

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. creates and manufactures food, beverage, health & biosciences, scent and pharma solutions and complementary adjacent products, including cosmetic active and natural health ingredients, which are used in a wide variety of consumer products. Our products are sold principally to manufacturers of dairy, meat, beverages, snacks, savory, sweet, baked goods and other foods, personal care products, soaps and detergents, cleaning products, perfumes and cosmetics, dietary supplements, food protection, infant and elderly nutrition, functional food, pharmaceutical and oral care products. Our business currently consists of four segments (or divisions): Nourish, Health & Biosciences, Scent and Pharma Solutions. As part of our ongoing transformation and business initiatives, we intend to reorganize our segments around end markets: Food & Beverage, Household & Personal Care and Health.

Below is a short description of each division and their processes.

Our Nourish segment consists of an innovative and broad portfolio of natural-based ingredients to enhance nutritional value, texture and functionality in a wide range of beverage, dairy, bakery, confectionery and culinary applications and consists of three business units: Ingredients, Flavors and Food Designs.

Our Health & Biosciences segment consists of the development and production of an advanced biotechnology-derived portfolio of enzymes, food cultures, probiotics and specialty ingredients for food and non-food applications. Among many other applications, this biotechnology-driven portfolio includes cultures for use in fermented foods such as yogurt, cheese and fermented beverages, probiotic strains, many with documented clinical health claims for use as dietary supplements and through industrial fermentation the production of enzymes and microorganisms that provide product and process performance benefits to household detergents, animal feed, ethanol production and brewing. Health & Biosciences is comprised of five business units: Health, Cultures & Food Enzymes, Home & Personal Care, Animal Nutrition and Grain Processing. On July 1, 2022, we completed the divestiture of our Microbial Control business unit (formerly a part of the Health & Biosciences segment).

Our Scent segment creates fragrance compounds, fragrance ingredients and cosmetic ingredients that are integral elements in the world's finest perfumes and best-known household and personal care products. Consumer insights science and creativity are at the heart of our Scent business, and, along with our unique portfolio of natural and synthetic ingredients, global footprint, innovative technologies and know-how, and customer intimacy, we believe make us a market leader in scent products. The Scent segment is comprised of three business units: Fragrance Compounds, Fragrance Ingredients and Cosmetic Actives

Our Pharma Solutions segment produces, among other things, a vast portfolio of cellulose and seaweed-based pharmaceutical excipients, used to improve the functionality and delivery of active pharmaceutical ingredients, including controlled or modified drug release formulations, and enabling the development of more effective pharmaceutical finished dosage formulations. Our excipients are used in prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and dietary supplements. Our Pharma Solutions products also serve a variety of other specialty and industrial end-uses including coatings, inks, electronics, agriculture, and consumer products.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Guatemala
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-CH0.7

(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Aromatics

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals

Specialty organic chemicals

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	IFF

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) oversight is the responsibility of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. The committee supports the Board in overseeing the Company’s ESG program and overseeing sustainability matters including climate related issues.</p> <p>Specifically, the committee as it relates to sustainability is commissioned to review the Company’s policies, programs and practices on sustainability and corporate responsibility and assess new opportunities that would support the Company’s sustainability and corporate responsibility targets and goals including those related to environmental stewardship, operational eco-efficiency, climate and water risk strategy, and risks associated with responsible sourcing. In addition, the committee reviews and discusses management of the Company’s environmental performance including progress toward targets, programs, policies and disclosure related to Climate Change.</p> <p>For example, the committee oversees the execution of the Do More Good Plan which includes strategies, targets, and performance. This includes UNGC’s Business Ambition for 1.5C and IFF’s ambition to be net zero by 2040 with an interim goal of 50% absolute GHG emissions reduction for scope 1 and scope 2 by 2030.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy	Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) oversight is the responsibility of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. The committee supports the Board in overseeing the Company’s ESG program and overseeing sustainability matters including climate

	Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	related issues. Sustainability related topics including climate related matters are included as part of all Board committee meetings. For example, the committee oversees the execution of the Do More Good Plan which includes strategies, targets, and performance. This includes UNGC's Business Ambition for 1.5C and IFF's ambition to be net zero by 2040 with an interim goal of 50% absolute GHG emissions reduction for scope 1 and scope 2 by 2030.
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C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	There are two main criteria that IFF utilizes to define competency across ESG related topics, including climate change, water stewardship, and deforestation. The first criterion is a broad understanding of global ESG issues related to IFF operations. This includes understanding and acknowledging how IFF embeds ESG into our daily operations as well as our future targets. This is measured by the members' past positions within and outside of IFF relating to manufacturing, ESG, and other business functions related to IFF. The second criterion is being selected as part of the governance and corporate responsibility committee which is responsible for providing oversight to sustainability, ESG and climate related matters. Committee members are selected based on their knowledge of ESG issues, experience within IFF's ESG programs, past experiences involving ESG related topics, as well as the desire to guide the ESG related principles at IFF.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is ultimately responsible for managing all risks and opportunities at IFF.

The CEO participates in governance and corporate responsibility committee meetings, which specifically provide oversight for climate action.

In addition the CEO receives regular updates outside of board committee meetings related to ESG, sustainability, climate related matters. For example updates on the SEC proposed rules on climate related disclosures.

Position or committee

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The COO is responsible for IFF manufacturing operations which accounts for >90% of IFF's operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The risks and opportunities associated with climate change directly impact IFF operations.

The COO receives regular updates at least quarterly on sustainability performance

including progress against climate reduction targets. As well as climate related risks and opportunities.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CSO provided oversight for the execution of the sustainability and ESG strategy (The Do More Good Plan).

The CSO receives at least monthly updates on sustainability performance including progress against climate reduction targets. As well as climate related risks and opportunities.

Position or committee

Risk committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Finance - CFO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The risk committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating risks and opportunities throughout IFF including those risks and opportunities related to climate change.

Risks and opportunities are reviewed with the risk committee at least annually with periodic updates on risks that are considered priorities.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

Governance and Corporate Responsibility Board Committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Board Committee is responsible for all ESG, sustainability and climate related matters.

The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Board Committee meet at least quarterly to review and evaluate ESG, Sustainability and climate related matters.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2022 variable executive compensation was tied to carbon reduction targets as it related to sustainability and energy CAPEX execution. Variable executive compensation was also tied to signing our first Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPa).

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Operations Officer is the highest level Executive responsible for oversight of operations globally. IFF does not have the title of COO, but this is IFF's equivalent. This position reports directly to the CEO. Global Operations Officer is ultimately responsible for our performance-based targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan that are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction. In 2022 IFF achieved a 6% reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects. The annual emissions reduction targets are the short-term portion of the incentive plan. These annually reductions are needed to reach our overall long-term 2030 goals. Therefore, the incentive plan is classified as both short and long-term.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Executive Leadership Team including the CEO have performance-based objectives that are aligned with our 2023 organizational goals for GHG emission reductions, and will expand to other environmental targets in the future. In 2022 variable compensation was directly tied to emission reduction and expanding renewable energy with the execution of our first ever vPPA agreement.

Entitled to incentive

Facilities manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Facility managers have performance based objectives that follow the targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan and are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction target. In 2022 IFF achieved a 6% reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects. Performance on these goals is assessed annually during performance reviews and salary determination.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Facility managers have performance-based objectives that are aligned with our 2030 Do More Good Plan to achieve 50% reduction in absolute emissions. These goals are specifically related to efficiency projects that result in carbon reduction and renewable energy. The facility managers helped execute and support projects onsite and achieved project completion to increase energy efficiency that resulted in over 30,000 MTCO_{2e} savings.

Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Environment/Sustainability managers performance-based objectives that follow the targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan and are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction target. In 2022 IFF achieved a 6% reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects. Performance on these goals is assessed annually during performance reviews and salary determination.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2022 the environmental and sustainability team evaluated the energy and sustainability CAPEX opportunities provided by the facility managers to ensure they were in-line with our 2030 Do More Good Plan. Once evaluated the team secured funding for the approved projects. The team also tracked project completion and associated absolute carbon reductions for sustainability energy related projects. Environmental/Sustainability manager's incentive plan includes environment targets, which are cascaded from their managers and may differ at each facility.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Employees are internally recognized locally and corporately for achieving results from energy and carbon reducing projects on the company intranet's Top Story, which recognizes employees for exemplary performance.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Employees are internally recognized locally and corporately for achieving results from energy and carbon reducing projects on the company intranet's Top Story which recognizes employees for exemplary performance. For example, IFF Isando's new solar photovoltaic panels will generate approximately 345,400 kWh per year, covering about 10% of their local electricity needs and annually avoiding the emission of more than 321 metric tonnes of CO₂e. This project was shared on IFF's intranet for other employees to

celebrate. Isando's project was also shared in IFF's 2022 Do More Good Report, highlighting the team's efforts with a picture of the team by their newly installed panels.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	6	
Long-term	6	10	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We define 'substantive financial impact' when identifying or assessing climate-related risks in both our direct operations and supply chain as any change that would significantly affect our business and operations.

We utilize revenue and expenditures as quantifiable indicators of risk, but do not have a specific quantifiable definition for "substantive financial impact" as risks are evaluated on an individual basis

In order to identify substantive risk, we rely on a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that annually assesses risks, including sustainability issues and climate change, on our business and the business of our customers. We annually prepare and review a risk dashboard with senior management and the Board of Directors. When prioritizing risks and opportunities, our strategic pillars are the starting point. However, we also identify natural disasters and other climate-related exposures as part of our process. As it relates to prioritization, consideration is also given to the following items: impact; both internal and external influences; our current capability and prior experience in mitigating such risks; and our expectations of the future outlook for the identified risk. ERM Risk Assessments are conducted when changing conditions warrant new analysis. Through this expansive program we were able to define substantive risk at the corporate level.

Additionally, each IFF facility assesses local risks and has a crisis management plan. Our regional and site level Sustainability Champions convey risks detected on the ground up through to corporate executives, who review risks annually.

In addition, we routinely conduct a structured ESG materiality analysis to identify the issues of most importance to our company and our stakeholders. In 2021 we performed a materiality assessment in which we evaluated these issues based on their importance to our stakeholders and their potential impact on our business, by soliciting feedback from IFF employees, including our Sustainability Steering Team, key customers, and NGOs. This input helped us further transform and adapt our sustainability strategy in order to properly manage climate change and related environmental issues. The materiality analysis identified Climate Change as one of the most important material topics to IFF stakeholders as well as important topics covering water and energy efficiency. At IFF, we know that our approach to sustainability, climate change and carbon management must continually evolve, and we continue to engage with stakeholders through dialogue on sustainability and materiality. All of these methodologies helped to further define substantive risk.

Please note: The term “material” and “materiality,” is not intended to mean and should not be taken to mean “materiality” as defined under U.S. securities laws. The use of the terms “materiality” or material” in this report does not represent any determination by the Company that any of the content contained in this presentation is “material” for purposes of U.S. securities law disclosure requirements.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying and managing significant risks and opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future developments. Climate risks and opportunities are

assessed based on the magnitude and likelihood of impact, potential financial impact, return on investment, scale of capital costs or operational expenditures, and potential for disruption or delays in production. We have a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that continually assesses risks more than once a year, including sustainability issues and climate change, on our business and the business of our customers. This enterprise risk management program considers risks for short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons within our direct operations. By assessing these time horizons in tandem with the procedures above, this enterprise risk management program determines which risks could have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

We semi-annually prepare a risk dashboard with senior management and the Board of Directors to review risks identified. When prioritizing risks and opportunities, our strategic pillars are the starting point. However, we also identify natural disasters and other climate related exposures as part of our process. As it relates to prioritization, consideration is also given to the following items: impact; both internal and external influences; our current capability and prior experience in mitigating such risks; and our expectations of the future outlook for the identified risk or opportunity. Risks beyond 6 years are considered.

