



Sustainability indicators 2010

Complementary document to the

Solvay

Annual Report **2010**





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Introduction

Development of extra-financial performance reporting

Solvay's sustainability strategy is one of openness to adapt to an ever faster changing world. Following the 2008 strategic review, this process of openness and the implementation of decisions taken accelerated sharply.

Solvay is transforming itself to bring more value to customers, while reducing both its and their energetic and environmental impact. The urgency of climate challenges, increasing global population and the need to conserve natural resources require to force the pace.

Innovative processes and products will be necessary to meet emerging needs, and the powerful trends – including a demand for more structured governance – at work in the field of sustainability.

The strategic deployment of the Group's Sustainable development and societal responsibility policy is, since 1 July 2009, under the leadership of a specific Group Manager reporting to the Chief Executive. His task is to make sure that all initiatives are consistent and coherent, with converging results, and that all objectives set will be achieved, so as to enable the company to respond better and faster to evolving societal expectations and environmental constraints. He also watches over the development of sustainability analysis tools and the selection and monitoring of further appropriate indicators.

Sustainability indicators

Choice

The selected indicators are used to assess performance regarding the objectives set and to report about overall sustainability management. Solvay's overall sustainability reporting relies on the materiality criteria:

- Relevance to Solvay's activities;
- Connection with the expectations of stakeholders;
- Link with the management and the objectives.

Publication

In 2010 for the first time, the Group's Annual Report included a selection of sustainability indicators. Since 2008, a separate annual document also presents a larger scope of indicators related to sustainability.

An overview of the overall sustainability reporting and objectives in connection with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) can be found on pages 86-87 of the report "Towards Sustainable Development - Assessment and prospects 2008-2012". See

www.solvay.com/EN/Lit/Literature.aspx



This report, now published yearly in parallel to Solvay's Annual Report, provides a wide and detailed range of sustainability performance and management indicators and an overview of the deployment of the sustainability strategy.

2010 reporting

The reported indicators of this document refer to the GRI reporting scheme. For the year 2010, 59 extra-financial indicators relating to sustainability are reported. The present document details and comments all these indicators, which will be further supplemented and refined in the future.

External verification for energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions

In the interest of transparency towards its stakeholders and with a view to its next activity and sustainability reports, Solvay is in a process of continuous improvement. In this context, in 2010, the auditors Ernst & Young



See the assurance report, pp.6-7

(EY) was commissioned to assist the Group over a three-year period to audit and ensure the reliability of key elements of its Sustainable development reporting system^(*). This year, EY has audited the energy and environment reporting procedures (for 2010).

Reporting boundaries

This report is aimed at reasonably reflecting the overall performance.

The boundaries of the reporting do not correspond to that of the financial reporting. The consolidation of data and their publication are still evolving and, for some of the indicators, the perimeter is not (yet) that of the entire Group.

The rationale is to cover the most pertinent perimeter, in line with the materiality requirements of the GRI guidelines. Data are sometimes not available for previous years or for a given parameter. They are then supplied to the best of our knowledge and in function of the capabilities of the existing reporting systems.

- The quantitative data for environmental emissions cover all the manufacturing sites that are fully owned or operated by Solvay (72 sites in 2010) and exclude the sites operated by the joint venture PipeLife (and Inergy until disinvestment).
- The quantitative data for energy (and CO₂ emissions associated to energy) cover the energy intensive sites that are fully owned or operated by Solvay (51 sites in 2010).

- The quantitative data relating to safety performance cover the fully owned manufacturing and key administrative sites as well as the sites of the joint venture PipeLife.
- The quantitative data relating to human resources generally cover all entities, including the joint ventures, where Solvay has a majority shareholding in Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur, with some exceptions. A number of entities are not covered yet in the consolidation of the data in Eastern & Northern Europe. Management personnel of Asia entities are progressively introduced in the reporting and those in Africa are not covered.
- Remark: the reporting boundaries of the figures of previous years correspond to Solvay's perimeter of activity at that time.

Additional information about boundaries can be found in the legend of the figures.

(*)The ultimate goal is to submit these elements to extensive external audit ready for Solvay's 2012 activity and Sustainable development reports. One important step has already been completed: this year, EY audited the energy and environment reporting procedures before the publication of the 2010 Annual Report and the present document. More information on this audit work and the EY assurance report on pp. 6-7.

Solvay's 2008-2012 Sustainable development report presented a consistent set of 107 sustainability objectives, including 25 main objectives highlighted for their particular importance for the 2012 and 2020 horizons.

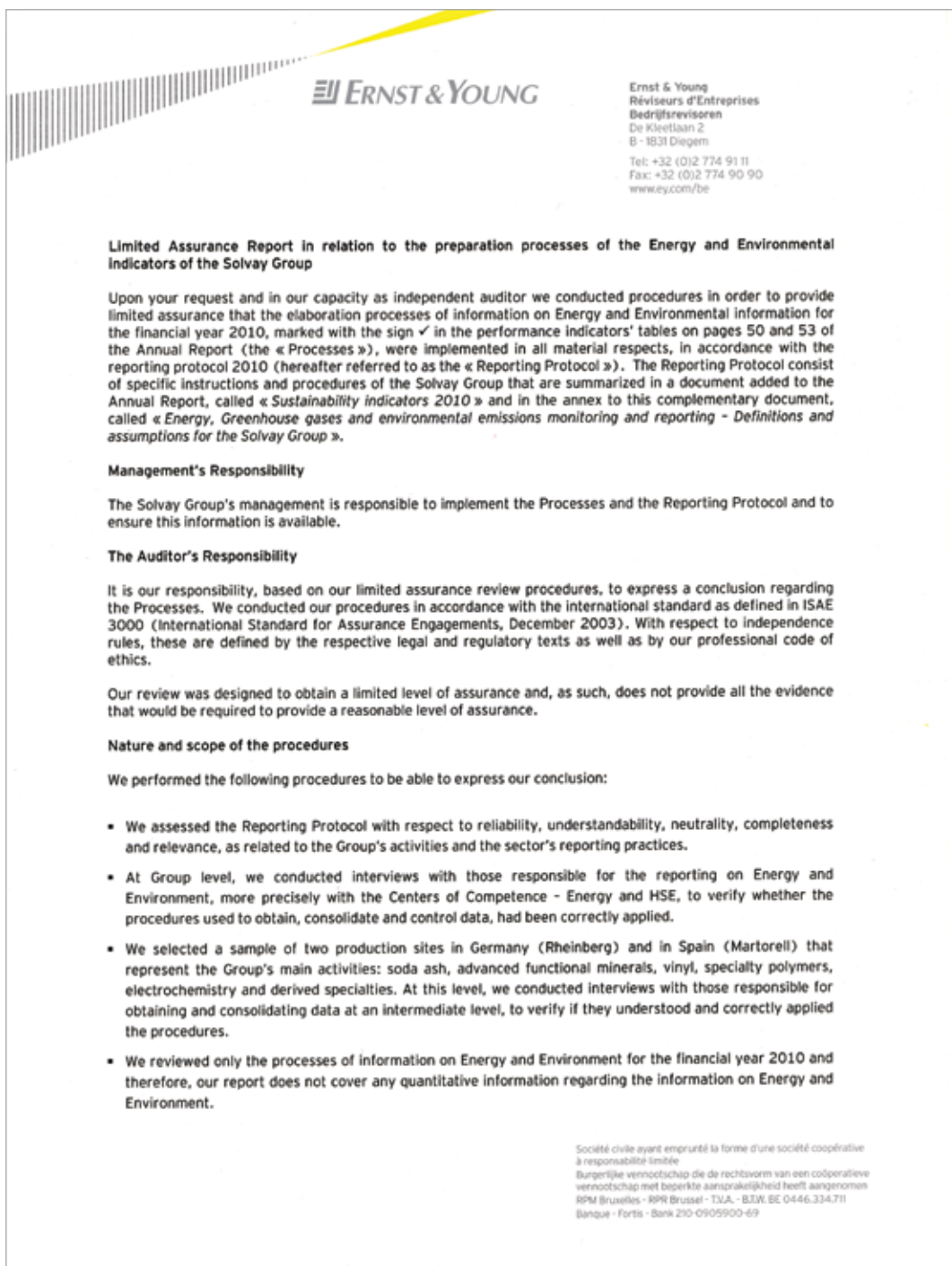
They stem from a broad analysis using the 5x5 sustainability matrix as a framework. This framework elaborates on the main sustainability expectations expressed by the Group's stakeholders. One axis consists in five strategic elements: Vision and Values, Management Methods, Products & Activities Today, Future Development, Critical Risks. The other axis consists in Solvay's five key stakeholder groups:

- Investors;
- Society at large;
- Customers and suppliers;
- Personnel and contractors;
- Local communities.



www.solvay.com/EN/Lit/Literature.aspx

External verification for energy, greenhouse gas, and environmental emissions





- We reviewed the presentation of the information on Energy and Environment for the financial year 2010, marked with the sign ✓ in the performance indicators' tables on pages 50 and 53.

We believe that our review provides a sufficient basis for our conclusion set out below.

Information or explanations

Without questioning the unqualified opinion expressed below, we draw attention to the following additional explanation:

Relevance

- The Group publishes information that covers the sector's main environmental and energy-related challenges. In particular, the Group seeks to provide environmental impact indicators and provides information on a comparable basis as described on pages 50 and 53 of the Annual Report and in the document added to the Annual Report, called « Sustainability indicators 2010 ».

Completeness

- When obtaining information, the Group tries to cover all its production activities. The site in Alexandria (Egypt) was recently acquired. It is still being integrated in the Group and was not consolidated in the 2010 environmental reporting. The Reporting Protocol on Environment and Energy should specify that some of the sites that do not materially contribute, might be excluded. The Reporting Protocol should also specify the corresponding exclusion thresholds.

Neutrality and objectivity

- The Group offers detailed information on the methodologies it applied in order to define the indicators as mentioned in the methodological note in the appendix of the document added to the Annual Report, called « Energy, Greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting - Definitions and assumptions for the Solvay Group ».

Reliability

- This year, the Reporting Protocol was modified in order to clarify the Processes regarding the Environmental Indicators. These recent efforts made by the Group to assure a homogeneous and complete reporting on Environmental information, have to be extended also to previous years to assure the reliability of the information on a comparable basis.
- The updated versions of the guidelines and the reporting tools for Environment and Energy indicators were distributed to all contributors at the Group's entities. They were generally well applied and mastered by the contributors at the sites that were submitted to our review. Nevertheless, the formalization of the internal control procedures has to be improved at the sites, as well as at central level for consolidation purposes.

Conclusion

Based on our review and our procedures with respect to the financial year 2010, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Processes were not implemented, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Protocol.

Diegem, 14 February 2011

Ernst & Young Réviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL
Represented by

Harry Everaerts
Partner

1. Profile of the organization

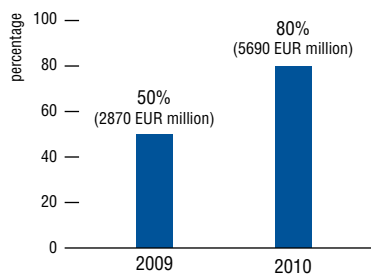


1.1. Strategy & analysis

A number of tools and processes are in place to increasingly align Solvay's activities with sustainability challenges and opportunities. During the 2008 strategic review dedicated to Sustainable development, more than 100 projects have been defined, all of them aimed at moving towards the overall strategic objective of managing, in 2020, a more balanced portfolio of activities in terms of sustainability. A range of tools are used to assess the present and future portfolio: the SPM tool (Sustainable Portfolio Management), the S3 tool (Solvay Sustainability Screening), Ecoprofiles...

1.1.1. Sustainable Portfolio Management

Assessment with SPM tool



The SPM assessments support strategic decisions by the Executive Committee by assessing the sustainability of a product along two axes: its production and its markets.

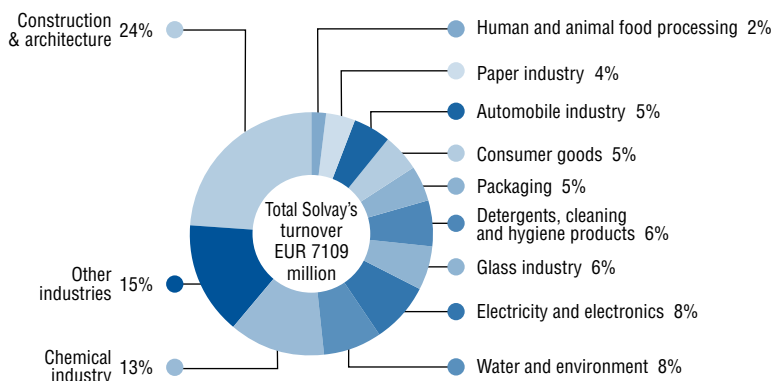
The production axis includes the key environmental impact factors related to the manufacturing of this product, a.o. energy consumption and associated greenhouse gases emissions. On the market axis, the tool allows to evaluate the alignment of a given application of this product with the trends of this market in terms of sustainability.

The strategic goal fixed in 2008 is that Solvay will, by 2020, manage a balanced portfolio of manufacturing and of products in terms of sustainability. By end 2010, approximately 80% of the current business portfolio of the Group was assessed using the tool Sustainable Portfolio Management (SPM), a proprietary tool developed with Arthur D. Little and the Dutch organization for Technological Research TNO. These internal assessments already cover 69% of the R&D projects and are currently undergoing an external peer review.

In addition, the environmental profiles "cradle to gate" (Ecoprofiles) of substantially all Solvay products have been established. These environmental profiles are used to compare different products or processes and also by customers to build the Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) of their own products.

1.1.2. Customer markets (GRI 2.7)

% of total Group sales, 2010



More details on the economic performance of the Solvay group are to be found in the Annual Report.
Figures reviewed by Deloitte.

The Group's main markets are construction, automotive and chemical industry at large.

In all of these areas, the Group's products contribute increasingly to the sustainability of their applications, often essential: health, hygiene, housing, mobility...

1.2. Governance, commitments & engagement

The Group's Code of Conduct, together with its Mission, Vision, and Values, is a foundation of its strategy. Ethics and the five Solvay's Values, ethical behavior, respect for people, customer care, empowerment, and teamwork, shared by all employees are key levers. An ongoing dialogue about sustainability is under way with the financial world and other stakeholders, which is sanctioned by the opinions expressed by extra-financial rating agencies. Regarding lobbying and public affairs, Solvay has rigorous practices and related tasks are not assigned to external agencies.

1.2.1. Compliance with the Code of Conduct (GRI 4.8)

	2009	2010
Number of non compliance cases with the Code of Conduct requiring investigation by Legal & compliance	21 cases reported - 3 investigated	23 cases reported - 9 investigated

The indicator takes into account cases where an investigation was deemed necessary by Legal & compliance. A process is established to train personnel in compliance with the Code of Conduct but also to identify and report cases of non compliance.

The increased number of cases of non compliance in 2010 is probably related to a more systematic application of the reporting and investigation process.

The Code of Conduct is based on respect for the law and basic rules of humanity, loyalty, fairness, and accountability. It draws on international commitments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other texts.

The Code of Conduct states that violations will be subject to sanctions in relation to the seriousness of breaches, with the potential damage to the Group, its employees or any third party, and in relation to the degree of involvement and collaboration of those concerned.

Over 9000 e-learning or life trainings have been organized on Legal affairs and compliance in 2010.

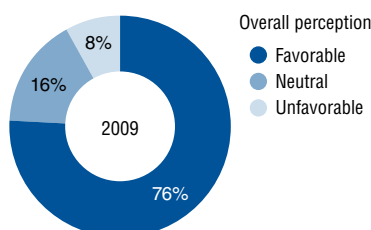
PROFILE OF THE ORGANIZATION

1.1. Strategy
& analysis

1.2. Governance,
commitments
& engagement

1.2.2. Ethics & shared values - Perception

Solvay People Survey, 2006 - 2009



	Favorable		Neutral		Unfavorable	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
"My Company behaves with honesty and integrity in its external dealings (e.g. with suppliers, customers...)"	80%	81%	15%	14%	5%	5%
"I am aware of what the Solvay group's Values are"	80%	87%	14%	10%	6%	4%
"I believe the Solvay group's Values are lived"	56%	62%	31%	26%	13%	12%
"In my Company, the Code of Conduct of the Solvay group is taken seriously"	-	73%	-	18%	-	9%

Opinions of the employees on ethics and shared values in Solvay People Survey 2006 (78% of staff) and 2009 (86% of staff). The four focus statements, covering honesty and integrity, awareness of values, implementation of values, implementation of Code of Conduct, constitute the cluster that is used to assess the employees' overall agreement on ethics and shared values. The Pharmaceutical sector is still included in these opinions.

