

Annual financial statements of Evonik Industries AG

For the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2019

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Balance sheet

Balance sheet for Evonik Industries AG

in € million	Note	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Intangible assets		23	21
Property, plant and equipment		46	33
Financial assets		8,998	8,454
Non-current assets	2.1	9,067	8,508
Inventories	2.2	6	-
Trade accounts receivable		7	10
Receivables from affiliated companies		3,694	3,221
Other assets		183	246
Receivables and other assets	2.3	3,884	3,477
Other securities	2.4	-	1,197
Cash and cash equivalents	2.5	604	837
Current assets		4,494	5,511
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	2.6	15	12
Total assets		13,576	14,031
Issued capital		466	466
Capital reserve		721	722
Retained earnings		4,246	4,278
- statutory reserve		47	47
- other retained earnings		4,199	4,231
Distributable profit		536	950
Equity	2.7	5,969	6,416
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		161	152
Provisions for taxes		196	251
Other provisions		420	339
Provisions	2.8	777	742
Bonds		1,750	1,750
Liabilities to banks		77	66
Trade accounts payable		74	32
Liabilities to affiliated companies		4,900	4,996
Other payables		29	29
Liabilities	2.9	6,830	6,873
Total equity and liabilities		13,576	14,031

Income statement

Income statement for Evonik Industries AG

in € million	Note	2018	2019
Sales	3.1	705	467
Other own work capitalized		2	1
Other operating income	3.2	484	611
Cost of materials	3.3	-263	-58
Personnel expense	3.4	-415	-359
Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment		-24	-26
Other operating expense	3.5	-855	-866
Operating result		-366	-230
Income from profit-and-loss transfer agreements		563	1,473
Income from investments		1	1
Income from investments	3.6	564	1,474
Write-downs of financial assets and current securities	3.7	-15	-6
Write-ups of financial assets and current securities	3.8	11	17
Net interest expense	3.9	-136	-28
Income before income taxes		58	1,227
Income taxes	3.11	-121	-245
Income after taxes		-63	982
Net income		-63	982
Profit carried forward from the previous year		234	-
Withdrawals from (+)/additions to (-) other retained earnings		365	-32
Distributable profit		536	950

Notes to the financial statements for 2019

1. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

1.1 General information

The annual financial statements for Evonik Industries AG, Essen (Germany) (referred to as Evonik Industries AG or the company) have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards set out in the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

To enhance clarity, some items have been combined in the balance sheet and income statement. These are stated separately in the notes.

The income statement has been drawn up using the total cost format.

Evonik Industries AG is a large stock company within the meaning of section 267 paragraph 3 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The company's registered office is in Essen (Germany), and it is entered in the commercial register B at Essen District Court under the number 19474.

There is a domination agreement and a profit-and-loss transfer agreement between Evonik Industries AG and Evonik Operations GmbH (until November 4, 2019: Evonik Degussa GmbH), Essen (Germany). Both agreements were last amended in 2013. Further, there is a domination and profit-and-loss transfer agreement between Evonik Industries AG and Evonik Risk and Insurance Services GmbH, Essen (Germany), which was last amended in 2013.

1.2 Accounting and valuation principles

1.2.1 Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment

Purchased intangible assets are recognized at the cost of acquisition, including ancillary acquisition costs, and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Their useful life is between one and five years. Self-generated intangible assets are not capitalized. Advance payments are recognized at their nominal amount.

Property, plant and equipment are valued at the cost of acquisition, including ancillary acquisition costs. Additions to depreciable property, plant and equipment made before January 1, 2008 and in fiscal 2009 are depreciated—insofar as this is permitted for tax purposes—using the declining balance method, with a subsequent switch to the straight-line method. The straight-line depreciation method has been used for all additions since fiscal 2010. Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the following customary useful lives for the various types of assets.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

in years	
Other premises	15
Operating equipment	20
Distribution systems	15
Machinery and other equipment	10
Vehicles	5
IT equipment	3-7
Factory and office equipment	5-10

Movable assets acquired in the reporting period are depreciated on a pro rata temporis basis from the month of acquisition using the straight-line method. Assets purchased for more than €250 but no more than €1,000 are grouped in a collective item for the year. The overall cost of this collective item is depreciated in five equal installments in the year in which it is established and the following four years.

Write-downs are made for any decline in the value of assets that is expected to be lasting and goes beyond normal wear and tear.

1.2.2 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized at cost of acquisition or, in the event of a decline in value that is expected to be lasting, at the lower fair value. Investments in companies that are listed on the stock market are written down to the lower stock market price on the reporting date if the decline in value is expected to be permanent. If and insofar as the reasons for a write-down no longer apply, financial assets are written up to their fair value or higher stock market price on the reporting date, but only up to their amortized cost. In accordance with section 271 paragraph 1 sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the investments included in financial assets are equity interests in other companies which serve the company's own operations by establishing a lasting relationship.

1.2.3 Inventories

Inventories are carried at cost of acquisition or production, taking into account the lowest value principle. The cost of acquisition is calculated using the average cost method, plus ancillary costs. The cost of production comprises direct production costs, plus an appropriate portion of material and manufacturing overheads and depreciation of non-current assets. Interest on debt is not capitalized. Write-downs are recognized for inventory risks resulting from diminished usability, slow-moving items, etc.

1.2.4 Receivables, other assets, and cash and cash equivalents

Receivables, other assets, and cash and cash equivalents are recognized at nominal value. Specific risks relating to receivables are recognized through individual write-downs. The general credit risk on receivables is taken into account through a global valuation allowance.

1.2.5 Securities

Other securities are recognized at cost of acquisition or at fair value on the reporting date if this is lower.

1.2.6 Issued capital

The issued capital (capital stock) is measured at nominal value.

1.2.7 Provisions

In accordance with section 253 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), provisions for pensions and similar obligations are valued using the projected unit credit method. This method takes account of expected future salary and pension increases as well as pension obligations and accrued entitlements as of the reporting date. The valuation is based on the revised biometric data in the 2018 G mortality tables published by Klaus Heubeck.

Actuarial methods are used to value provisions for pensions and other non-current personnel-related provisions for phased retirement programs, early retirement, continued payment of salaries after death, annual bonuses and the granting of annual vacation entitlements in the event of illness, anniversaries, and some elements of employees' long-term accounts.

In accordance with section 253 paragraph 2 sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), provisions due in more than one year are discounted using the average market interest rate corresponding to their term. For provisions for pension obligations, this is derived from the past ten fiscal years, while for other provisions it is derived from the past seven fiscal years. In accordance with section 253 paragraph 6 sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the difference between pension provisions using the ten-year average for the interest rate as of the reporting date and the seven-year average, less deferred taxes recognized on this amount, may not be distributed.

In application of the option provided for by section 253 paragraph 2 sentences 2 and 3 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), these provisions are discounted over an assumed term of 15 years. For the valuation as of December 31, 2019, the average interest rate for the past seven fiscal years was 1.97 percent (2018: 2.32 percent) and the average interest rate for the past ten fiscal years was 2.71 percent (2018: 3.21 percent). These rates are identical to the rates published by the Bundesbank as of December 31, 2019.

The table shows the assumptions used for the actuarial valuation of the obligations:

Actuarial assumptions

in %	2019
Future salary increases	2.50
Employee turnover	2.74
Future pension increases	1.50

Obligations relating to pension commitments are for company pensions.

In the previous years, the company transferred assets ("funded assets") to the pension trust Evonik Pensionstreuhand e.V., Essen (Germany) to insure some of the pension obligations to employees against insolvency.

In accordance with section 246 paragraph 2 sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), these assets were offset against the provisions of €971 million (2018: €902 million) for settlement of these obligations. The fair value of the netted funded assets is €819 million (2018: €741 million).

The historical cost of acquisition of the assets was €582 million (2018: €600 million). The market values were taken as their fair values and correspond to the fair values derived from the master fund as of December 30, 2019.

Section 268 paragraph 8 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) imposes a ban on the distribution of any fair value in excess of the cost of acquisition of pension assets, less the related deferred tax liabilities recognized in the balance sheet. This does not apply to the company as it has sufficient reserves.

The valuation of the indirect pension obligations results in underfunding of €73 million (2018: no underfunding), which is not recognized as such on the balance sheet.

The company has established provisions for the full amount of top-up and termination benefits for employees on the German phased retirement plan or who have signed agreements to embark on this plan, plus pro rata provisions for their salary payments in the period in which they are not working.

To support the adjustment of headcount without causing undue hardship, provisions for termination benefits were established in the reporting period and prior years and adjusted accordingly in the reporting period.

Commitments relating to long-term accounts comprise two components. The first is an obligation to grant collectively agreed one-time payments and vacation during the period in which employees do not work, plus final company-financed benefits. This obligation is recognized in the financial statements through a provision. Entitlements to final company-financed benefits for which there is not yet a firm agreement are weighted by the probability of use. The second component comprises current amounts credited by employees to their personal long-term accounts, which are insured against insolvency through a contractual trust arrangement. This component is a securities-based commitment as defined by section 253 paragraph 1 sentence 3 German Commercial Code (HGB).

The obligations correspond to the fair value of the assets allocated, totaling €62 million (2018: €45 million). Pursuant to section 246 paragraph 2 sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the assets that are designated as insolvency insurance for commitments on employee accounts are offset against these commitments. The historical cost of acquisition of the assets was €57 million (2018: €43 million). Where market values are available for assets, they are used as the fair value. These assets are held in a segregated equity and bond fund. The asset valuations correspond to the fair values of this segregated fund as of December 30, 2019. The fund is managed by Allianz.

The tax provisions and other provisions take adequate account of all identifiable risks and uncertain liabilities. The amounts allocated to provisions reflect the anticipated utilization of the provisions based on a prudent assessment of the

settlement amount. In accordance with section 253 paragraph 2 sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), provisions due in more than one year are discounted over their remaining term using the average market interest rate for the past seven years.

