG oversight responsibilities after each regularly scheduled Committee meeting. Audit Committee · Oversees financial management, accounting, and reporting processes and practices, including with respect to ESG-related disclosures in our Company’s periodic filings with the SEC. · Oversees the quality and adequacy of internal accounting controls and procedures. · Discusses with management the processes used to assess and manage exposure to financial risk and monitoring risks related to tax and treasury. Compensation & Human Capital Committee · Reviews key talent metrics for our overall workforce, including metrics related to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion · Oversees compensation of non-employee directors and executive officers. · Oversees the design and management of various pension, long-term incentive, savings, health, and benefit plans that cover Kenvuers. Nominating, Governance & Sustainability Committee · Reviews the implementation and effectiveness of policies and programs in the area of sustainability, including environmental strategy. · Reviews the progress of sustainability goals and objectives, trends in enforcement and industry practices, and discusses any significant reports or public statements relating to sustainability or ESG matters. · Oversees compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and Kenvue policies and risk management programs related to product safety, product quality, environmental regulations, privacy, and cybersecurity.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (Board) is deeply committed to strong corporate governance and robust independent oversight, which it believes are essential to driving sustained shareholder value. To that end, our Board has adopted our Principles of Corporate Governance that, together with our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Amended and Restated Bylaws, and Committee charters, provide a holistic framework for the Board's oversight and corporate governance practices. Our full Board is ultimately responsible for oversight of our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities and ensuring our ESG priorities and commitments are integrated into our long-term strategy. On an annual basis, the full Board receives an in-depth update on our Company's ESG strategy, which we call our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM). After each regularly scheduled Committee meeting, the Committees report to the full Board with updates on their areas of designated ESG oversight responsibilities, which are further outlined under "Board Committee Oversight of ESG & Sustainability Matters." Kenvue Board of Directors · Oversees our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities and ensures our ESG priorities and commitments are integrated into our Company's long-term strategy · Annually receives in-depth update on the Company's HLM. · Receives a report from each Committee with updates on such Committee's areas of designed ESG oversight responsibilities after each regularly scheduled Committee meeting. Audit Committee · Oversees financial management, accounting, and reporting processes and practices, including with respect to ESG-related disclosures in our Company's periodic filings with the SEC. · Oversees the quality and adequacy of internal accounting controls and procedures. · Discusses with management the processes used to assess and manage exposure to financial risk and monitoring risks related to tax and treasury. Compensation & Human Capital Committee · Reviews key talent metrics for our overall workforce, including metrics related to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion · Oversees compensation of non-employee directors and executive officers. · Oversees the design and management of various pension, long-term incentive, savings, health, and benefit plans that cover Kenvuers. Nominating, Governance & Sustainability Committee · Reviews the implementation and effectiveness of policies and programs in the area of sustainability, including environmental strategy. · Reviews the progress of sustainability goals and objectives, trends in enforcement and industry practices, and discusses any significant reports or public statements relating to sustainability or ESG matters. · Oversees compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and Kenvue policies and risk management programs related to product safety, product quality, environmental regulations, privacy, and cybersecurity.

[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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Chief Growth Officer

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Global Head of ESG & Sustainability (CSO) leads the development of Kenvue's ESG & Sustainability vision, strategy, goals and metrics in order to measure progress, provide subjective matter expertise, thought leadership and engage with key internal and external stakeholders on strategic ESG issues and priority topics. The CSO is responsible for building organizational capability and know-how to help identify and manage Kenvue's ESG related impacts, risks and opportunities. Additionally, we have established a cross-functional ESG Steering Committee (ESG Steer Co.), which is composed of functional subject matter experts and leaders

across our organization that meet regularly to help us effectively execute our ESG priorities. The ESG Steer Co. tracks our key initiatives and reports our progress quarterly to the Kenvue Leadership Team. Twice per year, we share our progress with the Nominating, Governance, & Sustainability Committee.

Forests

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Chief Growth Officer

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

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Global Head of ESG & Sustainability (CSO) leads the development of Kenvue's ESG & Sustainability vision, strategy, goals and metrics in order to measure progress, provide subjective matter expertise, thought leadership and engage with key internal and external stakeholders on strategic ESG issues and priority topics. The CSO is responsible for building organizational capability and know-how to help identify and manage Kenvue's ESG related impacts, risks and opportunities. Additionally, we have established a cross-functional ESG Steering Committee (ESG Steer Co.), which is composed of functional subject matter experts and leaders across our organization that meet regularly to help us effectively execute our ESG priorities. The ESG Steer Co. tracks our key initiatives and reports our progress quarterly to the Kenvue Leadership Team. Twice per year, we share our progress with the Nominating, Governance, & Sustainability Committee.

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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Chief Growth Officer

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Global Head of ESG & Sustainability (CSO) leads the development of Kenvue's ESG & Sustainability vision, strategy, goals and metrics in order to measure progress, provide subjective matter expertise, thought leadership and engage with key internal and external stakeholders on strategic ESG issues and priority topics. The CSO is responsible for building organizational capability and know-how to help identify and manage Kenvue's ESG related impacts, risks and opportunities. Additionally, we have established a cross-functional ESG Steering Committee (ESG Steer Co.), which is composed of functional subject matter experts and leaders across our organization that meet regularly to help us effectively execute our ESG priorities. The ESG Steer Co. tracks our key initiatives and reports our progress quarterly to the Kenvue Leadership Team. Twice per year, we share our progress with the Nominating, Governance, & Sustainability Committee.

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

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Chief Growth Officer

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

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Global Head of ESG & Sustainability (CSO) leads the development of Kenvue's ESG & Sustainability vision, strategy, goals and metrics in order to measure progress, provide subjective matter expertise, thought leadership and engage with key internal and external stakeholders on strategic ESG issues and priority topics. The CSO is responsible for building organizational capability and know-how to help identify and manage Kenvue's ESG related impacts, risks and opportunities. Additionally, we have established a cross-functional ESG Steering Committee (ESG Steer Co.), which is composed of functional subject matter experts and leaders across our organization that meet regularly to help us effectively execute our ESG priorities. The ESG Steer Co. tracks our key initiatives and reports our progress quarterly to the Kenvue Leadership Team. Twice per year, we share our progress with the Nominating, Governance, & Sustainability Committee.

[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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

Climate-related goals are included in the individual portion of our annual incentive plan, as appropriate, based on each executive's area of responsibility/oversight.

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

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

[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

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The annual cash bonus is based either on 70% on company performance (company financial metrics) and 30% on individual performance (includes ESG metrics); or 50% company performance and 50% individual performance depending on the individual. There is not an exact percentage of the annual cash bonus that is tied to ESG because individual goals differ for each executive. Additionally, since the individual goals are tailored to each executive's direct area of responsibility, only certain individuals have their bonus tied to climate-related goals.

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

Aligned with best practices in executional excellence, the ESG Steering Committee established strategic alignment with the Board and the Kenvue Leadership Team (KLT) on our Company's ESG priorities, ensured role clarity and accountability, and developed performance management systems that support our commitment to continuous improvement. To ensure broad organizational alignment, our HLM commitments are embedded in our Company's objectives and key results (OKRs). We believe that by linking our performance to key ESG strategy metrics, we have incentivized our leadership and management teams to advance progress toward key ESG strategic goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Operations Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The annual cash bonus is based either on 70% on company performance (company financial metrics) and 30% on individual performance (includes ESG metrics); or 50% company performance and 50% individual performance depending on the individual. There is not an exact percentage of the annual cash bonus that is tied to ESG because individual goals differ for each executive. Additionally, since the individual goals are tailored to each executive's direct area of responsibility, only certain individuals have their bonus tied to climate-related goals.

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

Aligned with best practices in executional excellence, the ESG Steering Committee established strategic alignment with the Board and the Kenvue Leadership Team (KLT) on our Company's ESG priorities, ensured role clarity and accountability, and developed performance management systems that support our commitment to continuous improvement. To ensure broad organizational alignment, our HLM commitments are embedded in our Company's objectives and key results (OKRs). We believe that by linking our performance to key ESG strategy metrics, we have incentivized our leadership and management teams to advance progress toward key ESG strategic goals.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Kenvue maintains environmental policies that apply across our organization and that cover: environmental, health & safety; impacts of pharmaceuticals and personal care products on the environment; responsible materials management; responsible palm oil sourcing; responsible wood fiber sourcing; and sustainable sourcing. All relevant environmental policies are linked to at the end of this section.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ✓ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ✓ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ✓ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ✓ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ✓ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- ✓ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
- ✓ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ✓ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

Social commitments

- ✓ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ✓ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ✓ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- ✓ Description of commodities covered by the policy
- ✓ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ✓ 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
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Global Plastics Treaty

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

[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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race to Zero Campaign | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Consumer Goods Forum's Coalition of Action on |

Plastic Waste (PWCoA); Business Coalition for a Global Plastics Treaty

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

Kenvue is participating in several collaborative frameworks, initiatives and commitments related to environmental issues: Business Coalition for a Global Plastics Treaty: Kenvue joined this coalition in 2024 in support of the development of the UN's global treaty to end plastic pollution. Consumer Goods Forum's Coalition of