A large majority (87%) of the personnel is well aware of the five Group's Values while 62% is considering that these Values are indeed lived.

Internal surveys are performed at regular intervals to evaluate how employees consider various aspects of the Group's management. About 86% (78% in 2006) responded to the last survey, which took place in 2009.

1.2.3. Dialogue with investors on sustainability (GRI 4.16)

	2008	2009	2010
Meetings with investors specifically focused on sustainability	12	8	18

The number of roadshows aimed at institutional investors and dedicated to Solvay's sustainability objectives and performance is increasing and these involve people with a specific expertise in these areas.

Solvay is developing a targeted communication on sustainability parameters and multiplies the dialogue with interested investors.

The improved rating from EIRIS, an extra-financial agency, has notably allowed Solvay to integrate new investment funds with strict criteria for sustainability.

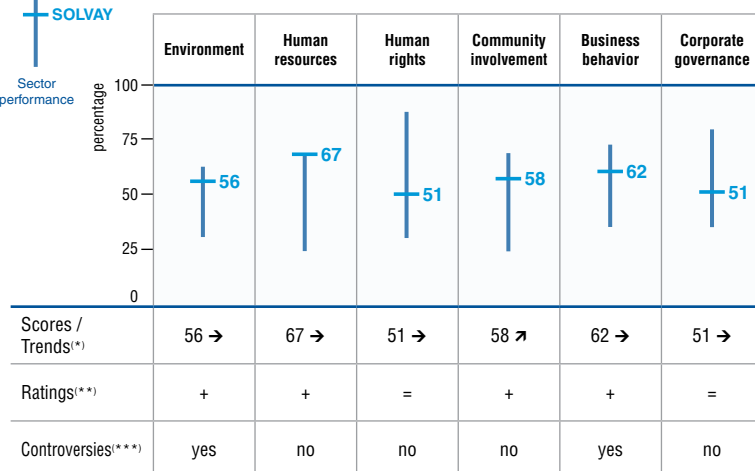
The sustainability dimension of Companies' performance is of interest to a growing number of investors. Ratings by financial agencies now encompass a larger number of sustainability indicators.

1.2.4. Extra-financial ratings

Overall CSR performance & trends of Solvay attributed by Vigeo Rating in 2010



SOLVAY
Sector performance



(*) 2010 scores and trends since previous year's assessment

rating: min -- / max ++

(**) Change in the ranking of Solvay as compared to Sector performance since previous year

(***) Involvement of Solvay in a controversy in the concerned area (allegation against Solvay regarding cases of environmental or anti-competitive practices)

Five societal or extra-financial rating agencies have been selected, which together represent a broad coverage of societal expectations. In 2010, Solvay responded specifically to the demands of four of them: Vigeo, Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), EIRIS / FTSE4Good and the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).



Since 2010, Solvay formally adheres to the Global Compact Principles of the United Nations and commits itself to producing from 2011 regular progress reports on performance. In addition, the Group actively participates in initiatives to develop but also to structure and standardize the criteria for these extra-financial evaluations.

Work is in progress to achieve a greater formalism in the formulation of policies and strategies and in publishing additional specific indicators in some areas. The range of sustainability indicators presented this year reflects the progress made.

In 2010, the Group's rating by the rating organization Vigeo further improved, especially in human resources and community involvement. Progress has been obtained for the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, yet the level enabling an integration in the Index has not yet been reached.

For its first participation in the Carbon Disclosure Projects reporting initiative, Solvay has obtained the score of 66%. Consequently, Solvay integrates the Carbon Performance Band B "Fast followers."

Dow Jones Sustainability Index 2010 Chemicals corporate sustainability assessment results



	Solvay score		Chemical sector		
			Average score	Best score DJSI	Lowest score DJSI world(*)
	2009	2010	2010		
Economic dimension	61 / 100	68 / 100	57 / 100	93 / 100	77 / 100
Environmental dimension	75 / 100	73 / 100	60 / 100	95 / 100	83 / 100
Social dimension	48 / 100	52 / 100	50 / 100	84 / 100	69 / 100
Total score	61 / 100	64 / 100	55 / 100	89 / 100	80 / 100

(*) Lowest score obtained by the companies included into the DJSI Index

PROFILE OF THE ORGANIZATION



1.2.5. Advocacy staff

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Corporate	2	3	3	2.5
Region	10	11	11	13

Number of full time equivalents in public affairs.

About 15 Solvay's employees are involved in the management of public and governmental affairs.

A team of three persons manage these matters at corporate level while a network of 10 "full time equivalent" people are involved in the management of these relationships at national level in Europe, USA, Asia, and Mercosur. Their goal is to directly or indirectly establish a permanent dialogue and a long-term partnership with public authorities and other relevant stakeholders at large on issues of common concern based on trust and clarity.

Commitment vis-à-vis stakeholders

Solvay's strategy for sustainability is based by a close relation with the expectations of its stakeholders that can be regrouped in five categories: investors, civil society at large, customers and suppliers, personnel, and local communities of production sites. The Matrix 5x5, which constitutes the strategic framework of Solvay, formalizes and frames this broad commitment by crossing these expectations with the main strategic axes of action of the Group.



2. Economic performance



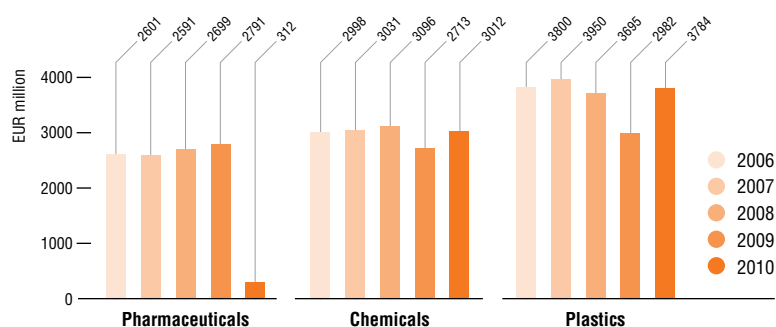
2.1. Market presence

The Group's strategy is to manage a balanced portfolio of activities in terms of sustainability.

The paradigm shift that the present world is living faces human societies with challenges to which Solvay strives to provide answers on three fronts: shift in industrial activity, in organization, and in the way business is managed.

The cornerstone is to further develop the business portfolio so as to better offer societies of tomorrow the products and solutions they will need.

2.1.1. Group sales



The Chemical sector continues to accelerate its geographic expansion through investments in core products and high-growth areas, the development of specialties, especially in sodium bicarbonate, fluorine derivatives, and organic products.

Key strategic lines are continuous technological innovation together with consolidation of competitiveness through operational excellence: world-class plants and quality of energy management and product portfolio.

For the Plastics sector, 2010 was a good year especially for specialties with high added performances and value, capping a successful growth strategy in products essential to many sustainable applications. The year was also marked by the divestiture of Inergy Automotive Systems (fuel systems).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Solvay's turnover - EUR million	9399	9572	9490	8485	7109

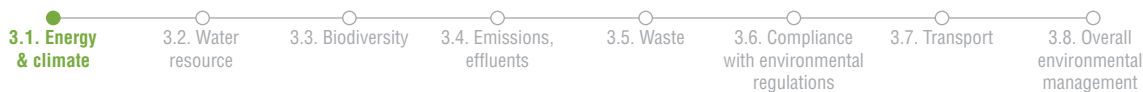
More details on the economic performance of the Solvay group are to be found in the Annual Report. Figures reviewed by Deloitte.

2.2. Other economic data

More details on the economic performance of the Solvay group are to be found in the [Annual Report 2010](#).



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



3.Environmental performance

3.1. Energy & climate

Solvay has two main objectives: on the one hand to improve the energy efficiency through realistic solutions that are compatible with the specific energy requirements of a primary industry; on the other hand, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as far as technically and economically feasible and, of course, in line with regulations.

Diversifying energy sources and making use of alternatives to fossil fuels wherever they are sustainable in ecological, economic, industrial, and social terms are strategic goals. Developing long-lasting solutions regarding energy supply is a constant concern. This can be in the form of heavy investments or as partnerships or contractual arrangements extending over a long period.

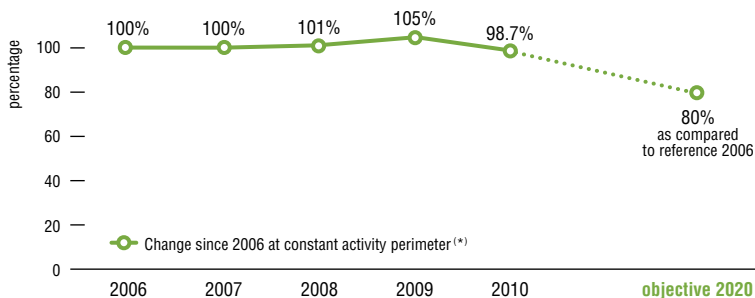
The Group's production processes are improved by applying new technologies. For instance, the progressive introduction of new electrolysis units using membrane technology to produce chlorine and caustic soda allows up to 18% energy savings.

3.1.1. Energy consumption (GRI EN3 - EN4)

Energy of primary fuels (coal, gas, fuel oil...) + Energy purchased (steam, electricity)



Reviewed
by EY.
See pp.6-7



(*) The Group's overall energy consumption expressed in % at constant activity perimeter i.e. as compared to 2006 after correction for changes in production volumes and in the perimeter of the Group's activities.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Energy consumption - Terajoules	194.75	198.99	193.29	173.06	201.60

These figures cover the total energy consumption related to Solvay's manufacturing activities. These include the consumption of energy produced internally (from oil, gas, coal consumed) and purchased (electricity, heat). More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

The objective is to reduce energy consumptions by 20% in 2020 as compared to 2006 at constant activity perimeter.

Within the coming three years, savings in primary energy and greenhouse gas emissions inherent to projects that have been decided or foreseen in the 2011 budget, should have reached respectively 6.5% and 9% as compared to the reference year 2006 and at constant activity perimeter.

In 2009 and early 2010, the large declines recorded in absolute energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions were mainly due to significant decrease in the volumes of manufactured products in relation to the market downturn. This under-utilization of the production capacities resulted in lower energy efficiency, thus to increased specific energy consumptions and associated CO₂ emissions. This explains the increase of relative energy consumption in 2009, expressed at constant activity perimeter.

 A three-year process of verification of the reporting process of energy and environmental information has been initiated with the verification company Ernst & Young. See assurance report on pp.6-7

3.1. Energy & climate

3.2. Water resource

3.3. Biodiversity

3.4. Emissions, effluents

3.5. Waste

3.6. Compliance with environmental regulations

3.7. Transport

3.8. Overall environmental management

The increase in absolute terms in 2010 is due to the progressive resumption of production levels after 2009 and to the inclusion in the perimeter of Solvay of the new power unit Solalban (ARG) (which supplies Solvay's manufacturing activities and also sells electricity to third parties), of the power co-generation of Bernburg (D) and the acquired soda ash plant of Alexandria (EGY).

As for the future, a series of technological breakthroughs will improve the global energy efficiency of Solvay's operations;

- in Bernburg (D), the reuse of recyclable waste to produce energy, avoiding 350000 tons of CO₂ emissions;

- in Alexandria (EGY), Devnya (BGR) and Torrelavega (ESP), technical improvements of the plants manufacturing soda ash (sodium carbonate);
- in Bahia Blanca (ARG), Jemeppe (B), Tavaux (F), Martorell (ESP), and Rheinberg (D) the substitution of the R22 refrigerant;
- in Green River (USA), the recovery of methane in the mine, that will avoid emissions equivalent to 240000 tons of CO₂ per year;
- in Tavaux (F), a biomass-energy project. However, the project under study is on hold, the partner being unable to competitively guarantee the biomass supply. A new project is under consideration.

For further progress, the internal pole of excellence in energy efficiency Solwatt was created to support and follow the sites in the implementation of energy analysis and structured action plans.

New production units will also benefit from greater efficiency: for the sites of Tavaux (F) and Lillo (B), the membrane technology will replace the mercury in the electrolysis process used to produce chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen. This technology uses about 18% less energy (primary energy, both for electricity and steam consumed).

Also to be mentioned for their energy efficiency: the new epichlorohydrin production plant in Map Ta Phut (THA) based on the Epicero® process and the PVC (RusVinyl) plant in Kstovo (RUS).



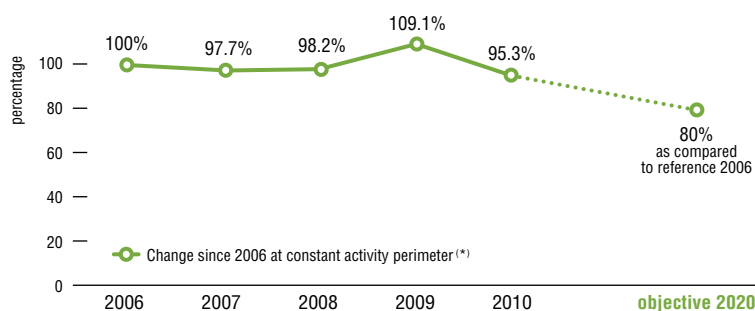
World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Solvay has signed the WBCSD Manifesto for Energy.

Efficiency in buildings. This manifesto and its accompanying suggested implementation guide aim to mobilize WBCSD member companies to improve the energy performance of their commercial buildings as outlined in the energy efficiency in buildings; transforming the market.

3.1.2. Greenhouse gas emissions in relation to manufacturing activities (GRI EN16)

Kyoto Protocol – Scope 1 + 2 (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, PFCs, HFCs)



(*) Emissions of greenhouse gases expressed in %, at constant activity perimeter, i.e. as compared to 2006 after correction for changes in production volumes and in the perimeter of the Group's activities.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Direct & indirect CO ₂ emissions (Scope 1&2) - Tons equivalent CO ₂	11690	11902	11635	10224	12819
Other greenhouse gases - Tons equivalent CO ₂	3040	2950	2877	2959	2378
Total greenhouse gases - Tons equivalent CO₂	14730	14852	14512	13183	15197

These figures encompass the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, PFCs, HFCs).

More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

The objective is to reduce energy consumptions by 20% in 2020 as compared to 2006 at constant activity perimeter.

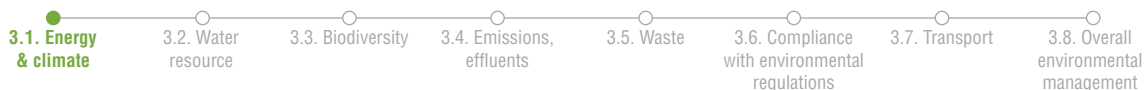
In 2009, the significant reductions in total energy consumption (see 3.1.1.) resulted in parallel reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases, mainly CO₂.

At constant activity perimeter, total greenhouse gases continued to decrease in 2010, as compared to 2006. As for energy consumptions, the increase in absolute terms is due to the resumption of production levels after 2009 and to the inclusion in the perimeter of Solvay of the new power unit Solalban (ARG) (which supplies Solvay's manufacturing activities and also sells electricity to third parties), of the power co-generation of Bernburg (D) and of the acquired soda ash plant of Alexandria (EGY), together representing around 0.9 million tons.



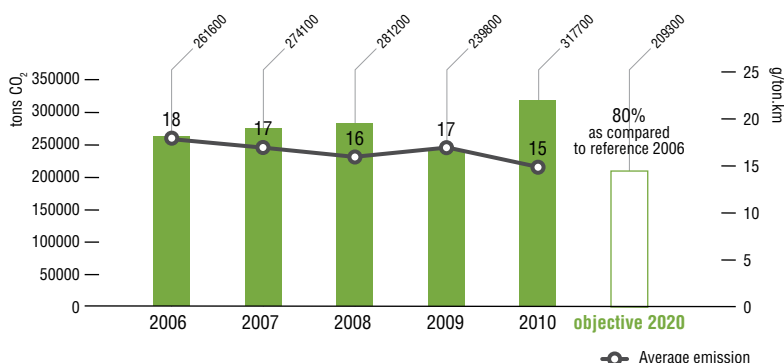
Reviewed by EY. See pp.6-7

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



3.1.3. CO₂ emissions associated to the transport of finished products (GRI EN16)

Transport intra-Europe & from Europe to the rest of the world



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total million tons	12.95	13.29	13.33	11.02	12.88
Total million tons.km	14500	16000	17100	14200	21000
Average distance (km)	1120	1210	1290	1290	1630

The reporting system currently covers the transport of products manufactured in Europe and is increasingly expanded. Road transport represents 10% of all tons.km, and sea transport 85%, in 2010. There is also an (marginal) increase in CO₂ emissions due to growth of air transport of specialty polymers, much less than 1% of tons.km.