1.2.8 Liabilities

Bonds and liabilities are recognized at nominal value or at the settlement amount if this is higher.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognized at the historical rates at the time of their initial recognition. Items with a remaining term of more than one year are subsequently valued using the imparity principle at the average spot rates on the reporting date. As a result, positive values are not recognized. Items with a remaining term of less than one year are valued at the average spot rate on the reporting date so positive values are also included.

The valuation of receivables and liabilities from the overnight funds, trade accounts receivable and payable, cash and cash equivalents, and liabilities to banks are valued at the average spot rate (ECB rate fixed daily).

In the reporting period, the cash pool receivables and liabilities were combined in a valuation unit. Valuation units are formed in accordance with section 254 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) by comparing the fair value of overnight funds and of receivables and liabilities from the cash pool with the fair value of the related hedging transaction. If the difference is negative, a provision for impending losses is recognized. All valuation units are presented on the balance sheet as net hedges.

1.2.9 Deferred tax liabilities

In accordance with section 274 paragraph 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), deferred taxes are recognized for differences between the valuation of assets, liabilities, and deferred items for the commercial accounts and their tax valuations; these differences are expected to be reduced in future fiscal years. Tax loss carryforwards and interest carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred tax assets at the level at which they are expected to be offset in the next five years.

The tax rates used to calculate deferred taxes are those valid under current legislation as of the date when the temporary differences will probably be settled. Such discrepancies between balance sheet valuations are valued using a company-specific tax rate of 32.2 percent (2018: 32.2 percent). This comprises 15 percent German corporation tax, a 5.5 percent solidarity surcharge on the corporation tax, and 16.4 percent trade tax.

If a company forms part of a tax entity, deferred taxes are assigned to the controlling company (formal viewpoint).

If deferred tax assets exceed deferred tax liabilities, the option of recognizing the net deferred tax asset in accordance with section 274 paragraph 1 sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) is not utilized. If the net result is a tax liability, this is recognized on the balance sheet as a deferred tax liability. On the income statement, the change in deferred taxes is then shown separately in income taxes.

1.2.10 Sales

Sales are recognized after sales deductions and deduction of value-added tax and all other taxes directly related to sales. Sales comprise revenue from the sale, rental or leasing of products and the provision of services.

Products comprise goods covered by the company's normal product portfolio. In addition, assets are deemed to be products and are recognized as such if they are normally sold as part of the reporting company's business activities. Revenues from the provision of services are recognized as sales where they are based on an exchange of services.

2. Notes to the balance sheet

(in € million, except where stated otherwise)

2.1 Non-current assets

Development of intangible assets

in € million	Acquired licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Advance payments made	Total
Cost of acquisition/production			
As of January 1, 2018	45	-	45
Additions	7	-	7
Disposal	-	-	-
Reclassification	8	-	8
As of December 31, 2018	60	-	60
Additions	2	1	3
Disposal	-3	-	-3
Reclassification	4	-	4
As of December 31, 2019	63	1	64
Amortization and write-downs			
As of January 1, 2018	29	-	29
Amortization	8	-	8
Write-ups	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2018	37	-	37
Write-downs in fiscal year	10	-	10
Write-ups in fiscal year	-	-	-
Disposal	-4	-	-4
Reclassification	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2019	43	-	43
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2018	23	-	23
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2019	20	1	21

Development of property, plant and equipment

in € million	Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on leased land	Plant and machinery	Other plant, office furniture, and equipment	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total
Cost of acquisition/production					
As of January 1, 2018	2	3	89	11	105
Additions	-	-	6	11	17
Disposal	-	-	-1	-	-1
Reclassification	-	-	5	-13	-8
As of December 31, 2018	2	3	99	9	113
Additions	-	-	7	1	8
Disposal	-	-	-19	-	-19
Reclassification	-	-	4	-8	-4
As of December 31, 2019	2	3	91	2	98
Depreciation and write-downs					
As of January 1, 2018	1	2	50	-	53
Depreciation	-	-	16	-	16
Write-ups	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-2	-	-2
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2018	1	2	64	-	67
Write-downs in fiscal year	-	-	16	-	16
Write-ups in fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-18	-	-18
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2019	1	2	62	-	65
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2018	1	1	35	9	46
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2019	1	1	29	2	33

Development of financial assets

in € million	Shares in affiliated companies	Loans to affiliated companies	Investments	Total
Cost of acquisition/production				
As of January 1, 2018	9,203	687	65	9,955
Additions	19	3	1	23
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-500	-	-500
As of December 31, 2018	9,222	190	66	9,478
Additions	352	2	-	354
Disposal	-752	-126	-2	-880
Reclassification	-	-35	-	-35
As of December 31, 2019	8,822	31	64	8,917
Write-downs				
As of January 1, 2018	476	49	-	525
Write-downs	15	-	-	15
Write-ups	-11	-	-	-11
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-49	-	-49
As of December 31, 2018	480	-	-	480
Write-downs in fiscal year	-	-	-	-
Write-ups in fiscal year	-17	-	-	-17
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2019	463	-	-	463
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2018	8,742	190	66	8,998
Carrying amounts as of December 31, 2019	8,359	31	64	8,454

Additions of shares in affiliated companies comprised €13 million as a result of the increase in the stake in an affiliated company in Germany. The company subsequently became part of Evonik Industries AG due to the exit of the general partner. This resulted in a disposal of €352 million and a corresponding addition of €339 million.

The other disposal of €400 million comprised a transfer of assets from the capital reserves of an affiliated company to Evonik Industries AG.

For information on the list of shareholdings of Evonik Industries AG, please refer to note 4.12.

2.2 Inventories

Inventories

in € million	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Merchandise	6	-
	6	-

2.3 Receivables and other assets

Receivables and other assets

in € million	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019		Total
		Remaining term		
		up to 1 year	more than 1 year	
Trade accounts receivable	7	10	–	10
Receivables from affiliated companies	3,694	3,221	–	3,221
Other assets	183	232	14	246
	3,884	3,463	14	3,477

The following table shows the breakdown of receivables from affiliated companies:

Receivables from affiliated companies

in € million €	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Financial receivables	3,570	3,087
Other receivables	12	68
Trade accounts receivable	112	66
	3,694	3,221

The receivables from affiliated companies include claims to the transfer of profits, mainly from Evonik Operations GmbH, and from the cash pool, mainly from Evonik Operations GmbH and Evonik Methionine SEA. Other assets mainly comprise receivables in connection with businesses that have been divested, claims for reimbursement under plant management agreements, income tax receivables, and value-added tax credits.

2.4 Other securities

In 2019, Evonik Industries AG purchased 100 percent of the units in the segregated funds LBBW AM-EVO and Union Treasury 1. These funds are used to reduce risk and to diversify the liquid assets of Evonik Industries AG. They invest primarily in bonds with a short remaining term to maturity. In principle, the fund units can be redeemed at any time. The de facto constraint on redemption is sale of the securities held by the fund, which normally takes a few working days.

The cash inflows were €602 million to LBBW AM-EVO and €600 million to Union Treasury 1. As of December 31, 2019, the value of the fund units was €598 million for the LBBW AN-EVO fund and €599 million for the Union Treasury 1 fund. That was €4 million and €2 million respectively below the cost of acquisition, so they were written down.

€2 million of the €3 million net investment income of the LBBW AM-EVO fund was distributed as an interim dividend, which was immediately reinvested. The entire net investment income of €3 million of the Union Treasury 1 fund was retained and reinvested by the fund.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise credit balances held with banks.

2.6 Prepaid expenses and deferred charges

The prepaid expenses and deferred charges are mainly accruals for IT software and IT maintenance licenses.

2.7 Equity

(a) Issued capital

As in the previous year, the company's issued capital (capital stock) was €466,000,000 on the reporting date. It is divided into 466,000,000 no-par registered shares. The arithmetic value of each share is €1. Each no-par share entitles the holder to one vote.

(b) Authorized capital

A resolution on authorized capital was adopted at the annual shareholders' meeting on May 23, 2018. This authorizes the executive board until May 22, 2023 to increase the company's capital stock, subject to the approval of the supervisory board, by up to €116,500,000 by issuing new registered no-par shares (authorized capital 2018).

This authorization may be exercised through one or more issuances.

The new shares may be issued against cash and/or contributions in kind. The executive board is authorized, subject to the approval of the supervisory board, to exclude shareholders' statutory subscription rights when issuing new shares in the following cases:

- capital increases against contributions in kind
- if the capital increase is against cash and the proportionate share of the capital stock attributable to the new shares does not exceed 10 percent of the capital stock, and the issue price of the new shares is not significantly below the stock market price of shares already listed on the stock exchange
- to exclude fractional amounts arising from the subscription ratio
- insofar as is necessary to grant holders and/or creditors of warrants or conversion rights or obligors of warrant and/or conversion obligations subscription rights to new shares to the extent that they would be entitled to them after exercise of their warrants and/or conversion rights or fulfillment of their warrant or conversion obligations
- to grant shares to employees (employee stock), provided that the new shares for which subscription rights are excluded do not in aggregate account for a proportionate share of the capital stock in excess of 1 percent
- for the execution of a scrip dividend.

The proportionate amount of the capital stock attributable to the shares for which subscription rights are excluded, together with the proportionate amount of the capital stock attributable to treasury stock or to conversion and/or warrant rights or obligations arising from debt instruments, which are sold or issued after May 23, 2018 under exclusion of subscription rights, may not exceed 20 percent of the capital stock. If the sale or issue takes place in application— analogously or mutatis mutandis—of section 186 paragraph 3 sentence 4 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), this shall also be deemed to constitute exclusion of subscription rights.

The executive board is authorized, subject to the approval of the supervisory board, to define further details of capital increases out of the authorized capital 2018.

The authorized capital has not yet been utilized.

(c) Conditional capital

Under a further resolution adopted by the annual shareholders' meeting of May 23, 2018, the capital stock is conditionally increased by up to €37,280,000, divided into up to 37,280,000 registered shares with no par value (conditional capital 2018). This conditional capital increase relates to a resolution of the above shareholders' meeting granting authorization to issue convertible and/or warrant bonds.