Action on Plastic Waste (PWCoA): Kenvue is a member of PWCoA; has signed up to the Golden Design Rules (GDR 1,2,5,6 & 7); and actively participates in PWCoA steerco workstream calls. Kenvue reports progress annually against the Golden Design Rules to the coalition. Ellen MacArthur Foundation: Kenvue is a member of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and has committed to 100% recyclable plastic packaging and a 25% reduction in virgin plastic packaging by 2025 (vs 2020 baseline). We publicly report progress annually against our goals. Forests Stewardship Council (FSC): Kenvue sources FSC-certified paper for its packaging and has committed to increasing its percentage of certified material. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member: Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission report is guided by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. Race to Zero Campaign: Through our affiliation with SBTi, Kenvue has joined the RTZC. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): Kenvue is a member of RSPO and discloses our palm sourcing through the Annual Commitment on Progress (APOC) and in our annual Healthy Lives Mission report. Science-Based Targets Initiatives (SBTi): Kenvue had its SBTi officially verified in April 2024. Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI): Kenvue sources SFI-certified paper for its packaging. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD): In Q3 Kenvue will publish our first climate risk assessment in accordance with the TCFD framework.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

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

EU transparency register, ID Number: 393280950351-36 Canada – federal and provincial transparency registers, ID numbers: Federal: 955130-22022 Ontario: PP1944-20170411018733 British Columbia: 10188-1862 Quebec: 2302319

(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

As a publicly traded global corporation, Kenvue's public policy priorities can be grouped under four domains: Health, ESG and Sustainability, Corporate Tax and Trade, and Supply Chain policy. Our Global Public Policy team works to understand this landscape, prioritize Kenvue's engagements on the topics of greatest relevance to our business, and ensure those engagements are aligned with Kenvue's policies and positions. On ESG and Sustainability matters, this includes Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission and policies on sustainable sourcing, the impact of pharmaceuticals and personal care products on the environment, human rights, responsible palm oil sourcing and responsible wood fiber sourcing. All external engagement activities with government officials are carried out by Government Affairs professionals. Together, our Government Affairs and Global Public Policy teams follow our external engagement process of monitoring, prioritization and deep cross-functional coordination to ensure aligned action and results.

[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

Plastic Packaging Tax – chemical recycling and adoption of a mass balance approach

(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

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Technology 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☒ Responding to consultations

(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

The inclusion of chemically recycled content and adoption of a mass balance approach in the calculation of the UK Plastic Packaging Tax supports Kenvue to deliver our Healthy Lives Mission commitments of a 25% reduction in virgin plastic in packaging by 2025 and a 50% reduction by 2030. Chemical recycling plays a significant

role in creating a circular economy for plastics and provides an opportunity to complement mechanical recycling for hard-to-recycle materials such as flexible films and medicinal packaging.

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastics Economy Global Commitment

Row 2

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

Extended Producer Responsibility

(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

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

(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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

We support the introduction of well-designed EPR for packaging. Exceptions were requested from on-pack labelling requirements for medicinal products due to existing regulatory requirements that limit space for recycling messages. Exception was requested from 'hard-to-recycle' fees for OTC pharmaceutical blister packaging due to lack of availability of viable alternatives at scale.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Responding to consultations

(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

Kenvue supports well-designed EPR schemes for packaging to accelerate progress towards a circular economy by providing dedicated, ongoing and sufficient funding at scale for packaging collection and recycling. Well-designed EPR should contribute to development of recycling infrastructure to support Kenvue to meet its Healthy Lives Mission plastics commitments of making all packaging recyclable or refillable by 2025 and reducing virgin plastic in packaging by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastics Economy Global Commitment
[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

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :AIM - European Brands Association

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

AIM states that "climate change is one of the greatest challenges we face, as society and as businesses. Tackling the accelerating pace of climate change requires transformational changes to the broader systems in which brands operate. As brands we are committed to mitigate climate change by reaching the global consumer goods industry's goal of driving down carbon emissions through innovation in our production processes, our supply chains and our products. We also need government policies that create the right context for change and business action to advance the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees by the end of the century. Only by working together with all concerned stakeholders, in full transparency and with a long-term view, can we embrace what we believe to be the essential purpose of corporations: to improve our society, where CEOs are truly committed to meeting the needs of all stakeholders, not only primary shareholders." This position is in line with Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission commitments on climate change.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :FHCP - Food Health & Consumer Products of Canada

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

FHCP states that it is "committed to supporting policies and initiatives that keep plastics in the economy, and out of the environment. We are closely engaged with federal and provincial governments on regulations focused on plastic and plastic packaging such as single-use plastics, mandatory recycled content thresholds, recyclability and composability labeling, a national plastics registry, reusable and refillable packaging, and a pollution prevention plan. These policies directly intersect

and rely on the success of provincial EPR programs. Simply put, there cannot be recycled content without effective recycling programs, and you cannot recycle materials that are not recyclable, or that are not captured by recycling programs." This position and related advocacy activity aligns with our Kenvue Healthy Lives Mission commitments on plastics and our Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastics Economy Global Commitment.

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Ellen MacArthur Foundation Plastics Economy Global Commitment

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

☒ Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

(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

Kenvue is a member of the Consumer Goods Forum's Plastic Waste Coalition of Action (PWCoA), a group of companies with a common vision of a world where no plastic ends up in nature. Kenvue endorsed and promotes the coalition's position on optimal EPR to help drive up circularity of packaging. This position is aligned with Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission plastic commitments and our Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastics Economy Global Commitment.

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Ellen MacArthur Foundation Plastics Economy Global Commitment

[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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Commodity volumes

- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Kenvue's 2023 Healthy Lives Mission report is available on the Kenvue website at <https://www.kenvue.com/hlm-report-2023>

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

hlm-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

On June 25th, Kenvue Inc. (NYSE: KVUE), the world's largest pure-play consumer health company by revenue, released its first ever Healthy Lives Mission Report which highlights the progress made toward its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) goals and commitments in 2023. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission three pillar strategy includes nurturing healthy people, enriching a healthy planet, and maintaining healthy planet and is focused on areas where the Company believes it can create the most meaningful positive impact.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Kenvue's 2023 TCFD report is available on the Kenvue website at <https://www.kenvue.com/task-force-on-climate-related-financial-disclosures-2023-report>

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

task-force-on-climate-related-financial-disclosures-2023-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

On September 23rd, Kenvue Inc. (NYSE: KVUE), the maker of iconic brands such as Aveeno, Listerine, Neutrogena and Tylenol, is advancing progress toward the climate change goals outlined in its Healthy Lives Mission environmental, social and governance strategy, including releasing its first Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Kenvue's Form 10-K is available on the Kenvue website at <https://investors.kenvue.com/financials-reports/sec-filings/default.aspx> Please see pages 32 and 33

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023 Kenvue Inc Form 10-K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Kenvue includes information on our climate-related risks in our annual 10-K report. Please see pages 32 and 33.

[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:

☒ First time carrying out analysis

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation

and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to conduct a biodiversity impact assessment to understand our impacts on and dependencies with nature.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to embark on a water analysis and strategy development, which will include supplier engagement around water.

[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 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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ 2025
- ✓ 2030
- ✓ 2040
- ✓ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Changes to the state of nature
- ✓ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ✓ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ✓ Cost of capital
- ✓ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) explores how the energy system evolves if governments retain current policy settings. This includes the latest policy measures adopted by governments around the world, such as the Inflation Reduction Act in the United States. This scenario results in an expected temperature rise of 2.5C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The transition to a lower-carbon economy may present policy, legal, market, technology, and reputational risks as well as business opportunities. To assess the potential impacts of these transition risks and opportunities, we used two scenarios, including a 2C or lower global warming trajectory as recommended by TCFD. The scenarios used were modeled by the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2023. The IEA's WEO is an annual report that provides a detailed analysis of the global energy landscape and offers scenarios for the future. It examines key trends and developments including energy demand, supply, investments, and government policies. The two IEA WEO scenarios we used are the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Net Zero Emissions Scenario (NZE).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative 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:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ 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)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

High emissions scenario (SSP3-7.0) assumes global emissions double current levels and global warming exceeds 3.5C by the end of the century. This scenario implies little change from the global economy's current trajectory of the usage of fossil fuels as its main energy source.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our assessment of physical risks utilized climate modeling projections based on the latest standards approved by the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These projections are categorized into prescribed GHG emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). Each SSP combines qualitative narratives of potential societal developments with assumed measures influencing the trajectories of global emissions and subsequent global temperature changes.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative 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:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ 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)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) assumes carbon emissions are significantly reduced to reach net zero after 2050 and maintain warming below 2C by 2100. To achieve this, society shifts from a focus on economic growth toward lower resources and fossil fuel usage.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our assessment of physical risks utilized climate modeling projections based on the latest standards approved by the United Nations (U.N.) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These projections are categorized into prescribed GHG emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). Each SSP combines qualitative narratives of potential societal developments with assumed measures influencing the trajectories of global emissions and subsequent global temperature changes.