The objective is to reduce by at least 20% the CO₂ emissions related to the transport of our products between 2006 and 2020. Decrease of average emissions related to the transport of its products manufactured in Europe (about 10%) is in contrast with the increase of absolute emissions.

The trends stem from more export on longer distances in 2010, but with a much larger proportion of marine transport for soda ash.

Decreasing the overall CO₂ impact of transport is pursued wherever possible and cost-effective, in particular for ponderous products: soda ash, PVC, caustic soda, and peroxides.

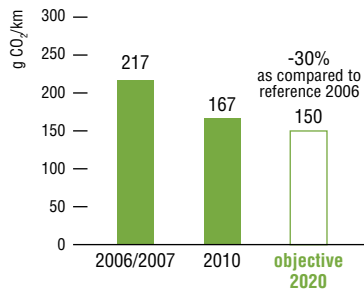
Alternatives to road were adopted in the past years. However, the development of new markets that are distant from manufacturing locations with poor transport facilities (e.g. Russia) may sometimes increase the transport of products and their CO₂ impact.

Reductions of the “carbon footprint” of the supply chains are undertaken in partnership with suppliers because most transportation of Solvay’s products is outsourced.

Approaches and programs towards the objective are regularly assessed:

- Modal shifts (e.g. shifting from road to multi-modal transport such as rail-road mix);
- Transport optimization (increasing the load factor of trucks, less empty kilometers...);
- Technology (Euro5 trucks...);
- Behavior (eco-driving: slow steaming for ships, adapted speed for trucks...).

3.1.4. CO₂ emissions by car fleet (GRI EN29)



The objective is to reduce by at least 30% the CO₂ emissions related to the Solvay's car fleet by 2020. The following reduction has been obtained for the considered countries: -23% expressed in g/km and -44% in total emissions due to changed fleet structure, due to a higher proportion of status cars with lower annual mileage.

Solvay is downsizing car classes, moving to smaller engines. This leads to improved fuel economy and lower emissions.

A significant part of Solvay's car fleet in the past years was made of cars used by medical representatives of the Solvay's Pharmaceutical sector. The sale of this division consequently leads to a significant reduction of the absolute carbon footprint of the car fleet.

To further increase the energy efficiency of the car fleet, the Eco² Fleet Management Concept is being progressively implemented (in Benelux, D, A, CH, IT, FR, Iberia (ES/PT)). This allows better selecting, managing, and monitoring the fleet along both its ecological and economic dimensions.

The *Drive low CO₂, drive less, drive better* includes:

- Incentives (Bonus/Malus system);
- Technical monitoring of real car emissions;
- Support tools in European countries (operating the major fleets) encouraging drivers to choose cars with a lower environmental footprint;
- Team work to identify further potential progress.

	2006 / 2007	2010
Number of cars	1369	1233
Million kilometers	36.4	26.2
Tons CO ₂ /year/car	5.8	3.6
Total Annual - Tons CO ₂	7895	4392

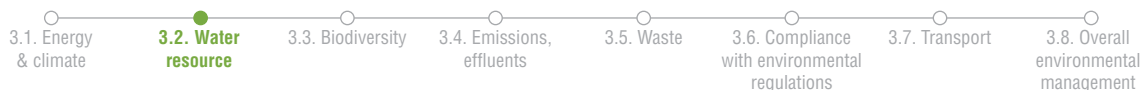
Data from car fleet companies – Europe.

Data of the Pharmaceutical sector sold in 2010 have been removed.

The figures are reported for the first time. They cover only a part of Solvay's fleet, but reflect the general trend.

Source: EuroFleeting fleet management operations (BE, ES, FR, IT, PT), CPM German Fleet operator (GR), ARI for vehicles with fuel cards (USA).

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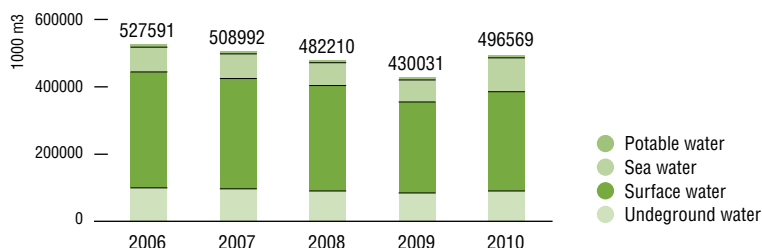


3.2. Water resource

Access to water resources is a growing concern worldwide. Industry is not the major user among all water usages and the largest proportion of the water abstracted from the natural environment is returned to the environment. However, industrial use can be an issue particularly in dry regions where water resources are scarce or in heavily populated areas.

Solvay also develops products and services aimed at improving the efficiency of water use: filtration membranes, water purification products but also for irrigation, drainage, sewage, and adduction.

3.2.1. Water consumption (GRI EN8)



The figures cover all manufacturing sites. The figures give the quantities of abstracted water, not the netto consumptions, as most water is returned to the surface water or marine environments.

A first step in the project aimed at better controlling water consumptions is to increase the reliability of consumptions measurements and reporting by manufacturing sites.

In regions where water is particularly scarce such as in Martorell (ESP) and in South America, reductions of water consumption have been achieved, are under way, or are planned in several Solvay's sites. Solvay's overall objective is to reduce the use of primary water resources (groundwater, surface water), i.e. by recycling process water as far as technically, environmentally, and economically possible.



Reviewed by EY. See pp.6-7



3.3. Biodiversity

Solvay is mainly concerned by the natural areas that the Group owns and manages such as mines, quarries, and storage areas for large volume non-dangerous residues, for which there is a long history of green rehabilitation. Solvay is also willing to push a sustainable chemistry that respects biodiversity, in particular when developing chemical processes based on biosourced raw materials or energy. For the biosourced ethylene derived from sugar cane to be used as raw material for PVC production in Brazil, it has been verified that the sugar cane cultivation does not take place in sensitive areas such as wetlands and forests.

3.3.1. Land rehabilitation (GRI EN20)

Solvay's quarries & mineral waste deposits

	Total land rehabilitated & planted
Hectares	± 350

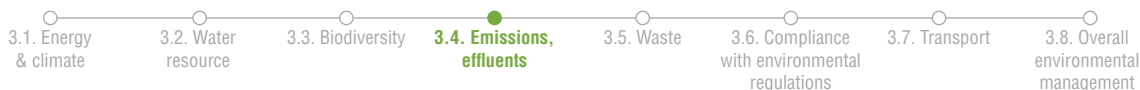
Large-scale rehabilitation programs stretched over many years are on-going in various Solvay's sites. Indeed, industrial production sites, quarries and mineral waste storages, because of the surface they represent, can have a significant impact on local natural environments. At the setting up of a site or during its operation, this impact can be negative but becomes

positive when the industrial activity comes to an end and the site is rehabilitated.

Some of the rehabilitated areas have even obtained the status of nature reserves to be protected.

There are currently around 350 hectares of Solvay's sites rehabilitated, where nature is protected from housing or roads.

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3.4. Emissions, effluents

The control and reductions of environmental emissions is a constant drive. Globally the emissions to air, water, and soil were dramatically reduced during the last twenty years. Further significant improvements are still to come, in particular thanks to technological progress both in manufacturing processes themselves and in waste water management technologies.

Improving environmental performance is carried out along six main axes:

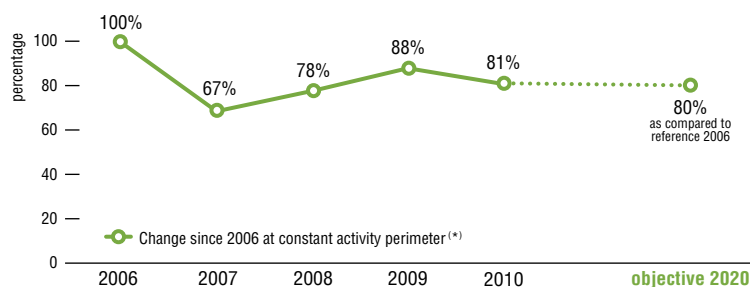
1. Progressive alignment of environmental performance with environmental Best Available Techniques (BATs^(*));
2. Identification of projects aimed at reaching the overall strategic goals of -20% emissions in the air and -20% emissions in the water between 2006 and 2020 ^(**);
3. Pursuing the objectives of -20% in energy consumption and -20% in greenhouse gas emissions;
4. Compliance with voluntary branch commitments regarding environmental performance – a.o. European chlorine manufacturers (Eurochlor) or European Vinyl manufacturers (EVCM) charters –, supplementing or going further than the BATs;
5. Seeking high environmental performance in new production plants, particularly new units;
6. Ensuring compliance with permits, avoiding permit accidental infringements.

(*) There are BATs covering Solvay's major industrial productions.

(**) The global water emission index and the global air emission index have been defined by Solvay. They are aimed at giving an overall image of trends in emissions of all pollutants that are relevant to its activities (these indicators have been followed since 1993, and the weighing factors recently reviewed). More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators: see ["Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting"](#) in the present document on pp. 50-51.

3.4.1. Overall water emissions (GRI EN20)

Global water emission index



(*) Overall water emissions expressed in %, at constant activity perimeter, i.e. as compared to 2006 after correction for changes in production volumes and in the perimeter of the Group's activities.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Global water emission index - Kilotons equivalent	4.66	3.26	3.71	3.45	3.72

More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: ["Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting"](#) in the present document on pp. 50-51.

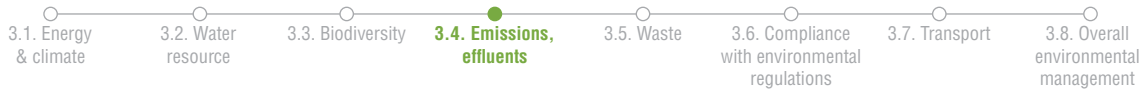
The objective is to reduce by at least 20% the overall water emissions due to manufacturing activities between 2006 and 2020 at constant activity perimeter.

The sharp decrease of emissions into water was largely due to the definitive cessation of the production and use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock in one of the sites. The rise in 2009 of the index calculated at constant perimeter is due to sharp declines in business volume this year. The increase of emissions in 2010 is mainly due to variations in heavy metal content of mineral ores used as raw material for the production of soda ash.

The technological potential that will be necessary to reach the -20% objective has been assessed and the portfolio of projects identified. A number of projects under way have already contributed to reduce overall emissions to water. This can be seen in the reduction of the various impact indicators and individual parameters (see 3.4.3.).

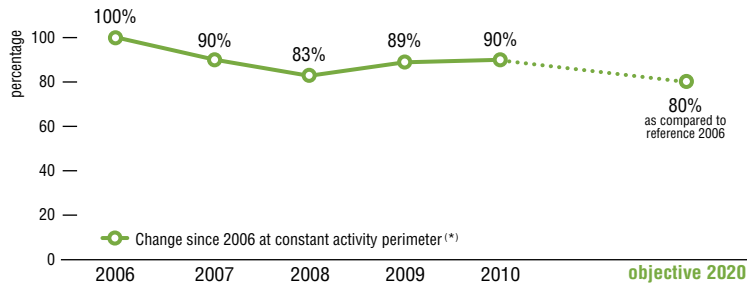


Reviewed by EY. See pp.6-7



3.4.2. Overall air emissions (GRI EN20)

Global air emission index



(*) Overall air emissions expressed in %, at constant activity perimeter, i.e. as compared to 2006 after correction for changes in production volumes and in the perimeter of the Group's activities.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Global air emission index - Kilotons equivalent	2.49	2.35	2.09	2.00	2.25

More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

The objective is to reduce by at least 20% the overall air emissions due to manufacturing activities between 2006 and 2020 at constant activity perimeter.

The rise in 2009 of the indicator calculated at constant perimeter was mainly due to lower business volumes that year.

The technological potential necessary to reach this objective has been assessed and a portfolio of projects has been identified. Reductions have been obtained between 2006 and 2008. The rise between 2008 and 2009/2010 of the indicator calculated at constant activity perimeter is mainly due to lower business volumes these years, due to the world economic downturn. This under-utilization of the production capacities resulted in lower efficiency, thus to increased specific emissions.

Significant progress has already been obtained in other areas: an example is the program to reduce dust emissions in installations of energy production. Other example: 30% of the methane of subterranean origin that is emitted during trona (natural soda) extraction in Green River (USA) is now captured.

Reviewed by EY. See pp.6-7

Calculation of the Global air & water indexes

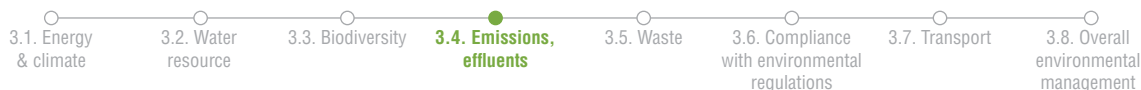
The global air and water indexes are weighted sums of the individual quantities of emitted substances. The weighing factor for each substance is the inverse of its reporting threshold defined in the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR system for the reporting of environmental emissions). Thus, more toxic pollutants with smaller reporting threshold will have a higher weight in the index.

See: <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu>

For more information see **Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting** of the present document, pp. 50-51



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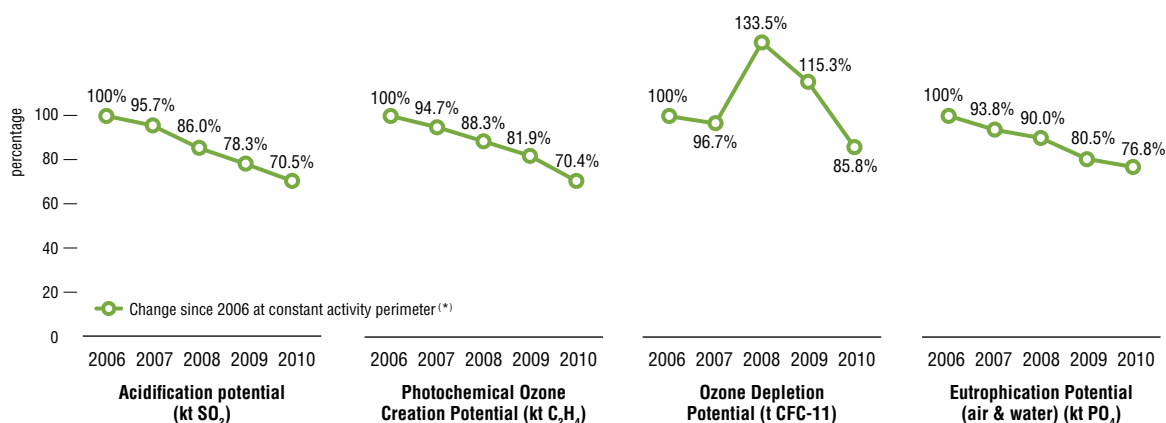


3.4.3. Environmental impact indicators – Air & water (GRI EN19)

Acidification potential, Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential, Ozone Depletion Potential, Eutrophication Potential



Reviewed
by EY.
See pp.6-7



(*) Emissions expressed in %, at constant activity perimeter, i.e. as compared to 2006 after correction for changes in production volumes and in the perimeter of the Group's activities.

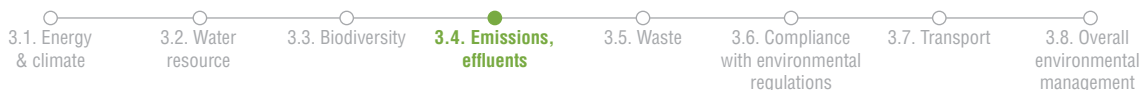
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Acidification potential AP - Kilotons equivalent SO ₂	33.83	33.11	29.64	22.61	22.53
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential POCP - Kilotons equivalent C ₂ H ₄	16.11	15.69	14.49	11.49	10.91
Ozone Depletion Potential ODP - Tons equivalent CFC-11	31.36	32.51	42.06	32.72	28.51
Eutrophication Potential EP (air & water) - Kilotons equivalent PO ₄	5.45	5.27	5.02	3.76	4.01

More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

Together with its global air and water indexes that give a global picture of the overall progress, Solvay follows five individual impact indicators that are internationally recognized: global warming (see 3.1.2.), acidification, photochemical ozone creation, ozone depletion, and eutrophication.

