International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 1125
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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

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. As a result, we hold global leadership positions in the Food & Beverage, Home & Personal Care and Health & Wellness markets, and across key Tastes, Textures, Scents, Nutrition, Enzymes, Cultures, Soy Proteins, Pharmaceutical Excipients and Probiotics categories. Our business currently consists of four segments: Nourish, Health & Biosciences, Scent and Pharma Solutions. Next 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. 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 cellulosics 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.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

11479000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IFF

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada

☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*IFF will not be disclosing the facilities' in the portfolio geolocation as this is confidential information.*

[Fixed row]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Aromatics

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

70498

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

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

We divided each Kg per 1,000 to calculate the corresponding amount in metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Pulp

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Not an immediate strategic priority. We may start reporting on this commodity in the upcoming years.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

90598

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

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

We divided each Kg per 1,000 to calculate the corresponding amount in metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☑ Palm oil derivatives

☑ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Yes, disclosing

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Processing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:
☑ Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

618498

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

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

We divided each Kg per 1,000 to calculate the corresponding amount in metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy derivatives

☑ Whole soybeans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Data is not available

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Not an immediate strategic priority. We may start reporting on this commodity in the upcoming years.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1288

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

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

We divided each Kg per 1,000 to calculate the corresponding amount in metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Cocoa beans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Not an immediate strategic priority. We may start reporting on this commodity in the upcoming years.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

430

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Kilogram

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

We divided each Kg per 1,000 to calculate the corresponding amount in metric ton

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Coffee beans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Not an immediate strategic priority. We may start reporting on this commodity in the upcoming years.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In the effort to engage suppliers that are critical to IFF's business IFF engages with the top 90% of IFF's direct global spend. Suppliers that are critical to our business are reviewed annually and required to be assessed through EcoVadis or Sedex, which are supply chain information platforms that specialize in sustainability performance assessments. The results help us drive continuous improvement within parts of our value chain including human rights, health and safety, environmental management (water management, potable drinking water), and ethical business conduct (i.e., fair trade and supply chain management, etc.). In some cases, IFF also

goes to the farm level to have interviews with farmers harvesting the raw materials IFF purchases to have a better understanding of the farm and aid the farms in aligning with IFF standards as needed. IFF's mapping at the Tier 1 level is extensive, for selective supply chains IFF preforms additional traceability data collection (i.e., palm, soy, rose, etc.). IFF's Responsibility Sourcing team will continue to perform additional traceability data collection in the effort to engage our supply chains and help align suppliers with IFF's standards. IFF also engages with our downstream value chain through CDP Supply Chain as well as by a case by case basis to ensure transparency and partnership.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This time horizon has been closely aligned with IFF's internal Enterprise Risk Management process although not exact but in general meets the timeframe ranges as outlined by the Risk Management process. This timeframe has also been leveraged throughout IFF's 2023 double materiality assessment.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

This time horizon has been closely aligned with IFF's internal Enterprise Risk Management process although not exact but in general meets the timeframe ranges as outlined by the Risk Management process. This timeframe has also been leveraged throughout IFF's 2023 double materiality assessment.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This time horizon has been closely aligned with IFF's internal Enterprise Risk Management process although not exact but in general meets the timeframe ranges as outlined by the Risk Management process. This timeframe has also been leveraged throughout IFF's 2023 double materiality assessment.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