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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ 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)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Net-Zero Scenario (NZE) shows a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with advanced economies achieving net zero prior to others. This scenario also meets key energy-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular universal energy access by 2030 and major improvements in air quality. It limits global temperature rise to 1.5C.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The transition to a lower-carbon economy may present policy, legal, market, technology, and reputational risks as well as business opportunities. To assess the potential impacts of these transition risks and opportunities, we used two scenarios, including a 2C or lower global warming trajectory as recommended by TCFD. The scenarios used were modeled by the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2023. The IEA's WEO is an annual report that provides a detailed analysis of the global energy landscape and offers scenarios for the future. It examines key trends and developments including energy demand, supply, investments, and government policies. The two IEA WEO scenarios we used are the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Net Zero Emissions Scenario (NZE).
[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
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

The TCFD assessment and scenario analysis provided us with insights on how climate change may impact our business, which will inform our climate action and transition planning. By assessing three time frames and different climate scenarios, we considered the unpredictable nature of climate-related risks and opportunities and their potential impacts on our business strategies across different planning horizons. Recognizing the potential impacts of physical damage and operational disruptions from climate-related natural threats, our management has implemented site-hardening measures, resilience building design and construction, and maintains insurance coverage. These initiatives are intended to help safeguard our operations, minimize potential downtime, and accelerate recovery from disruptions. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions highlighted in the "Metrics and targets" section. Simultaneously, we are exploring climate-related opportunities as part of our business strategy. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :In 2023 we prioritized our SBTi goal development and the completion of a climate scenarios analysis to inform our TCFD and climate action plan. In 2025 will we begin work on our climate transition plan.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to develop a formal climate transition plan to guide our climate targets and scenario analysis outlined in our Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

- ☒ Investment in R&D
 - ☒ Operations
- [Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

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

Some agricultural-based commodities are used in the formulation of our products, and disruptions due to long-term climatic changes (i.e., heatwaves or drought) or extreme weather events (i.e., severe storms or flooding) may affect the growing conditions, availability, and cost of raw materials such as palm oil and soy. Fluctuations in agricultural output may also result in increased costs to secure limited resources during supply shortages, potentially impacting profit margins and requiring strategic partnerships or alternative sourcing strategies to mitigate potential risks. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(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

☒ Forests

☒ Water

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

Kenvue may face potential impacts from both physical and transition risks on multiple fronts. Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected backup facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness. The application of carbon pricing on plastics and chemicals under Scope 3 emissions could mean that Kenvue may face increased costs associated with the full product lifecycle, spanning the extraction, production, transportation, and end-of-life phases. Such policy changes may necessitate a strategic reassessment and potential redesign of our supply chain to reduce emissions, focusing on lower-carbon feedstocks and sustainable sourcing, efficient production methods, and technological upgrades. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

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

Kenvue may also benefit from climate-related opportunities. For example, as climate change impacts environmental factors like pollen levels, there may be an increase in demand for effective allergy relief solutions. Kenvue's portfolio of over-the-counter allergy relief products are well positioned to meet such a growing consumer demand. Our allergy relief product offerings not only support our commitment to addressing health concerns exacerbated by environmental changes but also position us to responsibly contribute to public health solutions. Additionally, investing in research and development for new allergy relief solutions aligns with our strategy of science-backed innovation, strengthening our competitive position in the consumer health sector.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

(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
- ☒ Water

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

Recognizing the potential impacts of physical damage and operational disruptions from climate-related natural threats, our management has implemented site-hardening measures, resilience building design and construction, and maintains insurance coverage. These initiatives are intended to help safeguard our operations, minimize potential downtime, and accelerate recovery from disruptions. We are actively building resilience to transition risks, including the rising costs of raw materials and the implications of carbon pricing. We are diversifying our supply chains and securing long-term contracts when possible and necessary, to further stabilize material pricing and reduce dependency on any single source. By investing in innovative product design that requires fewer materials, identifying alternative materials, introducing alternate suppliers and supplier locations, optimizing supply chain efficiency, and enhancing relationships with key suppliers, we can better manage costs and navigate price volatility. We have set near-term targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our commitment to set a net-zero target will further align Kenvue with global climate goals and better prepare us for forthcoming regulations. As part of our near-term targets, we're working to reduce our emissions through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, fleet decarbonization projects, and our Supplier Climate Action Program. We have key metrics to measure and track our processes for managing

climate-related risks and opportunities, such as our reduction targets for GHG emissions highlighted in the “Metrics and targets” section. Simultaneously, we are exploring climate-related opportunities as part of our business strategy. While the potential climate-related opportunity of longer allergy seasons presents a chance for us to increase allergy relief product revenue, our primary focus remains on developing solutions that not only meet the needs of our consumers but also align with our commitment to environmental stewardship. This strategic approach can help enhance our competitiveness in a market increasingly focused on climate- and eco-conscious consumers

[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

- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

(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

Physical damages to Kenvue-owned facilities from climate-related extreme weather events can disrupt operations, which could require repairs that may have financial impact and disrupt production schedules. These disruptions may require strategic adjustments like increasing production capacity at unaffected backup facilities or maintaining safety stock to address customer satisfaction and market competitiveness. Similarly, weather-related business interruptions may affect both Kenvue-owned facilities and external manufacturers and may lead to supply disruptions, affecting the timely delivery of products to customers. This may result in revenue loss and potential reputational damage if not managed effectively through contingency plans and insurance coverage. Some agricultural-based commodities are used in

the formulation of our products, and disruptions due to long-term climatic changes (i.e., heatwaves) or extreme weather events (i.e., severe storms) may affect the growing conditions, availability, and cost of raw materials such as palm oil and soy. Fluctuations in agricultural output may also result in increased costs to secure limited resources during supply shortages, potentially impacting profit margins and requiring strategic partnerships or alternative sourcing strategies to mitigate potential risks. Climate change regulations aimed at reducing GHG emissions may impose additional costs on agricultural producers, who may need to adopt more sustainable farming practices or invest in carbon inset and/ or offset programs. These regulations can influence the cost structure of agricultural products, potentially leading to higher prices for raw materials if producers pass on compliance costs to downstream buyers like Kenvue. Carbon pricing under Scope 1 and 2 emissions regulations may result in new costs in certain jurisdictions, requiring expenditures for emissions assessment, monitoring systems, and potentially higher operational costs. Beyond compliance costs, the transition may require strategic investments in emissions reduction initiatives and renewable energy sources, and financial planning to balance short-term financial considerations with our long-term sustainability goals. The application of carbon pricing on plastics and chemicals under Scope 3 emissions could mean that Kenvue may face increased costs associated with the full product lifecycle, spanning the extraction, production, transportation, and end-of-life phases.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify

[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. We are continuing to build foundational ESG practice areas that are aligned with emerging trends including sourcing due diligence, climate-resilience and decarbonization of operations, products and value chain, and managing the impacts we create and dependencies on nature. We have a defined approach for ESG nonfinancial regulatory disclosures. We are currently developing our management of value chain and product related regulations to ensure we leverage existing infrastructure (regulatory affairs) and create an end-to-end model, from horizon scanning to policy influence, to compliance scoping, governance and implementation.

[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, but we 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

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet,

and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to evaluate landscape projects as part of our palm oil sourcing and paper and wood fiber approaches, which often includes engaging with smallholders.

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

☒ Plastics

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

☒ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(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

☒ Plastics

[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:

☒ 100%

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

In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), we are targeting Kenvue suppliers that represent 75% of our suppliers by emissions to SBTs by year-end 2028. If we are successful, 75% of our suppliers by emissions covering Purchased Goods & Services (C1), and Upstream Transportation & Distribution (C4), will have SBTs by the end of 2028. In developing our target, Kenvue considered its entire supply base as a first step to determine which suppliers were in scope for inclusion.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

209

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

(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

For wood fiber, our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates, and leaflets by means of our annual Wood Fiber Assessment. To ensure that our palm derivatives suppliers are compliant with our Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing and No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation positions we assess our suppliers using the Sustainable Palm Index.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

135

[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

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☒ Material sourcing

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To advance our transition toward net zero, we must support our value chain partners in setting and achieving their own ambitious science-based climate goals. Our supplier engagement program allows us to customize the way we engage with our value chain partners based on their climate maturity, carbon footprint and long-term decarbonization strategies. In accordance with SBTi, we will work towards 75% of our suppliers by emissions — covering purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution — set science-based targets by 2028.

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

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- ☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Kenvue prioritizes engagement with suppliers of products with substantive environmental impacts relating to Forests, specifically paper, wood-fiber products, and palm oil. Kenvue is committed to the responsible sourcing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and palm-based derivatives, which includes removing commodity-driven deforestation from our supply chain and respecting human rights in our business relationships. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates and leaflets. Our due diligence process includes an additional focus on suppliers located in regions with a heightened risk for deforestation.

[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:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Supplier Climate Action Program allows us to customize the way we engage with our value chain partners based on their climate maturity, carbon footprint and long-term decarbonization strategies. As the program was recently launched, we do not yet have a formal policy in place for non-compliance, but will continuously evolve the program elements. We do, however, have some contractual elements in place for environmental compliance and some policies in place for addressing non-compliance among suppliers for our Environmental, Health, and Safety program.