Emissions of ozone depleting substances rebounded in 2008 and 2009 due to accidental leakages of refrigerant liquid in cooling units. The substitution of refrigerants with ozone depletion potential, where they are still used, is progressing well, in particular in Santo André (BR) and in Bahia Blanca (ARG) Jemeppe (B), Tavaux (F), Martorell (ESP), and Rheinberg (D). The objective is a reduction of 30% of ODP gas emissions by 2012 as compared to 2006.

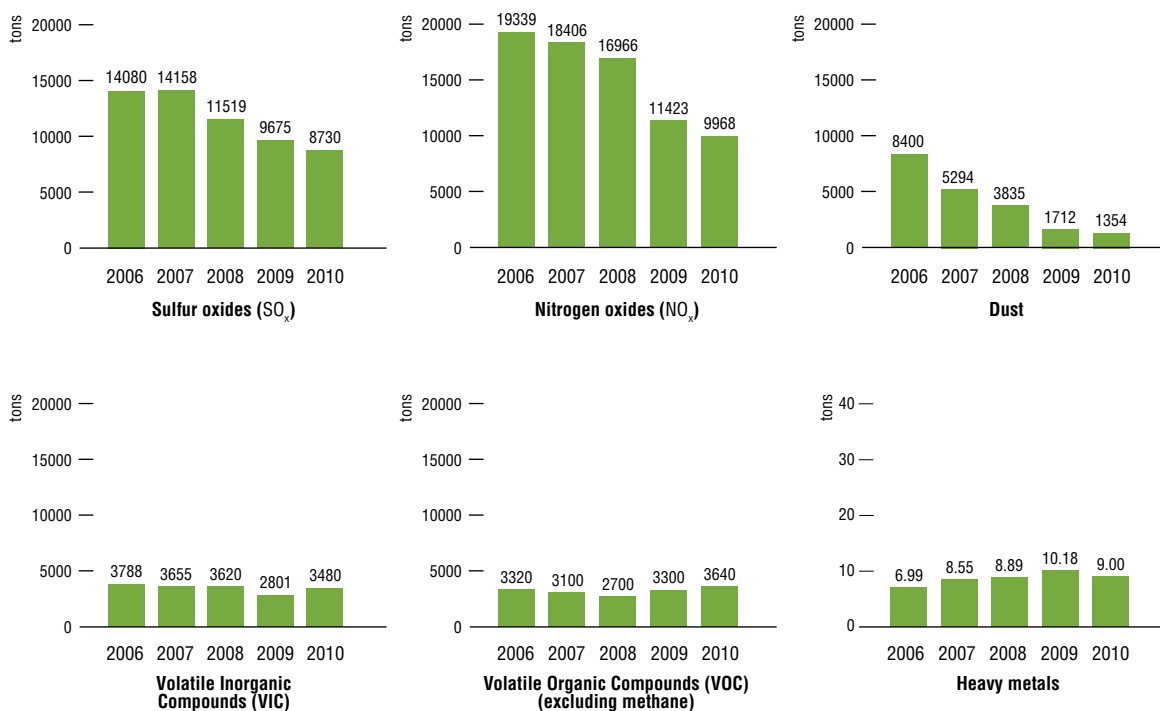
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



3.4.4. Emissions in air - Additional specific parameters (GRI EN20)



Reviewed
by EY.
See pp.6-7

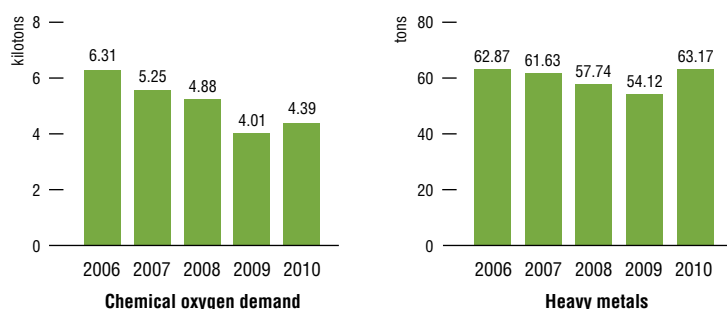


More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

3.4.5. Emissions in water - Additional specific parameters (GRI EN21)



Reviewed
by EY.
See pp.6-7

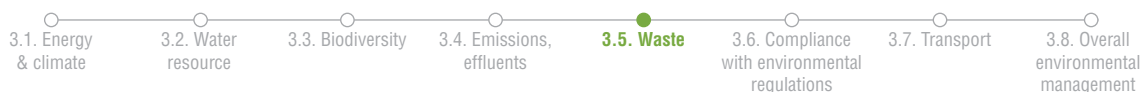


The variations in emissions of heavy metals in water effluents are mainly due to variations in their content in the natural limestone used as raw material for the soda ash production.

The emissions of heavy metals in gaseous effluents are mainly due to emissions from coal-fired power plants. The variations over time can be explained by a combination of several factors, i.e. coal quality, more extensive analysis of metals in the last years, resulting in higher quantities reported. On the other hand, a program to install more dust filters on power generators will result in a better abatement of fly ash and their metal content.

More information on definition and scope of energy indicators and environment indicators, see: "Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting" in the present document on pp. 50-51.

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3.5. Waste

Solvay uses Best Available Techniques (BATs^(*)) as reference. The Group focuses its reduction efforts on industrial waste, and in particular on dangerous or potentially dangerous waste, with a policy of reducing dangerous waste to a minimum: so the BAT when it exists and to a zero objective for dangerous waste in the longer run, by recycling or producing secondary raw material. When waste is handled by waste companies, the policy is to contract only with registered waste companies.

Solvay also has guidelines for the dismantling and waste management of old manufacturing units.

There is no quantitative objective to reach the zero target fixed at global level, given the diversity of Solvay's activities and of waste types. Targets are fixed case by case by operational entities, depending on the type of production and the performance of the plant.

(*) All product-specific ("vertical") BATs include waste generation in their scope and there are BATs covering all Solvay's major industrial productions.

3.5.1. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste (GRI EN22)



Reviewed
by EY.
See pp.6-7

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hazardous waste total - Kilotons	72.0	57.0	58.7	59.6
Non-hazardous waste total - Kilotons	4099	4116	3817	3658

The dangerous waste reported are those classified as such by national legislation. There are frequent changes in the classification of waste, in particular dangerous waste. These changes explain why in some countries the figures of declared waste quantities may appear to increase and why it is not always meaningful to reconstruct figures for the past years on the basis of the changed definitions.

Most of the Group's plants are already "BAT compliant" including for waste. A large proportion of hazardous waste is recycled internally i.e. by thermal oxidations.

An increase proportion of waste is handled by large specialized waste management companies offering the best capabilities, especially for the treatment of ultimate dangerous waste.

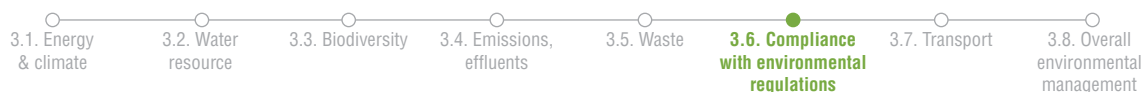
Concerning non-dangerous waste, soda ash manufacturing (representing almost 5 million tons/year manufactured in Europe) in particular generates large quantities of non-hazardous mineral inert waste. The areas near the manufacturing sites where these by-products are stored or progressively rehabilitated by adapted plant species fitted to calcareous soil.

Organic chlorinated and fluorinated waste

These are managed internally and thermally destroyed on site in installations with very high environmental performance specifications, most of them recycling the fluorine or chlorine content as secondary raw material. Three units can also manage post-use (chloro) fluorocarbon products and SF₆ recovered from customers. Policies are promoting the development of collection schemes (SF₆) (see 6.2.1.).

Waste from soda ash production

Soda ash manufacturing accounts for a large part of the non-hazardous waste of Solvay. Quantities and composition of solid waste materials from soda ash manufacturing depend mainly on the composition and type of the available limestone. Sands and clays constitute the majority of those inert materials. Non transformed CaCO₃ can also be present as well as some additional lower quantities of calcium sulphate (CaSO₄). Their volumes cannot be reduced but, adequately managed, these materials do not represent an environmental or health risk (see 3.3.1.).



3.6. Compliance with environmental regulations

Each manufacturing site checks compliance with local applicable environmental regulations, in particular with operation permits. Environment management systems include systems dedicated to checking this compliance.

Environmental infringements to permits are defined locally, in each individual operating permit. Thus, the definition of infringements to be declared may vary from site to site.

3.6.1. Environmental infringements (GRI EN23)

	2010
"Environmental agency reportables" infringements reported to authorities ^(*)	192

^(*) The figure relates to cases reported to authorities in the framework of permits in all sites. Requirements of authorities regarding reporting of "Environmental agency reportables" typically include:

- Exceedings to the permit (emissions to all media: air, water, soil) that must be reported in writing to authorities, or emissions that exceeds local or national reportable quantities;
- Discrepancy with waste inventory/quantity as defined in the permit;
- Failure to conduct a required analysis or test related to environmental permit (all media);
- Notice of violation or letter of violation, etc. from the authorities.

Many reported infringements are of administrative nature ("agency reportables infringements") with no direct environmental significance or consequence.

This infringements are defined in the framework of permits in all sites.

This indicator has been introduced this year in the public environmental reporting of the Group.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

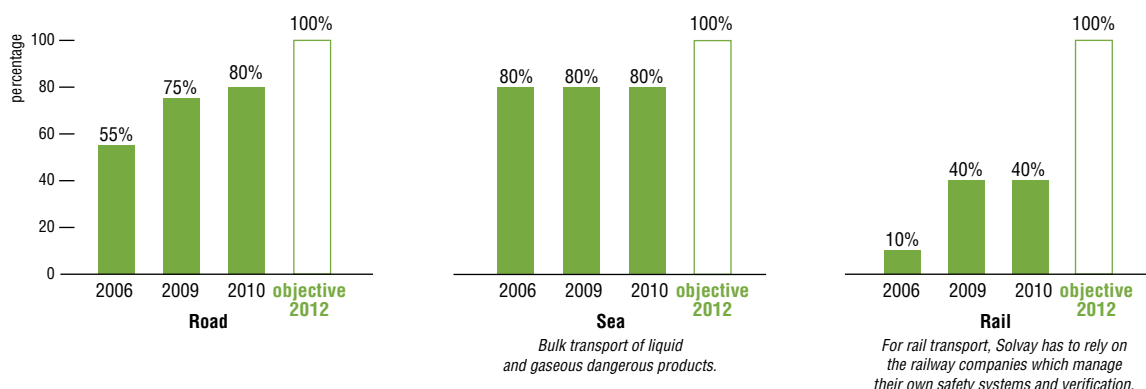


3.7. Transport

Safe transport is a key aspect of product stewardship, in particular for dangerous goods that involve potential risks for the environment and the population. Most of the transport of raw materials and end products is subcontracted. Key safety elements are the selection of transporters and transport routes and the monitoring of accidents in order to take corrective measures. Safety measures start off from the loading. A worldwide service gives immediate support to mitigate the potential consequences of an emergency during the transport and use of chemicals.

3.7.1. Transport of dangerous goods - Safety verification

Selection / safety verification of logistics service providers - Transporters and storages (World - assessment)



% of logistics service providers that have undergone a selection/verification process in line with the Group's requirements.

The figures represent an assessment of the logistics services that undergo an efficient selection process, including safety verification. Various systems exist in the different regions.

This objective is to apply recognized audit and selection systems to 100% of the Group's providers of logistical services for dangerous goods by 2012.

Most of the transport of raw materials and end products is subcontracted. To assess the performance of transporters and other logistics services providers, Solvay performs surveys or relies on existing recognized systems such as the European Safety Quality Assessment System (SQAS), the Chemical Distribution Institute (CDI), the Health, Safety, Environment and Quality assessment systems of the Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry (SASSMAQ), the SQAS scheme of the Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) currently extended to China or the

European Barge Inspection Scheme (EBIS) schemes.

Road

These schemes constitute the basis to decide upon which providers to select.

Assessments are organized on a global scale for the large majority of road transporters.

Sea

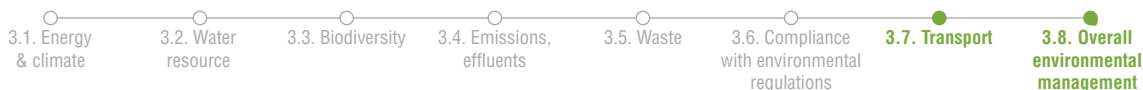
For sea transport worldwide, all bulk transporters of liquid or gaseous dangerous products are audited via the CDI system. For dry products and containers' shipments, Solvay relies on the Port State Control (PSC) system, avoiding ships that have been detained in the past three years.

Rail

For rail transport, Solvay has to rely on the railway companies which have their own safety management systems and audits.

Carechem

Solvay adheres to the worldwide service Carechem24 – usable from any country – providing telephone assistance in the local language via a call center mentioned in the safety documents in the event of an accident or any other incident during the transport of its products.



3.7.2. Accidents during transportation of our products (GRI EN29)

Accidents and incidents during transport, loading, and unloading

	2010
Significant	10
Serious	1
Total	11

The criteria are the following:

• **Serious**

Fatality / Major injury / Intensive medical treatment / Evacuation of any number of general public / Alteration of a major transportation infrastructure (road/rail/airport /...) / Release of hazardous material quantity greater or equal to 1 cubic meter or 1000 kg, or resulting in a potential risk of fire or injury.

• **Significant**

Minor injury / Evacuation of employees / Alteration of secondary transportation infrastructure or of area within an industrial plant / Release of hazardous material quantity greater or equal to 450 l or 400 kg or resulting in a potential risk of environmental damage.

The reported events are incidents that occurred at Solvay premises or have been reported by transporters and third parties to Solvay. There have been 10 significant accidents (three of them with human consequences) associated to transport, loading, and unloading of Solvay's products in 2010. One serious accident occurred in Argentina where a lorry of a contractor Company of PVC transporting PVC collided with a tractor. The driver of the tractor died.

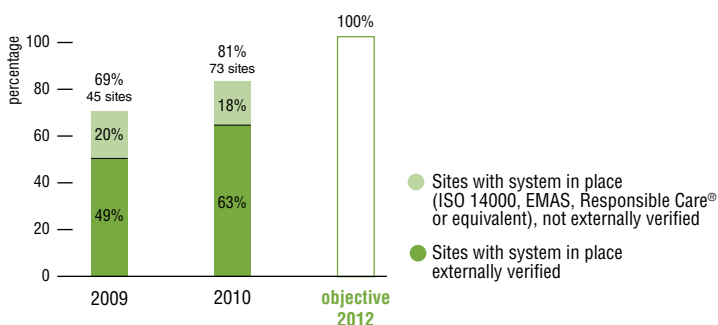
No accident involving significant harm to people or the environment due to the nature of chemical transported took place in 2010.

Programs have been carried out and are under way to further improve transport safety, for example for the transport of hydrogen peroxide. For fluorhydric acid, a project is under way to reduce the volumes and distances, for example via a swap system where manufacturers exchange this raw material in the US. Other aspects include technical safety improvements of the railcars notably to avoid a release of dangerous product in case of accident.

3.8. Overall environmental management

Solvay applies recognized Management Systems that are based on continuous improvement. These systems are the basis for the deployment of key elements such as risk analysis, monitoring of environmental performance and of compliance, follow-up of corrective actions, and review of performance and improvement plans by the management.

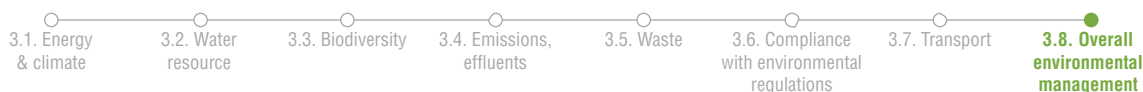
3.8.1. Environmental management systems



The number of industrial sites operated by Solvay changes every year (92 sites in 2009, 73 sites in 2010). In particular, the number of certified sites significantly decreased in 2010 with the divestiture of the Pharmaceutical activities (20 sites). Nevertheless, in 2010 the percentage of sites with an environmental management system increased to 81%, and 63% are now certified.