The conditional capital increase will only be conducted insofar as holders or creditors of warrant or conversion rights or obligors of warrant or conversion obligations arising from warrant bonds and/or convertible bonds issued or guaranteed on the basis of the authorization resolved at the annual shareholders' meeting of May 23, 2018, exercise their warrants or conversion rights or, insofar as they have an obligation to exercise the warrants or conversion obligations, meet the obligation to exercise the warrant or conversion obligations, and other forms of settlement are not used. In principle, the shareholders have a statutory right to subscription rights to the convertible and/or warrant bonds; the authorization sets out specific cases where the executive board may exclude subscription rights to convertible and/or warrant bonds, subject to the approval of the supervisory board. The new shares shall be issued at the warrant or conversion price set in accordance with the above provisions of the resolution.

The new shares are entitled to a dividend from the start of the fiscal year in which they are issued.

The executive board is authorized, subject to the approval of the supervisory board, to define further details of capital increases out of the conditional capital.

The conditional capital has not yet been utilized.

(d) Treasury shares

On March 5, 2019, Evonik Industries AG announced that it would be utilizing the authorization granted by the annual shareholders' meeting on May 18, 2016 to purchase shares in the company totaling up to €143,880 thousand by April 5, 2019 at the latest. The purpose of purchasing the shares was to grant shares under an employee share program to employees of Evonik Industries AG and certain subordinated affiliated companies in the Evonik Group, and to members of the management of subordinated affiliated companies of Evonik Industries AG.

Through this share buyback program, by March 29, 2019 Evonik Industries AG purchased a total of 681,009 shares in the company (corresponding to 0.1 percent or €681,009 of the capital stock). A total of €16.8 million was spent on the shares, corresponding to an average price of €24.67 per share. The purchases were made from March 7, 2019 at an average daily volume of around 40,000 shares on each Xetra trading day through a bank acting on the instructions of Evonik Industries AG. The maximum purchase price of each share repurchased (excluding ancillary costs) could not exceed or fall short of the opening price as set in the opening auction for the trading day for shares in Evonik Industries AG in Xetra trading on the Frankfurt stock exchange by more than 5 percent. In April 2019, 608,209 ordinary shares (including 162,913 bonus shares) were transferred to participating employees on the basis of the share price of €25.53 per share and the exchange rates prevailing on April 4, 2019. The remaining 72,800 ordinary shares were sold via the stock exchange by April 29, 2019 at an average price of €26.52 per share. As of December 31, 2019, Evonik Industries AG therefore no longer held any treasury shares.

(e) Capital reserve

The capital reserve of €722 million results primarily from additions pursuant to section 272 paragraph 2 no. 4 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). In fiscal 2019, €643 thousand resulting from the purchase and issue of shares for the employee share program was allocated to the capital reserve.

(f) Retained earnings

This balance sheet item contains the statutory reserve totaling €47 million. The other retained earnings amounted to €4,231 million as of December 31, 2019 (2018: €4,199 million).

The change in the other retained earnings results from the allocation of part of the present net profit of €32,068,223.77.

(g) Amounts subject to the ban on distribution

The increase in unrealized assets from the fair value measurement of assets offset against pension obligations, which amounted to €236 million, and the difference of €116 million resulting from the change in the discount rate for pensions from a seven-year average to a ten-year average resulted in a total amount of €352 million, which is subject to the ban on distribution. Profits may only be distributed if, after the distribution, this amount is available as freely available reserves plus any profit carried forward and less any loss carried forward. As of December 31, 2019, Evonik Industries AG had sufficient freely available reserves.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions

in € million	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	161	152
Provisions for taxes	196	251
Other provisions	420	339
thereof attributable to		
- personnel-related provisions	152	109
- miscellaneous provisions	268	230
	777	742

Valuation of pension provisions using the average market interest rate for the past seven years gives a pension obligation of €1,087 million as of December 31, 2019. Valuation of pension provisions using the average market interest rate for the past ten years gives a pension obligation of €971 million as of December 31, 2019. The difference is €116 million.

Provisions for taxes contain appropriate amounts for fiscal years for which tax assessments have not yet been finalized.

The other provisions include, among other things, provisions for restructuring, outstanding invoices, and provisions for impending liabilities from pending transactions.

Out of the total provisions, €527 million (2018: €495 million) have a remaining term of more than one year.

2.9 Liabilities

Liabilities

in € million	Dec. 31, 2019			Total
	Remaining term			
	up to 1 year	more than 1 year	thereof more than 5 years	
Bonds	500	1,250	–	1,750
Liabilities to banks	66	–	–	66
Trade accounts payable	32	–	–	32
Liabilities to affiliated companies	4,396	600	23	4,996
Other payables	29	–	–	29
of which for taxes	6	–	–	6
of which for social security	1	–	–	1
	5,023	1,850	23	6,873

Liabilities

in € million	Remaining term			Dec. 31, 2018
	up to	more than	thereof more	Total
	1 year	1 year	than 5 years	
Bonds	–	1,750	–	1,750
Liabilities to banks	77	–	–	77
Trade accounts payable	74	–	–	74
Liabilities to affiliated companies	4,866	34	25	4,900
Other payables	29	–	–	29
of which for taxes	6	–	–	6
of which for social security	1	–	–	1
	5,046	1,784	25	6,830

The following table shows the breakdown of liabilities to affiliated companies:

Liabilities to affiliated companies

in € million	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Financial liabilities	4,795	4,938
Trade accounts payable	17	12
Other payables	88	46
	4,900	4,996

The financial liabilities to affiliated companies include loans from RÜTGERS GmbH, Essen (Germany), Evonik Peroxide Holding B.V., Amsterdam (Netherlands), Evonik Dutch Holding B.V., Amsterdam (Netherlands), and RCIV Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH, Essen (Germany), and other liabilities relating to cash pooling with, among others, Evonik International Holding B.V., Amsterdam (Netherlands), Evonik Finance B.V., Amsterdam (Netherlands), Evonik Corporation, Parsippany (New Jersey, USA), Evonik Technology & Infrastructure GmbH, Essen (Germany), Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH, Essen (Germany), Evonik Nutrition & Care GmbH, Essen (Germany), Evonik Performance Materials GmbH, Essen (Germany), RÜTGERS Dienstleistungs-GmbH, Essen (Germany), Evonik Degussa (China) Co., Ltd., (China), Evonik Speciality Organics Ltd., Milton Keynes (UK), and Evonik IP GmbH, Gründau (Germany).

Further, liabilities to affiliated companies include value-added tax invoiced for the tax entity, imputable taxes, and liabilities for the reimbursement of expenses.

The other payables totaling €29 million contain liabilities for interest on bonds (€16 million) and liabilities for the payment of wage tax (€6 million).

3. Notes to the income statement

(in € million, except where stated otherwise)

3.1 Sales

The sales split between the reporting units was as follows in 2019:

Sales

in € million	2018	2019
IT services	207	209
Procurement	297	100
HR Germany	84	49
Legal, IPM & Compliance	38	36
Financial services	24	22
Other	55	51
	705	467

The regional breakdown of sales in 2019 was as follows:

Regional breakdown of sales

in € million	2018	2019
Western Europe	648	407
thereof Germany	612	391
North America	33	34
Asia-Pacific North	11	11
Asia-Pacific South	8	9
Central & South America	3	4
Eastern Europe	1	1
Middle East & Africa	1	1
	705	467

The reduction in sales was principally attributable to a change in invoicing processes for the procurement of raw materials. Evonik Industries AG now acts as a procurement intermediary and the raw material purchases are made directly by the Group companies.

3.2 Other operating income

Other operating income

in € million	2018	2019
Currency translation gains	420	454
Income from invoicing of project and consultancy costs	24	29
Miscellaneous costs passed through to Group companies	21	21
Miscellaneous other operating income	2	2
Income relating to other periods		
Income from the reversal of provisions	14	104
Other income relating to other periods	3	1
	484	611

The currency translation gains of €454 million are stated gross in compliance with the ban on netting imposed by section 246 paragraph 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). Currency translation losses amounted to €442 million. Economically, these two items comprise a single unit. In a net view, the overall result would have been net gain of €12 million.

3.3 Cost of materials

Cost of materials

in € million	2018	2019
Expenses for raw materials and supplies	253	54
Expenses for purchased services	10	4
	263	58

3.4 Personnel expense

Personnel expense

in € million	2018	2019
Wages and salaries	346	294
Social security contributions and expenses for pensions and similar obligations	69	65
of which for pensions	34	31
	415	359

3.5 Other operating expense

Other operating expense

in € million	2018	2019
Currency translation losses	419	442
IT expense	136	133
Corporate services	72	79
Legal and consulting expenses	51	75
Rental costs	19	25
Expenses for additions to provisions	34	4
Patent expenses	3	3
Other taxes	2	2
Miscellaneous other operating expense	117	101
Expenses relating to other periods		
Miscellaneous other operating expense	2	2
	855	866

The currency translation losses of €442 million are stated gross in compliance with the ban on netting imposed by section 246 paragraph 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). Currency translation gains amounted to €454 million. Economically, these two items comprise a single unit. In a net view, the overall result would have been net gain of €12 million.

3.6 Income from investments

Income from investments

in € million	2018	2019
Income from profit-and-loss transfer agreements	563	1,473
Income from investments	1	1
	564	1,474

The year-on-year increase in income from profit-and-loss transfer agreements mainly results from a higher profit transfer from Evonik Operations GmbH. The increase is primarily attributable to the divestment of the methacrylates business.

3.7 Write-downs of financial assets and current securities

Write-downs of financial assets and current securities totaled €6 million (2018: €15 million). This amount resulted from the write-down of €6 million on the segregated funds.

3.8 Write-ups of financial assets and current securities

Write-ups of financial assets totaled €17 million (2018: €11 million) and resulted from the write-up of two affiliated companies.