IFF analyzes the portfolio's risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities through several different avenues. In 2023 IFF leveraged the company's Enterprise Risk Management program, preformed a double materiality assessment, TCFD physical assessment, preformed IFF's annual WRI Aqueduct risk assessment, and a biodiversity risk assessment. ERM: Risks are analyzed throughout our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. IFF's ERM program is structurally independent of the Company's business lines, considers company risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our ERM team consults with cross-organizational leaders to gather information necessary to identify risks, evaluate their likelihood and severity, identify necessary mitigations and assess the potential impact of those mitigations on residual risk. Double Materiality: In 2023 and early 2024 IFF conducted a materiality assessment to define and prioritize the sustainability topics, impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) most relevant to IFF. The double materiality assessment is intended to be performed and refreshed every two years. IFF's approach to the assessment was informed by industry best practices and guidance from the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in alignment with European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). IFF built a comprehensive set of potential material topics and an internal register of IROs, informed by the current internal and external context of our company. IFF proceeded to engage internal and external stakeholders and captured cross-functional views of the key ESG-related IROs related to each potential material topic. These responses were then assessed and evaluated to determine the material topics to our stakeholders. These topics were then validated by an internal validation workshop with all subject matter experts and IRO scoring owners to discuss and affirm the environmental sustainability factors identified. Climate change and risk were one of these material topics which you will see in our IFF Double Materiality Matrix which has been disclosed in IFF's 2023 ESG report. TCFD: The Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures is a set of recommendations developed to inform investment, credit and insurance underwriting decisions, as well as enable stakeholders to better understand the financial system's exposures to climate-related financial risks. For the second consecutive year, we have prepared a disclosure in alignment with the guidance and recommendations of TCFD. IFF performed a TCFD Physical risk assessment in the effort to better understand the portfolio's climate-related financial risks. In 2023 IFF complete a TCFD aligned scenario analysis for both physical and transitional climate risk. The quantitative physical risk scenario analysis applied two representative concentration pathway (RCP) scenarios: Lower emissions scenario is RCP4.5 with global warming of 2.4C by 2100 and Higher emissions scenario is RCP8.5 with global warming of 4.3C by 2100. The qualitative transitional risk scenarios leveraged the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Net Zero

Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario while Integrating a Delayed Transition Scenario (DTS). The process integrated the risk types and stakeholders as outline in the question details.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

IFF analyzes the portfolio's risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities through several different avenues. In 2023 IFF leveraged the company's Enterprise Risk Management program, preformed a double materiality assessment, TCFD physical assessment, preformed IFF's annual WRI Aqueduct risk assessment, and a biodiversity risk assessment. ERM: Risks are analyzed throughout IFF's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. IFF's ERM program is structurally independent of the Company's business lines, considers company risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our ERM team consults with cross-organizational leaders to gather information necessary to identify risks, evaluate their likelihood and severity, identify necessary mitigations and assess the potential impact of those mitigations on residual risk. Double Materiality: In 2023 and early 2024 IFF conducted a materiality assessment to define and prioritize the sustainability topics, impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) most relevant to IFF. The double materiality assessment is intended to be performed and refreshed every two years. IFF's approach to the assessment was informed by industry best practices and guidance from the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in alignment with European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). IFF built a comprehensive set of potential material topics and an internal register of IROs, informed by the current internal and external context of our company. IFF proceeded to engage internal and external stakeholders

and captured cross-functional views of the key ESG-related IROs related to each potential material topic. These responses were then assessed and evaluated to determine the material topics to our stakeholders. These topics were then validated by an internal validation workshop with all subject matter experts and IRO scoring owners to discuss and affirm the environmental sustainability factors identified. Climate change and risk were one of these material topics which you will see in our IFF Double Materiality Matrix which has been disclosed in IFF's 2023 ESG report. WRI: IFF uses Aqueduct, the World Resources Institute's Water Risk Atlas tool, to identify water risks to IFF's manufacturing facilities, such as water stress, flood occurrence and drought severity. Aqueduct 4.0 includes updated data sets, featuring updated methodologies and source data leading to a more in-depth review of water risk at our facilities. Following our prior water risk assessment in 2022, we engaged with six risk-targeted facilities that were classified as high or extremely high. These six facilities represented 84% of the total water withdrawal that was classified as high or extremely high from the sites assessed. The engagement helped define their water conservation challenges and develop action plans to overcome the obstacles. Based on our water-risk assessment results, we can support facilities by funding water reduction and reuse projects through our sustainability and energy CAPEX program. We will continue to leverage our CAPEX fund to focus on facilities identified as being in high-risk areas and set facility-specific water usage targets.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