IFF conducted a structured materiality analysis to identify the issues of most importance to our company and our stakeholders. In 2021 in conjunction with the merger with DuPont N&B we completed an ESG materiality assessment of the new combined company. For the assessment we evaluated these issues based on their importance to our stakeholders and their potential impact on our business, by soliciting feedback from IFF employees, including our Sustainability Steering Team, key customers, and NGOs. This input helped us further transform and adapt our sustainability strategy in order to properly manage climate change and related environmental issues. The materiality analysis identified Climate Change, as one of the most important material topics to IFF stakeholders as well as important topics covering water and energy efficiency. At IFF, we know that our approach to sustainability, climate change and carbon management must continually evolve, and we will continue to engage with stakeholders through dialogue on sustainability and materiality. All of the above methodologies have helped to further define substantive risk.

Our Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the company's ESG program and sustainability matters including climate related issues. The subject matter experts in sustainability which are on the sustainability team provide quarterly updates to the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee which includes discussions on risks and opportunities related to climate change and other sustainability related issues. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions. These processes can determine which risks have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization.

Our CEO and other senior management oversee the day-to-day execution of the risk

management process, including decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept or control climate-related risks. The Board receives regular reports on IFF's ERM process and oversees and reviews with management the company's enterprise-wide risks and the policies and practices established to manage such risks. Management maintains the ERM program, which is designed to identify and assess our global risks and to develop steps to mitigate and manage risks. The Global Risk Committee, composed of key members of management, meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. The Global Risk Committee reviews and evaluates each risk for impact and vulnerability. Each risk is identified as Low, Moderate, High or Critical based on its impact and vulnerability.

At the asset level, we have global and regional crisis-management plans and procedures, and we conduct training for members of our cross-functional global and regional crisis teams. In addition, each IFF facility assesses local risks and has a crisis management plan. Our regional and site level Sustainability Champions also play the role of conveying risks detected on the ground up through to corporate executives, who review risks annually. We also conducted a formalized materiality analysis to identify the issues of most importance to our company and our stakeholders.

One example of a climate-related risks that affected our production operations occurred in Louisiana at IFF's Plaquemine facility. In August of 2021 Hurricane Ida swept across Louisiana forcing our facility to shut down. Due to the impact of the hurricane the shutdown lasted for an extended period before returning to "normal" operations. During our ERM process, the likelihood of occurrence for climate related extreme weather events at key facilities was deemed low. The result of the risk evaluation process was that it was determined not a substantive risk for the business.

Another example of a climate-related transition risk that was managed through this process is reputational impacts related to our customers increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, 29 significant customers requested we respond to CDP supply chain questionnaire in 2022. Select customers use CDP as a grade to evaluate supplier performance and select core lists suppliers, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future sales. In response, IFF must maintain high sustainability performance and subsequent positioning on CDP as well as maintaining industry leading levels of transparency to ensure good standing with our customers. Therefore, IFF has continually increased the rigor of our sustainability goals, including the 2020 decision to commit to the net-zero ambition and beyond as part of our Do More Good Plan, and continues to increase our proportion of renewable energy in our operations. As a result, we determined that this is not a critical risk for the enterprise due to IFF's strong management of climate-related issues and reporting.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

There is a global trend towards an increasing demand for sustainable, climate-friendly products and technologies. IFF sells its products primarily to consumer facing companies and our customers. Customers are limiting the number of their suppliers in order to increase their margins and profitability. These customers are creating “core lists” of suppliers and giving these “core lists” suppliers priority for new or modified products. These and other profitability initiatives being pursued by our customers reduce the market opportunity for which we compete and subject the volume and pricing of the remaining suppliers to downward pressure. To be successful in this competitive environment, we must continue to anticipate customers’ needs, deliver products that contribute to our customers’ profitability, provide effective customer service and offer competitive cost-in- use solutions to secure and maintain inclusion on certain “core lists” and our share of our customers’ purchases. If we are unable to do so, it could adversely impact our future results of operations. As a result, downstream risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments.

To enhance our risk management practices, we established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks including downstream risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. This process, which covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, is used to determine which downstream risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. For example, a considered potential climate-related downstream transition risk specific to IFF is that our customers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, in 2022, 29 of our major customers requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. Additionally, in response to growing concerns from our customers of climate related upstream physical risks we have begun procuring electricity from green energy sources to mitigate our output of greenhouse gases. IFF has committed to a Science-Based target and a net zero ambition as part of our Do More Good plan in response to this risk. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to be adequately managed due to the robust nature of current sustainability practices within the company.

One example of downstream acute physical risk is related to our customers and their physical assets. As we rely on our customers to maintain sales levels, any disruption in the value chain from extreme weather events could disrupt our operations. 80% of our top customers detail natural disasters and extreme weather events related to climate change as an acute risk in plant operations. As a result, we must be prepared to shift our operations when necessary due to an extreme event and collaborate with our customers on resilience. We took action to maintain flexibility by ensuring reserves of key raw materials, and we also work to maintain supply flow across our value chain each year through participation in the CDP supply chain program. As a result, we have deemed this risk immaterial to the enterprise, but continue to monitor it for key sites.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. In addition, our ingredient suppliers, similar to us, are subject to the risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale over which they have no control. These suppliers also could become insolvent or experience other financial distress. We purchase approximately 30,000 different raw materials from about 10,500 domestic and international suppliers and distributors. Upstream risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we have a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities, meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including upstream risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. This process, which covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, is used to determine which upstream risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

One example of a potential physical upstream climate-related risk evaluated is the risk of reduced raw material availability caused by precipitation extremes and droughts that are exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Over the past several years, changes in precipitation extremes and droughts in Brazil, Madagascar, and Florida, USA, have affected the availability and cost of our key natural ingredients, such as orange oil and vanilla. This risk could impact the availability and pricing of these natural products. If we are unable to increase the prices to our customers of our products to offset raw material and other input cost increases, or if we are unable to achieve cost savings to offset such cost increases, we could fail to meet our cost expectations and our profits and operating results could be adversely affected. Increases in prices of our products to customers may lead to declines in sales volumes, and we may not be able to accurately predict the volume impact of price increases, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to be a substantive risk for the business in tandem with other disruptions in our supply chain which could adversely affect our business and financial results. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.

One example of a considered potential risk from emerging regulation specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Regulatory Affairs team as part of a risk evaluation in 2022 is the implementation of the EU taxonomy. The EU taxonomy regulation is designed to support the transformation of the EU economy to meet its European Green Deal objectives, including the 2050 climate-neutrality target. As a classification tool, it seeks to provide clarity for companies, capital markets, and policy makers on which economic activities are sustainable. As a screening tool, it seeks to support investment flows into those activities. This type of emerging regulation could cause higher operating costs including a fluctuation in energy prices that could adversely affect our profit margins. IFF factored these proposed policies into our risk analysis. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We operate on a global basis, with manufacturing and sales facilities in the United States, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Greater Asia. Any regulation that increases the cost of raw materials or commodities, particularly energy used to operate our facilities, has the potential to impact our profit margins and operations. In particular,

		<p>various current regulatory efforts in environmental (including climate change), health and safety regulations and similar regulations could impact costs for our operations or supply chain. As a result, current regulations are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including current regulation, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential risk from current regulation specific to IFF is compliance with environmental regulations for our facilities in France, which requires annual reporting of energy and carbon emissions. IFF identified 160 projects as part of the 2022 CAPEX program to be implemented focusing on energy reduction including heat recovery to solar carports. The projects are expected to save over 30,000 MTCO₂. The result of this risk assessment process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
<p>Emerging regulation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>We operate on a global basis, with manufacturing and sales facilities in the United States, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Greater Asia. Any regulation that increases the cost of raw materials or commodities, particularly energy used to operate our facilities, has the potential to impact our profit margins and operations. In particular, various emerging regulatory efforts in environmental (including climate change), health and safety regulations and similar regulations could impact costs for our operations or supply chain. As a result, emerging regulations are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including emerging regulation, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential risk from emerging regulation specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Regulatory Affairs team as part of a risk evaluation in 2022 is the implantation of the EU taxonomy. The EU taxonomy regulation is</p>

		<p>designed to support the transformation of the EU economy to meet its European Green Deal objectives, including the 2050 climate-neutrality target. As a classification tool, it seeks to provide clarity for companies, capital markets, and policy makers on which economic activities are sustainable. As a screening tool, it seeks to support investment flows into those activities. This risk of this type of emerging regulation could cause higher operating costs that could adversely affect our profit margins. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including technology risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One potential technology risk we evaluated was our ability to properly manage climate-related project opportunities across our global operations. In 2022, IFF utilized a new internal project tracking system. This is where sites are able to upload their site projects they are executing or would like to request funding for. This system provides IFF's management team with a condensed list of projects specifying the energy, water, or waste saved for each project (i.e., decrease in co2e, decrease in water used, decrease of waste generated). This tool allows management to support projects that will guide IFF in achieving the objectives laid out in the Do More Good Plan. This system also allows management to see the dual benefits of projects that may not necessarily be primarily driven by sustainability, for example a new boiler upgrade may accommodate production capacity and also support sustainability objectives.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Our business operations and properties are subject to extensive and increasingly stringent federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations pertaining to protection of the environment, including air emissions, sewage discharges, the use of hazardous materials, waste disposal practices and clean-up of existing environmental contamination. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations or any future changes to them may result in significant consequences to us, including the need to close or relocate one or more of our production facilities, administrative, civil and criminal penalties, liability for damages and negative publicity. As a result, legal risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk</p>

		<p>management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including legal risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a potential climate-related legal or regulatory risk specific to IFF considered in 2022 is that the reporting requirements according to the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will require an increase in our external reporting in accordance with the new directive. In addition, noncompliance with other environmental laws and regulations may result in significant consequences to us. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. Our ingredient suppliers, similar to us, are subject to the risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale, including industrial accidents, environmental events, strikes and other labor disputes, disruptions in supply chain or information systems, disruption or loss of key research or manufacturing sites, as well as natural disasters, and other external factors over which they have no control. As a result, market risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments, to enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including market risks, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. A potential climate-related market risk evaluated in 2022 is the risk to operations caused by severe weather and natural disasters. In 2022, our operation teams in Florida, specifically in Jacksonville monitored two extreme weather events, Hurricanes Ian and Nicole. Both storms potentially interrupted supply chain and reduced operations. Luckily these storms did not require a complete shutdown. However, these are monitored on a case-by-case basis. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive climate-related risk for the business. However, other disruptions in our supply chain could adversely affect our business and financial results. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report</p>

<p>Reputation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>There is a global trend towards an increasing demand for sustainable, climate-friendly products and technologies. IFF sells its products primarily to consumer facing companies and our customers are increasingly challenged to find sustainable, reliable sources of ingredients to make products consumers have come to expect or demand. Potential loss in business can come from reduced demand for products and loss of customers if IFF's reputation is harmed by not meeting customer expectations related to sustainability and climate change. As a result, reputational risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including reputational risks, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential climate-related reputational risk specific to IFF is that our customers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, during 2022, 29 of our major customers, representing a significant portion of IFF's business, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, other adverse publicity about our products, or our customers' products that contain our ingredients, including concerns about product safety or similar issues, whether real or perceived, could harm our reputation and result in an immediate adverse effect on our sales and customer relationships. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
<p>Acute physical</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee (GRC) includes key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The GRC meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including acute physical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. Furthermore, each business unit has an ERM Team Leader that serves as the single point of contact for all aspects of the risk process related</p>