The environmental management systems generally used in Europe, are of the ISO 14000-type, and comparable management systems elsewhere. In the United States and in Argentina, for example, the management systems generally stem from the national Responsible Care® programs. The Group's objective is to have certified environmental management system in all manufacturing sites having significant environmental emissions. These systems include provisions for the verification of compliance with laws and for performance documentation.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



3.8.2. Improvement of environmental performance (GRI EN18)

	2009		2010	
Sites with improvement plans	81	89%	64	88%

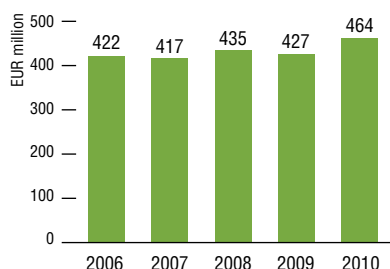
Environmental performance improvement plans are on-going in 88% of the manufacturing sites.

The environmental improvement plans relate in particular to further control and reduction of the emissions of substances that are “priority substances” in terms of potential adverse environmental impact.

The objective is to strictly comply with environmental quality standards for the surrounding environment hosting the plant and, of course, with the

environmental permits. Further to that, an overall reduction objective of 20% by 2020 as compared to the 2006 reference year both for the emissions to water and for the emissions to air is pursued. In this framework, the technological improvements that will be necessary to reach these objectives have been assessed and a project portfolio has been defined.

3.8.3. Health, safety, environment provisions (GRI 1.2)



The provisions are reviewed on the basis of the IFRS norms. The events which might potentially take place after 20 years are not taken into account.

More details on the economic performance of the Solvay group are to be found in the Annual Report. Figures reviewed by Deloitte.

The financial risk associated to health, safety, and environment risks is managed along three lines: the insurance program, the financial provisions and the Group risk engineering program.

The stability over time of the financial provisions for health, safety, and environmental risks reflects the rigorous policy and the long term risk management of such risks.

The increase is due to specific provisions related to the sale of the Pharmaceutical activities.

The risk engineering and asset protection action plan is led by the Group Risk Management team. By 2014, all Solvay's plants should be designated as Highly Protected Risk (HPR) by its insurer FM Global. Twenty sites are identified as presenting the highest maximum foreseeable loss in case of accidents.

4.1. Employment

4.2. Training
& education

4.3. Diversity

4.4. Labor
management
relations4.5. Occupational
health4.6. Occupational
hygiene4.7. Occupational
safety4.8. Process
safety & assets
protection

4. Human resources & labor practices



4.1. Employment

As part of an extensive restructuring of its HR function started in 2006, the Solvay group has put in place global HR processes which feed a worldwide integrated HR database. This database:

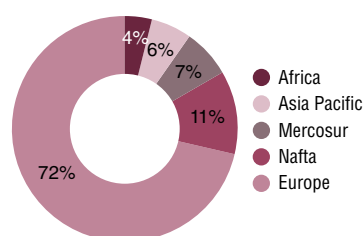
- respects the privacy of personnel data;
- is for the most part fully operational in Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur (with very few exceptions: e.g. Bulgaria);
- is progressing in Asia but is not complete yet;
- is not implemented in Africa yet.

This explains that the scope of a certain number of parameters will vary in the following HR sections: 4.1. to 4.4.

Statistics generally exclude the employees who were part of the Pharmaceutical sector sold in early 2010 to the Abbott group. The scope will be defined in each graph or statistics.

4.1.1. Employment by region (GRI LA1)

Full time equivalent



The scope is worldwide. Employees of the former Pharmaceutical sector have been removed.

	2010
Africa	647
Asia Pacific	1090
Mercosur	1091
Nafta	1931
Europe	12027
Total	16785

The Group is headquartered in Brussels and employed by end 2010 16785 people in over 40 countries.

4.1.2. Distribution of managerial personnel by hierarchical level (GRI LA13)

Managers by job class

	2010
Junior management (A-D)	1835
Middle management (E-H)	1332
Executive management (I-K)	185
Comex & General (L)	9
Total	3361

The scope covers Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur. Asia Pacific and Africa are not covered.

Employees of the former Pharmaceutical sector have been removed.

The Solvay system of job classification for its management population is based on the Hay system^(*) of job evaluation.

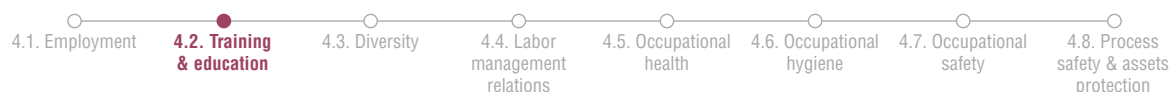
This system is a common approach to job grading based on three job content factors: know-how (technical/specialized, managerial, and human relations), problem-solving (thinking

environment and thinking challenge) and accountability (freedom to act, impact on end results, and magnitude).

Solvay's managerial population represents around 20% of all employees.

(*) The Hay group is a consulting firm leader in job compensation, assessment, and design.

HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR PRACTICES



4.2. Training & education

4.2.1. Learning & development - Managerial staff (GRI LA10)

	2009	2010
Number of managers trained	6220	3429
Number of training sessions organized	19483	12862
Average number of training sessions per manager	3.1	3.8

The scope covers Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur. Management population only.

Pharmaceutical population was excluded in 2010 which explains the drop in the number of managers trained in 2010.

For more details on training legal and compliance, see 1.2.1.

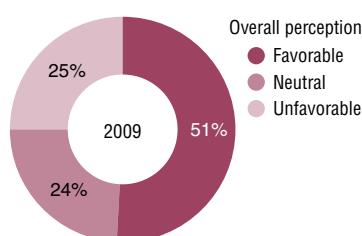
Solvay has made a significant investment in learning and personnel development initiatives. In particular, the Solvay Corporate University is continuously expanding its curriculum.

The IT system put in place, is progressively capturing and measuring the amount of training which is being given to the managerial population.

For non managerial staff, it should be underlined that a large proportion of the training takes place in manufacturing sites and is not consolidated yet at the Group level, especially the safety and technical trainings.

4.2.2. Personal development & cross-training - Perception

Solvay People Survey, 2006 - 2009



Career management is guided by present and future needs for Solvay's activities, and by employees' aspirations. Career management is linked with workforce planning, performance and development appraisal, training, development of key competencies and adherence to the Group's Values.

	Favorable		Neutral		Unfavorable	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
"Opportunity for personal development and growth in Company"	55%	58%	22%	22%	24%	20%
"Sufficient opportunities to receive cross-training to learn other jobs"	41%	43%	26%	27%	33%	30%

Opinions of personnel about personnel development and cross-training possibilities in Solvay People Survey 2006 (78% of staff) and 2009 (86% of staff). The two focus statements, covering development, and cross-training constitute the cluster that is used to assess employees' overall agreement. The Pharmaceutical sector is still included in these opinions.



4.2.3. Sustainable development in training paths

Including Sustainable development in the training of employees at all levels

	2010
Managers in SCU paths with significant sustainability component	± 200

The objective is to include Sustainable development in the training of employees at all levels by 2012. The Solvay Corporate University, created in 2007, is aimed at providing the skills and abilities to develop supervisory careers, for example for the management of teams and of people from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Sustainability has been recurrently introduced as a key dimension in management seminars in the last three years.

Around 200 managers take part every year in such seminars.

For example, the 2009 IMS seminar was built on 10 working groups, around following themes mainly focussed on sustainability:

- Build trust on your entity activities;
- Open innovation;
- Invest in the future green chemical industry;
- Sustainable development: a must for the Vinyls;
- Towards the "zero accident";
- Maintaining manufacturing excellence in a fast-changing workforce environment;
- 20% decrease of CO₂ emissions in our supply chains by 2020;
- Solvay Pharmaceutical Sustainable development (Sustainability) and CSR;
- Market Pull Strategy: Are we listening to the markets?

Sustainable development awareness and learning are, and increasingly will be included in all standard learning paths. There are mainly two channels: the Solvay Corporate University (SCU) learning path for managerial personnel organized at central level, and the Forums on Sustainable development to be deployed in all sites.

In 2010, Corporate seminars have been held for middle management and Executives: International Management Seminar (IMS) and Pinnacle (action learning seminar) both had a significant sustainability content. A web based training on sustainability has been selected and will be proposed to all staff.



4.2.4. Cross-hierarchical forums on Sustainable development

Forums deployed with the personnel (since the launch of the European Group program in 2007)

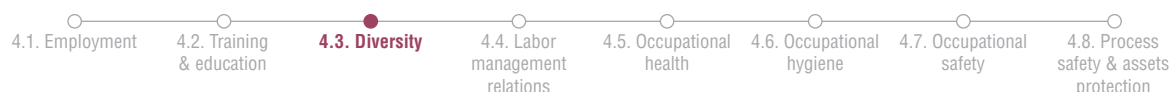
	2009	2010	objective 2012
European sites having held a forum	23%	40%	100%
Employees having taken part in a forum	14%	25%	100%

The objective is to organize a forum on Sustainable development in each site. These discussion forums have already been implemented in many Solvay's sites, bringing together employees and management staff.

The aim is to initiate discussion and provide support to the Sustainable development projects of each site. These forums are an operational way to share among people at different levels in the site or organization, a common vision of sustainability

challenges and objectives in the Solvay group. They encourage awareness on these matters. Efforts to reach the 2012 objectives will be increased this year throughout the Group.

HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR PRACTICES



4.3. Diversity

4.3.1. Diversity of personnel (GRI LA13)

Gender

Women & men repartition

	2009		2010	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
In all personnel	17%	83%	17%	83%
In management	22%	78%	22%	78%

The scope covers Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur. Asia Pacific and Africa are not included.

Data of the Pharmaceutical sector sold in 2010 have been removed.

The average proportion of 17% of female employees hides significant variations per functional domains. While female employees are less represented in manufacturing, they have a stronger presence in functional support areas (e.g. Human Resources, Legal, and Support) where they represent 40% or more of the staff.

Solvay is committed to encourage diversity among employees, to reinforce its multinational, multicultural, and multidisciplinary composition. The Group recruits and selects staff without any form of discrimination on the basis of job requirements (expertise and competencies) and the capability and willingness of candidates to adopt the underlying Group's Values.

The Company non-discrimination policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, race, age, religion, nationality, and opinions. This policy applies globally and is imbedded in the Company's Code of Conduct.

Equal opportunity - Women in management by job class

	2010	
Junior management (A-D)	526	28.7%
Middle management (E-H)	213	16.0%
Executive management (I-K)	14	7.2%
Comex & General (L)	0	0.0%
Total women in management	753	22.4%

The scope covers Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur. Asia Pacific and Africa are not included.

Data of the Pharmaceutical sector sold in 2010 have been removed.

See 4.1.2. for the global distribution of managerial personnel (women and men).

Female employees represent 22% of the total population of Solvay Managers.

Their distribution among managerial positions shows that above the middle management level F in the Hay classification, women are under-represented. The origin of this discrepancy will be further studied in 2011. A lagging effect is suspected, as the female pool was hired later than the male pool and has less experience accumulated to qualify for promotions to higher levels.

Since 2003 global "job families" have progressively been implemented for the Group's managerial population, reaching 86% coverage by the end of 2010.

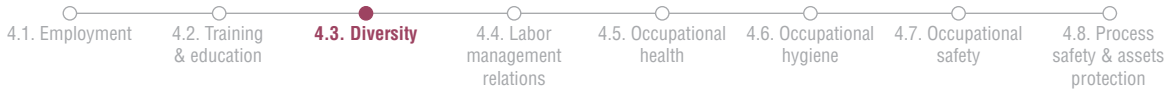
These job families apply worldwide, providing standardized information about key responsibilities, competencies, and expertise required for each type of job.

Each job family is associated to career ladders, with key differentiators.

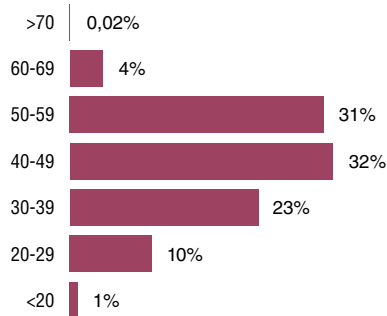
Each step on a career ladder is calibrated with the international Hay system of Job evaluation.

Job families and their career ladders are accessible to employees and management alike, ensuring significant transparency for all concerned. They are used - among others - during the promotion process.

HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR PRACTICES



Age



A specific study on the demographics in the Group was conducted in 2010. Like many European based Companies, the demographic profile of Solvay's employees is ageing. To mitigate this effect, specific attention will be placed in the future on:

- Recruitment (with a special emphasis on technical functions & diversity);

- Programs to ensure that different generations (e.g. Y generation and baby-boomers) cooperate effectively in a common culture;
- Adjusting working conditions (ergonomics, flexitime...) to meet the demands, especially for older employees;
- Knowledge transfer.

The scope covers Europe, Nafta, and Mercosur. Managerial and non managerial employees. Data of the Pharmaceutical sector sold in 2010 have been removed.

Employee mobility - international mobility

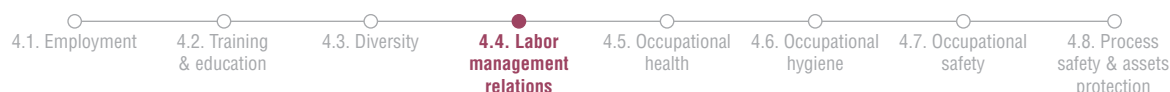
Number of moves per year (Management only)

	2010
Chemical sector	95
Plastics sector	65
Functions	107
Total	267
Ratio	6%

The scope is worldwide. Pharmaceutical employees are excluded. The ratio of 6% is measured against the estimated total number of managerial staff in the Group.

The Group's strategy is to ensure that employees develop their skills and move across functions and countries in order to avoid the creation of geographical and/or business silos. Such moves are based on a variety of elements such as the competences and the expertise of the person, his/her specific aspirations and the Company's needs. More than 90% of international moves are long term (i.e. three to five years).

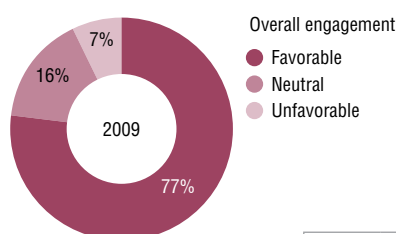
HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR PRACTICES



4.4. Labor management relations

4.4.1. Satisfaction & engagement of personnel - Perception

Solvay People Survey, 2006 - 2009



	Favorable		Neutral		Unfavorable	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
"I feel proud to work for my Company"	76%	79%	19%	17%	5%	4%
"Job makes good use of my skills and abilities"	74%	75%	15%	14%	11%	11%
"Overall, satisfied with the Solvay group as an employer"	74%	78%	18%	16%	7%	6%
"Recommend my Company to others as a good place to work"	73%	78%	19%	18%	8%	7%

Opinions of the employees regarding their general satisfaction about working for Solvay and engagement to the company, as measured in Solvay People Survey 2006 (78% of staff) and 2009 (86% of staff). The four focus statements, covering pride for the Company, good use of skills, good employer, and good place to work, constitute the cluster that is used to assess employees' overall agreement on satisfaction and engagement to the Company. The Pharmaceutical sector, still present when the survey was carried out, is included in the figures.

The Group's global strategy in this area is to seek for a dialogue with the employees and in being open and transparent in discussions with the personnel representatives.

In this area, jointly with employee representatives in Europe, Solvay has issued a formalized commitment, to promote labor relations. This Charter commits the management and the European Works Council of Solvay on Sustainable development and Corporate Social Responsibility and includes formal provisions for social dialogue.

4.4.2. Performance & development appraisal review (GRI LA12)

	2010
Mercosur	97%
Europe	98%
USA	98%

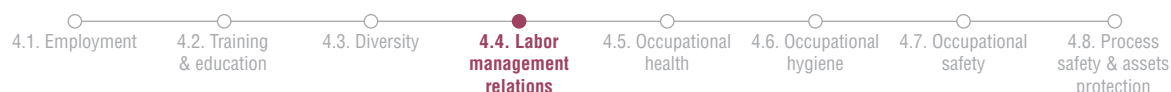
PDA's of managerial staff only: Rate of completion of e-PDA for managerial staff (as a % of the total managerial population representing 20% of the Solvay's overall population). This relates to performance and development reviews relative to the year 2009 and captured in the e-tool in early 2010. The scope includes Europe, North America, and Mercosur.

Solvay's policy is that all managerial staff ($\pm 20\%$ of the entire population of Solvay's employees) goes through an annual Performance and Development Appraisal (PDA) review.