3.9 Net interest expense

Net interest expense

in € million	2018	2019
Other interest and similar income	99	111
of which from affiliated companies	80	83
Interest and similar expenses	-235	-139
of which for interest on provisions	-124	-3
of which due to affiliated companies	-19	-28
	-136	-28

The €69 million change in interest relating to pensions and personnel-related commitments is included in interest and similar expense. The income of €101 million from pension fund assets resulting from the general market situation in the fiscal year is also included in interest and similar expense.

3.10 Deferred taxes

If a company forms part of a tax entity, deferred taxes are assigned to the controlling company (formal viewpoint).

Deferred taxes were recognized for temporary differences between the valuation of assets, liabilities, and deferred items for the commercial accounts and their tax valuations; these differences are expected to be reduced in future fiscal years. The resulting tax relief led to the establishment of deferred tax assets (especially for differences relating to loans and other receivables). Deferred tax liabilities resulted from future tax expense (especially for differences relating to provisions for pensions and to other provisions). Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been netted. In accordance with section 274 paragraph 1 sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), net deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences were not capitalized.

3.11 Income taxes

The income taxes totaling €245 million comprise tax expense of €205 million for current taxes and tax expense of €40 million relating to previous years. The current tax expense comprises corporation tax of €99 million, including the solidarity surcharge, and trade tax of €106 million.

4. Other disclosures

4.1 Further information on the reporting period

Average number of employees during the year

No. of employees	2018	2019
Exempt employees	1,211	1,181
Other employees	1,409	1,299
	2,620	2,480

Auditor's fees

The auditor for the annual financial statements of Evonik Industries AG was PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (PwC), Frankfurt (Germany), Düsseldorf branch.

Audit fees were incurred for Evonik Industries AG and the companies it controls, in particular for the statutory audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of Evonik Industries AG, reviews of interim financial statements, audit-related support in connection with the implementation of new financial reporting standards, and the audit of information systems and processes. In addition, other audit-related services were provided, especially services in connection with regulatory and statutory requirements, and other services, principally project-related consultancy services in connection with the optimization and management of business processes.

As permitted by section 285 no. 17 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), no information is given on the auditor's fees as these are included in the consolidated financial statements of Evonik Industries AG, Essen (Germany).

4.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

in € million	Dec. 31, 2018	Dec. 31, 2019
Guarantee obligations	80	74
of which liabilities relating to retirement pensions	–	–
of which for the benefit of affiliated companies	80	74
of which for the benefit of associates	–	–
Obligations under indemnity guarantees	2,441	2,530
of which liabilities relating to retirement pensions	126	65
of which for the benefit of affiliated companies	2,441	2,527
of which for the benefit of associates	–	–
	2,521	2,604

As part of its financing activities for the Evonik Group, Evonik Industries AG provides banks with guarantees and indemnities in respect of companies in the Evonik Group. Further, Evonik Industries AG has provided guarantees and indemnities for possible obligations of Group companies towards third parties.

All guarantees and indemnities are continuously monitored by the Corporate Finance department. They are provided almost exclusively to assure the activities of companies in the Evonik Group so utilization is not likely.

Credit insurance guarantees totaled €1,991 million and are examined as part of the monthly financial reporting and liquidity planning process. The liquidity of the subsidiaries in the Evonik Group is ensured through a uniform corporate financing strategy, so utilization is not likely.

Contract fulfillment guarantees amounted to €174 million. Group companies are required to meet the contractual obligations they have entered into. Controlling of contracts at individual companies ensures ongoing monitoring so utilization of these guarantees is not probable.

As well as the guarantee obligations and indemnity guarantees of Evonik Industries AG, contract fulfillment guarantees include guarantees in respect of credit balances for the phased early retirement plan under statutory insolvency requirements. These credit balances are covered by guarantees that are renewed every six months and cover the maximum balance in the relevant period. The level of these guarantees is based on the companies included in the guarantees and the forecast data on the number of employees to be covered by the guarantees. The trustee for this guarantee model for the phased early retirement plan is Deutsche Treuinvest-Stiftung, Frankfurt am Main (Germany). As of December 31, 2019, the guarantees totaled €65 million.

There are also other guarantees amounting to €439 million. Since these are managed by the responsible specialist departments, especially the Legal Division, it is assumed that they will not be utilized.

Evonik has issued letters of comfort for affiliated companies in which it undertakes to provide liquid assets for these companies insofar as is necessary to enable them to settle obligations in existence as of December 31, 2019 and those that arise in 2020 and that are due in not less than twelve months from December 31, 2019. The liquidity of the subsidiaries in the Evonik Group is ensured through a uniform corporate financing strategy, so utilization is not likely.

4.3 Information pursuant to section 285 no. 3 and no. 3a of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

Information pursuant to section 285 no. 3 and no. 3a of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

in € million	Dec. 31, 2019
Commitments arising from rental and leasing contracts	
due in 2020	16
due in 2021	16
due in 2022	13
due in 2023	11
due in 2024	11
due after 2024	18
Sub-total	85
of which for the benefit of affiliated companies	13
of which for the benefit of associates	-
of which relating to retirement pensions	-
Order commitments relating to investments	8
Commitments under long-term offtake agreements and other legal commitments	
due in 2020	71
due in 2021	44
due in 2022	28
due in 2023	20
due in 2024	18
due after 2024	18
Sub-total	199
of which for the benefit of affiliated companies	-
of which for the benefit of associates	-
of which relating to retirement pensions	-
Total	292

4.4 Financial derivatives

In the course of its business, Evonik Industries AG is exposed to currency and interest rate risks. Financial derivatives are used to reduce or eliminate these risks. Foreign currency receivables and liabilities are hedged. Moreover, Evonik Industries AG concludes financial derivatives contracts on behalf of subsidiaries. Financial derivatives contracts are only concluded with banks and trading institutions with first-class credit standing within fixed limits. Only common instruments found on the market with sufficient liquidity are used. Therefore Evonik assumes that there are no material credit risks.

Forward exchange rate agreements, currency options, and cross-currency interest rate swaps were concluded in fiscal 2019 to hedge currency risks. Their fair values were determined with the aid of a discounted cash flow method or option pricing models on the basis of the exchange rates at the European Central Bank, observed interest rate structure curves, and FX volatilities.

Fair values are recognized using the imparity principle: Negative fair values are recognized as provisions for impending losses unless they are included in a valuation portfolio or form a valuation unit with corresponding underlying transactions. Under its currency hedging policy, Evonik Industries AG has passed on some forward exchange rate agreements concluded with subsidiaries to banks on a back-to-back basis and grouped some to form a currency portfolio. The amount remaining after internal netting is hedged with banks. Forward exchange rate agreements concluded with banks on a back-to-back basis and the corresponding counter-transactions with subsidiaries are combined in valuation units through macro hedges. These are presented as net hedges so the valuation result is low. The critical terms match method is applied to determine the effectiveness of the hedging relationship and the average term of the derivatives is less than one year. In addition, Evonik Industries AG establishes currency portfolios for those transactions that are not passed on through other transactions. In the portfolio approach, the net risk position in each foreign currency is determined for each company in the Evonik Group and then hedged via intragroup investment or borrowing via the cash pool. The remaining net risk positions on cash pool balances are hedged on a currency-by-currency basis using external forward exchange rate agreements. As of December 31, 2019, provisions for impending losses totaling €3 million were established for negative balances on these currency portfolios and the negative fair values of forward exchange agreements for which no counter-transaction was recognized on the balance sheet. By forming valuation units for receivables and liabilities from cash pooling and the associated hedging transactions, it was possible to avoid the recognition of a provision of €10 million for impending losses. The amounts relating to the establishment of these provisions are shown in other operating expense.

The following hedged items are included in valuation units with forward exchange rate agreements at the nominal amounts given below:

Items hedged by forward exchange rate agreements

in € million	Dec. 31, 2019
Assets	3,208
Liabilities	1,793
	5,001

To hedge the planned acquisition of PeroxyChem, Evonik Industries AG concluded a US dollar currency option with a US bank, which expires in February 2020, and passed this on to its Dutch subsidiary on a back-to-back basis in accordance with the hedging strategy outlined above. These two transactions have been combined in a valuation unit.

As of the reporting date, Evonik Industries AG had the following derivative financial instruments to hedge currency risks:

Financial derivatives used to hedge interest rate and currency risks

in € million	Notional value < 1 year		Notional value > 1 year		Fair value	
	Dec. 31, 2019		Dec. 31, 2019		Dec. 31, 2019	
	External	Intragroup	External	Intragroup	Positive	Negative
Forward exchange rate agreements and currency options	5,310	1,883	224	224	58	77
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	–	–	460	496	33	33

Further, as of December 31, 2019 the portfolio contained an external, long-term interest rate swap with a notional value of €650 million and a positive fair value of €2 million. This was passed on to a subsidiary on identical terms in accordance with the principles outlined above. As a result, the internal interest rate has a notional value of €650 million and a negative fair value of €2 million.

The notional values are stated as absolute values; the fair values include accrued interest.

4.5 Performance-related remuneration

Evonik's remuneration system comprises a basic salary, annual short-term incentive payments and, as a long-term component, the long-term incentive (LTI) plans for members of the executive board and other executives. Following the stock exchange listing, the performance of Evonik shares became the central element in the LTI plan for the first time in 2013. The redesigned LTI plan was introduced for both executive board members and other executives.

The LTI plans comprise share-based payments with cash settlement. The plans are valued on the reporting date using a Monte Carlo simulation, which models exercise patterns. The LTI plans result in personnel expense which is distributed over the term of each tranche.

Performance is measured by the absolute performance of Evonik's share price and its performance relative to the MSCI World Chemicals IndexSM.

Based on the contractually agreed target amount, which is defined in euros, a number of virtual shares is calculated using the share price at the start of the performance period. This is based on the price in the last 60 trading days before the start of the performance period. The performance period starts on January 1 of the grant year and runs for four years. At the end of the performance period, the starting price of Evonik shares is viewed against the average share price at the end of the performance period. This is compared with the performance of the benchmark index (total shareholder return).