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

We monitor supplier and producer performance to verify conformance to our responsible palm oil sourcing principles using a wide range of partners and technologies, with a preference for use of independent third-party verification methods where available. When an instance of nonconformance to our sourcing principles occurs, we take specific actions depending on the nature and severity of the nonconformance, where a producer falls in our supply chain, and the amount of commercial influence and leverage we may have to correct the behavior. Our primary approach is to engage and to give nonconforming producers the opportunity to improve their practices and to conform with our sourcing principles. In cases where there is insufficient progress against time-bound corrective action plans (CAP) or a lack of responsiveness to our request to correct the nonconformance, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing palm oil source material from nonconforming producers. We continually qualify alternative sources to promote sustained supply chain resiliency.

[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:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 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

As part of Kenvue's Supplier Climate Action Program and Kenvue's commitment to ensure 75% of suppliers by emissions set science-based targets by 2028, priority suppliers are required to report annual environmental data to Kenvue via EcoVadis or CDP and have their science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) by 2028.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :RSPO certification for palm oil

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Geospatial monitoring tool
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We monitor supplier and producer performance to verify conformance to our responsible palm oil sourcing principles using a wide range of partners and technologies, with a preference for use of independent third-party verification methods where available. We except require our suppliers to ensure their sources of palm oil are from a legal source, where the principles and criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) are met, or where a recognized equivalent certification has been implemented. In addition, we require suppliers to ensure palm oil is not sources from areas that have not been cleared of natural forest since December 31, 2020. When an instance of nonconformance to our sourcing principles occurs, we take specific actions depending on the nature and severity of the nonconformance, where a producer falls in our supply chain, and the amount of commercial influence and leverage we may have to correct the behavior. Our primary approach is to engage and to give nonconforming producers the opportunity to improve their practices and to conform with our sourcing principles. In cases where there is insufficient progress against time-bound corrective action plans (CAP) or a lack of responsiveness to our request to correct the nonconformance, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing palm oil source material from nonconforming producers. We continually qualify alternative sources to promote sustained supply chain resiliency.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :FSC certification or recycled wood-based material

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Kenvue is committed to zero deforestation and to ensuring the paper-based packaging we purchase directly originates from low-risk sources. In addition, we require suppliers to ensure wood fiber is not sourced from areas that have not been cleared of natural forest since December 31, 2020. This aligns with Kenvue's goal to achieve 100% certified or verified recycled paper and wood fiber packaging by 2025. Certification schemes that are accepted by Kenvue for this goal include FSC or PEFC chain of custody standard only when FSC is not available. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates and leaflets. With the support of a third-party validator, we conduct an annual supplier risk assessment to maintain supply chain transparency, validate supplier product claims, materials certifications, and verify conformance to our sourcing principles and commitments. When an instance of nonconformance to our responsible paper and wood-fiber product sourcing requirements is reported to or identified by Kenvue, we require our direct supplier to develop and implement a time-bound corrective action plan (CAP), approved by Kenvue. In cases where there is insufficient progress against a CAP, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing the product from nonconforming producers.

[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 make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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:

- ☒ 26-50%

(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

Kenvue's Supplier Climate Action Program supports our commitment to ensure that 75% of our suppliers by emissions — covering purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution — set science-based targets by 2028. Through this engagement program, we request these targeted suppliers to:

- Report environmental data: by completing CDP or EcoVadis assessments.*
- Set science-based targets: with those targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), at the latest by the end of 2028.*
- Define actionable plans: mobilize actionable plans to achieve set targets and establish a process to evaluate performance and track progress, including reporting, via CDP or EcoVadis.*

As part of this program, Kenvue plans to support supplier capability-building through offering training and resources, customized to meet different levels of maturity

(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 :Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(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:

☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :We collect data on certified source materials.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We work with Supply Shift and Preferred by Nature to implement our wood fiber assessment which collects traceability and transparency data from our suppliers. Our wood fiber assessment is delivered via an online data collection platform to gather supply chain information including details on product, certification, recycled content, country of origin for wood fiber materials for packaging. Suppliers must provide supporting documentation along with their completed questionnaires to support their sustainability claims. This documentation includes proof of certification relevant invoices country of harvest recycled content declarations and other chain of custody documentation. Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

(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 :Our Palm Oil Policy and our Position on Responsible Wood Fiber Sourcing can be found at <https://www.kenvue.com/policies-positions>

(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:

☒ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :We collect data from our palm oil derivatives suppliers to gain visibility into our supply chain and engage them on the benefits of purchasing certified material.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Kenvue evaluates supply chain compliance with its No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments through an annual industry assessment of suppliers through a shared industry assessment tool, the Sustainable Palm Index. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. In 2023, 30% of our disclosure volume of palm oil was certified RSPO mass balance, the remaining 70% of our directly procured palm oil is covered by RSPO Book

and Claim Credits. Manufacturers and retailers can buy RSPO Credits and RSPO Independent Smallholder Credits from RSPO certified growers, crushers, and independent smallholders. By purchasing RSPO Credits buyers encourage the production of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil.

(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 :RSPO

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

We engage with our customers on climate to help them support the achievements of their scope 3 -related targets. It also helps us enhance our enterprise reputation and advance towards being a vendor of choice among our customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our customers reduce their scope 3-related emissions and work towards achieving their goals and commitments. We can also secure preferred merchandising and promotional support for sustainable products.

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

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

We engage with our customers on forests-related matters to help them support the achievements of their environmental ambitions. It also helps us enhance our enterprise reputation and advance towards being a vendor of choice among our customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our customers work towards achieving their environmental goals and commitments. We can also secure preferred merchandising and promotional support for sustainable products.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

Investor decisions are informed by their perceptions of Kenvue's ability to adequately manage ESG related risks and opportunities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We see a high level of off-season engagement on ESG topics and an increase in consideration for inclusion in ESG-related funds.
[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

For the purposes of setting inventory organizational boundaries, Kenvue is utilizing the Operational Control Approach. These boundaries include facilities where Kenvue has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by Kenuve. In addition, operational control includes all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development, and leased, non-manufacturing and or non-research and development facilities greater than 50,000 square feet. This approach is consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

For the purposes of setting inventory organizational boundaries, Kenvue is utilizing the Operational Control Approach. These boundaries include facilities where Kenvue has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by Kenuve. In addition, operational control includes all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development, and leased, non-manufacturing and or non-research and development facilities greater than 50,000 square feet. This approach is consistent with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol and general sustainability reporting protocols and guidance.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>Kenvue calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions in alignment with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73841

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158307

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136832

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015)

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2644220

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C1 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) from Kenvue's supply chain related to goods (such as external manufacturing, chemicals, packaging) and services (media, marketing, research services). This also includes Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions from cotton, palm oil, and timber. Emissions were calculated using company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18063

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C2 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) for categories designated as capital goods under Kenvue's financial accounting (capital equipment, construction, and facility services). Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/output (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71127

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C3 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of fuels, electricity, steam, chilled water, and district heat consumed by Kenvue. This includes well-to-tank (WTT)—GHG emissions from the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power vehicles, transmission and distribution (T&D)—GHG emissions associated with distributing electricity from a utility to the end user, and WTT and T&D loss—upstream GHG emissions associated with the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power electricity that is lost in the transmission and distribution process. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity and DEFRA WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

696046

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C4 includes emissions from air, rail, road, and marine transportation, and storage of products produced in the reporting year. This can be between an organization's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, or for all inbound or outbound logistics purchased by the reporting organization from a third-party. Reporting includes all inbound and outbound third-party logistics and warehousing paid for by Kenvue.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2314

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C5 includes emissions from waste generated in Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, used for manufacturing and/or research and development. Emissions were calculated for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste using DEFRA's emissions factors for waste.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23512

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C6 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions (emissions produced throughout a fuel's entire lifecycle, from its production to its use). Hotel stays are considered optional for reporting to the SBTi and are not reported. Travel related emissions from reimbursements were excluded. Data reported in 2023 reflects an adjustment to the methodology using DEFRA's emissions factors for air travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28208

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel emissions and was calculated based on employee home and office locations and average work from home as well as commuting behaviors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4745

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C8 includes emissions from upstream leased assets and was calculated for sites that do not meet the criteria of Kenvue's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18082

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C9 includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of sold products. This only includes emissions from after the point of sale when transportation of the product is not paid for by Kenvue. In general, most of the outbound transportation from Kenvue's operations to customers is paid for by Kenvue and reported in C4. Upon transfer of goods to Kenvue's customers, products are distributed/stored downstream from retailers' warehouses to their retail locations and reported in C9 and was calculated using activity-based data using DEFRA emissions factors.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not sell intermediate products that require downstream processing so this category is not relevant to our organization

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1129

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

143995

(7.5.3) Methodological details

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not have downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not have franchises, so this category is not relevant to our organization

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

735

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using a spend-based model US EPA EEIO and Kenvue's percent equity in portfolio companies.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not report other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kenvue does not report other downstream emissions.