		<p>to the business function. The team leaders engage other personnel from the organization to gather the information needed, provide status and lead the project in a manner that conforms to the timelines as agreed upon in the initiation phase, and escalate any issues that may come up related to the ERM process. The following key artifacts are used to facilitate the ERM process and training. A guidelines document describing how the process works; Info-packs customized for each business function that provide the templates to be populated in order to outline and add detail for each of the risks. As a result, acute physical risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. One example of a potential climate-related acute physical risk specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Risk Committee in 2022 was facility loss due to flooding. While flood risk is not considered material at the enterprise level, it is still a risk that IFF assesses. To bolster our current risk assessments in 2022 we initiated our long-term physical risk scenario analysis as part of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) this takes into account both acute and chronic risks related to multiple climate related scenarios. The evaluation is ongoing and will be disclosed in 2023. We also conduct an annual water risk assessment with the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool. The tool is utilized to create facility-by-facility risk scores for both riverine flooding and coastal flooding for key facilities. The overall score for our portfolio is low, and this risk is therefore not considered material at an enterprise level. However, IFF will continue to monitor these scores and work to mitigate flood risk to our facilities. For additional information, please see our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. Our ingredient suppliers, like us, are also subject to the chronic physical risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale over which they have no control. We purchase approximately 30,000 different raw materials from about 10,500 suppliers and distributors. As a result, chronic physical risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including chronic physical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. Furthermore, each business unit has an ERM Team Leader who serves as the single point of contact for all aspects of the risk process related to the business function. The team leaders engage other personnel from the</p>

		<p>organization in order to gather the information needed, provide status and lead the project in a manner that conforms to the timelines as agreed upon in the initiation phase, and escalate any issues that may come up related to the ERM process. A potential climate-related market risk evaluated in 2022 is the risk of limited operations due to extreme weather and natural disasters. For example in 2022 our operation teams in Florida, specifically in Jacksonville monitored two extreme weather events, Hurricane Ian and Nicole. Both storms potentially interrupted supply chain and reduced operations. Luckily these storms did not require a complete shut-down. However these are monitored on a case-by-case basis. In addition in 2022 we initiated our long-term physical risk scenario analysis as part of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). This takes into account both acute and chronic risks related to multiple climate related scenarios. The evaluation is still ongoing and will be disclosed in 2023. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business.</p>
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C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

Following CDP's STAR format:

Situation: Our customers have indicated climate change is a key material issue, and as

a result, our customers have rising expectations about IFF's response in order to meet their own climate goals. This presents a market-risk that could drive the need for increased CAPEX on climate-related infrastructure and initiatives. This risk has presented itself globally across our customers. For example, in our 2021 ESG materiality assessment , Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics by our customers.

Task: Informing our customers on how IFF plans to meet long term Climate Change goals as defined by our Do More Good Plan as well as how our plan will help our customers meet their goals. This creates a risk related to the need for increased CAPEX for operational improvements.

Action: IFF launched the Do More Good Plan in 2021 which details our long-term Climate Change goals. Our climate change goals are focused to reduce emissions. To execute the Do More Good Plan IFF will need to increase funding for operational improvements, which IFF is managing through the sustainability CAPEX fund. The fund approves efficiency and emissions savings projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. Should these projects not be implemented, we will have to increase our funding for other environmental footprint reductions, such as purchasing RECs..

Result: Implementation of this initiative has begun and will be ongoing in the years to come. In 2022, IFF increased our operational budget and was able to implement 160 projects to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals, which resulted in reducing our footprint by over 30,000 MTCO_{2e}. Our annual Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts highlight performance against the above stated company targets. Attendees include customers, other stakeholders, shareholders, employees, and investors. This, along with our annual ESG+ report, will be used to relay progress against our Do More Good Plan.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure to this risk is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects approved in 2021 and executed in 2022. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our Do More Good Plan. The estimated cost of the response is based on historic funding and expected reduction of carbon emissions also taking into account financial payback. Using a three year payback with a range of \$30-\$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the \$15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years ($\$180 \times 83,000 \text{ mtCO}_2\text{e} = \14.9M , 83,000 mtCO₂e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Cost of response to risk

15,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Our operations are global and may be at risk should they fail to comply with emerging regulations related to climate change. This risk has presented itself globally across our customer portfolio and is demonstrated in the increased requests in climate related data through CDP Supply Chain. Specifically, IFF has 29 customers that are requesting climate-related data.

Task: In response to our ESG materiality assessment in which Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, IFF launched the Do More Good Plan in 2021. The plan details long-term climate change goals. The Do More Good Plan (DMGP) holds IFF's commitment to climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by 50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

Action: In support of the DMGP, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its DMGP we will be in better alignment with our core customer programs to help our customers achieve their long-term climate goals, increasing customer satisfaction and decreasing the risk of changing customer behaviour. To inform customers and other stakeholders on our performance against our climate goals, IFF hosts an annual Sustainability and ESG+ webcast.

Result: Implementation of IFF's DMGP has begun and will be ongoing through 2040 and 2050 as we work to reach our goals. The results of reaching our emissions reduction goals will be making IFF more resilient to both transitional and physical climate risks.

The cost of response to this risk is the same as the potential financial impact figure and roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2022. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our DMGP. The estimated cost of the response is based on historic funding and expected reduction of carbon emissions also taking into account

financial payback. Using a three year payback with a range of \$30-\$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the \$15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years ($\$180 \times 83,000 \text{ mtCO}_2\text{e} = \14.9M , 83,000 mtCO₂e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

Following CDP's STAR format:

Situation: Our operations are global and may be at risk should they fail to comply with emerging regulations related to climate change. For example, IFF is reviewing the EU Taxonomy, Corporate Sustainability Reporting Standard, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission proposed rule on the Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors, and other reporting mechanisms in addition to local regulations to ensure that IFF can meet the future requirements. This presents a market-risk that could drive the need for increased operational efficiency for climate-related infrastructure and initiatives.

Task: Ensuring that IFF's Do More Good Plan is aligned with the latest climate science and would meet any proposed or emerging regulations.

Action: To help manage potential climate change regulatory risks, IFF stays abreast of regulatory changes and complies with requirements. We actively participate in the activities of the key organizations that regulate our business and enroll in early adoption schemes like the U.N.'s Business Ambition for 1.5°C and following the EU CSRD. IFF's Do More Good Plan lays out the company's GHG goals which are 50% GHG reduction by 2030, Net Zero by 2040 and net positive GHG by 2050. These goals are now reflected in our new approved SBTs. Goals are cascaded to our facilities and included in the performance goals of plant managers. Our global procurement team partners with our manufacturing facilities to optimize the purchase cost of energy. IFF also invests in operational improvements to deliver on targets.

Result: Implementation of this initiative has begun and will be ongoing in the years to come. In 2022 in support of the Do More Good Plan, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. In 2022 we implemented more than 160 projects which resulted in a savings of more than 30,000MTCO_{2e}. If IFF executes its Do More Good Plan we will continue to be in compliance with emerging regulations related to climate change.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure to this risk is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects approved in 2021 and executed in 2022. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our Do More Good Plan. The estimated cost of the response is based on historic funding and expected reduction of carbon emissions also taking into account financial payback. Using a three year payback with a range of \$30-\$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the \$15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years ($\$180 \times 83,000 \text{ mtCO}_2\text{e} = \14.9M , 83,000 mtCO_{2e} equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Cost of response to risk

15,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: This risk has presented itself globally across our customer portfolio, specifically in Europe with the pending EU taxonomy. In response to our most recent ESG materiality assessment in which Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, IFF launched the new Do More Good Plan (DMGP). The plan details IFF's long-term climate change goals. The DMGP holds IFF's commitment to

climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by 50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

Task: Ensuring that IFF's DMGP is aligned with the latest climate science and would meet any proposed or emerging regulations.

Action: In 2022 in support of the DMGP, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its DMGP we will continue to be in compliance with emerging regulations related to climate change. In 2022 IFF increased operational budget and was able to implement more projects than previous years to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals. IFF annually hosts Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts which highlight performance against the above stated company targets. After the launch of the DMGP IFF hosted its first Sustainability and ESG+ webcast as a combined company. This webcast highlighted the Do More Good Plan as well as the sustainability goals set by the combined company.

Result: The timescale of the DMGP initiative is immediate and will be ongoing through 2040 and 2050 as we work to reach our goals. The results of reaching our emissions reduction goals will be making IFF more resilient to both transitional and physical climate risks.

The cost of response to this risk is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2022. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our DMGP. The estimated cost of the response is based on historic funding and expected reduction of carbon emissions also taking into account financial payback. Using a 3-year payback with a range of \$30-\$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the \$15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over 3 years ($\$180 \times 83,000 \text{ mtCO}_2\text{e} = \14.9M , 83,000mtCO₂e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Situation: In our 2021 ESG materiality assessment, Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics. The assessment included significant stakeholder input which incorporated the voice of the customer. Our customers indicated that Climate Change is a key material issue and requested more specificity on how IFF is meeting their goals and how IFF can help customers meet their goals. In late 2021 IFF launched the Do More Good Plan (DMGP) which details IFF's long term Climate Change goals..

Task: IFF is committed to informing our customers on how we plan to meet long term Climate Change goals.

Action: In 2022 IFF held our annual stakeholder webinar available to the public which consisted of the CEO, CSO and other senior management presenting IFF's ESG strategy including discussing the DMGP. Senior management discussed the targets within the DMGP and IFF's strategy to achieve the targets and progress made toward the set targets. If IFF executes its DMGP we will be in better alignment with our core customer programs to help them achieve their long-term climate goals, increasing customer satisfaction with the opportunity to see increased revenues from increased demand. This is also supported by the Sustainable Solutions pillar of the DMGP which focuses on 100% of innovations with a sustainable value proposition and is tied to operational CO₂e emissions reductions goal of 50x more CO₂e saved for customers than generated in IFF direct operations.

Result: In 2022 IFF progressed toward achieving our targets outlined in the DMGP by increasing operational budget allowing IFF to execute 160 projects to stay on track to achieve more than a 30,000 MTCO₂e reduction. This helped contribute to IFF's goal of 50x more CO₂e saved for customers than generated direct operations. For example, two of our sites within the portfolio implemented solar projects through our Sustainability CAPEX fund. Throughout 2022 the Sustainable Solutions team responded and participated in over 190 customers' requests. The team met with key accounts to

determine where they are in their Climate Change goals and how our emissions play a role within their value chain. This consisted of customers requesting the IFF ESG+ team for emissions and climate related information regarding specific products and how these products help meet long term climate targets. We are seeing increased requests for data through CDP, 17 requests in 2020, 21 requests in 2021 and 29 requests in 2022.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The above impact figure is calculated using the expected return on investment from taking into account the cost of the actions in the sustainability CAPEX fund approved in 2021 and executed in 2022. The projects approved help deliver the efficiency and emissions saving to meet our long-term climate goal outlined in the Do More Good Plan. The estimated financial implication is based only on the current estimated return as it is very difficult to provide all aspects of the financial implications related to impact of future regulations. In general, IFF considers strong projects with a payback of less than 3 years in addition to environmental benefits. Based on 2022 data, IFF is expecting to have a strong payback of 1.5 years on average. The cost of financial impact is determined using our anticipated CAPEX investment (\$15 million) and this 1.5-year average payback for an average annual savings of \$10 million per year ($\$15M / 1.5 \text{ years} = \$10M$) If IFF executed its Do More Good Plan we will feel that we are in alignment with our core customer programs to help our customers achieve their long-term climate goals.