If the relative performance is below 70 percentage points, the relative performance factor is deemed to be zero. If the relative performance is above 130 percentage points, the relative performance factor is set at 130.

The payment is calculated by multiplying the relative performance by the number of virtual shares allocated and the average price of Evonik shares at the end of the performance period.

For LTI tranches up to and including 2018, there is a one-time option to extend the tranche for a further year at the end of the performance period. Partial exercise at the end of the original performance period is not permitted. The upper limit for these payments is set at 300 percent of the individual target amount.

Starting in 2019, the intrinsic value of the LTI is no longer measured at the end of the performance period; instead it is measured at the end of each year in the four-year performance period. In line with previous practice, the starting price of Evonik shares is viewed against the average share price at the end of each year of the performance period, plus any dividends per share actually paid in this period. This is then compared with the performance of the benchmark index (total shareholder return). At the end of the performance period, the overall performance is calculated as the average of the performance in each year. There is no longer an option to extend the performance period.

As of December 31, 2019, total provisions for share-based payment amounted to €20.4 million (2018: €27.2 million). In 2019, total expense for share-based payment was €7.9 million (2018: €2.8 million).

4.6 Related parties

The presentation includes all material transactions with related parties. Under the German Commercial Code (HGB), the provisions of IAS 24 are used to define related parties.

Transactions with related parties in 2019

Type of transaction	Type of related party	
	Affiliated companies	Public sector companies
in €million		
Contingent liabilities	2,601	-
Currency translation gains	217	-
Currency translation losses	141	-
Services provided	431	-
Reimbursement of costs and other expenses	90	1
Interest income	84	-
Income from costs that were passed through	46	-
Interest expense	28	-
Rental income	4	-
Other financial obligations	13	1
Rental expenses	16	-

For information on income and expenses relating to profit-and-loss transfer agreements with subsidiaries, please see note 3.6. The dividend for fiscal 2018 was paid in the second quarter of 2019, following the adoption of the resolution by the annual shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2019. RAG-Stiftung, Essen (Germany) received €344 million.

Related parties also include members of the management who are directly or indirectly responsible for corporate planning, management, and oversight of the Evonik Group, and members of their families. At Evonik, these parties comprise the executive board and supervisory board of Evonik Industries AG, and the executive board and board of trustees of RAG-Stiftung.

For details of the remuneration paid to the members of the executive board and supervisory board, please see the information pursuant to section 285 no. 9 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) (and note 4.8).

4.7 Members of the executive board and supervisory board

Members of the executive board

Christian Kullmann, Hamminkeln

Chairman of the Executive Board

- a) Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA

Dr. Harald Schwager, Speyer

Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board

- a) Evonik Nutrition & Care GmbH (Chair)
 Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH (Chair)
 Evonik Performance Materials GmbH (Chair)
- b) KSB Management SE

Thomas Wessel, Recklinghausen

Chief Human Resources Officer/Industrial Relations Director

- a) Evonik Nutrition & Care GmbH
 Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH
 Evonik Performance Materials GmbH
 Evonik Technology & Infrastructure GmbH (Chair)
 Pensionskasse Degussa VVaG (Chair)
 Vivawest GmbH
 Vivawest Wohnen GmbH
- b) Gesellschaft zur Sicherung von Bergmannswohnungen mbH

Ute Wolf, Düsseldorf

Chief Financial Officer

- a) DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA
 Evonik Nutrition & Care GmbH
 Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH
 Evonik Performance Materials GmbH
 Klöckner & Co. SE
 Pensionskasse Degussa VVaG
- b) Borussia Dortmund Geschäftsführungs-GmbH

Key:

- a) Membership of statutory supervisory boards.
- b) Membership of comparable German and foreign supervisory bodies of business enterprises pursuant to section 125 paragraph 1 sentence 5 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

Members of the supervisory board

Bernd Tönjes, Marl

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Chairman of the Executive Board of RAG-Stiftung

- a) RAG Aktiengesellschaft (Chair)
 - RAG Deutsche Steinkohle AG (Chair) (until April 26, 2019)
 - RSBG SE (Chair) (since August 22, 2019)
- b) DEKRA e.V.

Edeltraud Glänzer, Hanover

Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Political Secretary for Special Matters of the German Mining, Chemical and Energy Industrial Union (IG BCE)

- a) B. Braun Melsungen AG
 - Merck KGaA

Martin Albers, Dorsten

Chairman of the Group Works Council of Evonik Industries AG

Chairman of the Works Council of the jointly operated Essen campus

Prof. Barbara Albert, Darmstadt

Professor of Solid State Chemistry at the Eduard-Zintl Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry of the Technical University of Darmstadt

- a) Schunk GmbH

Jens Barnhusen, Bottrop

Chairman of the Works Council for Evonik's Goldschmidtstrasse facilities

- a) Pensionskasse Degussa VVaG

Prof. Aldo Belloni, Eurasburg

Chairman of the Executive Board of Linde Aktiengesellschaft (until February 28, 2019)

- b) TÜV Süd e. V.

Karin Erhard, Hanover

Member of the Central Board of Executive Directors of the German Mining, Chemical and Energy Industrial Union (IG BCE)

Prof. Barbara Grunewald, Bonn

Professor and Chair for Civil Law and Commercial Law
at the University of Cologne (until February 28, 2019)

Martin Kubessa, Velbert

Member of the Works Council for Evonik's Marl facilities

- a) Evonik Technology & Infrastructure GmbH (until February 28, 2019)

Frank Löllgen, Cologne

Regional Director North Rhine of the German Mining, Chemical, and Energy
Industrial Union (IG BCE)

- a) Bayer AG

Dr. Siegfried Luther, Gütersloh

Former Chief Financial Officer of Bertelsmann AG (now Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA)

- a) Schaeffler AG (until April 24, 2019)
Sparkasse Gütersloh-Rietberg

Hussin El Moussaoui, Brachtal Schlierbach

(since December 11, 2019)

Deputy Chairman of the Group Works Council of Evonik Industries AG
Deputy Chairman of the Works Council of the jointly operated Hanau site

- a) Evonik Technology & Infrastructure GmbH

Martina Reisch, Rheinfelden

(since May 13, 2019)

Chairwoman of the Works Council of the jointly operated Rheinfelden site

- a) Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH

Michael Rüdiger, Utting am Ammersee

Chairman of the Executive Board of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale (until December 31, 2019)

- a) Deka Immobilien GmbH (until September 16, 2019)
Deka Investment GmbH (Chair) (until December 31, 2019)
Deka Vermögensmanagement GmbH (Chair)
(formerly: Landesbank Berlin Investment GmbH) (until December 31, 2019)

Dr. Thomas Sauer, Bad Homburg

Chairman of the Executive Staff Council of the Evonik Group

Peter Spuhler, Weiningen (Switzerland)

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stadler Rail AG, Bussnang (Switzerland) and of
PCS Holding AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland)

- a) Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart (since April 1, 2019)

- b) Aebi Schmidt Holding AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland) (Chair)
- AngelStar S.r.l., Mola di Bari (Italy)
- Allreal Holding AG, Zug (Switzerland)
- Autoneum Holding AG, Winterthur (Switzerland)
- Chesa Sül Spelm AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland)
- DSH Holding AG, Warth-Weiningen (Switzerland)
- Estonia Train Finance AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland) (Chair)
- European Loc Pool AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland)
- Nordic Train Finance AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland) (Chair)
- Rana Aps AG, Warth-Weiningen (Switzerland) (Chair)
- Rana Aps Iberica S.L., Warth-Weiningen (Switzerland) (Chair)
- Rieter Holding AG, Winterthur (Switzerland)
- Stadler CIS AG, Bussnang (Switzerland) (Chair)
- Stadler Minsk CJSC, Minsk (Belarus) (Chair)
- Stadler Pankow GmbH, Berlin (Chair)
- Stadler Trains Magyarország Kft., Budapest (Hungary)
- Stadler US Inc., Westfield (USA)
- Wohnpark Promenade AG, Frauenfeld (Switzerland)
- ZLE Betriebs AG, Zurich (Switzerland)

until June 27, 2019:

- Gleisag Gleis- und Tiefbau AG, Goldach (Switzerland) (Chair)
- Walo Bertschinger AG, Zurich (Switzerland)

Anke Strüber-Hummelt, Marl

Deputy Chairwoman of the Group Works Council of Evonik Industries AG
Chairwoman of the Works Council for Evonik's Marl facilities

Angela Titzrath, Hamburg

Chairwoman of the Executive Board of Hamburger Hafen und Logistik AG

- a) Talanx AG

Dr. Volker Trautz, Munich

Former Chairman of the Executive Board of LyondellBasell Industries

- a) Citigroup Global Markets Deutschland AG
- b) CERONA Companhia de Energia Renovável, São Paulo (Brazil)

Ulrich Weber, Krefeld

Former member of the Executive Board, Human Resources & Law, of Deutsche Bahn AG

- a) HDI Global SE
ias Aktiengesellschaft
- b) ias Stiftung

The following members left the supervisory board of Evonik Industries AG in 2019:

Carmen Fuchs, Alzenau

(until December 11, 2019)

Member of the Group Works Council of Evonik Industries AG

Chairwoman of the Works Council of the jointly operated Hanau site (until October 31, 2019)

Michael Hofmann, Griesheim

(until April 30, 2019)

Member of the Works Council for the Darmstadt/Weiterstadt/Wörth facilities

Key:

- a) Membership of statutory supervisory boards.
- b) Membership of comparable German and foreign supervisory bodies of business enterprises pursuant to section 125 paragraph 1 sentence 5 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

4.8 Total remuneration of the executive board and supervisory board

The total remuneration paid to the members of the executive board for their work in 2019 was €12,387 thousand (2018: €11,969 thousand). The figure for 2019 includes bonus payments of €594 thousand for the previous year, for which no provision was established in 2018. The total remuneration also contains the fair value of the LTI plan 2019 as of the legally binding commitment or grant date. As of the grant date, this comprised €4,026 thousand over the four-year performance period. There are a total of 181,784 virtual shares that will be used as the calculation basis to determine possible future payments. This is performance-related remuneration.