IFF analyzes the portfolio's risks, impacts, dependencies, and opportunities through several different avenues. In 2023 IFF leveraged the company's Enterprise Risk Management program, preformed a double materiality assessment, TCFD physical assessment, preformed IFF's annual WRI Aqueduct risk assessment, and a biodiversity risk assessment. ERM: Risks are analyzed throughout our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. IFF's ERM program is structurally independent of the Company's business lines, considers company risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our ERM team consults with cross-organizational leaders to gather information necessary to identify risks, evaluate their likelihood and severity, identify necessary mitigations and assess the potential impact of those mitigations on residual risk. Double Materiality: In 2023 and early 2024 IFF conducted a materiality assessment to define and prioritize the sustainability topics, impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) most relevant to IFF. The double materiality assessment is intended to be performed and refreshed every two years. IFF's approach to the assessment was informed by industry best practices and guidance from the European Sustainability Reporting

Standards (ESRS) in alignment with European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). IFF built a comprehensive set of potential material topics and an internal register of IROs, informed by the current internal and external context of our company. IFF proceeded to engage internal and external stakeholders and captured cross-functional views of the key ESG-related IROs related to each potential material topic. These responses were then assessed and evaluated to determine the material topics to our stakeholders. These topics were then validated by an internal validation workshop with all subject matter experts and IRO scoring owners to discuss and affirm the environmental sustainability factors identified. Climate change and risk were one of these material topics which you will see in our IFF Double Materiality Matrix which has been disclosed in IFF's 2023 ESG report. Biodiversity Risk Assessment: In 2023 IFF initiated a biodiversity assessment to better understand the impact our facilities could have within their local areas. In 2024, we will analyze and define the natural resources IFF depends on and the potential impact our operations could have in the areas in which we operate. This will serve as a baseline evaluation for future reporting in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. IFF continues to express the importance of the risks, impacts and opportunities within biodiversity through IFF's Sustainability Palm Oil Policy. Through IFF's community and biodiversity programs, IFF seeks to raise awareness of critical sustainable development issues. IFF also helps suppliers adopt the best practices and risk mitigation measures that will help them sustainably increase their yields and incomes while strengthening their overall ESG performance. IFF sponsors seven community and biodiversity field initiatives supporting more than 11,500 beneficiaries in seven countries. IFF will continue to manage and mitigate biodiversity risks, impacts and opportunities through assessments and program implementation.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ Global Forest Watch

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Other, please specify **:External consultancies**

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We use our Responsible Sourcing Risk Assessment Tool, a methodology developed with and validated by the Rainforest Alliance, to identify inherent supplier and ingredient sourcing risks based on country of operation and global ESG risk insights. For material-specific risks, we categorize natural raw materials and renewables based on the country of harvest. We also conduct hot-spot screenings on raw materials that have been flagged by credible sources and other risk tools, including the U.S. Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor and the NEPCon Sourcing Hub. In 2023, we refreshed our Responsible Sourcing Risk Assessment Tool in collaboration with our third-party advisor on human rights. It was updated to include additional human rights indices, including an expanded dataset that incorporates IFF's full natural ingredients portfolio, as well as new dashboards for improved data visualization and analysis. With these upgrades, in 2024, we will be able to better identify high-risk sourcing countries, focus our human-rights risk mitigation efforts and provide support for suppliers according to risk level. In addition, in 2024 FF has joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), an industry-led platform which brings together companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle environmental and social supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, and expanding into other derivative commodities. The ASD has put in place since 2020 a methodology to map palm oil and palm oil derivatives complex supply chains. The methodology used to verify palm-based volumes is implemented through the ASD collaborative platform, a third-party that gathers companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle environmental and social supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, and expanding into other derivative commodities. As a member of the ASD coalition, we track the deforestation at production unit level area through the use of Nusantara Atlas, a satellite based deforestation and conversion monitoring tool. Thanks to the satellite imagery and to the team of experts, we are able connect the data from our supply chain to the deforested area since our cutoff date. To obtain the score of DCF through production unit, only the traceable volumes to production unit are taken into consideration. The ASD and Nusantara Atlas then connect the volumes, mapped thanks to the transparency investigation, to the deforestation area identified through the tool. The analysis also takes into account any social or environmental grievance linked to the mills to assess if the volumes are DCF.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