Cost to realize opportunity

15,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: This opportunity has presented itself globally across our customers and is demonstrated in the increased requests in climate related data through CDP Supply

Chain. IFF has 29 customers that are requesting climate-related data. Climate Change was identified as one of the most material topics based on our 2021 ESG materiality assessment. In response IFF launched the Do More Good Plan (DMGP). This details IFF's long-term climate change goals. The DMGP was launched in 2021 with a commitment to climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by 50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

Task: Ensuring that customers are informed of IFF's plans to meet long-term climate change goals through the DMGP. IFF is committed to creating opportunities to communicate goals through public venues.

Action: IFF annually hosts Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts which highlight performance against the above stated company targets. This webcast reviews the DMGP which outlines IFF's sustainability goals. This, and our annual ESG+ report will be used to relay progress against our DMGP.

Result: The timescale of the DMGP is immediate and will be ongoing through 2040 and 2050 as we work to reach our goals. Customers were informed of IFF's DMGP in our 2021 DMGP press release. IFF's progress made toward the targets set forth in the DMGP will continue to be shared to customers through IFF's ESG webcasts, the annual ESG reports, associated press releases, as well as through direct requests from customers about site and portfolio sustainability improvements. If IFF executes the DMGP we will align with our core customer programs to help them achieve their climate goals. In 2022 IFF completed 160 projects to achieve our goals.

The cost of response to this opportunity is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2022. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our DMGP. The estimated cost is based on historic funding and expected emissions reduction while taking into account financial payback. Using a 3 year payback with a range of \$30-\$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the \$15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 MT of carbon reduction over 3 years ($\$180 \times 83,000 \text{ mtCO}_2\text{e} = \14.9M , 83,000 mtCO₂e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place


Description of feedback mechanism

The Do More Good Plan is presented on page 21 of the 2022 proxy statement. This outlines the long-term 2030 ESG+ goals. Including climate action, water stewardship and Zero Waste to Landfill. Specific targets are presented in the 2021 IFF ESG+ report. Feedback regarding the Do More Good Plan specifically from shareholders are encouraged to channel inquires through IFF investor relations.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF2022DMGPlanSUMMARY.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Several years ago, IFF launched an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) effort designed to pro-actively manage business risks. The current ERM does not include 1.5°C scenario analysis, but we used climate-related scenario analysis in assessing updates to our SBTi-approved near-term science-based target (SBT) to align with 1.5°C and a pathway for achieving the target.

			<p>We also used the scenario analysis to evaluate our commitment to net zero (Scopes 1 and 2) by 2040 and net positive (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by 2050. Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices included:</p> <p>Parameters: The scenario's reduction pathway for energy and industrial process CO2 emissions of 95% between 2020 and 2050, and the SBTi cross-sector pathway of at least 90% economy-wide emissions reduction by 2050.</p> <p>Assumptions: Projections of increasing costs for renewable energy credits and carbon removal credits through 2030.</p> <p>Analytical choices: We examined timelines out to 2050 using the SBTi net-zero tool and our own customized decarbonization roadmap tool. Data sources included internal data on marginal abatement costs as well as projections of REC and carbon removal credit costs based on recent market assessments performed by consultants.</p>
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		<p>In 2022, IFF worked with a consultant to conduct a quantitative physical climate risk assessment. The analysis evaluated physical risks at 100 of our global manufacturing facilities, using a TCFD-aligned scenario analysis approach. The analysis used an ensemble of climate model projections that was used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The climate model projections are based on two emissions scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and RCP 4.5. RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts. The assessment calculated for each facility a projected financial impact during each decade from 2020 to 2100 due to exposure and sensitivity to physical climate hazards. Hazards considered were temperature extremes, coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, water stress, drought, and wildfire. Additional parameters included asset values and locations, facility water use, energy use and emissions, and other details. We intend to disclose the results of this climate scenario analysis in 2023 after we complete the related transition risk and opportunity assessment.</p>
Physical climate	Company-wide		<p>In 2022, IFF worked with a consultant to conduct a quantitative physical climate risk assessment. The analysis evaluated physical risks at 100 of our global</p>

scenarios RCP 8.5			manufacturing facilities, using a TCFD-aligned scenario analysis approach. The analysis used an ensemble of climate model projections that was used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The climate model projections are based on two emissions scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and RCP 4.5. RCP 8.5 represents a higher-emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change. The assessment calculated for each facility a projected financial impact during each decade from 2020 to 2100 due to exposure and sensitivity to physical climate hazards. Hazards considered were temperature extremes, coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, water stress, drought, and wildfire. Additional parameters included asset values and locations, facility water use, energy use and emissions, and other details. We intend to disclose the results of this climate scenario analysis in 2023 after we complete the related transition risk and opportunity assessment.
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C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Focal questions:

1. What are the physical climate-related risks and impacts on IFF?
2. What are the transitional climate-related risks and impacts on IFF?
3. What long term operational improvement programs will enable us to meet a 1.5-degree scenario emissions reduction?

Rationale for selecting scenarios:

For our physical climate risk assessment, we considered how both a high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5) and a low emissions scenario (RCP 4.5) could impact IFF manufacturing facilities in every decade from 2020 out to 2100. To align with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, we chose these two scenarios since they encompass a broad range of future climate outcomes. RCP 8.5 represents a higher-emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through

2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

We have a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that continually assesses risks more than once a year, including sustainability issues and climate change, on our business and the business of our customers. This enterprise risk management program considers risks for short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons within our direct operations. During our ERM process, the likelihood of occurrence for climate related extreme weather events at key facilities was deemed low. The result of the risk evaluation process was that it was determined not a substantive risk for the business.

1.

In 2022 we decided to initiate our physical climate risk assessment which was complete in Q1 2023 the transition risk assessment was initiated in Q2 2023 the results of which will be compiled and included in future reporting efforts.

2.

Our customers have indicated climate change is a key material issue, and as a result our customers have rising expectations about IFF's response in order to meet their own climate goals. This presents a transition risk potentially effecting the market which could drive the need for increased CAPEX on climate-related infrastructure and initiatives. In our most recent ESG materiality assessment, Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics by our customers as well as important topics covering water and energy efficiency, as a result of the materiality assessment, in 2022 we decided to complete our physical climate risk assessment and kick off our transition risk assessment.

3.

IFF has a host of long-term operational improvement programs to help IFF meet a 1.5-degree scenario emissions target which is aligned with IFF's DMGP. As part of our DMGP we have a long-term transition goal to have all of our new products have a sustainability benefit through our sustainable solutions platform. Examples of long-term operational improvement programs are our annual Sustainability CAPEX program as well as IFF's first VPPa contract signed in 2022. The Sustainability CAPEX program allows sites to reduce emissions through corporate funded projects. Projects range from major machinery changes to facility upgrades to increase efficiency. Another long-term operational improvement is how we source our energy, which includes ensuring an increase in renewable energy. IFF is reducing emissions through electricity procurement by utilizing VPPa agreements. The VPPa signed in 2022 will significantly contribute to expanding renewable electricity and reducing emissions across our European portfolio. IFF continues to investigate PPa and VPPa opportunities in different regions in order to help IFF meet our SBTi target. The primary result of the scenario analysis was the setting of IFF's SBT. As a result of IFF's scenario analysis, in 2022 IFF decided to

resubmit for a new SBT approval which will take into consideration long term operational improvement programs to meet a 1.5C scenario.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Our short-, medium- and long-term strategies for products and services have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, particularly through the investment in new sustainable products. In order to mitigate climate related risks and to utilize our climate related opportunities, IFF invested 4.8 % of our annual sales revenue in 2022 into R&D. One example of an R&D strategic decision was the launch of the SUPRO® TEX. This plant-based protein allows IFF to avoid CO2 emissions, water and land use due to the elimination of livestock within the production process as it is fully plant based. Not only does this protein have a smaller manufacturing footprint but it is also a dry product which means it does not need a cold supply chain and has a longer shelf life. This protein is an outcome of IFF's RE-IMAGINE PROTEIN Program®, which has been designed to meet unmet consumer opportunities. Additionally, IFF addresses concerns of price volatility of our natural raw materials by working with our purchasers to develop various sourcing strategies, including maintaining strategic stock levels for critical items, multiple suppliers, inventory management systems, various geographic suppliers and long-term agreements. Due to these decisions, we have increased our low-carbon revenue streams and utilized low-carbon components in many of our other products. At the corporate level, IFF's approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. In 2022 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors and Fragrances Inc. The sustainability subject matter experts report quarterly to the committee on climate and other sustainability related topics.</p>

		<p>Each of the subject matter experts drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee on progress including relevant opportunities that are identified and reviewed with our R & D and Commercial teams.</p>
<p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Our short, medium and long-term strategies for our supply chain have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, particularly through the investment in new sustainable products. IFF sources a significant amount of natural products that are at risk of supply shocks due to climate change. To mitigate these climate change related supply chain risks regarding our raw materials IFF must work with our purchasers to develop sourcing strategies, including maintaining strategic stock levels for critical items, multiple suppliers, inventory management systems, various geographic suppliers and long-term agreements. One of the most substantial strategic decisions for our supply chain that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is that through continuous engagement campaigns. Approximately 60% IFF's direct global spend business critical suppliers, which constitute about 90% of total spend, was with suppliers assessed through EcoVadis or Sedex, and these met IFF's requirements to be considered responsible suppliers. Through these platforms we can set corrective action plans to assist suppliers in prioritizing/reducing their climate-related risks. By engaging suppliers that utilize these platforms we further increase our supply chain transparency and increase our opportunities to avoid major climate related supply chain disruptions and have been able to downgrade this risk in our ERM process as a result. At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short, medium, and long-term developments. In 2022 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors and Fragrances Ins. The sustainability subject matter experts report quarterly to the committee on climate and sustainability related topics. Each of the subject matter experts drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee on progress including relevant opportunities that</p>

		<p>are identified and reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions.</p>
<p>Investment in R&D</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Our short-, medium- and long-term strategies for products and services have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, particularly through the investment in R&D. To mitigate climate related risks and to utilize our climate related opportunities, especially those related to increased customer demand for sustainable products, IFF invested 4.8% of our annual sales revenue in 2022 into R&D for the reduction of life cycle impact of our products. Identifying these risks has allowed for R&D to evaluate current IFF products through life cycle assessments (LCA's) and to develop new products that have less impact on climate. One example of an R&D strategic decision was the launch of the SUPRO® TEX. This plant-based protein allows IFF to avoid CO2 emissions, water and land use due to the elimination of livestock within the production process as it is fully plant based. Not only does this protein have a smaller manufacturing footprint but it is also a dry product which means it does not need a cold supply chain and has a longer shelf life. This protein is an outcome of IFF's RE-IMAGINE PROTEIN Program®, which has been designed to meet unmet consumer opportunities. The result of R&D actions such as roll outs like the SUPRO® TEX have been increased revenues from low carbon products and the flow of new low-carbon components into our existing products. At the corporate level, IFF's approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. In 2021 sustainability were climate-related topics are under the purview of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors and Fragrances Ins. The sustainability subject matter experts report quarterly to the committee on climate and other sustainability related topics Each of the subject matter experts drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee on progress including relevant opportunities that are identified and reviewed with our R & D and Commercial teams At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions.</p>