[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)

62919

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 1

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

71982

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 2

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

73062

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 3

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

73841

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

[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)

146245

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

93610

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting

Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO₂ and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 1

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

154554

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

113934

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO₂e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO₂ and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 2

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

146693

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

133505

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

Past year 3

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

158307

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

136832

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Applies to all Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet and where Kenvue has operational control. The 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years include all facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The inventory was compiled in accordance with the the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition 2013) including the amendment to this protocol, GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015). Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from a variety of reputable public sources which includes emission factors for fuel sources which are multiplied by the associated global warming potential (GWP) and added together to determine the total CO2e. Scope 1 emissions are defined as from sources that are owned or controlled by Kenvue and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Fleet emissions are reported as CO2 and do not include other greenhouse gas emissions.

[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)

2519417

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C1 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) from Kenvue's supply chain related to goods (such as external manufacturing, chemicals, packaging) and services (media, marketing, research services). This also includes Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions from cotton, palm oil, and timber. Emissions were calculated using company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/out (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

21474

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C2 includes emissions from all upstream impacts (cradle to gate) for categories designated as capital goods under Kenvue's financial accounting (capital equipment, construction, and facility services). Emissions were calculated using Company spend in the report year paired with appropriate economic input/out (IO) emissions factor the Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors v1.2 NAICS-6.

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)

64867

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C3 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of fuels, electricity, steam, chilled water, and district heat consumed by Kenvue. This includes well-to-tank (WTT)—GHG emissions from the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power vehicles, transmission and distribution (T&D)—GHG emissions associated with distributing electricity from a utility to the end user, and WTT and T&D loss—upstream GHG emissions associated with the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of the fuel used to power electricity that is lost in the transmission and distribution process. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity and DEFRA WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

549345

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C4 includes emissions from air, rail, road, and marine transportation, and storage of products produced in the reporting year. This can be between an organization's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, or for all inbound or outbound logistics purchased by the reporting organization from a third-party. Reporting includes all inbound and outbound third-party logistics and warehousing paid for by Kenvue.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2063

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C5 includes emissions from waste generated in Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, used for manufacturing and/or research and development. Emissions were calculated for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste using DEFRA's emissions factors for waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

25901

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

C6 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions (emissions produced throughout a fuel's entire lifecycle, from its production to its use). Hotel stays are considered optional for reporting to the SBTi and are not reported. Travel related emissions from reimbursements were excluded. Data reported in 2023 reflects an adjustment to the methodology using DEFRA's emissions factors for air travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

34692

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C7 includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities, including air, rail, and automobile travel including well-to-wheel emissions and was calculated based on employee home and office locations and average work from home as well as commuting behaviors

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

5958

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Site-specific method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

C8 includes emissions from upstream leased assets and was calculated for sites that do not meet the criteria of Kenvue's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Kenvue-owned facilities where Kenvue has operational control, regardless of building type; all leased facilities used for manufacturing and/or research and development; and leased, non-manufacturing and/or non-research and development facilities where the facility is greater than 50,000 square feet. The percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners corresponds to emissions from facilities that were not included in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

18406

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C9 includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of sold products. This only includes emissions from after the point of sale when transportation of the product is not paid for by Kenvue. In general, most of the outbound transportation from Kenvue's operations to customers is paid for by Kenvue and reported in C4. Upon transfer of goods to Kenvue's customers, products are distributed/stored downstream from retailers' warehouses to their retail locations and reported in C9 and was calculated using activity-based data using DEFRA emissions factors.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kenvue does not sell intermediate products that require downstream processing, so this category is not relevant to our organization.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

817

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average

unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

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)

166869

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

C11 and C12 include direct emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using sales volumes for all Kenvue products combined with lifecycle assessment (LCA) models where sales volumes could be obtained; where they could not be obtained, sales revenues and average unit prices were used to estimate volumes. Due to the size of our product portfolio, LCAs were not performed for every Kenvue product, so products were placed into LCA categories, and a representative product LCA was applied.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kenvue does not have any downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kenvue does not have any franchises, so this category is not relevant to our organization

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

551

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a spend-based model (US EPA EEIO) and Kenvue's percent equity in portfolio companies.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kenvue does not report other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kenvue does not report other downstream emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

2644220

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

18063

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

71127

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

696046

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

2314

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

23514

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

28208

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

4745

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

18082

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

0

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

1129

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

143995

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

0

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

0

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

735

(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

Kenvue's Scope 3 emissions have a base year of 2022.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM-CVS_Kenvue_2023_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pg 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM-CVS_Kenvue_2023_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(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

ERM-CVS_Kenvue_2023_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pg 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

ERM-CVS_Kenvue_2023_Limited-Assurance-Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

86

[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)

15305

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO₂e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO₂e, equal to a 16% decrease $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 16%. Change in renewable energy consumption purchases from 2022 to 2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with a reduction of 15,305 metric tons of CO₂e from increased renewable energy purchases. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above: $(15,305 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 8.23%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24971

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO₂e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO₂e, equal to a 16% decrease $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 16%. Other emissions reduction activities implemented from 2022 to*

2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with an estimated emissions savings of 24,971.4 metric tons of CO2e from other emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above: $(24,971.4 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 13.43%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestments in 2023

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

There were no acquisitions in 2023

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

There were no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326.1

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.18

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO₂e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO₂e, equal to a 16% decrease $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 16%. Change in output where Kenvue sites organically closed and opened from 2022 to 2023 aided in Kenvue's overall emissions reduction, with a reduction of 326.1 metric tons of CO₂e. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above: $(326.1 / 185,916) * 100$ equals 0.18%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in methodology in 2023

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary in 2023

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant change in physical operating conditions in 2023

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 market-based Scope 2 combined) for Kenvue are 156,529 metric tons of CO₂e in 2023, and 185,916 in 2022. There was an absolute change in emissions of 29,386.6 metric tons of CO₂e, equal to a 16% decrease $(29,386.6 / 185,916) * 100$ 16%. After considering all activities and emissions savings opportunities between 2022 and 2023, 11,215.4 metric tons of CO₂e increase is left uncategorized/unidentified. The emissions value (percentage) can be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance above: $(11,215.4 / 185,916) * 100$ 6.03%*

Other**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes to note in 2023

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	1.8	Includes biogas biogenic emissions at our Helsingborg, Sweden site.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

58634

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

36

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

47

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

4202

(7.15.1.3) 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)

176

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

2478

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4473

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

7490

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2921

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

287

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2772

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

20652

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

14957

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

596

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

1501

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117

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

345

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

345

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3037

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

1396

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266

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

2940

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531

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

1976

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

786

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

11465

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

8748

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

931

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

5426

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

5426

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

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

7192

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

4363

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

325

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

261

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1368

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

4104

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

1986

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11312

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

28778

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

33893

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789

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

1868

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

1868

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

244

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

244

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2726

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

8447

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

8447

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486

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

309

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

228

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3540

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

10825

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

10825

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24689

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

27970

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

2247
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Stationary Fuel</i>	<i>54431</i>
Row 2	<i>Fleet</i>	<i>4286</i>
Row 3	<i>Refrigerants</i>	<i>4202</i>

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(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	<i>Purchased Electricity</i>	<i>142268</i>	<i>89634</i>
Row 2	<i>Purchased Steam</i>	<i>3977</i>	<i>3977</i>

[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)

62919

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

146245

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

93610

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions are reported for all Kenvue operations that are captured in our consolidated financial group.

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

Kenvue does not report emissions for any entities outside of our consolidated accounting group.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8206

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

277239

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

285445

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

251894

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

143109

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

395003

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

14665

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

14665

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17556

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

17556

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3855

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

3855

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6614

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

6614

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

285235

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

437903

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

723138
[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8206

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

0

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

0

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

8206

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes biogas

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass uses

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other renewable fuel used

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No coal used

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57108

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

10850

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

0

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

46258

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Diesel, Gasoline, Kerosene and Fuel Oils #2 and #6

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

220052

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

0

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

10328

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

209724

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Natural Gas and Propane

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels used

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

285366

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

10850

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

10328

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

264189

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Includes all fuel consumed at all sites where Kenvue has operational control.
[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)

14075

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

14075

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

6614

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

6614

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1581

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

1581

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

772

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

772

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5511

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2502

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ I-REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2021

Row 4**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

817

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10087

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9297

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :IREC

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ I-REC**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Colombia**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

1984

Row 8**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ France**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26739

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8428

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5777

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3794

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Indian REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10012

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2665

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Cooling

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3855

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14665

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19980

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79276

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

138

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2054

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8013.51

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8013.51

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55813.72

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

436.67

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

0

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

0

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

56250.39

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10087.46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10087.46

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27935.31

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

325.09

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

15631.01

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

0

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

43891.41

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9819.14

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

1092.09

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

0

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

0

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

10911.23

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

858.46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

858.46

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26739.47

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

26739.47

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8427.88

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8427.88

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5777.25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5777.25

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15397.97

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15397.97

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6928.58

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6928.58

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10011.88

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

0

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

0

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

9815.04

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

19826.92

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

698.77

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

698.77

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

461.31

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

461.31

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46710.84

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

46710.84

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4084.29

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

55.77

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

0

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

0

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

4140.06

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

637.12

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

637.12

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9385.58

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

2389.24

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

0

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

0

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

11774.82

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2054.08

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

513.61

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

0

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

0

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

2567.69

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19980.16

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

14.37

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

0

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

0

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

19994.53

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22997

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22997.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86212.75

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

1245.9

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

0

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

0

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

87458.65

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000101353

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

156529

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15444000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed its separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. While this is Kenvue's first year reporting emissions data to CDP, we have calculated 2020 baseline and all subsequent reporting years data for all Kenvue facilities aligned to Kenvue's structure upon separation from Johnson & Johnson in 2023 and do not include any operational or organizational exclusions. Total revenue for the 2022 and 2023 reporting years as reported in Kenvue's Annual Report on Form 10-K released on March 1, 2024. From 2022 to 2023, Kenvue's revenue increased by 3% from while Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions reduced by 16%. Kenvue's emissions intensity by revenue decreased by 19%, mainly attributed to the reduction in emissions the company experienced from 2022 to 2023. Kenvue invests in emission reduction activities, including a combination of energy efficiency measures and low-carbon installations and purchases that has helped drive this reduction.