IFF has explored potential interconnections between water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through three different assessments conducted in 2022 and 2023 - a climate change risk and opportunity (R&O) assessment, a water risk assessment, and a biodiversity impacts and dependencies (I&D) assessment. The climate change R&O assessment, conducted in 2022 in alignment with the guidance and recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), explored potential physical climate-related risks on IFF's key manufacturing facilities and revealed exposure to some water-related risks, such as flooding and drought. The water risk assessment, conducted annually using WRI's Aqueduct 4.0 tool, revealed similar exposure to water-related risks. Water is a critical input to our manufacturing processes, and this dependence was revealed further in 2023 when we conducted our first biodiversity impacts and dependencies assessment to explore our impacts and dependencies on biodiversity within our operations. This assessment was conducted in alignment with the guidance and

recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the LEAP approach. IFF is in the early stages of understanding the interconnections between our water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, but intends to continue the process of understanding these interconnections over the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

IFF performs a water risk assessment annually through WRI aqueduct. In which, IFF engages with facilities defined as having extremely high or high overall water risk. In 2023 IFF brought in a third party to meet with IFF's selected facilities to discuss their water stresses and review mitigation plans for the specific stress to the facility or within their region. IFF facilities that were engaged with have not had historical water risk scenarios to date. IFF will continue to monitor these facilities' mitigation practices as needed. IFF also executed a biodiversity survey which analyzed IFF's business divisions at a high level which led to a general understanding to IFF's impacts (included but not limited to water use, water pollutants, soil pollutants, etc.) and dependencies (included but not limited to ground water, surface water, genetic material, etc.). IFF will continue to investigate priority locations in more granularity.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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. The process considers the risk, potential risk frequency, time horizon and likelihood of occurrence. In order to identify substantive risk, we rely on a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that annually assesses risks and opportunities, 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 and opportunities at the corporate level.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We utilize revenue and expenditures as quantifiable indicators of opportunities, but do not have a specific quantifiable definition for "substantive financial impact" as opportunities are evaluated on an individual basis The process considers the opportunity potential risk frequency, time horizon and likelihood of occurrence. In order to identify substantive opportunity, we rely on a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that annually assesses risks and opportunities, 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 and opportunities at the corporate level.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

IFF's pollution prevention plans identify, evaluate, and monitor IFF products handled and produced to identify potential water pollutants following standards including ISO 14001. Specific to water stewardship ISO 14001 requires organizations to evaluate facilities' downstream water processes and ensures wastewater is at an acceptable level prior to discharge. Complying with legislation is the minimum for the ISO14001 certification review, it also evaluates past improvements and facilities' future to enhance water stewardship. IFF launched a project in 2024 to identify the contribution of each site's pollutant release for the IFF facilities releasing directly into a natural body. This program will help IFF understand the pollutants being discharged into natural bodies, although these pollutants fall within the facilities' local regulation limits, IFF would like a better understanding of the pollutant to investigate ways to reduce. Our discharge water conforms to standards set by the local regulatory authority for each site and managed locally by EHS managers. This involves the control of physical and chemical parameters such as pH, BOD, COD, TSS and other pollutants as dictated by their local regulation. BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and TSS (Total Suspended Solids) are used as gauges for wastewater treatment and is listed as a conventional pollutant. BOD and COD must remain with an acceptable range for that region to support proper water quality
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and grease include petroleum, vegetable and animal fats, oils, and waxes. Sources of oil and grease in wastewater may include raw materials or leaks from equipment. Excessive oil and grease levels interfere with biological life in surface water and generate a film. IFF direct operations at our manufacturing sites can impact oil and grease levels via discharges of effluent resulting from the manufacturing process or equipment. The scale and magnitude of impact varies by site but is low after wastewater treatment and operation preventative maintenance.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To minimize adverse impacts of oil and grease on the region, we monitor levels and maintain levels in compliance with local regulations. This approach manages the risks of the potential negative impacts because local regulations require oil and grease be maintained at levels that minimize harm to bodies of water. Success is measured and evaluated by following local effluent quality standards.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**TKN (Kjeldahl Nitrogen)