Operations	Yes	<p>Our short-, medium- and long-term strategies for operations have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. One of the most substantial strategic decisions on our operations to date that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities has been to diligently assess and then improve upon the sustainability and climate related policies of our recent merger with DuPont N&B which resulted in the launch of our Do More Good Plan in 2021. After the 2021 merge with DuPont N&B we also conducted a materiality assessment in 2021. In the assessment we evaluated these issues based on their importance to our stakeholders and their potential impact on our business, by soliciting feedback from IFF employees, including our Sustainability Steering Team, key customers, and NGOs. This input helped us further transform and adapt our sustainability strategy to properly manage climate change and related environmental issues. The materiality analysis identified Climate Change as one of the most important material topics to IFF stakeholders as well as important topics covering water and energy efficiency. Despite our efforts, increased focus on sustainability may result in new regulations and customer requirements that may impact us. Our climate strategy will need to continuously evolve to address any operational risks or opportunities. At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. In 2022 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors and Fragrances Ins. The sustainability subject matter experts report quarterly to the committee on climate and other sustainability related topics At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions.</p>
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C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
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Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Acquisitions and divestments	<p>IFF acknowledges climate related risks throughout our 2022 10k financial report. and has thus included these risks and related opportunity throughout our financial planning. We understand that we have previously faced volatility in the direct costs of raw materials due to climate related events. Natural products represent approximately half of our raw material spend, and we expect such volatility to continue in the near future. To the extent such climate change effects have a negative impact on crop size and quality, it could impact the availability and pricing of these natural products. If we are unable to increase the prices to our customers of our products to offset raw material and other input cost increases, or if we are unable to achieve cost savings to offset such cost increases, we could fail to meet our cost expectations and our profits and operating results could be adversely affected. Increases in prices of our products to customers may lead to declines in sales volumes, and we may not be able to accurately predict the volume impact of price increases, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In order to financially plan for this climate related risk, we work with our purchasers to develop various sourcing strategies, including maintaining strategic stock levels for critical items, multiple suppliers, inventory management systems, various geographic suppliers and long-term agreements. As a case study of the influence of climate-related risks and opportunities on our strategy for acquisitions and divestments, IFF expanded sustainability CAPEX from \$2MM in 2020 to \$15MM approved in 2021 and executed in 2022. In an effort to better financially plan for climate related risks, we we initiated our physical climate risk assessment in 2022 which was complete in Q1 2023. IFF also initiated the transition risk assessment in Q2 2023 the results of which will be compiled and included in future reporting efforts. In 2021 IFF launched our Do More Good Plan with new 2030 goals that was a result of the need to continuously evolve to address any operational risks or opportunities. At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. Sustainability and climate-related topics are under the purview of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors and Fragrances Ins. The sustainability subject matter experts report quarterly to the committee on climate and other sustainability related topics At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Green Teams and Sustainability Champions.</p>
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C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

15,000,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

3

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

20

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Every CAPEX funded project has an environmental sustainability proposition in addition to operational needs. IFF is currently modelling our new and approved SBT of 50% GHG emissions reductions by 2030, which is aligned with 1.5 C expectation. For example, IFF implemented 2 solar panel projects, one in Egypt and one in South Africa. The project at our Isando site in South Africa generates over 354 MWh per year avoiding 321 metric tons of co2e, while the photovoltaic panels installed at our site in Cairo Egypt generates 185 MWh annually, avoiding over 70 metric tons of co2e annually.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

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

889,095

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

1,023,016

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1,912,112

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

956,056

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

828,178

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

961,357

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1,789,535

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

12.8211108973

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and does not have any exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF has an operational improvement fund as well as sustainability CAPEX. This is a dedicated fund specifically for projects that provide financial and sustainability benefits. This is an annual process and in 2021 IFF approved approximately \$15M worth of projects that were executed in 2022 and delivered 30,000mtco2e reduction. In addition, IFF has a robust renewable energy strategy to promote increasing green energy both locally and regionally.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year

2021

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

6,456,862

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

438,817

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

513,630

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

187,242

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

113,000

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7,709,551

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7,709,551

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

5,396,685.7

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6,894,125

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

463,037

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

769,409

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

291,960

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107,000

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8,525,531

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8,525,531

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-35.2800485182

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and does not have any exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF's plan to achieve our Scope 3 based target is to continue to engage with suppliers via CDP Supply Chain. IFF currently engages suppliers through CDP supply chain to collect both Climate and Water data. IFF is targeting its Top 400 suppliers who represent a significant portion of Scope 3 emissions for purchased goods and services. In 2022 IFF engaged 202 of the top 400 with a 61% response rate.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2021

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

17

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

14.2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-3.3734939759

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2015, we joined RE100, a global initiative of businesses that are committed to the goal of procuring 100% of their electricity from renewable sources. We are targeting to use 100% renewable electricity by 2030, which will also help achieve our science-based target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF has a renewable energy strategy focusing on Power purchase agreements, green energy supply and renewable energy credits where applicable. IFF looks to target long term renewable energy opportunities to meet RE100 commitments. IFF's Virtual Purchase Power agreements in Europe and North America have been signed and will begin producing renewable energy between 2024 and 2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

70

Figure or percentage in reporting year

51

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

72.8571428571

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and does not have any exclusions. This target is part of IFF's SBT disclosed in C4.1a.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As part of our approved SBT, IFF has a related Scope 3 goal to reduce our Scope 3 emissions by 2030. To accomplish this, we plan to leverage CDP Supply Chain to engage with 400 of our suppliers by 2030. These suppliers represent a significant portion of our scope 3 emissions. We plan to encourage the 400 suppliers to track their emissions, respond to the CDP climate change questionnaire and set an SBT. As of 2022, we have engaged 202 suppliers representing 51% of our goal of 400 suppliers by 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

IFF submitted a received approval of our new SBT target approval. This target is in line with the 1.5°C commitment, and an overall ambition to have net zero operational emissions by 2040 and net positive emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. Our net zero commitment is company-wide covering scopes 1 and 2, with no exclusions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

As per the new SBTs in line with the 1.5C pathway IFF will reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission by 50% by 2030. Longer term in line with the net zero ambition IFF expects to achieve a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions prior to neutralizing the remaining Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. However, IFF is working on projects related to carbon capture as the implementation plan could be within 3-5 years.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

IFF does have plans to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain through our onsite Green Teams. Every manufacturing site within IFF has onsite Green Teams that help roll our environmental projects at the site as well as execute community events in order to help their local communities. In 2022 we had several facilities preform an onsite tree planting as well as send sampling trees home with their employees to encourage them to plant the trees in order to reduce the communities' emissions. IFF is always looking for better ways to Do More Good and mitigate emissions even outside of our value chain

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	160	37,450
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
 Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20.18

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5,341

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8,011

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on lighting globally. These projects impact both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

422.93

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

112,701

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

169,052

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on increasing the energy efficiency of HVAC systems. These projects impact location-based Scope 2 emissions

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

5,042.6

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,346,544

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,019,816

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on optimizing controls. This impacts location-based Scope 2 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

64.64

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17,092

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25,638

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on insulation at facilities. projects impact Scope 1 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX

program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Compressed air

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

820.78

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

218,993

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

328,490

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on installing and optimizing air compressors at facilities globally. These projects impact Scope 2 location-based emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

8,707.7

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,325,559

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3,488,008

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF updated machinery at several sites across our portfolio for increased efficiency. These project impacts Scope 1 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

20,509.95

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5,477,246

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8,215,869

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented projects focused on process optimization. These project impacts Scope 1 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Reuse of steam

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

785.07

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

209,646

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

314,469

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented projects focused on optimizing and reusing steam in our facilities globally. These projects impact Scope 1 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF

plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

167.09

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

44,599

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

66,899

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented projects focused on cooling condensate upgrades and optimization. These projects impact Scope 2 location-based emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

16.01

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4,273

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6,409

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented heat recovery projects. These projects impact Scope 1 emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar CSP

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

750.75

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200,299

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

300,448

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented solar PV projects at several sites across the portfolio. These projects impact Scope 2 market-based emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
Product/component/material recycling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

142.3

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

37,923

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

56,884

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

IFF implemented plastic waste reduction projects at several sites within the portfolio. This project impacts Scope 3 waste emissions. The investment and monetary savings columns for this row are only associated with the projects that were funded through the Sustainability CAPEX program. The emissions listed for this row represents both the sustainability CAPEX program as well as operational capex improvements with realized sustainability benefits. In the future IFF plans to track the funding associated with the operational capex projects in order to have a full view on spend which contributes to our annual emissions savings.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	IFF has a dedicated Sustainability CAPEX program that is specifically allocated to projects that have both an environmental and financial benefit. The Sustainability CAPEX program has different ROI guidelines to be considered for funding compared to our normal operational CAPEX program as ROI in sustainability projects usually have a delayed return. Therefore, special guidelines for ROI within the Sustainability CAPEX program have been put in place to ensure projects are executed to help us achieve our environmental sustainability goals which are aligned in our Do more Good Plan.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	IFF has corporate goals to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 as part of the Do More Good Plan. These goals were cascaded to each of our facilities and included in the performance management goals of Vice President of Operations for their respective Divisions. In addition, the overall corporate reduction target of 50% by 2030 has annual key performance indicators which is tied to annual incentive compensation at all levels of the organization, including Executives.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions related to product use.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Enzymes and yeasts for fuel alcohol production.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

76330 BTU from Ethanol (i.e. 1-Gal) combusted in a passenger vehicle.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

76330 BTU from gasoline (0.657 Gal) combusted in a passenger vehicle.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

13,000,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using data from GREET 2.0 developed by Argonne National labs, GHG savings per gallon of ethanol used in passenger vehicles in lieu of conventional gasoline is calculated. Our fuel alcohol enzymes, including alpha amylase, glucoamylase and yeasts enable the economical and efficient production of fuel alcohol (FAL). Assuming equal importance of these three products in FAL production, the market share of the US ethanol production enabled by our products is calculated based on IFF business knowledge of ethanol production, enzyme and yeast use rates, and IFF sales of these ingredients to ethanol production facilities. Revenue percentages presented below are for estimation purposes only and are considered to be less than 2%. Attributional modelling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance and the benchmark data is provided on an attributional basis.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.2

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions related to product use.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cold water enzymes used in laundry applications

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

1-years worth of laundry in the US and Europe where 4 of 7 loads are run at cold water settings, 2 of 7 are run at warm water conditions and 1 of seven are run at hot water conditions using detergents with cold-water enzymes

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1-years worth of laundry in the US and Europe where 6 of 7 loads are run at warm water conditions and 1 of seven are run at hot water conditions using detergents with standard enzymes

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

4,860,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Laundry scenarios for both the US and Europe were developed to determine greenhouse gas emission savings associated with cold water wash temperatures enabled by IFF cold water enzymes. Not all loads are assumed to be switched to cold water wash due to an assumed need for 1 hot water wash per week and due to consumer behavior. In the US, loads switched to cold water from warm are assumed to achieve a 20F temperature reduction. Energy savings at the hot water heater translate to greenhouse gas savings. In Europe, the temperature reduction is 10C, enabling a reduction of electricity consumption of the washing machine. IFF cold water enzyme

sales into these two markets and enzyme dose rates per load enable translation of the GHG savings per load to IFF yearly avoided emissions. Attributional modelling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance. The scope focuses only on the energy consumption in use as both scenarios still use enzymes (with trivial relative impacts) and assumed equivalence in all other aspects.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions related to product use.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Phytase enzymes used in animal feed

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Feed required for 1 bird from hatch through finishing using 1000 FTU AXTRA PHY or AXTRA PHY GOLD

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Feed required for 1 bird from hatch through finishing using standard diet excluding phytase - utilizing monocalcium phosphate.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2,770,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