Current expenses for pension provisions for the executive board totaled €2,066 thousand (2018: €1,860 thousand). The settlement amount of the pension obligations was €17,844 thousand on December 31, 2019 (2018: €13,662 thousand).

Total remuneration of former members of the executive board and their surviving dependents was €2,515 thousand in 2019 (2018: €1,546 thousand).

As of the reporting date €65,314 thousand (2018: €61,985 thousand) was allocated to provisions for pension obligations to former members of the executive board and their surviving dependents.

The remuneration of the supervisory board for 2019 totaled €3,383 thousand (2018: €3,469 thousand).

Details of the remuneration system of the executive board members, together with an individual breakdown of the amounts paid to executive board and supervisory board members can be found in the remuneration report in the combined management report for Evonik Industries AG for 2019.

4.9 Declaration of conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code

The executive board and supervisory board have issued a declaration of conformity in accordance with section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG). This has been published on the company's website at www.evonik.com/responsibility and as part of the declaration on corporate governance in accordance with section 289f of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

4.10 Information pursuant to section 160 paragraph 1 no. 8 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Notifications pursuant to section 40 paragraph 1 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG)¹

As of the date of finalization of the financial statements we had received the following notifications of shareholdings in Evonik Industries AG pursuant to section 33 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG)¹. Under this Act, notification must be submitted not only of directly acquired voting rights in the company (section 33 WpHG¹), but also of those voting rights attributable to the notifier through a subsidiary or a third party with which the notifier has a contractual agreement governed by the law of obligations (section 34 paragraph 1 WpHG¹). Further, voting rights may be attributable to shareholders on the basis of shareholder agreements (section 34 paragraph 2 WpHG¹). The total voting rights disclosed therefore comprise both directly acquired voting rights and those determined indirectly on the basis of attribution.

Note that in each case these notifications relate to the date stated in the notification. Consequently, the notifier's shareholding could have changed as of the date of preparation of this list, without the notifier being required to submit a new notification in accordance with section 33 WpHG¹, if no relevant threshold was involved.

¹ In the version valid from January 3, 2018.

Notifications pursuant to section 33 paragraph 1 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG)²

Notifier	Date of change	Threshold	Voting rights		Attributable voting rights ^a
			in %	absolute	
Government of Singapore, represented by the Finance Minister, Singapore (Republic of Singapore)	Oct. 6, 2016	3 %	0.39	1,806,000	0.39% attributable pursuant to section 22 WpHG
CVC Nominees Limited, St. Helier (Jersey)	May 31, 2016	3 %	1.33	6,185,556	1.33% attributable pursuant to section 22 WpHG
BlackRock, Inc., Wilmington (Delaware, USA)	Feb. 7, 2017	3 %	2.97	13,848,139	2.97 % attributable pursuant to section 22 WpHG
RAG-Stiftung, Essen (Germany)	Jul. 16, 2015	75 %	74.04	345,005,998	6.13% attributable pursuant to section 22 paragraph 2 WpHG; the voting rights of The Gabriel Finance Limited Partnership exceed 3%

^a The sections cited here relate to the version of the law in force at the time of the respective voting rights notifications.

4.11 Inclusion in the consolidated financial statements of RAG-Stiftung

RAG-Stiftung, Essen (Germany) is the parent company of Evonik Industries AG, and prepares the consolidated financial statements for largest and smallest groups of companies. The consolidated financial statements are published in the Federal Gazette.

The consolidated financial statements for Evonik Industries AG are also published in the Federal Gazette.

4.12 List of shareholdings

List of shareholdings

	Name	Registered office	Share-holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot-note	Equity in € million	Net In-come/loss before P/L transfer
Consolidated subsidiaries: Germany							
1	BK-Wolfgang-Wärme GmbH	Hanau	100.00	2019		3	-
2	CPM Netz GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	1	5
3	Evonik Animal Nutrition GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019		23	-5
4	Evonik Beteiligungs-GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00	2019	¹	1	-
5	Evonik Catering Services GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019	¹	-	4
6	Evonik Creavis GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	5	-
7	Evonik Dahlenburg GmbH	Dahlenburg	100.00	2019	¹	2	1
8	Evonik Digital GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	3	-7
9	Evonik Dr. Straetmans GmbH	Hamburg	100.00	2019	¹	15	6
10	Evonik Eastern Europe GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019		-	-
11	Evonik Functional Solutions GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	20	1
12	Evonik Goldschmidt Rewo GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019		-6	-69

	Name	Registered office	Share- holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot- note	Equity in € million	Net In- come/loss before P/L transfer
13	Evonik Gorapur GmbH	Wittenburg	100.00	2019	¹	25	-3
14	Evonik IP GmbH	Gründau	100.00	2019	¹	142	79
15	Evonik Logistics Services GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019	¹	1	2
16	Evonik Materials GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019	¹	14	1
17	Evonik Nutrition & Care GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	234	14
18	Evonik Operations GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	6,849	1,470
19	Evonik Performance Materials GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	243	11
20	Evonik Real Estate GmbH & Co. KG	Marl	100.00	2019		184	38
21	Evonik Real Estate Verwaltungs-GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019		-	-
22	Evonik Resource Efficiency GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	284	37
23	Evonik Risk and Insurance Services GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	1	3
24	Evonik Technology & Infrastructure GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	303	-2
25	Evonik Venture Capital GmbH	Hanau	100.00	2019	¹	9	-3
26	HD Ceracat GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00	2019		91	5
27	KMV Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019		10	-
28	RBV Verwaltungs-GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019		501	11
29	RCIV Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	26	-2
30	RÜTGERS Dienstleistungs-GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019	¹	6	-13
31	RÜTGERS GmbH	Essen	100.00	2019		313	4
32	Stockhausen Unterstützungseinrichtung GmbH	Krefeld	100.00	2019		-	-
33	Westgas GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019	¹	8	11
Consolidated subsidiaries: other countries							
34	Degussa International, Inc.	Wilmington (Delaware, USA)	100.00	2019		1,380	38
35	DSL Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo (Japan)	51.00	2019		14	4
36	Egesil Kimya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Istanbul (Turkey)	51.00	2019		25	16
37	Evonik Advanced Botanicals S.A.S.	Parcay Meslay (France)	100.00	2019		2	-
38	Evonik Aerosil France S.A.R.L.	Salaise-sur-Sanne (France)	100.00	2019		3	-
39	Evonik Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Midrand (South Africa)	100.00	2019		15	-
40	Evonik Amalgamation Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		-	-
41	Evonik Antwerpen NV	Antwerp (Belgium)	100.00	2019		241	18
42	Evonik Argentina S.A.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	100.00	2019		10	1
43	Evonik Australia Pty Ltd.	Mount Waverley (Australia)	100.00	2019		5	1
44	Evonik Brasil Ltda.	São Paulo (Brazil)	100.00	2019		207	20
45	Evonik Canada Inc.	Calgary (Canada)	100.00	2019		54	11
46	Evonik Catalysts India Pvt. Ltd.	Dombivli (India)	100.00	2019		24	4
47	Evonik Chemicals Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		123	13
48	Evonik Chile SpA	Santiago (Chile)	100.00	2019		-	-
49	Evonik Colombia S.A.S.	Medellín (Colombia)	100.00	2019		-	-

	Name	Registered office	Share-holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot-note	Equity in € million	Net In-come/loss before P/L transfer
50	Evonik Corporation	Parsippany (New Jersey, USA)	100.00	2019		3,614	644
51	Evonik Degussa Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Midrand (South Africa)	100.00	2019		-	-
52	Evonik Degussa (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing (China)	100.00	2019		192	103
53	Evonik Dutch Holding B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		42	-
54	Evonik España y Portugal, S.A.U.	Granollers (Spain)	100.00	2019		30	2
55	Evonik Fermas s.r.o.	Slovenská L'upča (Slovakia)	100.00	2019		25	3
56	Evonik Fibres GmbH	Schörfling (Austria)	100.00	2019		17	2
57	Evonik Finance B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		244	-1
58	Evonik France S.A.S.	Ham (France)	100.00	2019		53	2
59	Evonik Goldschmidt UK Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		7	-
60	Evonik Gulf FZE	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	100.00	2019		1	-
61	Evonik Holding Egypt LLC	Cairo (Egypt)	100.00	2019		-	-
62	Evonik Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	100.00	2019		3	-
63	Evonik India Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai (India)	100.00	2019		29	10
64	Evonik Industries de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico City (Mexico)	100.00	2019		71	7
65	Evonik International AG	Zurich (Switzerland)	100.00	2019		1	-
66	Evonik International Costa Rica, S.A.	Santa Ana (Costa Rica)	100.00	2019		3	-
67	Evonik International Holding B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		4,959	314
68	Evonik International Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai (China)	100.00	2019		2	1
69	Evonik Iran AG	Teheran (Iran)	100.00	2019		2	1
70	Evonik Italia S.r.l.	Pandino (Italy)	100.00	2019		11	1
71	Evonik Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo (Japan)	100.00	2019		128	27
72	Evonik Korea Ltd.	Seoul (South Korea)	100.00	2019		14	10
73	Evonik LIL Limited	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		3	1
74	Evonik Limited Egypt	Cairo (Egypt)	100.00	2019		-	-
75	Evonik Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	100.00	2019		2	1
76	Evonik Materials Netherlands B.V. i.L.	Utrecht (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		in liquidation	
77	Evonik Membrane Extraction Technology Limited	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		-6	-
78	Evonik Methionine SEA Pte. Ltd.	Singapore (Singapore)	100.00	2019		428	-13
79	Evonik Metilatos S.A.	Rosario (Argentina)	100.00	2019		17	11
80	Evonik Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico City (Mexico)	100.00	2019		12	1
81	Evonik Oil Additives Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore (Singapore)	100.00	2019		130	49
82	Evonik Oil Additives Canada Inc.	Morrisburg (Canada)	100.00	2019		13	6
83	Evonik Oil Additives S.A.S.	Lauterbourg (France)	100.00	2019		20	3
84	Evonik Oil Additives USA, Inc.	Horsham (Pennsylvania, USA)	100.00	2019		21	45
85	Evonik Oxeno Antwerpen NV	Antwerp (Belgium)	100.00	2019		67	27
86	Evonik Para-Chemie GmbH in Liqu.	Gramatneusiedl (Austria)	100.00	2019		in liquidation	