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

KN (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen) is the total concentration of organic nitrogen and ammonia in the wastewater stream. Sources of TKN in wastewater are common in industrial process that use ammonia or process organic matter. Excessive TKN levels can lead to more algae blooms in water bodies and decreased oxygen, which in turn are unfavorable for aquatic life. IFF direct operations at our manufacturing sites can impact TKN levels via discharges of effluent resulting from the manufacturing process. The scale and magnitude of impact varies by site but is low after nitrification/denitrification in wastewater treatment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To minimize adverse impacts of TKN on the region, we monitor levels and maintain levels in compliance with local regulations. This approach manages the risks of the potential negative impacts because local regulations generally require TKN be maintained at levels that minimize harm to bodies of water. Success is measured and evaluated by following local effluent quality standards.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Phosphorus (P)

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus is the total concentration of total phosphorus in the wastewater stream. Sources of phosphorus in wastewater are common in industrial process that use phosphorus raw materials. Excessive phosphorus levels promote growth of algae and large aquatic plants that can lead to algae blooms and decreased dissolved oxygen (eutrophication), which in turn are unfavorable for aquatic life. IFF direct operations at our manufacturing sites can impact phosphorus levels via discharges of effluent resulting from the manufacturing process. The scale and magnitude of impact varies by site but is low after wastewater treatment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To minimize adverse impacts of phosphorus on the region, we monitor levels and maintain levels in compliance with local regulations. This approach manages the risks of the potential negative impacts because local regulations generally require phosphorus be maintained at levels that minimize harm to bodies of water. Success is measured and evaluated by following local effluent quality standards.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We define 'substantive financial impact' when identifying or assessing 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. For our operations, we define water-related risks that could cause 'substantive' change in our business, operations, revenue, or expenditure as those which could impact our strategic sites located in areas of "High" or "Extremely High" overall water risk as defined by WRI Aqueduct. By way of example, we use WRI Aqueduct annually to assess "overall water risk", a metric that evaluates water quantity risks (e.g., flood occurrence, drought severity and baseline water stress), water quality risks (e.g., upstream protected land) and regulatory/ reputational risks (e.g., media coverage). Site-level WRI Aqueduct results are assessed in the context of business growth and strategy. IFF's 2023 WRI Aqueduct results showed that 10% of the portfolio's water withdrawal was within regions listed as high or extremely high default water risk. Because of the change in Aqueduct's methodology for the water risk assessment, more of IFF's withdrawal is considered high or extremely high risk than in the past. Therefore IFF considers water withdrawal at certain facilities an environmental risk.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

IFF has not assessed plastic-related risks. IFF does not produce plastic, therefore we believe strongly that we are not exposed to substantive financial risks due to plastic-related issues.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 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 2023 double 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: In 2023 IFF drafted transition plans which will be leveraged to help IFF reach its long-term Climate Change goals. IFF also continued to leverage its annual sustainability CAPEX fund. The fund approves efficiency and emissions savings projects. Result: IFF's transition plans are currently going through review and approval while the IFF Sustainability CAPEX fund continues to be utilized annually. In 2023, IFF invested in energy and sustainability CAPEX projects and implemented over 170 projects to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals, which resulted in reducing our footprint by over 25,000 MTCO2e. Progress against our Do More Good Plan is detailed in our annual ESG report

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

IFF has not been able to quantify the financial risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