IFF sales of AXTRA PHY and AXTRA PHY Gold are used in poultry and swine applications, reducing the need of monocalcium phosphate in diets, increasing feed conversion ratios, improving phosphate uptake and reducing phosphate emissions. The sales are translated to an FTU equivalent which then allows translation to a number of chickens fed on the diet. A study by Y. Dersjant-Li, et al. 2020, identifies feed compositions and feed rates for a 1000 FTU AXTRA PHY GOLD diet and a non-phytase-based diet using monocalcium phosphate in poultry applications. Impacts for the feed ingredients are calculated using models from agri-footprint and ecoinvent. Savings per bird are calculated for both MCP reduction and from the feed conversion ratio improvement (excluding the MCP reduction). Only the savings from MCP are included for AXTRA PHY sales, while sales of AXTRA PHY GOLD include savings from both the MCP replacement and the improved feed conversion ratio. Attributional modeling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions related to product use.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Plant-based proteins used to displace animal-based proteins

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

1-kg protein for food applications from plant-based protein sources

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

For dairy replacement applications: 1-kg protein from milk protein concentrate; For Meat replacement applications; 1-kg protein from market average animal protein (Beef/Chicken/Pork); For Pet food applications: 1-kg protein from Chicken/Pork

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

4,770,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

IFF Sales of isolated soy protein (ISP), pea protein, and various soy protein concentrates (SPC, FSPC, TSPC) into dairy protein replacement, meat replacement and pet food applications are identified on a protein content basis for each application. IFF detailed peer-reviewed LCA data for ISP, pea protein, and SPCs are used for determination of the IFF solution scenario impacts. Literature data and methodology are used to determine impacts for milk protein concentrate for dairy replacement applications [Flysjö, et.al., 2014, DOI:10.1016/j.idairyj.2013.07.016]. For meat replacement applications, US average meat consumption by protein type is used, in conjunction with literature LCA data for beef, chicken, and pork [i.e. for beef - Rotz, et. al, 2018,] Pet food applications use the same data as the meat applications, but exclude beef from the product mix to be more conservative. Attributional modelling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.5

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

889,095

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

969,798

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,023,016

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6,456,862

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

44,999

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

438,817

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

513,630

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

187,242

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,398

Comment

In 2021 IFF reported Tank-to-Wheel (TTW) Scope 3 Category 6 emissions as 1,983 metric tons. In 2022 IFF included TTW and Well-to-Tank (WTT). This updated boundary is required by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and was necessary to validate IFF's science-based target. Including TTW and WTT goes beyond the minimum Category 6 boundary in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting Reporting

Standard. 2021 category 6 has been updated to WTT and TTW for comparison purposes.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41,000

Comment

Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This category is not relevant because we do not lease any assets that are not already included in our Scope 1 and 2 inventories.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214,000

Comment

Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

113,000

Comment

Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool along with other methods.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

We participated and conducted several lifecycle assessments (LCA) of some of our flavors and fragrances products using the PAS2050 (2011) and ISO 14001 methodologies. Based on these assessments, we have determined our products do not have material direct use-phase emissions. As a result, this category is not relevant. We will continually evaluate the status of each Scope 3 emissions category for relevance.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

625,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not relevant because we have no downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

This category is not relevant because we do not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

IFF does not provide capital or financing as a service and, as a result, any emissions associated with investments are already included in scope 1 and 2.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

Other, please specify

SBTi for category 6

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

828,178

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

IFF's decreased emissions from 2021 to 2022 is attributed to emissions reduction projects implemented across the portfolio. This decrease in emissions can also be attributed to the decrease in production volume in Q4 2022 compared to Q4 2021. Small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where utilities are managed by the landlords are not within IFF's reporting boundary. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion of consumption. Additionally, due to the leased nature of these spaces, IFF has limited ability to obtain tracking metrics and influence sourcing. Small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where utilities are managed by the landlords are not within IFF's reporting boundary. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an

insignificant portion of consumption. Additionally, due to the leased nature of these spaces, IFF has limited ability to obtain tracking metrics and influence sourcing.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

889,095

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

894,124

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

961,357

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

IFF decreased emissions from 2021 to 2022 can be attributed to emissions reduction projects implemented across the portfolio. This decrease in emissions can also be attributed to the decrease in production volume in Q4 2022 compared to Q4 2021. Small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where utilities are managed by the landlords are not within IFF's reporting boundary. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion of consumption. Additionally, due to the leased nature of these spaces, IFF has limited ability to obtain tracking metrics and influence sourcing.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

969,798

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,023,016

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

6,894,125

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Corporate-wide global direct and indirect expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, 2022.. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2022 dollars per the USA Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average inflation rate.

Commodities already included in Scopes 1 and 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as capital goods) were removed to prevent double counting. Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), 100 year average

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

94,769

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Corporate-wide global direct and indirect expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, 2022.. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2022 dollars per the USA Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average inflation rate.

Commodities already included in Scopes 1 and 2. Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), 100 year average

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

463,037

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Total global electricity and fuel use derived from our Scope 1 & 2 inventory are used as activity data in this category. Upstream emissions from fuel use are quantified by applied emissions factors based on life cycle assessment of fuels in various countries derived from lifecycle assessment tools. Upstream emissions from US purchased fuels (Activity A) and electricity purchases in the US (Activity B) are quantified using life cycle emissions factors from Argonne Labs' GREET1_2022 model (Version 1_2022, October 2022), with the electricity life cycle factors based on Year 2021 eGRID grid generation mix. Upstream emissions from internationally purchased fuels (Activity A) are quantified using life cycle emissions factors from multiple lifecycle assessment tools including Ecoinvent LCI Database v3.8, USLCI NREL database 2018 update, and thinkstep professional database 2022, service pack 39, with conversion factors from EPA's Climate Leaders Design Principles. Upstream emissions from electricity purchases internationally (Activity B) are quantified using the multipliers from 2021 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Version 1.0 June 2021. Emissions due to losses from transmission and distribution in the US (Activity C) electricity grid are calculated using loss factors from the EPA's eGRID2021, January 2023. Emissions due to losses from transmission and distribution internationally (Activity C) are quantified using the loss factors from UK Defra 2015 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: Methodology Paper for Emission Factors. Year 2013 Factors. From June 2015 Release. Steam transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (activity C) are derived from loss factors 2012 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Year 2010 Factors. UK factor: Annex 3. Other countries: Annex 10. Based on IEA data.. Global warming potentials come from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, 100 year average.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

769,409

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. Corporate-wide global logistics expense data was obtained from finance, and excluded from the dataset used to calculate scope 3 category 1. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, 2022. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2022 dollars per the USA Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average inflation rate. Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), 100 year average.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

291,960

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Total weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from IFF's total global production are used as activity data for this calculation. Waste is categorized by type of material and diversion method, including recycling, composting, incineration, and landfilling. The waste-type-specific method, described in "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions," is then applied. Waste emissions factors are consistent with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance, and include voluntary transportation emissions, with an assumed average distance traveled to the processing facility. Recycling emissions include transport to recycling facility and sorting of recycled materials at material recovery facility. Landfill emissions include transport to landfill, equipment use at landfill and landfill CH₄. Landfill CH₄ is based on typical landfill gas collection practices, average landfill moisture conditions, and U.S.-average non-baseload electricity grid mix. Combustion emissions include transport to waste-to-energy facility and combustion-related non-biogenic CO₂ and N₂O. Compost emissions include transport to compost, equipment use at compost facility and CH₄ and N₂O emissions during composting. Factors are from the EPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (February 2016) Documentation for Greenhouse Gas Emission and Energy Factors used in the Waste Reduction Model (WARM). Factors from tables provided in the Management Practices Chapters and Background Chapters. WARM Version 15. Additional data provided from EPA. These US emission factors are

assumed to be applicable across the rest of the world. Avoided emissions due to waste-to-energy and recycling are not included in this emissions reporting. Global warming potentials come from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, 100 year average, and are used to convert all waste emission factors into CO₂e.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,283

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Air travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. For air travel, each cabin class / distance threshold pairing is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor from the 2022 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Version 2.0 June 2022 release. GWPs come from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. In 2021 IFF reported Tank-to-Wheel (TTW) Scope 3 Category 6 emissions as 1,983 metric tons. In 2022 IFF included TTW and Well-to-Tank (WTT). This updated boundary is required by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and was necessary to validate IFF's science-based target. Including TTW and WTT goes beyond the minimum Category 6 boundary in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting Reporting Standard. 2021 category 6 has been updated to WTT and TTW for comparison purposes.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

42,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Screening-level assessment performed using Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool's factor of 1,700 kg CO₂e / year / employee based on IFF's combined-company headcount of 24,586 at end of 2022..

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant because we do not lease any assets that are not already included in our Scope 1 and 2 inventories.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

150,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Screening done using Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool. The tool uses total downstream logistics spend to estimate emissions. Corporate-wide global logistics expense data was obtained from finance, with the share of downstream spend estimated based on a review of outbound vs. inbound and intra-company spend from a previous year. As the emissions associated with this spend are captured in category 4, the resulting emissions from the Quantis tool are assumed to be representative of emissions from transportation and distribution of products after the point of sale in vehicles not owned or operated by IFF.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

107,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Screening done for SBTi using average of multiple estimates including Quantis tool and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance average method. Factors of energy used per ton of product processed were derived from multiple sources, including the 2012 Commodity Flow Surveys (CFS), EIA manufacturing data, and the Census Annual Survey of Manufacturers with EPA Climate Leaders and eGRID emission factors applied.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We participated and conducted several lifecycle assessments (LCA) of some of our flavors and fragrances products using the PAS2050 (2011) and ISO 14001 methodologies. Based on these assessments, we have determined our products do not have material direct use-phase emissions. As a result, this category is not relevant. We will continually evaluate the status of each Scope 3 emissions category for relevance.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

560,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Screening done using Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool. This tool conservatively assumes that all sold product is eventually landfilled.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant because we have no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant because we do not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

IFF does not provide capital or financing as a service and, as a result, any emissions associated with investments are already included in scope 1 and 2.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2021

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

6,456,862

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

44,999

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

438,817

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

513,630

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

187,242

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e)

1,983

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e)

41,000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

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

214,000

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

113,000

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

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

625,000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO₂e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO₂e)

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

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

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	182,637	These are biogenic emissions from the consumption of biomass fuel

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000144

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

1,789,535

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

12,440,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.14

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities
 Change in output

Please explain

IFF has implemented many emissions reduction projects across the portfolio. This decrease can be attributed to said projects as well as a decrease in IFF’s production output. In Q4 2022 IFF saw a decrease in production volumes which influenced the quarter's emissions output as well.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	811,050	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	816	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	2,028	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	14,285	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	489,243
Other, please specify Rest of World	338,935

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Non-Operations	10,135
Health and Biosciences	54,173
Nourish Food Design	47,165
Nourish Ingredients	539,403
Pharma Solutions	87,605
Scent	89,697

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Operations production activities	818,043
Non-Operations	10,135

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	818,043	Product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	493,790	474,645
Other, please specify Rest of World	400,334	486,711

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Non-Operations	21,197	16,575
Health and Biosciences	262,892	304,612
Nourish Food Design	62,592	59,311
Nourish Ingredients	297,588	306,101
Pharma Solutions	201,292	228,751
Scent	48,557	46,008

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Operations production activities	872,921	944,782
Non-Operations	21,197	16,575

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	872,921	944,782	Chemical product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.

C-CH7.8

(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization’s Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Specialty chemicals	92	This percentage represents the portion of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions calculated via direct-spend data. For Scope 3 Category 1, corporate-wide global direct and indirect expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors (with margins) by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHGH Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, 2022. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2021 dollars per the USA Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average inflation rate. Commodities already included in Scopes 1 and 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as capital goods) were removed to prevent double counting. Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), 100 year average.