[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

Near-Term approval letter - Kenvue Inc..pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(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

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

73841

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

136832

(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)

210673.000

(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 (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

122190.340

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62919

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

93610

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

156529.000

(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

61.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Kenvue's full organization for sites and sources under operational control. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Kenvue commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2020 base year

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have committed to setting near-term and long-term company-wide GHG emissions reduction targets in line with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard and our near-term targets have been validated by SBTi. The SBTi defines and promotes best practices in science-based target setting and independently assesses and approves companies' targets. Aligned with SBTi and the latest climate science from the U.N. IPCC, our goals and commitments provide us with clearly defined targets to reduce GHG emissions in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C, aligned with the Paris Agreement goals. As part of our near-term targets, we are working to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2020 baseline through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, better fugitive emissions management, and fleet decarbonization projects. Kenvue achieved a 25% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the period ending December 31, 2023, versus baseline year, marking substantial progress toward our goal.

(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

☒ 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

11/01/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(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

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

441644

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

29

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(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

65

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.70

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this target is not a part of our SBTi targets

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :This is a renewable electricity target and not a part of an overarching initiative.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030 we aim to source 100% of our electricity needs for our operations from renewable sources. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To reduce GHG emissions in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C aligned with the Paris Agreement goals Kenvue plans to source 100% of our electricity needs from renewable sources across all of our facilities within our reporting boundary through investments in renewable electricity.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Central to our commitment to reducing our environmental impact is our goal to achieve 100% renewable electricity for our operations by 2030. We plan to achieve this goal through a comprehensive approach including on-site solar installations, virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), direct power purchase agreements (PPAs), energy attribute certificates (EACs or RECs), and green retail contracts. Currently, renewable electricity sources cover approximately 65% of our electricity usage. We've built 18 on-site systems in 12 countries. All are fully operational, including five that came online in 2023. We have also executed nine contracts for off-site renewable electricity procurement in the form of VPPAs in North America and Europe; direct PPAs in Brazil, Argentina, and India; and green retail contracts in Colombia, Malaysia, and China.

[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

11/01/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

19

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2028

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

75

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

21

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.5714285714

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is part of our SBTi targets

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Kenvue Inc..pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers emissions from the supply chain related to goods (such as external manufacturing chemicals packaging etc.) and services (media, marketing research services, etc.) and upstream transportation and distribution (inbound and outbound third-party logistics and warehousing paid for by Kenvue).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Kenvue commits that 75% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution will have science-based targets by 2028.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Kenvue has evaluated its suppliers within C1 – Purchased goods & services and C4 – Upstream transportation & distribution to prioritize the largest-emitting suppliers. Suppliers will be asked to follow the SBTi framework and set emissions targets for Scope 1, 2 and 3 as applicable within the framework. Within the supplier list, we've evaluated the suppliers that have already set or committed to SBTs, those that have no SBTs but another climate target, and those that have no history of climate targets and/or GHG emissions accounting. We will segment our suppliers to ensure our focus on disclosure, goal setting and reductions is targeted at our most impactful emitters in the upstream value chain. Category teams supported by our business partners will have targets on getting their suppliers to have SBTI commitments or verified goals over the 5 year timeframe, supported by quarterly updates to our climate maturity ladder that shows how suppliers are doing on the

steps to goal verification. This will be accompanied by other work to help our suppliers implement reductions and more accurately measure the emissions associated with their business with Kenvue.

[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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	<i>*Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	5	4960
Not to be implemented	0	<i>*Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1332

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

107815

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

829483

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Lititz, Pennsylvania, USA: Upgrade central vac and air compressor with heat recovery which will have a savings of 1,332 tons year CO2 reduction combined electric savings

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2155

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

268700

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

922445

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Lititz, Pennsylvania, USA: Implementing cooling technology initiatives

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1122

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

117000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Onsite solar power purchase agreements - Bangkok, Thailand and Dabao, China (China completed in Nov 2023 and fully commissioned in 2024). Savings are compared with the grid electricity price.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory*Select from:*

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

208800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1144000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*

- ☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative*Select from:*

- ☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment*Val-de-Reuil, France: Replacing Fans with belt by electronically commutated (EC) motors*

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Steam pipes and valves

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

230

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

48640

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

198000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Val-de-Reuil, France: Reduce Steam Boiler Natural Gas consumption by insulating all the steam pipes and valves
[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:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Kenvue's total capital budget includes dedicated funds for sustainability and decarbonization efforts. For the first half of 2023, the combined fund for both J&J and Kenvue was 40M which was partially utilized for Kenvue owned and operated sites in 2023. Kenvue has earmarked a portion of its annual Operations Capital Expenditure Budget to support decarbonization and resilience-building projects. This may include energy efficiency or decarbonization projects as well as projects that support energy independence or resources optimization.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, Kenvue collaborated with governmental agencies globally for multiple energy projects. These projects included the receipt of manufacturing grants in the EU, EV project development in China, and collaboration on the Inflation Reduction Act in the US.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Kenvue has earmarked a portion of its annual Operations Capital Expenditure Budget to support decarbonization and resilience-building projects. This may include energy efficiency or decarbonization projects as well as projects that support energy independence or resources optimization.

[Add row]

(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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

[\[Add row\]](#)

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Includes all timber-based carton, carton, carboard, and leaflets used for packaging except for some externally manufactured products.

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Our disclosure volume of timber products includes 100% of our direct purchases of timber packaging items. It does not include packaging of some externally manufactured products.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Challenges with accessing data for externally manufactured products

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Kenvue's disclosure volumes of timber products represent our direct purchases of wood fiber for paper packaging. It does not include the packaging materials sourced in some externally manufactured products. This exclusion is due to challenges in accessing quantifiable product-specific data for externally manufactured products. We are currently exploring opportunities to improve data quality and quantify the wood fiber in these products in the future.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Externally manufactured products

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Kenvue's disclosure volume of palm oil includes 100% of our direct purchases of palm oil derivatives. It does not include the materials sourced in some externally manufactured products.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Challenges with accessing ingredient specific data of externally manufactured products

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Kenvue's disclosure volumes of palm oil represent the majority of our palm oil consumption and the total of our direct purchases of palm oil. It does not include the materials sourced in some externally manufactured products. This exclusion is due to challenges in accessing quantifiable ingredient specific data for externally manufactured products.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	84718	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	84718
Palm oil	30600	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	30600

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(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

Main Sourcing Regions: Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9529.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. Where available, we also collect data on the specific jurisdictions or states the volumes originate from within the country. Kenvue also focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews

certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Palm oil

(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

Main Sourcing Regions: North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Aceh, Jambi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15697.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue works with the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) to collect detailed supply chain data from our suppliers to estimate the percent of our volumes sourced by country. While the data we receive gives visibility to the mill level, the data from suppliers is not sufficient to enable us to apportion volumes by subnational jurisdictions – given the complexity and the extensive number of actors involved in derivatives supply chains.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1593.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

479.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2228.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(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

Cauca, Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima, Valle del Cauca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

79.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

459

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier

responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(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

Main Sourcing regions: Gujarat and Maharsashtra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2572.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. Where available, we also collect data on the specific jurisdictions or states the volumes originate from within the country. Kenvue also focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews

certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

446.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

575

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

950

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1088.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

574.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2873.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier

responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4658.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the countries of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers do not report specific jurisdictions or states within the country of origin. Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content. Kenvue works with Preferred by Nature to provide third-party validation of our data. Specifically, Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses in the Wood Fiber Assessment by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

56123

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue collects paper packaging data from suppliers through our Wood Fiber Assessment. The supplier confirms the country of origin and the corresponding volumes for each material Kenvue receives. Kenvue can then assess total percentage of our in-scope volumes coming from a specific country of origin. However, some suppliers report volumes sourced from multiple countries. In these cases, while Kenvue has visibility into what countries are represented in that category, Kenvue is not currently able to determine the exact volumes from each of those countries. As such, in these instances, all supply that is designated as coming from Multiple Countries is put in the Unknown Origin category. Based on this method, Unknown Origin represents 67% of Kenvue's total 2023 supply. However, Kenvue focused on country-of-origin transparency in the reporting year leveraging 3rd party certifications and schemes to ensure zero deforestation with 94% of paper and wood fiber packaging as FSC certified, PEFC certified and/or verified recycled content.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sabah, Sarawak, Pahang, Johor, and Perak.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13800.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue works with the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) to collect detailed supply chain data from our suppliers to estimate the percent of our volumes sourced by country. While the data we receive gives visibility to the mill level, the data from suppliers is not sufficient to enable us to apportion volumes by subnational jurisdictions – given the complexity and the extensive number of actors involved in derivatives supply chains.