A mid-year review is also foreseen. The review is captured through an e-tool which is completed by both the employee and the operational manager.

Although many non-managerial employees are of course regularly appraised, there is no systematic central reporting of the process so

far. PDA reviews are progressively implemented but they are not captured yet – systematically – by the IT tool (e-PDA). For non managerial staff, the practice of an annual PDA is already comprehensive in North America. In the other regions non managerial staff PDAs are currently discussed with employee representatives on a site by site basis.



4.4.3. Top 5 most favorably/unfavorably rated management aspects – Perception

Solvay People Survey, 2009

Top 5 most favorably rated management aspects

	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable
"I have a very clear idea of my job responsibilities"	91%	6%	3%
"I have a clear understanding of how my job contributes to accomplishing the objectives of my Company"	89%	8%	3%
"I am aware of what the Solvay group's Values are"	87%	10%	4%
"I believe that my Company is environmentally responsible"	83%	13%	4%
"I have a clear understanding of the goals and objectives of my department"	83%	10%	7%

Top 5 most unfavorably rated management aspects

	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable
"I am satisfied with the pay I receive for my current job"	42%	24%	34%
"There are sufficient opportunities for me to receive cross-training to learn other jobs"	43%	27%	30%
"The management style in my Company encourages employees to perform to the best of their ability"	50%	25%	25%
"I believe the management of my Company makes decisions rapidly"	43%	32%	25%
"I am satisfied with the recognition I receive for my performance"	54%	22%	23%

Five statements identified from the Solvay People Survey 2009 (86% of staff). The Pharmaceutical sector is still included in these opinions.

Detailed analysis of the survey shows that the favorable and unfavorable ratings may vary between entities/countries/regions. Results are discussed at the global

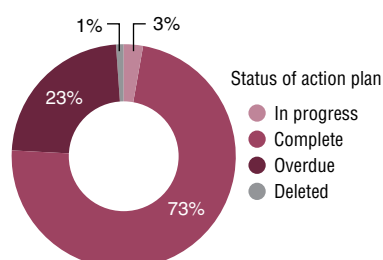
level and with the personnel at the operational level, entity per entity.

Action plans have been set up in each entity to take into account the aspects for which they recorded the most

unfavorable scores. The HR function takes into account the results of the survey to initiate specific corrective actions on a global basis.

4.4.4. Action plan implementation

Solvay People Survey, 2009 - Number of actions



In early 2011, an evaluation of the action plan implementation resulting from the analysis and conclusions of the Solvay People Survey 2009 has been carried out.

The Solvay People Surveys are followed by a careful analysis of the results in each entity and the set-up of action plans to improve the areas where weaknesses were identified.

From the evaluation performed in the early days of 2011, it appears that 73% of the actions decided after the Solvay People Survey 2009 (86% of staff) have been completed at corporate, regional, and local level. This means that about 1600 actions have been successfully implemented.

HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR PRACTICES



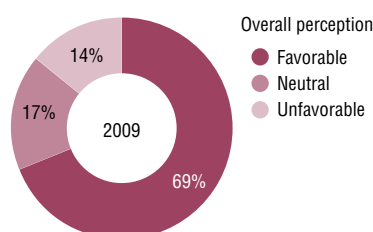
4.5. Occupational health

Solvay looks at employee health in its widest dimension, that is to say embracing a high degree of physical, mental health, and social well-being. Health of employees today results in part from their past and present overall working conditions, in particular occupational hygiene conditions.

To have a uniform, high level of occupational health worldwide, the Medexis – MEDical EXposure Information System – project has been initiated four years ago. Medexis is a key system of the Group which enables hygienists and occupational physicians all over the world to share common tools, standards, and information.

4.5.1. Personnel well-being & stress - Perception

Solvay People Survey, 2006 - 2009



Overall perception

- Favorable
- Neutral
- Unfavorable

These eight themes constitute the cluster that is used to assess the overall agreement of employees on well-being and stress. Well-being and stress are presently the object of a specific program which is progressively deployed among the Group.

	Favorable		Neutral		Unfavorable	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
"I believe the management of my Company is interested in the well-being of employees"	55%	61%	24%	22%	21%	21%
"Most of the time it is safe to speak up in my department"	68%	69%	15%	16%	17%	17%
"I am treated with respect and fairness"	72%	74%	16%	15%	12%	11%
"I am satisfied with my workload in my current job"	60%	63%	15%	19%	21%	18%
"There is good cooperation between employees in my department"	76%	78%	14%	13%	10%	19%
"Overall the physical working conditions in my department are satisfactory (e.g. ventilation, temperature, space to work)"	67%	70%	14%	14%	19%	17%
"My immediate manager sets high but reasonable performance standards"	71%	73%	19%	17%	10%	10%
"The work in my department is well organized"	59%	62%	21%	20%	20%	18%

Opinions of employees on well-being and stress in Solvay People Survey 2006 (78% of staff) and 2009 (86% of staff). The eight focus statements that constitute the "well-being and stress" Group indicator cover well-being, freedom of speech, respect and fairness, workload, inter-individual cooperation, physical working conditions, performance requirements, organization.

The Pharmaceutical sector was still included when the survey was carried out and is included in the figures.



4.5.2. Occupational diseases (GRI LA7)

Main types, notified in Western Europe, USA, and Mercosur

	Asbestos benign pathologies	Hearing disorders	Musculo-skeletal disorders	Other non-carcinogenic diseases	Asbestos cancers	Malignant hemopathies	Other carcinogenic diseases
Cases notified to health authorities in 2010	7	5	11	2	2	0	2

Figures cover cases of occupational diseases recognized by the authorities, and cases notified to health authorities. These indicators are based on information provided by occupational physicians and medical services.

The main occupational diseases reported in the Group are musculo-skeletal disorders, and hearing losses. Past exposures caused malign pathologies that still manifest today. Even if the number of cases is relatively low, experts in prevention, including physicians, are permanently applying and developing measures to prevent such occupational diseases (e.g. ergonomic tool for risk assessment regarding musculo-skeletal disorders).

For all health problems observed that could be of occupational origin, an investigation is carried out, looking at both the working conditions and the characteristics of the person affected, leading to corrective measures.

The Group permanently aims at further unifying the protocols of medical surveillance worldwide to ensure an equivalent medical follow-up in all entities.

4.5.3. Health management (GRI LA8)

Deployment of the health module of Medexis

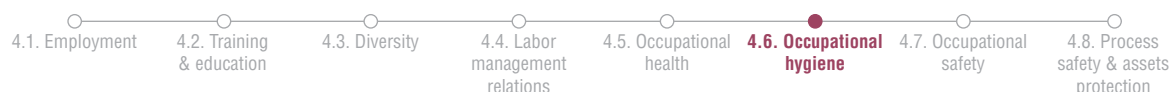
	2009	2010	objective 2012
Sites with health module	8%	30%	70%

The deployment of the two modules of the Medexis system – the health module and the hygiene module – is one of 25 Solvay's priority objectives set for 2008-2012.

Medexis is an extensive information management system for occupational hygienists and physicians aimed at managing all occupational exposure data Group-wide, and medical data of each worker.

Medexis aims at better evaluating occupational hazards and risks based on more reliable information, and to provide high quality medical follow-up tailored to each person's risks at every site.

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4.6. Occupational hygiene

Occupational hygiene aims at maintaining the health and well-being of the workers and to prevent diseases that could result from working conditions.

The occupational hygiene program of the Group relies on the following key elements: assessing the risks at the workplace, verifying compliance with local, international and Solvay standards, reducing exposure informing and training the persons in contact with occupational hazards. One worldwide system offering standardized assessment methodologies and containing the data related to the assessment and control of exposure in each workplace is used by the occupational hygienists and allows an assessment of the performance in relation with the standards.

4.6.1. Management & control of exposure (GRI LA8)

Deployment of the hygiene module of Medexis

	2009	2010	objective 2012
Sites with hygiene module	19%	44%	80%

The deployment on a site is registered as soon as the Medexis module for hygiene is implemented in this site.

The deployment of the hygiene module of Medexis which started four years ago is now achieved in 44% of the manufacturing and R&D sites (see 4.5.3).

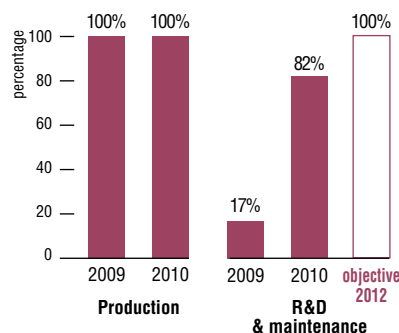
The hygiene module of Medexis is a comprehensive information management system for occupational

hygienists. It is aimed at giving access to all international, local and Group standards regarding occupational hygiene, assessment methodologies as well as all results of exposure assessments of all workplaces and all hazards. Thus, all regulatory and other data related to the various possible hazards are available for

all industrial hygienists worldwide and are automatically loaded and available during assessments. This simplifies the assessment process and guarantees the quality of the data. Different types of reports can be extracted respecting strict confidentiality rules.

4.6.2. Assessment of work stations for exposure to chemicals (GRI LA8)

Sites covered - Using the standardized Exposure Assessment Tool



The objective fixed for the Group is to assess all work stations for occupational hygiene, in manufacturing units laboratories, R&D and maintenance units. The priority was given to manufacturing units.

To ensure compliance with occupational hygiene standards, the emphasis in the past years has been on the implementation of Solvay standardized assessment methods, in particular the Exposure Assessment Tool (EA Tool). For each workplace, compliance is checked with the local regulatory occupational limit values or with the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) set by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists when the local standard is less stringent. For hazardous substances without existing occupational limit

value, or for which the existing limit value is outdated, Solvay defines its own Solvay Acceptable Exposure Limits (SAELs). This information on occupational-hygiene conditions is progressively incorporated into the Hygiene module of the Medexis system.

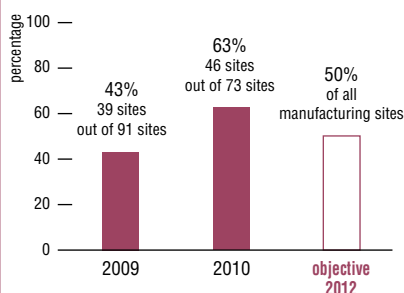


4.7. Occupational safety

Zero accident is the key objective. The formulation of one of the five Group's Values has been reviewed more explicitly include safety, health, and environmental protection. This change will impact human resources management processes such as hiring and training. Another element is the safety program for contractors, aiming at having in each site a safety program for contractors that meets the Group's standards. A third element is a behavioral safety program, based on a dialogue on safety practices at the level of each worker, a program under deployment since several years.

4.7.1. Behavioral safety program

Sites with a program in line with the Group's standards



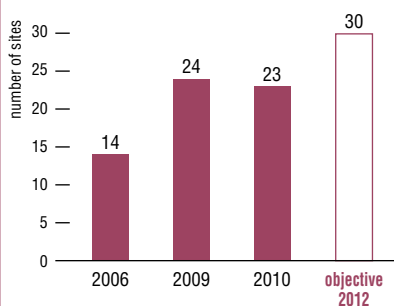
Sites and other operational entities deploy behavioral safety program in line with the Group's standards and focused on the human factors of safety, in particular risk awareness of everyone, compliance with safety rules, and opportunities for bottom-up and top-down exchanges on these matters.

This program now covers 63% of manufacturing sites, thus more than the planned objective defined at the inception of the program in 2007. This program will be further deployed in the framework of the safety culture program recently decided by the Executive Committee (Comex).

The behavioral safety program is based on extended, formalized safety dialogue at the workshop level, with the active involvement of the personnel.

4.7.2. Management systems for occupational health & safety

Sites with safety & health management system - OHSAS 18001, VPP or equivalent

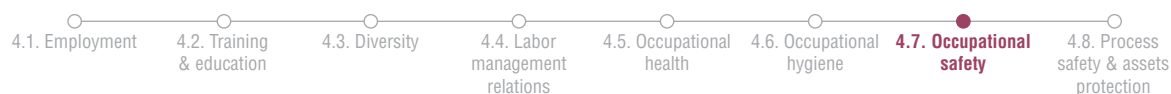


The production sites implement management systems regarding occupational health, hygiene, and safety of OHSAS 18001 type, or equivalent according to Group's requirements for such systems.

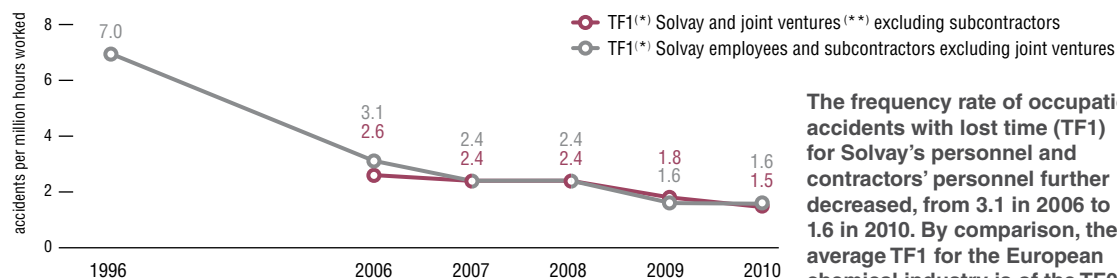
Once in place the systems have to obtain a certification from an external body. The objective set in 2008 is that at least 30 sites should have such management system implemented and certified by 2012.

Number of sites with certified management system OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series). 2010 result was lower than 2009 as certifications obtained by Pharmaceutical sites have been removed from the total due to the divestiture of this activity.

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4.7.3. Accidents of people at the Group's sites (GRI LA7)



The frequency rate of occupational accidents with lost time (TF1) for Solvay's personnel and contractors' personnel further decreased, from 3.1 in 2006 to 1.6 in 2010. By comparison, the average TF1 for the European chemical industry is of the TF0 currently around five.

The reduction of more than 40% (frequency rate of accidents involving and not involving lost work per million hours worked) over the same period (Solvay personnel and contractors) also reflects the significant progress made.

The Group's policy and objective is to have a common safety level for both Solvay's personnel and contractors working on Solvay's sites. All sites are progressively deploying a contractor's safety program in line with the Group's standards.

	1996	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GR Gravity Rate (****)	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
TF0 (****)	41.7	8.3	8.0	6.9	5.1	4.8

(*) TF1 = Accidents involving stopping work per million hours worked

(**) Joint ventures = Pipelife and Inergy

(****) GR = Number of days lost for lost time accidents per 1000 hours worked

(*****) TF0 = Accidents involving and not involving stopping work per million hours worked

4.7.4. Fatal accidents (GRI LA7)

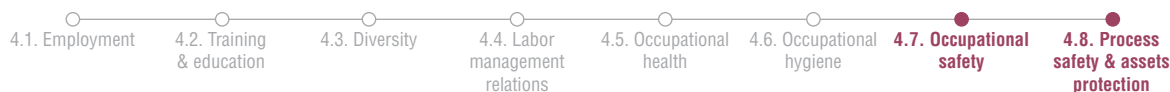
	1996	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of fatal accidents	4	3	0	3	0	2

Number of fatalities which occurred in the Group in 2010 related to occupational activities on site.

A fatality is by essence the worst accidental situation. In 2010, unfortunately, two contractors employed by Solvay died accidentally.

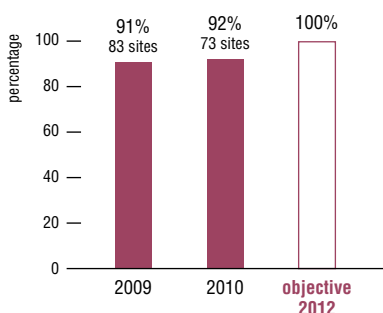
One fatality resulted from a fall in a basin in Argentina and the other from a fall from a scaffolding in Germany.

A detailed analysis of these incidents has been performed and corrective actions taken.



4.7.5. Safety program for contractors (GRI LA8)

Sites with a program in line with the Group's standards



A significant improvement was obtained in implementing in all sites of the Group's safety program for contractors. This will help further improvement of safety results (See 4.7.3. & 4.7.4.).

This program covers in particular the following aspects: the selection of contractors, their qualification, risk analysis, job evaluation, and contracts. It is close to completion.

The contractors' safety program, launched in 2006, resulted in a

significant further reduction of accident frequency rates.

As for the future, more targeted recommendations will be made for construction activities and the program will be extended to health and environmental protection. The program will also be extended to recently acquired sites (China, Egypt...).