C-CH7.8a

(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	IFF does not sell CO2 gas.
Methane (CH4)	0	IFF does not sell CH4 gas.
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	IFF does not sell N2O gas.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	IFF does not sell HFC gas.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	IFF does not sell PFC gas.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	IFF does not sell SF6 gas.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	IFF does not sell NF3 gas.

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	24,173	Increased	1.3	This figure represents the increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions from 2021 to 2022 that can be attributed to our decrease in renewable energy consumption from additional purchases in the reporting year. In 2022, 24,173 tCO2e were reduced from new renewable energy projects and purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2021 totaled 1,912,112 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in renewable energy consumption as follows: $(24,173 / 1,912,112) * 100 = 1.3\%$. IFF has made and will continue to make capital and operational investments to mitigate costs and reduce GHG emissions, such as building energy efficiency projects, boiler upgrades, and improved energy management plans at several of our sites.
Other emissions	37,450	Decreased	2	This figure represents the decrease in emissions from 2021 to 2022 that can be attributed to our Scope 1 and Scope

reduction activities				2 market-based emissions reductions activities as highlighted in C4.3a and b. In 2022, 37,450 tCO ₂ e were reduced from our emissions reductions projects, not including renewable energy purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2021 totaled 1,912,112 tCO ₂ e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in other emissions reduction activities as follows: $(37,450 / 1,912,112) * 100 = 2\%$. IFF has made and will continue to make capital and operational investments to mitigate costs and reduce GHG emissions, such as building energy efficiency projects, boiler upgrades, and improved energy management plans at several of our sites.
Divestment	0	No change		
Acquisitions	0	No change		
Mergers	0	No change		
Change in output	53,293	Decreased	2.8	This represents the decrease in production from 2021 to 2022 from 2,014,522 to 1,806,119 metric tons. In 2022, this decrease in production resulted in a decrease of 53,293 tCO ₂ e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2021 totaled 1,912,112 tCO ₂ e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in output as follows: $(53,293 / 1,912,112) * 100 = 2.8\%$.
Change in methodology	36,000	Decreased	1.9	This represents the decrease in emissions due to updated emissions factors to reflect market-based conditions from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, these updated emissions factors resulted in a decrease of 36,000 tCO ₂ e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2021 totaled 1,912,112 tCO ₂ e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions

				due to change in output as follows: $(36,000 / 1,912,112) * 100 = 1.9\%$.
Change in boundary	0	No change		
Change in physical operating conditions	20,007	Decreased	1	This represents the decrease in emissions associated with changes in physical operating conditions such as the influence of weather and other site-specific factors. In 2022, these factors resulted in an increase of 20,007 tCO ₂ e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2021 totaled 1,912,112 tCO ₂ e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in physical operating conditions as follows: $(20,007 / 1,912,112) * 100 = 1.8\%$.
Unidentified	0	No change		
Other	0	No change		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	514,409	4,379,307	4,893,716
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		251,538	1,706,873	1,958,411
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		3,761	3,262	7,023
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	1,124,653	1,124,654
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		4,632		4,631
Total energy consumption		774,340	7,214,095	7,988,435

C-CH8.2a

(C-CH8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

514,409

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

4,241,374

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

4,755,783

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

90,573

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1,867,359

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1,957,932

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1,124,654

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1,124,654

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

4,631

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

4,631

Total energy consumption

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

609,613

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

7,233,387

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
 7,843,000

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

498,824

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

498,824

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15,585

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

15,585

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

65,382

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

65,382

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,175,992

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4,175,992

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,755,783

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

65,382

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4,690,401

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	20,096	20,096	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	517,108	514,409	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2d

(C-CH8.2d) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

10,248

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

10,248

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

10,248

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

517,108

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

514,409

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

517,108

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11,799.94

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

7,163

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

18,962.94

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3,974.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3,974.2

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59,278.54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

50,082

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

109,360.54

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86,620.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

86,620.11

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87,182.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

13.62

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

47,473.12

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

134,669.25

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3,227.8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3,227.8

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,302.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,302.12

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118,468

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

69.64

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

136,834

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

255,371.64

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

145.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

145.29

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15,500.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

63,938.05

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

79,438.3

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36,946.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4,470

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

4,804

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

46,220.47

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

697.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28.99

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

726.28

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200,645.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

75,778

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

276,423.11

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121,392.78

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

81,902

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

203,294.78

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85,096.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

195,924

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

1,715.03

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

282,735.6

Country/area

Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71.68

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

71.68

Country/area

Iceland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,025.77

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,025.77

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13,124.81

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

62.36

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13,187.17

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16,006.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

16,006.9

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18,771.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

18,771.12

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14,411.38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

6,632.98

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

21,044.36

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,191.61

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,191.61

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,111.97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,111.97

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12,051.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

12,051.18

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42,744.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

42,744.35

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20,804.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

20,804.43

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

947.79

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

947.79

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32,857.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32,857.39

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,725.89

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

5,661.53

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

8,387.42

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

423.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

423.31

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

318.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

318.45

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,241.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,241.18

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9,674.38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9,674.38

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10,220.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10,220.65

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,884.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,884.46

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

83.66

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47,185.05

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

47,185.05

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.48

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

39.48

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16,526.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

977.5

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17,503.63

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,074.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

8,074.3

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

72.84

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27,204.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

27,204.25

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

807,531.94

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

515,237.98

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

391,745.86

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,714,515.78

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2.32

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Argentina

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,769

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Argentina

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

Yes

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

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Argentina

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4,030.81

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Argentina

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

Yes

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

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Australia

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Solar, biogas, wind, rooftop PV

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

82.12

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Australia

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, hydro, solar, biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,283.78

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Belgium

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

Yes

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

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,872.02

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

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

Yes

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

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,079.1

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

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

Yes

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

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2016

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
solar, wind, biomass, water energy

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4,831

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62,296

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
solar, wind, biomass, water energy

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10,019.42

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Chile

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,344

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Chile

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

Yes

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

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

304.99

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,139.89

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,655.27

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

782.04

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

France

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Iceland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Geothermal, hydro

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,025.77

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Iceland

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12,500

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Netherlands

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29,120.07

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,965.97

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Spain

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5,750

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

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

Yes

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

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15,240.29

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Wind, Solar, Hydro, Nuclear

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

252,589

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9,632

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

Yes

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

1996

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20,000

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

No

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
wind, solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,602

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

Yes

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

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify
wind, solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3,185

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

Yes

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

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15,000

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

Yes

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

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5,000

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

Yes

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

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Comment

Supply arrangement estimated as contracts have changed over the years due to changes in availability and pricing

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Denmark

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

3,760

Comment

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Finland

Energy carrier

Steam

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

201,672

Comment

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

France

Energy carrier

Steam

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

543

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

China

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

120

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

70

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

70

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

Country/area of generation

Denmark

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable biomass

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4,470

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4,470

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

69.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

62

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

62

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

Country/area of generation

Egypt

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

100

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

29

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

29

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

IFF has a robust renewable energy strategy that includes implementation of power purchase agreements both local and virtual, green energy supply and purchasing renewable energy credits to support local markets and increase renewable energy supply. In 2021 IFF embarked on a program to evaluate large virtual power purchase agreements that will provide a long-term guarantee pricing to develop new renewable energy assets. In 2022 IFF signed several long-term virtual power agreements that will provide green power to sites in the portfolio located in that region. Some of the purchase agreements are signed but will not be generation energy until 2025.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, not specific to a country/area	There are several specific regions where IFF faces challenges in sourcing renewable energy. IFF is exploring PPAs including virtual agreements that span beyond specific countries. Over the past several years we have observed volatility in pricing, supply chain constraints, and projects with delivery issues such as extended completion dates and permitting issues

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Yes

C-CH8.3a

(C-CH8.3a) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Solid biofuels

Total consumption

101,061.59

Total consumption unit

metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

5.65

Heating value

HHV

Comment

This includes all plant-based feedstocks used in our manufacturing. Inherent CO2 is biogenic and thus reported separately from the scopes in our GHG inventory. Because this feedstock total includes a mix of biomass, the HHV and emission factor for wood and wood residuals are used as a proxy.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Other, please specify

Petrochemicals

Total consumption

12,729

Total consumption unit

metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.28

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12.8

Heating value

HHV

Comment

This includes all petrochemical feedstocks used in our manufacturing. Because this feedstock total includes a mix of petrochemicals, the HHV and emission factor for diesel oil are used as a proxy.

C-CH8.3b

(C-CH8.3b) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	0
Coal	0
Biomass	89
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	11
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization’s chemical products.

Output product

Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)

1,806,120

Capacity (metric tons)

1,806,120

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

1.02

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.951

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.71

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Comment

This intensity metric is tracked at a site-level and aggregated for a corporate total. The intensity value is tracked annually and part of our emissions and energy reduction targets. The numerators for intensities reported in this question are defined as emissions and consumption from manufacturing sites; they exclude offices. This intensity covers all products and reflects energy and emissions reduction efforts.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area

Unable to disaggregate by technology area

Stage of development in the reporting year

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

603,000,000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

IFF evaluates various low carbon production activities through our research and development strategy. In 2022, IFF invested 4.8% of annual sales into R&D globally, with a portion of this going to low carbon investment as part of our short-, medium-, and long-term strategy. From these funds, R&D evaluates current IFF products through life cycle assessments (LCA's) and develops new products that have less impact on climate. In 2022 IFF launched SUPRO® TEX , a new state of the art plant-based protein. This plant-based protein allows IFF to avoid CO2, water and land use from livestock as it is fully plant based. Not only does this protein have a smaller manufacturing footprint but it is also a dry product which means it does not need a cold supply chain and has a longer shelf life. This protein is an outcome of IFF's RE-IMAGINE PROTEIN Program®, which has been designed to meet unmet consumer opportunities.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Reasonable Assurance for North America only (This includes the United States and Canada.)

Reasonable Assurance includes:

Scope 1 North America Emissions: 489,928 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Limited Assurance for portfolio including North America which has also been reasonably assured (North America includes the United States and Canada).

Limited Assurance includes:

Scope 1 Emissions (Entire Portfolio): 828,178 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Limited Assurance for portfolio including North America which has also been reasonably assured (North America includes the United States and Canada).

Limited Assurance includes:

Scope 2 Location Based Emissions (Entire Portfolio): 894,118 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Limited Assurance for portfolio including North America which has also been reasonably assured (North America includes the United States and Canada).

Limited Assurance includes:

Scope 2 Market Based Emissions (Entire Portfolio): 961,357 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Reasonable Assurance for North America only (This includes the United States and Canada.)

Reasonable Assurance includes:

Scope 2 Location-Based North America Emissions: 493,815 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3 Reasonable Assurance for North America only (This includes the United States and Canada.)