Palm oil

(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

Casanare, Cesar, Meta, and Magdalena.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

397.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Kenvue works with the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) to collect detailed supply chain data from our suppliers to estimate the percent of our volumes sourced by country. While the data we receive gives visibility to the mill level, the data from suppliers is not sufficient to enable us to apportion volumes by subnational jurisdictions – given the complexity and the extensive number of actors involved in derivatives supply chains.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

703.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The remaining 2% of our palm oil supply is from various other countries in amounts negligible compared to our volumes from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Colombia.
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(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?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(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"

In accordance with the definitions of the Accountability Framework Initiative, deforestation is defined as the loss of natural forest as a result of: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ No target date

Palm oil

(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"

In accordance with the definitions of the Accountability Framework Initiative, deforestation is defined as the loss of natural forest as a result of: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ No target date

[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.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

94

(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

94

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Kenvue is committed to zero deforestation and to ensuring the paper-based packaging we purchase directly originates from low-risk sources. Specifically, we aim to achieve 100% certified or verified recycled paper and wood fiber packaging by 2025. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood fiber products that we purchase directly, %and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100 of our direct spend on cartons corrugates and leaflets. Furthermore, this target includes direct purchases of primary and secondary packaging and leaflets it does not include the packaging materials in some external manufactured products.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to achieve this target through engaging our suppliers to move towards Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or verified recycled paper and wood fiber packaging we purchase. In cases where FSC is not available, we accept some certification schemes under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). We have made progress towards this goal, with 94% of our packaging in-scope being certified or verified recycled in our first year as an independent company. In 2023 Kenvue LATAM became the first region to achieve our goal of sourcing 100 certified Forest Stewardship Council FSC or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification PEFC chain of custody standard or verified recycled wood fiber packaging ensuring that all cartons, corrugates and leaflets purchased directly come from sources with responsible forest management or from recycled sources. Every year Kenvue LATAM purchases around 13000 metric tons of certified wood fiber packaging as part of our efforts to uphold this commitment.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

This goal is aligned with the Accountability Framework Initiatives definition of deforestation. Additionally low risk source is defined as material that is either a) Forest Stewardship Council FSC or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification PEFC certified or b) verified recycled content. Verification of recycled content is conducted by an external third party. The target will be met by end of fiscal year 2025 and published the year after.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

30

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

75

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

30

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Kenvue purchases less than .01% of the global annual production of palm oil. As such we do not own or manage palm oil plantations and consequently are multiple links in the supply chain away from the original source of palm oil and palm kernel oil. However we share other stakeholders concerns about the negative effect palm oil sourcing may have on the environment and people and we recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible palm oil production through enhanced traceability and sourcing of these ingredients. With this in mind Kenvue is committed to the responsible sourcing of palm oil palm kernel oil and palm-based derivatives which includes removing commodity driven deforestation from our supply chain and respecting human rights in our business relationships. This target covers all palm oil based ingredients directly procured by Kenvue; however, it does not include palm oil based ingredients in some external manufactured products.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to achieve this target is through supplier engagement led by our procurement team. In the reporting year 2023 we maintained 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO certification for the palm based ingredients we purchased through a combination of RSPO certified physical supply chains and RSPO Book & Claim credits. Of this 100% RSPO certification, 70% was certified through RSPO Book & Claim credits and 30% was certified under RSPO Physical Supply Chains. This follows a linear trajectory towards our goal of 75% RSPO Certified Physical Supply Chains by 2025. Tracing the source of palm oil derivatives presents significant challenges. Feedstocks are mixed and then shipped around the world and altered into oleochemicals through multiple processing steps owned by various suppliers. Achieving physically certified palm oil purchases is substantially more difficult for derivatives buyers and availability of physically certified supply has historically been limited. Despite these challenges Kenvue is committed to supporting the industry shift from the credit system to physical supply by committing to increase the amount of RSPO certified palm oil ingredients purchased from RSPO physical supply chains i.e. RSPO Mass Balance RSPO Identity Preserved or RSPO Segregated.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

This goal is aligned with the Accountability Framework Initiatives definition of deforestation Physical supply chain refers to palm oil supply that is sourced from certified plantations under the Mass Balance Segregated or Identity Preserved certifications.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

30

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

30

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Kenvue purchases less than .01% of the global annual production of palm oil. As such we do not own or manage palm oil plantations and consequently are multiple links in the supply chain away from the original source of palm oil and palm kernel oil. However we share other stakeholders concerns about the negative effect palm oil sourcing may have on the environment and people and we recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible palm oil production through enhanced traceability and sourcing of these ingredients. With this in mind Kenvue is committed to the responsible sourcing of palm oil palm kernel oil and palm-based derivatives which includes removing commodity driven deforestation from our supply chain and respecting human rights in our business relationships. This target covers all palm oil based ingredients directly procured by Kenvue; however, it does not include palm oil based ingredients in some external manufactured products.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to achieve this target is through supplier engagement led by our procurement team. In the reporting year 2023 we maintained 100% Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO certification for the palm based ingredients we purchased through a combination of RSPO certified physical supply chains and RSPO Book & Claim credits. Of this 100% RSPO certification, 70% was certified through RSPO Book & Claim credits and 30% was certified under RSPO Physical Supply Chains. This follows a linear trajectory towards our goal of 100% RSPO Certified Physical Supply Chains by 2030. Tracing the source of palm oil derivatives presents significant challenges. Feedstocks are mixed and then shipped around the world and altered into oleochemicals through multiple processing steps owned by various suppliers. Achieving physically certified palm oil purchases is substantially more difficult for derivatives buyers and availability of physically certified supply has historically been limited. Despite these challenges Kenvue is committed to supporting the industry shift from the credit system to physical supply by committing to increase the amount of RSPO certified palm oil ingredients purchased from RSPO physical supply chains i.e. RSPO Mass Balance RSPO Identity Preserved or RSPO Segregated.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

This goal is aligned with the Accountability Framework Initiatives definition of deforestation Physical supply chain refers to palm oil supply that is sourced from certified plantations under the Mass Balance Segregated or Identity Preserved certifications

[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.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We collaborate with Supply Shift and Preferred by Nature to implement our wood fiber assessment which collects traceability and transparency data and certification documentation from our suppliers. Our wood fiber assessment is delivered via an online data collection platform to gather supplier information including details on product certification, recycled content, country of origin for wood fiber materials for packaging. Suppliers must provide supporting documentation along with their completed questionnaires to support their sustainability claims. This documentation includes proof of certification, relevant invoices, country of harvest, recycled content declarations, and other chain of custody documentation. Preferred by Nature validates supplier responses by reviewing supplier documents provided with their questionnaires. Preferred by Nature reviews certification claims on invoices to validate product certification status and determine chain of custody and origin of product materials through other document declarations.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We collaborate with the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) to build transparency and trace our suppliers to the country/mill level. Through our ASD membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared industry grievance dashboard to monitor, review, and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue evaluates supply chain compliance with its No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments through an annual industry assessment of suppliers through a shared industry assessment tool, the Sustainable Palm Index. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. The transparency assessment was completed through our membership with ASD. We engaged suppliers through a questionnaire that scopes their supply chain for a list of refineries, crushers, and mills. With the locations of refineries, crushers, and mills identified, we're able to map sourcing areas linked to Kenvue's supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

32.7

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

53.8

(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

13.5

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

45.5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

50.7

(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

3.8

(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.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

51

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

51

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

61

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

	Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	Comment
Timber products	Chain-of-custody certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)	51	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified paper/wood fiber is made from responsibly sourced wood fiber.