	Name	Registered office	Share- holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot- note	Equity in € million	Net In- come/loss before P/L transfer
87	Evonik Pension Scheme Trustee Limited	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		–	–
88	Evonik Peroxid GmbH	Weissenstein (Austria)	100.00	2019		14	3
89	Evonik Peroxide Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Umbogintwini (South Africa)	100.00	2019		7	1
90	Evonik Peroxide Holding B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		194	–
91	Evonik Peroxide Ltd.	Morrinsville (New Zealand)	100.00	2019		13	2
92	Evonik Peroxide Netherlands B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		16	1
93	Evonik Perú S.A.C.	Lima (Peru)	100.00	2019		2	-1
94	Evonik (Philippines) Inc.	Taguig City (Philippines)	100.00	2019		1	–
95	Evonik Porphyrio NV	Leuven (Belgium)	100.00	2019		2	-1
96	Evonik Re S.A.	Luxembourg (Luxembourg)	100.00	2019		54	4
97	Evonik Rexim (Nanning) Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Nanning (China)	100.00	2019		24	5
98	Evonik Rexim S.A.S.	Ham (France)	100.00	2019		3	-4
99	Evonik (SEA) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore (Singapore)	100.00	2019		388	7
100	Evonik Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico City (Mexico)	100.00	2019		2	–
101	Evonik (Shanghai) Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai (China)	100.00	2019		4	–
102	Evonik Silica Belgium BVBA	Ostend (Belgium)	100.00	2019		9	1
103	Evonik Silica Finland Oy	Hamina (Finland)	100.00	2019		12	1
104	Evonik Silquimica, S.A.U.	Zubillaga-Lantaron (Spain)	100.00	2019		12	1
105	Evonik Singapore Specialty Chemicals Pte. Ltd.	Singapore (Singapore)	100.00	2019		-1	–
106	Evonik Speciality Organics Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		260	–
107	Evonik Specialty Chemicals (Jilin) Co., Ltd.	Jilin (China)	100.00	2019		52	-9
108	Evonik Specialty Chemicals (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.	Nanjing (China)	100.00	2019		83	11
109	Evonik Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai (China)	100.00	2019		210	37
110	Evonik Specialty Silica India Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai (India)	100.00	2019		24	2
111	Evonik Taiwan Ltd.	Taipei (Taiwan)	100.00	2019		6	4
112	Evonik Tasnee Marketing LLC	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	75.00	2019		12	2
113	Evonik (Thailand) Ltd.	Bangkok (Thailand)	100.00	2019		8	2
114	Evonik Tianda (Liaoyang) Chemical Additive Co., Ltd.	Liaoyang (China)	97.04	2019		28	2
115	Evonik Ticaret Ltd. Sirketi	Tuzla/Istanbul (Turkey)	100.00	2019		9	5
116	Evonik Trustee Limited	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		–	–
117	Evonik UK Holdings Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		491	-11
118	Evonik United Silica Industrial Ltd.	Taoyuan Hsien (Taiwan)	100.00	2019		35	7
119	Evonik United Silica (Siam) Ltd.	Rayong (Thailand)	70.00	2019		22	2
120	Evonik Vietnam Limited Liability Company	Ho-Chi-Minh City (Vietnam)	100,00	2019		2	–

	Name	Registered office	Share-holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot-note	Equity in € million	Net In-come/loss before P/L transfer
121	Evonik Wellink Silica (Nanping) Co., Ltd.	Nanping (China)	60.00	2019		33	11
122	Evonik Wynca (Zhenjiang) Silicon Material Co.,Ltd.	Zhenjiang (China)	60.00	2019		14	-
123	Granollers Química, S.L.U.	Granollers (Spain)	100.00	2019		-	-
124	Insilco Ltd.	Gajraula (India)	73.11	2019		11	-1
125	JIDA Evonik High Performance Polymers (Changchun) Co., Ltd.	Changchun (China)	84.04	2019		9	-2
126	Laporte Nederland (Holding) B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		37	-
127	MedPalett AS	Sandnes (Norway)	100.00	2019		3	1
128	Nilok Chemicals Inc. (i.L.)	Parsippany (New Jersey, USA)	100.00	2019		in liquidation	
129	Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd.	Tokyo (Japan)	80.00	2019		68	16
130	OOO Evonik Chimia	Moscow (Russian Federation)	100.00	2019		21	2
131	PT. Evonik Indonesia	Cikarang Bekasi (Indonesia)	99.98	2019		9	3
132	PT. Evonik Sumi Asih	Bekasi Timur (Indonesia)	75.00	2019		10	1
133	Qingdao Evonik Silica Materials Co., Ltd.	Qingdao (China)	100.00	2019		37	2
134	Rutgers Organics LLC	Wilmington (Delaware, USA)	100.00	2019		2	-5
135	Silbond Corporation	Weston (Michigan, USA)	100.00	2019		43	5
136	SKC Evonik Peroxide Korea Co., Ltd.	Ulsan (South Korea)	55.00	2019		33	7
137	Stockhausen Nederland B.V.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	100.00	2019		-	-13
Companies recognized as joint operations: Germany							
138	Neolyse Ibbenbüren GmbH	Ibbenbüren	50.00	2019		18	1
Companies recognized as joint operations: other countries							
139	Veramaris (USA) LLC	Blair (Nebraska, USA)	50.00	2019		52	-
140	Veramaris V.O.F.	Delft (Netherlands)	50.00	2019		22	-8
Non-consolidated subsidiaries: Germany							
141	PKU Pulverkautschuk Union GmbH	Marl	100.00	2019		-1	1
142	Studiengesellschaft Kohle mbH	Mülheim	84.18	2018		-	-
Non-consolidated subsidiaries: other countries							
143	EGL Ltd.	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		-	-
144	Evonik Bangladesh Ltd.	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	100.00	2019		-	-
145	Evonik East Africa Limited	Nairobi (Kenya)	100.00	2019		-	-
146	Evonik Ecuador S.A.	Quito (Ecuador)	100.00	2019		1	-
147	Evonik Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala City (Guatemala)	100.00	2019		1	-
148	Evonik Gulf FZE/Jordan (Free Zone) LLC	Amman (Jordan)	100.00	2019		-	-
149	Evonik LCL Limited	Milton Keynes (UK)	100.00	2019		-	-
150	Evonik Pakistan (Private) Limited	Karachi (Pakistan)	100.00	2019		-	-
151	LLC "Evonik Ukraine" i.L.	Kiev (Ukraine)	100.00	2019		in liquidation	
152	Structured Polymers Inc.	Austin (Texas, USA)	100.00	2019		8	-

	Name	Registered office	Share- holding in %	Fiscal year	Foot- note	Equity in € million	Net In- come/loss before P/L transfer
Joint ventures (at equity): other countries							
153	Daicel-Evonik Ltd.	Tokyo (Japan)	50.00	2019		19	4
154	Evonik Headwaters LLP i.L.	Milton Keynes (UK)	50.00	2019		in liquidation	
155	Evonik Lanxing (Rizhao) Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.	Rizhao (China)	50.00	2019		6	1
156	Evonik Treibacher GmbH	Treibach/Althofen (Austria)	50.00	2019		22	16
157	LiteCon GmbH	Hönigsberg/Mürzzuschlag (Austria)	49.00	2019		4	-1
158	Rusferm Limited	Nicosia (Cyprus)	49.00	2019		29	-
159	San-Apro Ltd.	Kyoto (Japan)	50.00	2019		10	3
160	Saudi Acrylic Polymers Company, Ltd.	Jubail (Saudi Arabia)	25.00	2019		-77	-40
Joint ventures (not recognized at equity): Germany							
161	dev.log GmbH	Niederkassel	50.00	2019		1	-
162	StoHaas Management GmbH i.L.	Marl	50.00	2019		in liquidation	
Joint ventures (not recognized at equity): other countries							
163	RSC Evonik Sweeteners Co., Ltd.	Bangkok (Thailand)	50.00	2018		3	-
Associates (recognized at equity): Germany							
164	ARG mbH & Co. KG	Oberhausen	19.93	2019	²	8	38
165	TÜV NORD InfraChem GmbH & Co. KG	Marl	49.00	2018		2	-
166	TÜV NORD InfraChem Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Marl	49.00	2018		-	-
167	Vestaro GmbH	Munich	49.00	2019		-	-
Associates (recognized at equity): other countries							
168	ABCR Laboratorios, S.L.	Forcarei (Spain)	50.00	2019		8	1
Associates (not recognized at equity): Germany							
169	ARG Verwaltungs GmbH	Oberhausen	20.00	2019		-	-
170	Umschlag Terminal Marl GmbH & Co. KG	Marl	50.00	2019		1	-
171	Umschlag Terminal Marl Verwaltungs-GmbH	Marl	50.00	2019		-	-
Associates (not recognized at equity): other countries							
172	HPNow ApS	Copenhagen (Denmark)	33.82	2019		2	1
173	OPTIFARM Ltd.	Great Chesterford (UK)	40,00	2019		-	1

¹ There are domination and/or profit-and-loss transfer agreements with these companies.

² ARG mbH & Co. KG, Oberhausen (Germany) is included in the financial statements as an associate even though both the voting rights and the shareholding are below 20 percent because Evonik has a material influence through contractual agreements.

Vivawest GmbH, Essen (Germany) (shareholding: 15.00 percent; fiscal year 2019: income after taxes: €165.6 million; equity: €1,882 million). Half of the stake in its capital (7.50 percent) was transferred to Evonik Pensionstreuhand e.V.