Reasonable Assurance includes:

Scope 2 North America Market-Based Emissions: 474,670 mtco2e

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

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

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year


Complete


Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 iff-2022-esg-report.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

 Assurance Statement for IFF 2023 CDP Climate Change.pdf

 IFF-2022Report Assurance Statement.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	IFF verifies its direct and indirect energy data annually for year-on-year change in energy usage. This is an organization-wide verification and is part of our sustainability reporting process. IFF has

			achieved reasonable assurance for North America and Limited Assurance for the rest of the portfolio. Total Energy Reasonable Assurance (North America): 4,083,667mwh Total Energy Limited Assurance (Entire Portfolio): 7,988,435mwh
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C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7.9

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

41,460

Allowances purchased

5,750

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

65,576

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In 2021 IFF launched its Do More Good Plan, which includes an ambitious climate related target of 50% absolute emissions reduction by 2030 based on a baseline of 2021. The focus is to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for all global facilities, including those covered by emissions trading schemes. In the short and medium term, IFF has in place an annual dedicated sustainability and energy efficiency CAPEX program that is specifically designed for meeting long term goals by funding projects that have both environmental and financial benefits. The projects include efficiency upgrades as well as new equipment such as heat exchangers and new boiler systems that can not only increase efficiency but handle new renewable fuel options. In addition, as part of the Do More Good Plan we are updating long term modelling that will specifically target manufacturing technology, process improvements and new research and development that will lead the way for new sustainable product operations that will not only reduce overall emissions related to production of products but have an overall benefit on the entire value chain.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

IFF's approach of carbon pricing falls under the evolutionary approach. IFF's carbon pricing model is heavily related to the ever-changing government regulations and carbon tax models. Therefore, the evolutionary approach allows IFF to define a fluid pricing model to meet the evolving industry standards. Quantitatively IFF expects the carbon price to continue to increase as we focus on our Scope 1 emissions reductions over the next few years. Due to the increase in funding needed to reduce our Scope 1 footprint, the price of carbon will inherently increase. External sources are also beginning to increase, for instance the carbon credit market has been seeing an increase annually, which affects IFF's internal price on carbon. IFF expects the price on carbon to consistently increase, with an estimate for it to be doubled within the next five years. IFF calculated the carbon pricing using our standard 3-year payback for sustainability CAPEX projects.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

60

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

60

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations
Procurement
Product and R&D
Opportunity management
Value chain engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The carbon price will help IFF transition to low-carbon economy by emphasizing the need for a proper carbon management strategy. We expect it to help drive energy efficiency, drive low-carbon investment, and identify and seize low-carbon opportunities. Along with our traditional financial measures and eco savings approach, the shadow carbon price adds value to capital projects that reduce GHG emissions. Our Sustainability Champions and our Green Teams are able to greenlight and implement numerous carbon-reduction projects to make progress toward our climate-related goals. IFF approved 160 sustainability capital projects in 2021 and were implemented in 2022 to save approximately 30,000mtco_{2e}. An example of the impact of carbon pricing in 2022 was the implementation of LED lighting in a few of our facilities including two of the projects implemented in Mexico and Spain. Both projects had a higher than typical project payback from a financial perspective but was approved for implementation due to the carbon savings.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

24

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

21

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The rationale for selecting the suppliers engaged to support our scope 3 SBTi target was to engage the business-critical suppliers that make up the majority of our spend. Roughly 80% of our Scope 3 emissions is attributed to our Purchased goods and services. In 2022 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were able to engage with at least 200 of our 857 (24%) business-critical suppliers (business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend) to invite them to disclose their carbon emissions as it relates to IFF through the use of CDP Climate Disclosure. Of which we had 61% response rate. We will increase our engagement annually through CDP Supply chain to target 400 business-critical suppliers by 2030. These suppliers represent a significant portion of our supply chain emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of engagement is the better understanding IFF now has of our business-critical suppliers. Our measure of success is measured by the number of suppliers that respond to our request, the goal is to engage and receive climate-related data from 100% of our business-critical suppliers.

IFF has received CDP supplier engagement recognition in 2021 and in 2022. Business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend. Of which we had 61% response rate.

IFF invites them to disclose their carbon emissions as it relates to IFF through the use of CDP Climate Disclosure. We will increase our engagement annually through CDP Supply chain to target 400 suppliers by 2030. In 2022 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were able to engage with at least 200 of our business-critical suppliers. Thus far 85% of our business-critical suppliers who responded, are reporting their operational emissions, 67% are reporting active targets and 16% have near-term Science Based targets validated by the SBTi. With continued support from our Global Responsible Sourcing team, we expect these numbers to continue to improve as we retain and engage with these suppliers.

Comment

Our engagement of suppliers for our approved science-based target will primarily be through CDP Supply Chain. For transparency, the % of supplier-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 is based on scope 3 categories 1-6, as category 8 is not applicable to IFF and IFF does not engage with the suppliers of employees' commuting activities (category 7).

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

38.2

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

68.3

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Our rationale for selecting customers for engagement is that focusing on our largest customers provides the largest opportunity for impact. Further, engaging customers through CDP Supply Chain is an efficient mechanism for education and information sharing that is also demanded by many of our customers. For instance, during 2022, 29 of our major customers, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. We engaged with other key customers on climate-related issues via other channels for instance, IFF engaged with 191 customers which accounts for 38.2% of our top 500 customers which accounts for 68% of our total revenue.

20 are considered business critical based on revenue, which means 10.4% of the customers engaged were business critical. These engagements result in engagement of customers representing a combined minimum total of 31% of our Scope 3 downstream T&D and processing of sold product emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IFF engages its customers through multiple channels, but our primary means of engagement is CDP supply chain, which is included on customers' scorecards evaluating IFF's sustainability strategy and performance. The impact of engagement via CDP supply chain could include customers reducing use-phase GHG emissions, increasing renewable energy procurement, or selecting our low carbon products because of the focus on these in our disclosure process. We conduct customer-specific monitoring to measure success, which we measure by monitoring our rating in performance scorecards of our customers and our presence on their core lists. Our CDP Climate Change score is often factored into these scorecards. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. A positive score on customer scorecards and our inclusion on their core lists are our key measures of success. In 2022, all performance ratings received were positive.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

38.2

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

68.3

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Our rationale for selecting customers for engagement is that focusing on our largest customers provides the largest opportunity for impact. Further, engaging customers through CDP Supply Chain is an efficient mechanism for education and information sharing that is also demanded by many of our customers. For instance, during 2022, 29 of our major customers, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. In addition, IFF engaged with 191 customers which accounts for 38.2% of our top 500 customers which accounts for 68% of our total revenue.

20 are considered business critical based on revenue, which means 10.4% of the customers engaged were business critical.. climate related issues via other channels, resulting in engagement of customers representing greater than 40.9% of our Scope 3 emissions for downstream T&D and Processing of Sold Products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IFF engages its customers through multiple channels, but our primary means of engagement is CDP supply chain, which is included on customers' scorecards evaluating IFF's sustainability strategy and performance. The impact of engagement via CDP supply chain could include customers reducing use-phase GHG emissions, increasing renewable energy procurement, or selecting our low carbon products because of the focus on these in our disclosure process. We conduct customer-specific monitoring to measure success, which we measure by monitoring our rating in performance scorecards of our customers and our presence on their core lists. Our CDP Climate Change score is often factored into these scorecards. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. A positive score on customer scorecards and our inclusion on their core lists are our key measures of success. In 2022, all CDP performance ratings received were positive.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We cover environmental expectations in our Responsible Sourcing Policy such as committing to environmental conservation and biodiversity enhancement by protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation, conversion and degradation. We also cover commitment to environmental targets and collaborating with disclosure platforms such as CDP to report on environmental impacts. We also ask suppliers to disclose and share details of their own operations through third parties including assessments like EcoVadis and Sedex, which covers environment & climate related questions.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

71

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<https://ir.iff.com/news-releases/news-release-details/iff-launches-esg-2030-do-more-good-plan>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

By supporting the works of external entities, such as industry associations and other organizations, we are able to monitor current and pending climate change legislation that may impact our business globally. IFF's Vice President of Global Sustainability and EHS along with the Sustainability Champions, review all policies related to climate change to provide consistent alignment with our sustainability and business strategies.

Our process for ensuring engagement is consistent across different geographies and markets starts with our Sustainability Champions as well as our VP of Global Sustainability and EHS. . In addition to reviewing policies to ensure alignment our champions engage with organizations/trade associations that engage with policymakers directly.

At the local level, Green Team core members interact with local officials to comply with regulatory frameworks and leverage ISO 14001 to help foster a working relationship with regulators to ensure they are updated with changing legislation. ISO 14001 is recertified every 3 years. The Green Team members report back to the Sustainability Champions , who directly and indirectly report to the VP of Global Sustainability and EHS to maintain consistency and alignment with corporate policy engagement and strategy.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IFF's position on climate change policy is consistent with IFRA's. IFF is not trying to change the trade association's position on climate change in the reporting year because IFF's position on climate change is aligned with IFRA's position. Both are committed to sustainability and support the aims of the European Green Deal to address the climate crisis and transform the EU's economy for a sustainable future.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,302,313

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

IFF is on the board of and supports IFRA's sustainability policies. International Fragrance Association (IFRA) works closely with the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) to develop standards on fragrance material usage. The fragrance industry's creativity is built on a sound understanding of human behavior and attitudes. In common purpose with its customers and consumers the industry seeks to be at the forefront of what is environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable, including climate change. Through initiatives in energy and water conservation, emission and waste reduction and education and community relations projects it continues to invest in improving the sustainability of its harvest of raw materials, its processing of essential oils and its manufacture of fragrance blends.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify
WBCSD

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IFF's position on climate change policy is consistent with World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). WBCSD is the premier global, CEO-led community of over 200 of the world's leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net-zero, nature positive, and more equitable future. WBCSD's transformation goals align with IFF's views on a sustainable future. Therefore, IFF is not attempting to influence their position.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

150,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

IFF participates in specific WBCSD working-groups related to climate and energy, circular economy as well as food and nature. Through these working groups we look to share and grow as members as well as shape the future expectations of member organizations. This is an opportunity to work with influential leaders to make positive, lasting changes in society. IFF's participation in this organization is another way we can help leave the world a better place for generations to come.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).


Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 IFF Annual Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 2, 23, 26, 93, 96

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 IFF2022DMGPlanSUMMARY.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 33 to 38

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 IFF ESG Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 9-62

Content elements

Strategy
Emission targets

Comment

For the full report: <https://www.iff.com/sites/iff-corp/files/2023-05/iff-2022-esg-report-r6-2.pdf>

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization’s role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify International Fragrance Association (IFRA) World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	<p>IFRA: IFF is on the board of and supports IFRA’s sustainability policies. International Fragrance Association (IFRA) works closely with the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) to develop standards on fragrance material usage. The fragrance industry’s creativity is built on a sound understanding of human behavior and attitudes. In common purpose with its customers and consumers the industry seeks to be at the forefront of what is environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable, including climate change. Through initiatives in energy and water conservation, emission and waste reduction and education and community relations projects it continues to invest in improving the sustainability of its harvest of raw materials, its processing of essential oils and its manufacture of fragrance blends.</p> <p>WBCSD: IFF participates in specific WBCSD working groups related to climate and energy, circular economy as well as food and nature. Through these working groups we look to share and grow as members as well as shape the future expectations of member organizations. This is an opportunity to work with influential leaders to make positive, lasting changes in society. IFF’s participation in this organization is another way we can help leave the world a better place for generations to come.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>Biodiversity-related matters oversight is the responsibility of the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors of International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. Our Board-level Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee provides guidance on IFF’s Do More Good Plan, related divisional ESG+ strategies, sustainable solutions performance and KPI tracking. This includes assessing new opportunities that would support our sustainability and corporate responsibility targets and goals, including those related to risks associated with responsible sourcing.</p> <p>In 2022, the Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee continued to oversee the execution of IFF’s 2030 Do More Good Plan. This includes the company’s commitment to promoting regenerative ecosystems and biodiversity while working to achieve zero deforestation for strategic raw material supply chains.</p> <p>The committee also supported our 2022 strategic refresh, which combined the Do More Good Plan with our organizational strategy into the Do What Matters Most strategy. The strategy deeply embeds ESG and Sustainable Solutions priorities across IFF’s entire enterprise, strengthening the Company’s commitment to positively impact our environmental footprint and communities where we operate. With this refreshed strategic framework, we will be better positioned to meet customer demands, including heightened ESG expectations, and fulfill our purpose of applying science and creativity for a better world.</p>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss	SDG CITES

		Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	
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C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
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Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives
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C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	 1

 1 IFF ESG Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.