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

16

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Programme of the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certified paper/wood fiber, including Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) is made from responsibly sourced wood fiber.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

30

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Mass balance is from certified sources that are mixed with ordinary palm oil throughout the supply chain. The remaining 70% of our directly procured palm oil is covered by RSPO Book & Claim Credits. Manufacturers and retailers can buy RSPO Credits and RSPO Independent Smallholder Credits from RSPO-certified growers, crushers, and independent smallholders. By purchasing RSPO Credits, buyers encourage the production of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Kenvue Inc. RSPO SCC Certificate 02.02.2024.pdf

[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

61.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☒ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Kenvue evaluates supply chain compliance with its No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments through an annual industry assessment of suppliers through a shared industry assessment tool, the Sustainable Palm Index. Additionally, through our Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared grievance dashboard to monitor, review, and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. This methodology is based on the methodologies of the CDP, the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) and the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)- Forest Positive Coalition (FPC) to calculate deforestation-free (DF) or

deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes; applied with the specificities of the palm sector. These methodologies propose a common framework to ensure deforestation and conversion free volumes: Trace back the volumes to their production area then confirm the production area was not deforested or converted after the chosen cutoff date and finally, monitor the production area. The volumes can be claimed as DCF if they enter in at least one option: 1. Robust certification schemes; 2. Traceable to an area where there is a negligible risk of deforestation; and 3. Monitoring at production level through field assessment or remotely assessed.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet,

and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to evaluate landscape projects as part of our paper and wood fiber sourcing strategy.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)— our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. Within these three pillars, we are focused on nine priority areas for which we have established goals and commitments to hold ourselves accountable and demonstrate progress. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to evaluate landscape projects as part of our palm oil sourcing strategy.

[Fixed 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
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :No major barrier or challenges related to this action in the reporting year.

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

While Kenvue does not own or manage forest, we do purchase paper and wood-fiber products and recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible forestry through our sourcing of these materials. Our position on Responsible Wood-Fiber Sourcing and annual progress outlines the actions our Kenvue team is taking to support the supply chain transformations necessary to protect the environment and the people in the paper and wood-fiber supply chains. More specifically, our ambition is to achieve 100% certified or verified recycled paper and wood fiber packaging for direct purchases of primary and secondary packaging and leaflets by year-end 2025. To track our progress, we conduct an annual assessment of certification or recycling status of directly purchased cartons, corrugates and leaflets globally. For 2023, this assessment was validated by Preferred by Nature. As part of the assessment, we also ask suppliers to provide additional transparency on the origin of the materials purchased.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(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 supplier awareness/engagement

☒ Greater transparency

☒ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Because of its versatility and efficiency, palm oil is the most widely used vegetable oil in the world and is a common ingredient and feedstock to ingredients in packaged foods, biofuels, and personal care products. Palm oil plantations have expanded in recent decades to meet growing global demand, raising stakeholder concerns about links between palm oil cultivation and deforestation, and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity, people, and local communities. We primarily buy palm oil derivatives, meaning that our upstream suppliers may use a very small amount of palm oil and palm kernel oil to manufacture the oleochemical we purchase. Kenvue purchases less than 0.1% of the global annual production of palm oil. We do not own or manage palm oil plantations and, consequently, are multiple links in the supply chain away from the original source of palm oil and palm kernel oil. However, we share other stakeholders' concerns about the negative effect palm oil sourcing may have on the environment and people, and we recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible palm oil production through enhanced traceability and sourcing of these ingredients.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(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

☒ Improvement in data collection and quality

☒ Reduced cost of certification/certified products

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Because of its versatility and efficiency, palm oil is the most widely used vegetable oil in the world and is a common ingredient and feedstock to ingredients in packaged foods, biofuels, and personal care products. Palm oil plantations have expanded in recent decades to meet growing global demand, raising stakeholder concerns about links between palm oil cultivation and deforestation, and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity, people, and local communities. We primarily buy palm oil derivatives, meaning that our upstream suppliers may use a very small amount of palm oil and palm kernel oil to manufacture the oleochemical we purchase. Kenvue purchases less than 0.1% of the global annual production of palm oil. We do not own or manage palm oil plantations and, consequently, are multiple links in the supply chain away from the original source of palm oil and palm kernel oil. However, we share other stakeholders' concerns about the negative effect palm oil sourcing may have on the environment and people, and we recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible palm oil production through enhanced traceability and sourcing of these ingredients.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :No major barrier or challenges related to this action in the reporting year.

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

While Kenvue does not own or manage forests, we do purchase paper and wood-fiber products and recognize that we can play a role in supporting responsible forestry through our sourcing of these materials. Our position on Responsible Wood-Fiber Sourcing and annual progress outlines the actions our Kenvue team is taking to support the supply chain transformations necessary to protect the environment and the people in the paper and wood-fiber supply chains. Our sourcing principles apply to all paper and wood-fiber products that we purchase directly, and we verify compliance with our sourcing principles for 100% of our direct spend on cartons, corrugates and leaflets. Our due diligence process includes an additional focus on suppliers located in regions with a heightened risk for deforestation. With the support of a third-party validator, we conduct an annual supplier risk assessment to maintain supply chain transparency, validate supplier product claims, materials certifications, and verify conformance to our sourcing principles and commitments. When an instance of nonconformance to our responsible paper and wood-fiber product sourcing requirements is reported to or identified by Kenvue, we require our direct supplier to develop and implement a time-bound corrective action plan (CAP), approved by Kenvue. In cases where there is insufficient progress against a CAP or a lack of responsiveness to our request to correct the nonconformance, as a last resort, we may make the decision to cease purchasing the product from nonconforming producers. We continually qualify alternative sources to promote sustained supply chain resiliency.

[Add 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

☒ Environmental protection

☒ Human rights protected under international law

☒ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

☒ 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

☒ Certification

(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

Kenvue leverages third-party certification schemes including Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) to assess legal compliance with forest regulations for our suppliers. FSC and RSPO certifications include standards and criteria that the certified organization shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements, relevant to labor, human rights, and environmental protection. Organizations that hold FSC or RSPO certifications are subject to audit by accredited bodies in order to maintain their certifications. In cases where RSPO standards differ from local laws, the higher/stricter of the two shall prevail. FSC's criteria includes that certified organizations shall recognize and uphold the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989). FSC's criteria also states that organizations shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where it exists, in the absence of anti-corruption legislation.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

On August 23, 2023 Kenvue completed our separation from Johnson & Johnson, marking the first day as a fully independent publicly traded company. As we established Kenvue as an independent company, we also established our Healthy Lives Mission (HLM)—our Environmental, Social and Governance strategy. Our

ESG management approach is designed to effectively govern and manage impacts and risks while also enabling us to identify opportunities that accelerate innovation and growth and drive business value for all our stakeholders. In October 2023, we launched an update of our Healthy Lives Mission, which includes public ESG goals and commitments intended to position our brands as healthy choices for both people and the planet and to better manage ESG-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. Kenvue's Healthy Lives Mission is our call for everyday care in action and is supported by three pillars: nurture Healthy People, enrich a Healthy Planet, and maintain Healthy Practice. As Kenvue continues to develop its ESG strategy, aligned with our double materiality assessment, we intend to evaluate opportunities for engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that progress our sustainable land use goals. We are currently assessing landscape project opportunities with non-profit advisory support that align with Kenvue's strategic goals as a new company.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

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

☒ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Colombia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kenvue assesses our suppliers using the Sustainable Palm Index, an industry tool that rates the commitments, action plans, and achievements of our palm suppliers and identifies areas for improvement. Additionally, through our Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared grievance dashboard to monitor, review, and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. Through collaborations, organizations can drive change in the palm oil supply chain. ASD is a collaborative initiative that brings together companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives. As a member, Kenvue supports ASD 's mission to achieve a palm derivatives supply chain that upholds NDPE principles, respects human rights, and supports local livelihoods.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kenvue assesses our suppliers using the Sustainable Palm Index, an industry tool that rates the commitments, action plans, and achievements of our palm suppliers and identifies areas for improvement. Additionally, through our Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared grievance dashboard to monitor, review, and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. Through collaborations, organizations can drive change in the palm oil supply chain. ASD is a collaborative initiative that brings together companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives. As a member, Kenvue supports ASD 's mission to achieve a palm derivatives supply chain that upholds NDPE principles, respects human rights, and supports local livelihoods.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Kenvue assesses our suppliers using the Sustainable Palm Index, an industry tool that rates the commitments, action plans, and achievements of our palm suppliers and identifies areas for improvement. Additionally, through our Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) membership and collaboration with the Earthworm Foundation, Kenvue participates in a shared grievance dashboard to monitor, review, and investigate grievances in the palm oil supply chain. Kenvue also participates with fellow ASD members in dynamic mapping and monitoring for deforestation in areas of Southeast Asia linked to our palm oil derivatives supply chain by leveraging the Nusantara Atlas satellite monitoring platform. Through collaborations, organizations can drive change in the palm oil supply chain. ASD is a collaborative initiative that brings together companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives. As a member, Kenvue supports ASD 's mission to achieve a palm derivatives supply chain that upholds NDPE principles, respects human rights, and supports local livelihoods.

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

The non-profit organization Preferred by Nature validated Kenvue's 2023 Wood Fiber Assessment and provided recommendations on the assessment results. Topics discussed included enhancement of supplier engagement and capability building, increase of recycled materials share and management of sourcing of materials from higher risk countries. Kenvue is working to address these recommendations.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :All relevant environmental has been assured	<i>All relevant environmental has been assured</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

	Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured
Row 1	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Global Head of ESG & Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No