4.8. Process safety & assets protection

Process safety consists in preventing accidents in industrial installations in terms of risk to the personnel and neighbors, while assets protection consists in maintaining production flow and profitability.

About 40 sites involve "major risks". In all of them, specific management systems are in place to prevent accidents and their consequences. Programs are carried out to bring recently acquired plants up to the level of the Group's standards.

4.8.1. Process Safety Management at manufacturing sites

Process Safety Management (PSM) supports safety in sites and especially those with major-risks. Mandatory in the US, PSM is also used to support safety management systems in other regions, including in Europe where it supports compliance with the Seveso Regulation.

Current deployment of management systems is focused on (1) the deployment of a common

methodology and generalization of the use of a common IT tool for Hazardous Operability (HazOp) studies, (2) on the improvement of Process Safety Incidents reporting using a uniform template and common database, and (3) on further progress in inspection practices referring to a Group guideline for major equipments: pressure vessels, pipes and main critical equipments (rotating and electrical).

Emergency preparedness and public information plans are in place and in compliance with regulatory requirements.

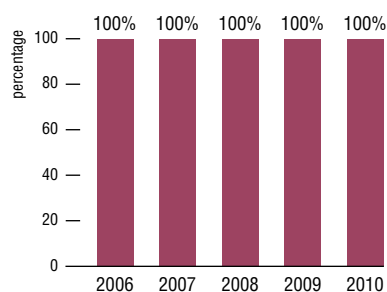
Exercises and crisis simulations are held periodically, to check on and improve the plans and their practical application. SECOM, an international alert procedure is in place at Group level to manage crisis response and communication.

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4.8.2. Protecting assets & business continuity

Sites complying with the risk engineering audit program of the Group



All sites comply with the program, which consists in:

- Yearly risk engineering surveys at all locations with a Maximum Foreseeable Loss (MFL) above EUR 100 million;
- Visits every three years at locations with an MFL below EUR 100 million.

The typical sequence of a risk engineering survey is the following: Preparation of visit/ Visit / Draft Report / Final Report Distribution / Prioritization and Risk Improvement Plan / Implementation of Risk Improvement Plan.

The aim is to maintain production flow and profitability. By 2014, all Solvay's plants should be designated as Highly Protected Risk (HPR) by the insurer FM Global. Twenty sites are identified as presenting the highest maximum foreseeable loss in case of accidents.

These sites undergo special attention by the Risk Management team, which works close together with insurers. These surveys are carried out every year and the observations made in the course of these surveys serve as a basis for drawing up improvement plans. Such plans are monitored using an information system covering all the Group's management units.

A planning of additional necessary protective measures and the associated investments has been established. Consequently, by end 2012, there should be a 10% increase of the global Potential Risk Mark average score given by the insurer for all sites with a maximum foreseeable loss above EUR 100 million as compared to 2010.

In the coming years, a special attention will be given to smaller locations, warehouses and to construction projects.

5. Society

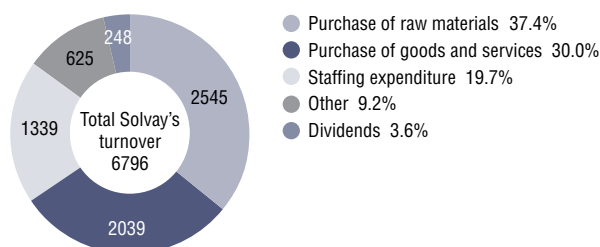
5.1. Wealth & income creation

A large number of stakeholders are economically involved in Solvay's activities, in particular neighbors of its plants, customers, shareholders, and personnel, but also the many actors of the value chain to which the Group and its products take part. As for philanthropy and sponsoring at corporate level, Solvay focuses its actions on science and technology, education and humanitarian involvement. At plant level, many initiatives are existing but left to the local management decisions based on local needs and situations.

Also, the contribution via Solvay's products to develop new solutions responding to societal needs and the development of better and more sustainable technologies, especially along partnerships, are additional direct contributions to wealth.

5.1.1. Distribution of generated economic value (GRI EC1)

EUR million, 2010



The economic value generated by the Group's activities is redistributed in the form of personnel expenses, purchase of raw materials, goods and services, investment costs and dividends reward.

Based on income from continuing operations. Including into the "Other" category: Investment, taxes, acquisition of treasury shares, capital expenditures & sale of assets, and final elements.

More details on the economic performance of the Solvay group are to be found in the Annual Report.

Figures reviewed by Deloitte.

5.2. Technology development

Multiple areas of technology development supporting the progress towards the 107 sustainability objectives have been defined. In particular in R&D, Solvay increases the number of external partnerships. The New Business Development entity focuses technology development on four areas: printable organic electronics – for example for applications in organic LED –, sustainable energies, nanotechnologies, renewable based chemistry and, more generally, in all areas where there is a potential to better save natural resources. This is done for example through partnerships with Plextronics or Polyera in the US.

5.2.1. Partnerships in Innovation

% of innovation projects realized with external partners

	2009	2010	↗
Patents (first filling)	95	144	+51%
IP agreements	753	886	+18%

The indicator is based on the number of patents fillings and IP agreements including cooperation agreements. These figures (in 2010) do not cover the former Pharmaceutical sector and Inergy.

In 2010, half of the innovation projects in the Idea boxes of the different entities of the Group (bottom-up innovation) have involved external partners. This proportion is close to 100% in the New Business Development entity portfolio. Indeed, key partnerships are developed for the most promising projects related to new products and solutions.

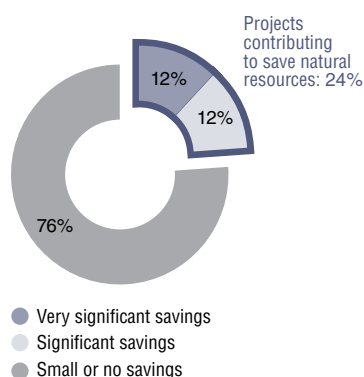
Intellectual Property Agreements are increasing in number and importance (above 800 secrecy agreements in 2010) with various types of organizations: universities in the US, in Europe (Belgium, Germany, UK, Italy...); research institutes in the US (e.g. the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta), Europe and Asia (China, India, Korea...); also with start-ups and ventures capital companies or in various technological platforms or consortia related for example to nanotechnologies or green chemistry.

Solvay and ACAL Energy started in 2010 to install the world's first demonstration of this SolviCore fuel cell system using FlowCath® at Solvay Interlox's industrial site at Warrington, Cheshire (UK). This installation will be a major step on the commercialization road map for this innovative technology.

With partners in the US, Solvay aims at developing new and more efficient organic materials. Among key partnerships started in 2010, Solvay's Corporate Venturing Unit took a minority participation in Polyera Corporation, a leader in materials for the market of printable electronics and a EUR 13 million participation in Korea Advanced Material Fund, a venture capital fund that will focus on renewable energies, printed electronics, clean technologies, and green chemistry.



5.2.2. Innovation Trophy - Projects with a potential to save natural resources (GRI EN5 - EN6)



Innovation projects were qualitatively classified to decide whether and to what extent they have the potential to bring savings. No uniform quantitative thresholds were included yet. Savings were qualified in the context of the application area of each specific technology.

For the last edition of the Trophy in 2009, 24% demonstrated potential to bring significant savings of natural resources (water, energy, raw materials), with half of them with a potential to bring very significant savings of natural resources in their domain.

Four examples:

- Reusing effluents from our trona (natural carbonate) processing plant at Green River (USA): these effluents can be recovered and reused to clean flue gas in thermal electricity generating stations to neutralize SO₂ (sulfur dioxide);
- New lightweight trolleys for airplanes (25% weight less than aluminum): Aerocat, a trolley manufacturer, formed a strategic alliance with industry players including Solvay to

develop a new generation of lighter fully recyclable trolleys;

- Harvested oranges treated with sodium bicarbonate as pesticide: The treatment has been tested in Spain. It effectively protects oranges, replacing a traditional fungicide. This helps save natural resources via an effective protection of the fruit (saving all the agriculture intrants), and by avoiding remanent toxic pesticides;
- Solvay & CPC Barium Strontium in Mexico: both companies have reduced their consumption of natural gas by 85% by recovering heat from the flue gases at a glass furnace operated by site neighbor Vitro.

Innovation Trophy also encompasses a specific category dedicated to projects that contribute to Sustainable development in all of its aspects.

5.3. Education & culture

At local level, the Group's policy is to support social and economic development of the areas in which it operates in the frame of long term relationships with the neighboring communities. This translates more particularly into promoting local business, professional training of the local youth, reducing the social consequences related to site closures, openings, and restructuring. At corporate level, Solvay concentrates its sponsoring on science and technology, education, and humanitarian and development projects.

5.3.1. Corporate philanthropy & sponsoring

EUR million

	2010
Science & technology (Solar Impulse, XperiLAB...)	1.53
Humanitarian & development (Haiti)	0.10
Social & education	0.49
Total	2.12

The figures reported are limited to initiatives at corporate level. They do not cover numerous social actions and sponsoring initiatives taking place at local level, among Solvay's 70 locations worldwide. Relevant reporting criteria for such multiple actions are not established. Examples can be found on the sustainability pages of Solvay's website.

Corporate sponsoring concentrates on initiatives in science and technology - with currently a major support to the Solar Impulse project. Support to humanitarian help and development make particular sense when Solvay's products, infrastructures or competencies can contribute. This year was focussed on supporting projects in the reconstruction of Haiti.

At local level, Solvay participates in the life of communities where it operates in many ways: indirect and direct added value for the local economy and employment of course, but also schemes, support to local associations and initiatives.

6. Product responsibility



6.1. Regulations related to products

A central management entity coordinates and controls the Group's compliance of its products with applicable requirements. This entity is in charge of producing and updating the Safety Data Sheets for each substance, a key element in the safe transportation handling and use of products. Another responsibility is to meet the extensive regulatory evolutions related to product safety such as those resulting from the REACH Regulation in Europe and those associated to the Global Harmonizing System (GHS) that is aimed at harmonizing the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and their mixtures classified as hazardous.

6.1.1. Product information - REACH & GHS/CLP implementation

	Number of dossiers	Number of dossiers submitted as lead registrant	REACH dossiers submitted to ECHA by 30.11.2010	Dossiers accepted by ECHA
Chemicals	129	34	100%	100%
Plastics	41	5	100%	100%
Total	170	39	100%	100%

Number of Solvay's dossiers submitted by Solvay and accepted by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) in the first registration phase of the EU REACH Regulation application.

Nearly 600 chemicals and 4000 polymers manufactured by Solvay are covered by requirements regarding information about their potential hazards and risks related to their properties and conditions of use.

REACH

Solvay completed the first registration phase of the EU REACH Regulation with flying colors.

All the 170 dossiers, representing 82 different chemical substances, were submitted to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), the author in charge of their evaluation and their authorization, in compliance with the timeline. The 2nd phase of REACH will concern chemical substances produced or imported in quantities of between 100 and 1000 tons/year. By 2013, Solvay will be required to submit about 60 further dossiers covering about 50 different substances.

GHS / CLP

With regard to the classification, labeling and packaging Regulation (new Global Harmonized System in Europe), 208 files were submitted by Solvay to ECHA, gathering the chemicals classified as dangerous or subject to registration under both the European Regulations REACH and CLP. The CLP Regulation came into force in December 2010 and applies to all Solvay's products and their applications, and for all the activities relating to their production, import, marketing, and uses. [An information leaflet on the application of CLP for customers is downloadable here.](#)



6.1.2. Product safety information (Europe)

Safety Data Sheets

	2010	2011
Revisions of Safety Data Sheets, to comply with REACH & CLP (Classification, Labeling and Packaging) requirements	56%	100%

CLP is the new EU Regulation on Classification, Labeling and Packaging of substances (excluding their mixtures) which came into force on December 1st 2010. The deadline for mixtures is 2015.

The deadline for revising the Safety Data Sheets for individual substances has been met. Solvay has a central management for product safety information. SACHEM (SAfety of CHEMicals) is an integrated information system project for our products. It is based on a central database assisting compliance with

the applicable regulations. The system is aimed at ensuring worldwide consistency of the information on our products, notably through the production of Safety Data Sheets bringing together systematically all the required information on each product's hazardous properties and the risks associated with its uses.

6.1.3. Products of very high concern

Substances placed on the market or used as intermediate raw materials by Solvay - CMR (carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic) category 1

	Finished product (substance)	Monomer	Production intermediate - transported (TII)	Production intermediate - on-site isolated intermediate (OSII)	Impurity in finished product	Total	
	TII = transported isolated intermediate under REACH OSII = On-site isolated intermediate under REACH H350 = may cause cancer H340 = may cause genetic defects H360 = may damage fertility of the unborn child						
Substances classified as carcinogen Category 1A & 1B (H350 according to CLP)	1	2	5	1	1	10	
Substances classified as mutagen Category M 1A & 1B (H340)	-	-	1(*)	-	-	1	(*) Also classified carcinogen
Substances classified as reprotoxic Category R 1A & 1B (H360)	2	-	2(**)	-	-	4	(**) Of which 1 classified carcinogen
All substances concerned	3	2	4	1	7	17	

Number of substances produced, used, or sold by Solvay which are classified as Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction (CMR) category 1.

Three substances sold to industrial customers which uses them as intermediate raw material, and seven intermediates including monomers, are classified as CMR (Carcinogenic Mutagenic or Toxic to Reproduction).

None of the substances submitted by Solvay in 2010 to the REACH registration was classified as Persistent, Toxic or Bioaccumulable (PTB), or very Persistent, very Bioaccumulable (vPvB).

The risks associated to the use of these substances are well managed and no alternative are presently

available that would lead to their substitution.

In the framework of the authorization process of the REACH Regulation, Member States Competent Authorities or the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), on request of the European Commission, may prepare dossiers for the identification of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). These substances are those which are:

- Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic to Reproduction (CMR), meeting the criteria for classification in 1a or 1b category 1 or 2 in accordance with the new Regulation on Classification, Labeling and

Packaging of chemical substances and mixtures, the so-called CLP Regulation;

- Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) or very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) classified according to the criteria of the REACH Regulation;
- Identified, on a case-by-case basis, from scientific evidence as causing probable serious effects to human health or the environment of an equivalent level of concern as those described above (e.g. endocrine disrupters).

6.2. Sustainable consumption

For the existing products portfolio, Solvay supports customers in assessing and improving the full lifecycle of the finished products. Establishing environmental profiles of products and taking an active role in recycling schemes are two key elements in this respect. By 2020, Solvay has the objective to manage a balanced portfolio of activities from a sustainability perspective.

6.2.1. Product recycling - An evaluation for key Solvay's products (GRI EN2)

Contribution to the recycling of Solvay's products at the end of their use phase

	2009	2010
PVC recycled - Tons	3100	3600

2009 recycled volumes in Europe were lower than expected because of the crisis and some technical issues due to the installation of new equipment. This new tool increased the quality level and quality consistency of the Recycled PVC.

Solvay is usually one player among others in the initiatives aimed at recycling product at the end of its use phase. Indicators are difficult to establish due to the diversity of stakeholders, initiatives and on the complex perimeters to take into consideration. The key element is that Solvay has always been proactive in terms of developing recycling technologies and schemes related to its products.

PVC

SolVin is one of the initiator and catalyst of the Vinyl 2010 Commitment of the European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers (ECVM) which set in 2001 the objective to recycle 200000 tons/year of PVC. This objective was largely reached in 2010 and the global results available on: www.vinyl2010.org

Vinyloop® - Texiloop®

 Solvay and SolVin have developed a unique process to regenerate PVC-based composite materials, in particular cable scraps. A first industrial unit is operational in Ferrara (IT) and has regenerated 3600 tons in 2010, which were further recycled by third parties. The French company Ferrari Textiles in particular joined the Vinyloop project to recycle tarpaulins, one of its products. This specific part

of the regeneration unit of Ferrara was launched in 2010. See: www.texyloop.com

SOLVAir®

For the past 10 years, Solvay has developed the recycling of salt residues recovered the use of sodium bicarbonate in incinerators to treat acidic flue gases of waste incinerators (mainly HCl, SO₂). This service proposed by SOLVAir® takes back the sodium based residues and purifies them in installations in France (Resolest®) and in Italy (Solval®) with capacities of respectively 50 kilotons and 10 kilotons/year. The recovered sodium chloride is recycled as raw material in soda ash manufacturing, replacing "virgin" salt.