8900000

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

8900000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact figure to this risk is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects approved in 2022 and executed in 2023 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 11M investment to reach our target of approximately 71,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years (180 x 71,000 mtCO2e 12.78M, the higher end of the carbon cost estimate to meet our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8900000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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 2023. 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 11M investment to reach our target of approximately 71,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years (180 x 71,000 mtCO2e 12.8M, the higher end of the carbon cost estimate to meet our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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. IFF has 20 customers that are requesting climate-related data through CDP Supply Chain. Task: In response to our recent ESG materiality assessments in which Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, IFF continues to execute the Do More Good Plan that launched in 2021. The plan details long-term climate change goals. The Do More Good Plan 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 Do More Good Plan, IFF continued to fund operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its Do More Good Plan we will be in better alignment with our core customer programs to help our customers achieve their long-term climate goals, therefore 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 publishes out annual ESG report Result: Implementation of IFF's Do More Good Plan 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.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Denmark

☑ Malaysia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The potential impacts on our organization are linked to our Nourish business segment, which encompasses a diverse portfolio of natural-based ingredients utilized in various applications such as beverages, dairy, bakery, confectionery, and culinary products. Our consumption of palm oil is concentrated within the Core Emulsifiers segment of the Nourish business. As the demand for sustainable consumer products grows, availability of certified sustainable palm oil can become a strategic risk. Our palm oil supply is secured on a year-to-year basis, and we conduct an annual review of our palm supply chain to adapt to changing circumstances, particularly monitoring the availability of new certified sources or supply chain partners obtaining or losing RSPO certifications. The secondary impacts of this risk extend to our smallholder suppliers. Smallholders incur increased costs to certify sustainable palm, the return on these costs can vary depending on the level of traceability provided by the certification.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:
☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

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

IFF considers an immaterial impact as the revenue related to palm oil is less than five percent.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

220000

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

56000000

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

220000

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

56000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Palm represents between 40 and 50% of our Core Emulsifier business of around USD 600 million per year i.e., Palm represents between USD 240 and 300 million per year (equivalent to 1.9 to 2.4% of the Company's total revenue of USD 11.479 billion). The potential financial impact is calculated as between 0.1 and 20% of the palm business (USD 220- 280 million), i.e., between USD 220,000 and 56,000,000.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☑ Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2168

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to IFF to respond to this risk is the membership fee IFF pays to remain active members of RSPO. Active membership in RSPO supports growth and stability of the certified sustainable palm oil market.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

IFF's Strategy, Actions Taken, Timescale: As an ordinary member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) – a global, multi-stakeholder initiative to develop and implement global standards for sustainable palm oil – we seek to ensure that our palm oil supply chain does not contribute to deforestation, peat clearance or human rights abuses. Since 2020, IFF has also been a member of the North American Sustainable Palm Oil Network (NASPON), an independent group committed to increasing the use of certified sustainable palm oil in North America. As members of RSPO and NASPON, IFF participates in regular meetings and other events to build momentum toward our mutual sustainable palm oil sourcing ambitions. We currently have more than 35 facilities that meet the standards of RSPO Supply Chain Certification. We'll continue our close partnership with the RSPO and NASPON. In 2021, we refreshed our Sustainable Palm Oil Policy with a commitment to source from deforestation- and conversion-free palm oil supply chains by 2025 and continue to support RSPO as a mechanism to mainstream sustainable palm oil. We will source exclusively from RSPO members and source 100% physical certified RSPO palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives by 2025 globally. We will also increase RSPO Supply Chain certification for our manufacturing facilities, enabling us to supply RSPO certified ingredients to our customers.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling or process standards

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**France, West Coast

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The potential impacts on our organization are linked to our facilities located in France. Due to upcoming regulations on water efficiency, IFF could be faced with potential risk related to water withdrawal and discharge within this region.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