Evonik holds more than 5 percent of the voting rights in the following company, which is defined as a large stock corporation in accordance with section 267 paragraph 3 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) (disclosure pursuant to section 285 no. 11b German Commercial Code (HGB)):

Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA, Dortmund (Germany) (shareholding: 14.78 percent; fiscal year 2018/2019: income after taxes: €26.2 million; equity: €390 million).

4.13 Events after the reporting date

On November 7, 2018, Evonik Industries AG signed an agreement to acquire PeroxyChem (Pennsylvania, USA) from One Equity Partners, Chicago (Illinois, USA). PeroxyChem is a manufacturer of hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid. The acquisition was initially delayed because the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in the USA filed a lawsuit to block the transaction. The lawsuit was dismissed in January 2020 and the acquisition was then closed on February 3, 2020.

The provisional amount paid for the acquisition was €583 million. This was contractually agreed in US dollars and settled out of cash and cash equivalents. This amount was paid by Evonik Industries AG and charged to the Group companies participating in the transaction.

On February 14, 2020, Evonik reduced its stake in the listed company Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA from 14.8 percent to 9.8 percent. This transaction was connected to a change in the sponsoring concept, which resulted in a reduction in advertising rights.

4.14 Proposal for the distribution of the profit

Shareholders are entitled to their dividend on the third working day following the annual shareholders' meeting unless a later payment date is set in the articles of association or the resolution of the annual shareholders' meeting on the distribution of the profit (section 58 paragraph 4, sentences 2 and 3 of the German Stock Corporation Act/AktG). An earlier payment date is not provided for. The distributable profit for fiscal 2019 should be used to pay a dividend of €1.15 per share entitled to the dividend.

The executive board proposes that the distributable profit of Evonik Industries AG for fiscal 2019 amounting to €950,000,000.00 should be utilized as follows:

Allocation of the distributable profit

- Payment of a dividend of €1.15 per no-par share entitled to the dividend	= €535,900,000.00
- Allocation to other retained earnings	= €0.00
- Profit carried forward	= €414,100,000.00
Distributable profit	= €950,000,000.00

The dividend will be paid on June 2, 2020.

This proposal for the allocation of the profit is based on the capital stock of €466,000,000.00—divided into 466,000,000 no-par shares—entitled to a dividend on February 19, 2020 (date of finalization of the annual financial statements). The number of shares entitled to the dividend and thus the total dividend could decrease by the date of adoption of the resolution on the distribution of the profit. In this case, the executive board and supervisory board will submit an amended proposal for the distribution of the profit, which will, however, propose an unchanged dividend of €1.15 per no-par share entitled to the dividend, but increase the amount to be carried forward.

Responsibility statement

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company in accordance with German accepted accounting principles, and the management report for the company, which is combined with the management report for the Evonik Group, includes a fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company, together with a description of the material opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the company.

Essen, February 19, 2020

Evonik Industries AG
The Executive Board

Kullmann

Dr. Schwager

Wessel

Wolf

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Evonik Industries AG, Essen

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Audit Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements of Evonik Industries AG, Essen, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, and the income statement for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019 and notes to the financial statements, including the presentation of the recognition and measurement policies. In addition, we have audited the management report, which is combined with the group management report, of Evonik Industries AG for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019 in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, and
- the accompanying management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position. In all material respects, this management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the management report does not cover the content of those parts of the management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

Pursuant to § [Article] 322 Abs. [paragraph] 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code], we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements and of the management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and of the management report in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014, referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in

accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

In our view, the matters of most significance in our audit were as follows:

- ① Pension provision
- ② Accounting treatment of hedging relationships

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured in each case as follows:

- ① Matter and issue
- ② Audit approach and findings
- ③ Reference to further information

Hereinafter we present the key audit matters:

① **Pension provision**

- ① In the annual financial statements of Evonik Industries AG, pension provisions amounting to EUR 152 million are reported, comprising the settlement amount in accordance with German commercial law of the direct obligations under the Company's pension plans amounting to EUR 971 million, less the fair value of the plan assets of EUR 819 million. In addition, there are indirect pension obligations that are not reported in the balance sheet. These result in an excess of plan obligations over plan assets of EUR 73 million that is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The pension plan obligations resulting from indirect and direct pension commitments are measured using the projected unit credit method. This requires assumptions to be made in particular about long-term salary and pension increases, staff turnover and average life expectancy. The plan assets of the Company and those of the pension institution for the indirect pension commitments are measured at fair value, which in turn involves making estimates that are subject to uncertainties. In our view, these matters were of particular significance in the context of our audit because the recognition and measurement of this

significant item are based to a large extent on estimates and assumptions made by the Company's executive directors.

- ② As part of our audit we evaluated the actuarial expert reports and the professional qualifications of the external experts, among other things. Given the special features of the actuarial calculations, we received support from our internal pension specialists for this purpose. With their assistance, we assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methods on which the valuations were based as well as the valuation parameters used. In addition, we analyzed the development of the obligations and the effects of changes in the valuation parameters and the numerical data on the basis of the actuarial expert report, and assessed their plausibility. Finally, we reconciled the accounting entries for the provisions and the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements based on the actuarial expert report. We obtained bank confirmations for the fair values of the quoted securities held directly, fund units and bank balances included in the plan assets. In the case of quoted securities for which the bank confirmations did not include fair values, unquoted bonds and structured products held directly as well as other fund units, we assessed the methods on which the respective valuation was based and the valuation parameters used with the assistance of our internal specialists. Based on our audit procedures, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the estimates and assumptions made by the executive directors are substantiated and sufficiently documented.
- ③ The Company's disclosures relating to pension provisions are contained in sections 1.2.7 "Provisions" and 2.8 "Provisions" of the notes to the financial statements.

② Accounting treatment of hedging relationships

- ① Evonik Industries AG enters into a large number of transactions for different derivative financial instruments – in particular forward exchange transactions and options, cross-currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps – for the purpose of hedging against currency and interest rate risks. The executive directors' hedging policy is documented in corresponding internal guidelines and serves as the basis for these transactions. In the context of Evonik Industries AG's currency hedging activities, some forward exchange transactions and cross-currency interest rate swaps concluded with subsidiaries were traded through to banks in matching onward transactions, while others were combined into a currency portfolio and, after internal offsetting, the net position was hedged with banks. The Company also enters into external cross-currency interest rate swaps in order to hedge the currency risk arising from the cash flows for redemption and interest payments on foreign currency borrowings within the Group and from cross-currency interest rate swaps within the Group. As of the balance sheet date, Evonik Industries AG had outstanding forward exchange transactions and options amounting to EUR 7,641 million (notional amount), cross-currency interest rate swaps amounting to EUR 956 million (notional amount) and interest rate swaps amounting to EUR 1,300 million (notional amount). The positive fair values of all of the derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes amount to EUR 93 billion as at the balance sheet date; the negative fair values amount to EUR 112 billion. As far as possible, the derivative financial instruments are combined with the respective hedged transactions into valuation units for accounting purposes under German commercial law. For currency hedging purposes in particular, portfolio hedges are also recognized in addition to micro-hedges. This leads to the consequence that, due to the application of the net hedge presentation method, changes in the values or cash flows of the derivative financial instruments over the term of the hedging relationship are not reflected in the annual financial statements, as far as the hedging

relationship is effective. Insofar as the hedging relationship is ineffective and results in a net loss, a provision for onerous contracts is recognized.

In our view, these matters were of particular significance for our audit due to the high degree of complexity and the quantity of hedging instruments as well as the extensive accounting and reporting requirements.

- ② As part of our audit and together with the assistance of our internal specialists, among other things we assessed the contractual and financial bases of the hedging relationship between the hedged transactions and the derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments and the accounting treatment adopted. We assessed the recognition of valuation units and their accounting treatment, including the ineffective amounts. We also assessed the Company's risk management system with regard to derivative financial instruments, including the internal activities to monitor compliance with the hedging policy. We evaluated the Company's internal guidelines on hedging against currency risks and interest rate risks, in particular with respect to a risk management strategy documented in writing and the assignment of responsibilities by the executive directors, and assessed their appropriateness and effectiveness. Furthermore, for the purpose of evaluating the measurement of the derivative financial instruments at fair value, we also assessed the calculation methods using market data. With respect to the expected cash flows and the assessment of the effectiveness of the hedging relationships, we mainly carried out a retrospective assessment of past hedge effectiveness. In addition, we verified the accounting treatment of the hedges and in particular their presentation in the balance sheet and statement on profit and loss, and assessed compliance with the applicable accounting requirements. Based on our audit procedures, we were able to satisfy ourselves that the estimates and assumptions made by the executive directors are substantiated and sufficiently documented.
- ③ The Company's disclosures pertaining to hedging relationships are contained in section 4.4 "Derivative financial instruments" of the notes to the financial statements.

Other Information

The executive directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following non-audited parts of the management report:

- the statement on corporate governance pursuant to § 289f HGB and § 315d HGB included in section "Corporate governance report and declaration on corporate governance" of the management report
- the corporate governance report pursuant to No. 3.10 of the German Corporate Governance Code
- the separate non-financial report pursuant to § 289b Abs. 3 HGB and § 315b Abs. 3 HGB
- chapter 5.4 "Value chain" included in section 5 "Sustainability" of the management report

Our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements, with the management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting, provided no actual or legal circumstances conflict therewith.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the management report that as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the management report.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process for the preparation of the annual financial statements and of the management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the

management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the annual financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements and this management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements and of the management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of these systems of the Company.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements and in the management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles.

- Evaluate the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Company's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as auditor by the annual general meeting on 28 May 2019. We were engaged by the supervisory board on 17 October 2019. We have been the group auditor of Evonik Industries AG, Essen, without interruption since the Company first met the requirements as a public-interest entity within the meaning of § 319a Abs. 1 Satz 1 HGB in the financial year 2013.

We declare that the audit opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Antje Schlotter.

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