For more details, see the following documents:

- The ROSIGNANO Residual Sodium Chemicals Processing Unit
- Resolest

Fluorinated products - Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

SF₆ is a high efficiency, high value insulating gas for medium and high voltage equipment. It is chemically inert, non flammable, non toxic and non corrosive. SF₆ allows simplified design of switchgears mainly because of size reduction, quiet, and reliable handling



and maintenance. As SF₆ has a very high global warming potential, its emissions must be carefully avoided. **To this end, Solvay Fluor offers a worldwide recycling service for SF₆ in Bad Wimpfen (D)** The quantity reclaimed in 2010 was about 50 tons.

Fluorinated / Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

CFCs and H-CFCs have an ozone depletion potential and also have a Greenhouse Warming Potential. These products are phasing out and their emissions should be avoided. Their emissions should therefore be avoided. To this end, Solvay Fluor offers a recovery service through a dedicated high temperature destruction facility in Frankfurt (D). This unique installation is operated in line with the requirements of the EU waste directive to produce secondary raw materials – hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids – that are recycled in industrial processes. In 2010, about 300 tons of recovered CFC/HCFC/HFC mixtures have been treated.

Indirectly recycled chemicals

Most of the main chemical products of Solvay are consumed during their use phase and can therefore not be recycled as such at the end of the product lifecycle. However, as an example, soda ash which represents a significant constituent of glass (about 20%) is indirectly recycled via the very efficient glass recycling schemes.

6.2.2. Ecoprofiles of Solvay's product portfolio

In % of total turnover

	2009	2010
Products for which ecoprofiles have been established	50%	95%

The advancement of the program is measured on the basis of the turnover of the concerned products.

The ecoprofile program is well advanced and full ecoprofiles are now available for the largest part of Solvay's products.

The limiting factor for the remaining products that do not yet have full ecoprofile data is often the difficulty to get data for some of the raw materials used to produce them: they may be very diverse, of multiple origins, with no reliable data yet available from suppliers.

Future ecoprofile studies will focus on adapting product ecoprofiles to changes and improvements in the international databases and to improvements in Solvay manufacturing processes (energy consumption, emission of specific substances, water consumption...).

An ecoprofile is the inventory of all environmental footprints of a product considered from its raw materials down to the environmental impact resulting from its manufacturing processes ("cradle to gate" approach). Solvay's ecoprofiles are aimed at carrying out internal benchmarks and at being integrated in average calculations made by producers association's in order to calculate and publish general average ecoprofiles. Ultimately, Ecoprofiles are typically used by final customers to obtain Life Cycle Analysis (LCAs) of a given application of a chemical or plastic.

Addendum

Energy, greenhouse gases and environmental emissions monitoring and reporting.
Definitions and assumptions for the Solvay group.

More information

SOLVAY ENVIRONMENTAL
RELEASES FILE (SERF) Rules for
SERF Data Reporting and Processing
Authors: M. Tyblewski & K. Vermeiren
Liberation: M-F. Raty - 15.01.2011

Definition of indicators for energy

The energy consumption has three components:

- Steam purchased;
 - Electricity purchased;
 - Primary fuels (Coal, gas, fuel oil...).
- The primary fuels purchased are used:
- To produce internally steam and electricity;
 - In manufacturing processes (coke in lime kilns / Gas in pyrolysis...).

These three components are converted in primary energy, in order to get the total energy consumption in Gigajoules (GJ), with the following conventions:

- Steam purchased: 2.9 GJ/t and 90% boiler efficiency;
- Electricity purchased: (source IEA) 3.6 GJ/MWh and 39.5% generation average efficiency for all types of power production.

Definition of indicators for Greenhouse gases (GHG) (Scope 1 + 2)

GHG are defined as the six gases defined in the Kyoto protocol and converted in CO₂ equivalent using their respective GWP potential (as defined by the Kyoto Protocol): CO₂ / N₂O / CH₄ / SF₆ / HFCs / PFCs;

Taking into account:

- The direct emissions for each GHG released by our industrial activities (Scope 1 of the GHG Kyoto protocol);
- The indirect emissions of CO₂ linked with the steam and electricity purchased (Scope 2 of GHG Kyoto protocol);
- Convention adopted for acquired

electricity: CO₂ content per MWh = the average emissions/MWh of the national mix production in the concerned country.

Definition of indicators used to monitor environmental emissions

A range of indicators are used to follow Solvay's environmental emissions.

Two global emission indicators (Global Air Emission Index, Global Water Emission Index).

The Global Air and Global Water Indexes have been used by Solvay since 1993. In the absence of internationally recognized global indicators, they have been constructed by Solvay to reflect overall progress taking into account all pollutants emissions that are relevant for Solvay. They are calculated as the total weighted sum of all of these pollutants. The weighing factors used are the inverse of the reporting thresholds quantities set by the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)^(*). This gives more weight to pollutants with a higher impact and a lower reporting threshold. This indirectly takes into account the intrinsic toxic and eco-toxic properties of each substance included in the indexes.

^(*) Except for GHG, Volatile Organic Compounds, chlorides.

Five other impact indicators are used to assess and report about the environmental impact of Solvay's manufacturing activities: (1) Global warming potential, (2) Ozone Depletion potential, (3) Photochemical Ozone Creation potential, (4) Eutrophication potential, (5) Acidification potential. These impact indicators are internationally recognized in particular

by IPCC, WMO, SETAC-UNEP. As for toxicity impacts, internationally recognized weighing factors allowing to build toxicity impact indicators have not yet been extensively established internationally. Thus, Solvay does not yet use such toxicity impact indicators in its reporting.

This is why Solvay uses a combination of these five impact indicators with its two Global Indexes in order to communicate its overall environmental performance and assess the progress made.

Solvay has chosen to combine these five impact indicators with its two Global Indexes in order to communicate its overall environmental performance and assess the progress made, this in the absence of internationally recognized weighing factors reflecting the toxicity and eco-toxicity of substances necessary to build recognized toxicity indexes.

More specific emission parameters like Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), dust emissions, metals... are also used and reported.

Eventually, key specific emission indicators are used internally to monitor the main Solvay productions. For PVC production for example, a set of selected parameters are used, expressed as specific emissions (i.e. per ton of PVC produced). These Key Specific Emission Indicators are used to benchmark individual Solvay plants with BAT-AEL (BAT Associated Emission Levels, described in Europe's BAT Reference ("BREF") documents or voluntary commitments (e.g. the PVC Charters of the European, Council of Vinyl Manufacturers, ECVI or the Vinyl 2010 Commitment).

Targets for overall reduction of environmental emissions

During the strategic review of 2008 of its sustainability objectives, Solvay set clear targets in terms of energy consumption, GHG emissions and emissions in air and water: “20% reduction by 2020 compared to the performance of the reference year 2006 at constant perimeter”. The Group is also committed to assess the compliance of all its productions units with the corresponding reference BATs.

Reference year 2006 for the -20% targets

The reference year 2006 for the -20% targets (for emissions to air, emissions to water, energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases) was selected because the Board made this decision beginning 2008, when the last well established figures were those of 2006.

Perimeter of activities consolidated in the energy and environmental reporting

The perimeter covers all sites with manufacturing activities (i.e. all significant emissions and/or significant energy consumption) for environmental emissions (72 manufacturing sites in 2010), and all energy-intensive sites for energy (51 sites in 2010).

The perimeter encompasses all entities in which the Group has a majority stake or is responsible for the operational – technical management.

Comparison to 2006 at constant perimeter: Coping with the changing perimeter of the Solvay group

The performance is communicated in absolute figures, and in % in comparison to 2006 at constant perimeter after corrections each year to take into account the changes in the Group's activities.

The perimeter of the Solvay group indeed changes over time: new sites

are being added, activities are sold or stopped, plants are decommissioned. In order to monitor changes/progress, it is necessary to take these changes of perimeter into account.

The following conventions are used.

Acquired activities

The new plants are fully integrated into environmental reporting after two years of full integration into the Solvay group (adoption of its reporting programs). For energy consumptions, new activities are included right from the beginning of their integration.

To allow comparisons to the reference year 2006, the 2006 reference figures for acquired or new sites must be added to the Group's 2006 reference:

- If available, the 2006 data of the acquired activity (and subsequent years) are used;
- If these data are not available, the Solvay 2006 average for this type of activity (if available) is used as reference for 2006 for the acquired activity;
- In case of activities for which no Solvay reference exists, a case by case approach is used.

Closed or sold activities

Emissions by sold activities/sites are removed from the reporting in absolute figures at the date of their session. These will also be removed from the reference year 2006 for the calculation of progress at constant perimeter:

- Sold activities are removed from the reference year 2006 and all subsequent years, both for energy/ emissions indicators and production volumes;
- Closed activities are maintained in the 2006 reference (and in the reporting

of subsequent years) both for energy/ emissions indicators and production volumes.

Taking into account changing activity volumes in the calculation of progress

Progress at constant perimeter takes into account the change of activity volumes of existing operations. “Progress at constant perimeter” is based on comparisons with their baseline for a given year.

The baseline for year Y is defined as the performance of year Y (energy consumption or environmental emissions) that would have been expected with activity volumes of year Y but with performance (environmental or energy efficiency) of the reference year 2006.

- For energy/CO₂, a baseline for year Y is first calculated for each final product, by multiplying the quantity produced during year Y, by the 2006 specific consumptions/ emissions for this product. The global baseline is then obtained by adding all individual baselines for each final product.
- For environmental emissions, a baseline is first calculated only for each of the key final product of a given site (because environmental emissions cannot be allocated to each product as precisely as for energy consumptions). Thus, to reflect the change in production from one year to the other, only a limited number of productions are used. For example, for a site producing PVC, the baseline is calculated as explained above, using the quantity of vinyl chloride volumes as the reference product representative for PVC.

Activity	Reference product representative of the activity volume
Soda-Ash	Sodium bicarbonate
Vinyls	Vinyl chloride
EDS	Chlorine
Peroxydes	Hydrogen peroxide
Fluor	Sum of the production volumes of all sites/compounds
AFM	PCC
Specialty Polymers	Sum of the production volumes of all sites/compounds

Key Solvay Policies

Management tools and reference systems related to sustainability.

Note

This list is not exhaustive. A process is on-going to revise, harmonize, and complete the policies of the Solvay group.

General Policies

- Mission, Vision and Values – Solvay
- Corporate Governance – Solvay/ Belgian Commission Corporate Governance
- Policy, strategy and operational framework (Matrix 5x5) in relation to Sustainable Development – Solvay
- Code of Conduct - relating to employees, customers & suppliers, competitors, shareholders, governmental authorities and the public – Solvay
- Responsible Care® Policy and Guidelines – Solvay

Personnel and Contractors

Human Resources Management

- Recruitment policy – Solvay
- Classification of jobs, and remuneration-Hay System
- Training policy – Solvay
- Career management policy (succession planning, career development, Talent Round Table, management of high-flying executives) – Solvay
- Employee performance management policy – Solvay
- Long-term benefits (pensions) – Solvay
- Sharing expertise: X-fert – Solvay
- Charter “health & safety of employees” – Solvay/European Works Council
- Charter “social policy in joint ventures” Solvay/European Works Council
- Charter “practices for subcontracting” Solvay/European Works Council
- Measurement of employee commitment – Solvay People Survey – Solvay

Health & Safety

- Management of employee health and safety – Occupational Health & Safety Assessment Series: OHSAS 18001 – BSI
- Health at work: Good Practices – Solvay
- Occupational hygiene standards: TLVs and BEIs – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ;
- Solvay Acceptable Exposure Limits (SAEL) internal standards
- Assessment of occupational exposure to hazardous substances at the workstation: EA-tool Solvay
- Specific health policies: stress, Legionella, asbestos, etc. – Solvay
- Information system on accident follow-up – Solvay
- Information system on accident statistics – SISAS – Solvay
- Information system on medical and occupational hygiene – Medexis – Solvay
- Safety clauses in subcontracting – Solvay

Environment

- Environmental management system: ISO 14001 – ISO
- Best Available Techniques from an environmental perspective – BAT – UE
- Risk assessment of chemicals – Solvay
- Characterization of soils – Solvay
- Dismantling of closed-down production plants – Solvay
- Analysis and assay methods for effluents – Solvay
- Monitoring aquifers – Solvay

- Information system on releases into the environment – SERF – Solvay
- Information system on the state of soils – SIG – Solvay
- Animal care – Solvay
- Policy on travelling and videoconferences – Solvay

Safety at production plants

- Process Safety Management – PSM – OSHA/Solvay
- HAZOP hazard analyses – International Electro-technical Commission IEC 61882/European Process Safety Centre/Solvay
- Safety in the design, construction and operation of manufacturing installations – Solvay
- Safety audits of installations – PSM – OSHA/Solvay
- Risk-Based Inspections of the physical integrity of installations – Solvay
- Safety Instrumented Systems – IEC 61511 standard – Solvay
- Information system on safety recommendations from Property Insurance Program and from risk engineering audits – Solvay

Products

- Quality : Solvay Performance Model – Solvay, ISO 9001; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP); Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP); EFQM excellence model /Baldrige model – European Federation for Quality Management/Baldrige
- SPM & Solvay Sustainability Screening (S3) to assess the sustainability of activities – Solvay

- Lifecycle analyses (LCAs) – Umberto® IFEU Heidelberg
- Product safety data sheets – Solvay/UE/OSHA
- Safety data sheets for suppliers' products – NCEC/Solvay
- Risk assessments of chemical substances – US-EPA/ICCA
- Information system on product safety: SACHEM – Solvay

Distribution

- Safety policy for distributors – Solvay
- Policy on transport by road – Solvay Chemicals sector
- Level 1 assistance in the event of an accident during distribution: Carechem24 – NCEC
- Safety data sheets for transport: Tremcards – NCEC/CEFIC
- Audits for loading and unloading hazardous materials – Solvay
- Audits for sea transport firms – Chemical Distribution Institute
- Audits for road hauliers and distributors: SQAS – CEFIC

Other policies

- Public reporting on sustainable development and societal responsibility: Global Reporting Initiative GRI – PNUE
- Rules regarding public affairs – Solvay
- Trade and the Environment – ICCA
- Environmentally responsible marketing – Solvay
- Communication – Solvay
- Alert and crisis communication: SECOM – Solvay
- Policy regarding Philanthropic initiatives
- Financial reporting standards – IFSR
- Rules of good practice on the Internet – Solvay
- Good Neighbour Program – Solvay
- International audit for accounts certification – Deloitte
- Audits for health, safety and the environment in mergers and acquisitions (due diligence) – Solvay88



Information on Solvay sustainability management

www.solvay.com/EN/Lit/Literature.aspx



- **This yearly “complementary document”**, which complements the sustainability section of the Annual Report 2010 and presents 59 quantitative indicators
<http://www.solvay.com/EN/Investors/FinancialreportsFilings/AnnualReport.aspx>



- **Solvay Annual Report** (for financial and governance data and a section on Risk management in particular)
<http://www.solvay.com/EN/Investors/FinancialreportsFilings/AnnualReport.aspx>



- **“Towards Sustainable Development - Assessment and prospects 2008-2012”**, describing the Solvay policy, strategy, objectives and sustainability management, published every four years
<http://www.solvay.com/EN/Lit/Literature.aspx#Sustainable Development>

Towards sustainable development 2008-2012 – concise linguistic versions



- **The website on sustainability** for key recent achievements
<http://www.solvay.com/en/sustainability/Sustainability.aspx>



- **The European Pollutant Emission Register (Europe)** <http://prtr.ec.europa.eu> and the Toxic Release Inventory (USA) www.epa.gov/triexplorer/facility.htm for environmental emissions

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This assessment and review results from a continuous dialogue with our stakeholders. We invite you to contribute comments and share your ideas on how the Solvay group can make further improvements, by post or e-mail.



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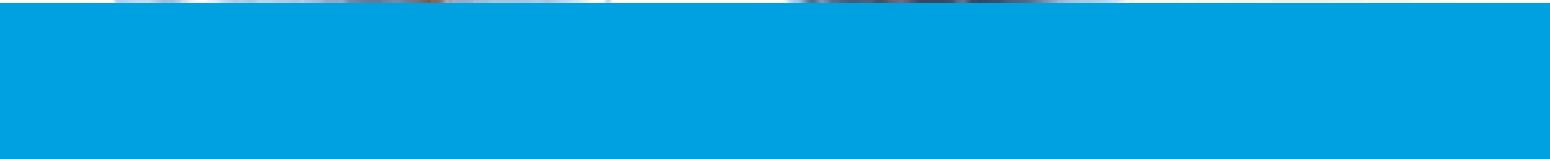


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