The anticipated impact will be equal to the amount of CAPEX investment to comply with new regulations within the region. Although IFF expects this to be a potential substantive risk locally, it is immaterial to IFF's overall financial performance. If IFF's facilities in France are unable to achieve reduction requirements related to facility production and water management, IFF is able to move production to alternative facilities to mitigate the financial, production, and water discharge risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

IFF has not quantified the potential CAPEX that is required to fulfil the upcoming regulation, this is currently being evaluated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk is unknown at this time as it is currently under evaluation.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

IFF environmental team is currently evaluating the upcoming local water regulations within the region to determine best practices moving forward. IFF is aware of the upcoming regulation and is acting accordingly to align IFF's current practices with the upcoming regulations. As mentioned, this is a local risk and is immaterial to IFF's overall financial performance.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

13350000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

8900000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

IFF preformed a TCFD aligned qualitative transition risk assessment and a quantitative physical risk assessment in 2023.IFF leveraged both assessments to align the portfolio's transition plans to help IFF meet the short, medium and long term commitments listed in IFF's annual ESG report.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The risk of lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable materials was not included in the transitions or physical risk assessments, therefore IFF is unable to provide financial figures at this time.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

0

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

IFF environmental team is currently evaluating the upcoming local water regulations within the region to determine best practices moving forward. IFF is aware of the upcoming regulation and is acting accordingly to align IFF's current practices with the upcoming regulations. As mentioned, this is a local risk and is immaterial to IFF's overall financial performance.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Java-Timor

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :Spain, South and East Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :India East Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Pacific Central Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*IFF was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in 2023.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

38444

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

31434

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

62917

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

IFF continues to follow EU ETS regulation where applicable.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) 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.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Situation: In our 2021 ESG materiality assessment, including customer input, Climate Change (CC) was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, and was reaffirmed in 2023 in our Double Materiality assessment which placed CC topics as material. In 2021 IFF launched the Do More Good Plan (DMGP) detailing IFF's long term CC goals. Task: IFF is committed to informing our customers on how IFF plans to meet long term CC goals. Action: In 2022 IFF held a stakeholder webinar available to the public consisting of senior management presenting on IFF's ESG strategy including the targets within the DMGP. IFF leverages its Sustainable Solutions pillar which focuses on 100% of innovations with a sustainable value proposition and tied to operational CO2e emissions reductions is a goal of 50x more CO2e saved for customers than generated in IFF direct operations. Result: In 2023 IFF drove progress in achieving our targets outlined in the DMGP executing 170 projects to achieve more than 25,000 MTCO2e reduction, contributing to IFF's goal of 50x more CO2e saved for customers than generated in IFF direct operations. In 2023 IFF enabled our customers to meet 16 times more carbon than generated by our own operations. In 2023 the team responded and participated in over 400 customer requests, meeting frequently with key accounts to review their CC goals and how IFF's emissions play a role within their value chain. The number of requests are increasing annually.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Continuing to form relationships with customers in the effort to align our climate change goals could lead to increased cash flows and an increase in market share. Many customers are looking for products that are focused on sustainability. Through IFF's direct emissions, water and waste reduction efforts and through our products with sustainable value propositions, IFF will be able to provide customers with more sustainable product portfolios, thus potentially increasing customer demand leading IFF to higher production and increased financial performance.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

8900000

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

13350000

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

8900000

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

13350000

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

8900000

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

13350000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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 2022 and executed in 2023. 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 short, medium and long-term estimated financial implication is based only on the current estimated return with the assumption that the CAPEX allocated remains similar as it is very difficult to provide all aspects of the financial implications related to change in customer behavior. In general, IFF considers strong projects with a payback of less than 3 years in addition to environmental benefits. Based on 2023 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 (8.9 million) and this 1.5-year average payback for an average annual savings of 5.933 million per year (8.9M / 1.5 years 5.933M) 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.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8900000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this opportunity is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2023. 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.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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. Specifically, IFF has 20 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 and reaffirmed based on our 2023 Double Materiality assessment. IFF continues to execute the Do More Good Plan (DMGP). The plan details IFF's long-term climate change goals 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 Do More Good Plan in our 2021 Do More Good Plan 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 20223 IFF completed 170 projects to achieve our goals.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Denmark

☑ Malaysia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Strategic Importance of Increasing Demand for Certified Materials to IFF: As public awareness of sustainable palm sourcing continues to grow, customers are increasingly seeking products that are certified sustainable. At IFF, palm oil and palm kernel oil, along with their derivatives, represent between 1.9% and 2.4% of our total revenue, concentrated in our Nourish business segment. The opportunity presented by increasing demand for certified materials originates from both customer demand and our sustainability initiatives. To capitalize on this opportunity, IFF has taken several actions. We have been an ordinary member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2020 and participate in regular meetings and events to support our sustainable palm oil sourcing targets. Currently, 35 of our facilities have received RSPO Supply Chain Certification, enabling us to supply RSPO certified ingredients to our customers. In 2021, we refreshed our Sustainable Palm Oil Policy, setting a target to source from deforestation- and conversion-free palm oil supply chains by 2025. By 2025, our goal is to source 100% physical certified RSPO palm oil, palm kernel oil, and their derivatives globally. Furthermore, we plan to increase RSPO Supply Chain certification for our manufacturing facilities, expanding the markets capacity to supply RSPO certified ingredients to meet demand.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

IFF anticipates the effect of demand for sustainable palm oil to grow, IFF's current revenue from palm oil is less than five percent and we see this as an area of opportunity as demand for sustainable palm oil increases, capturing more of the market share within this category.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

220000

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

56000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Palm represents between 40 and 50% of our Core Emulsifier business of around USD 600 million per year i.e., Palm represents between USD 220 and 280 million per year (equivalent to 1.9 to 2.4% of the Company's total revenue of USD 11.479 billion). The potential financial impact is calculated as between 0.1 and 20% of the palm business (USD 220- 280 million), i.e., between USD 220,000 and 56,000,000. IFF is considering 56,000,000 revenue protection. In combination with the protection of revenue IFF is assuming there would be growth from gained increased market share due to sustainably sourced palm oil.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1600000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our current spend with palm-based raw materials in 2023, already including the premium of approximately 5% charged over the RSPO-certified portion (60% of total volume) was approximately 81.6 USD million and the estimate cost with RSPO premium to cover the conventional portion of raw materials (40% of total volume) ranges from 1.5 to 2 USD million. [(Total spend/1.03) x Non-certified portion of raw materials portion x RSPO premium (79.2 x 40% x 5%) 1.6 USD million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Expand our portion of RSPO-certified raw materials from 60 to 100%. The cost to cover the 40% of our non-certified volumes with RSPO premium would range from 1.5 to 2 USD million.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :France, West Coast

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Description of opportunity and why it is strategic: IFF sees complying with upcoming regulations as an opportunity as is promotes development of water efficiency processes that are green by design and require fewer resources. We're doing this by utilizing IFF's annual sustainability CAPEX fund to install water efficiency projects, and implementing behavioral changes to reduce their overall water consumption and improve water efficiency. This is a strategic opportunity for IFF because it will help our facilities remain compliant within their region. Example of the strategy in action: An additional example, in 2023 IFF's facility in Grasse, France investigated a better way to wash their tanks, pump and pipes. The site found a solution in connecting the source of their cleaning equipment to 1 ton IBC of recycled water. In the end the main part of washing will no longer consume fresh water but only reuse water, saving fresh water withdrawal in the process. This has an estimated water savings of approximately 2,300 cubic meters annually. Projects like these will be pivotal in improving resilience to upcoming regulations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

The anticipated impact will be equal to the amount of CAPEX payback to comply with new regulations within the region.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

IFF is still evaluating the opportunity as it is currently under evaluation.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This opportunity was identified due to the upcoming local regulation within the region. The regulations are requiring a reduction of withdrawal and discharge inherently changing the water profile of IFF products from IFF facilities located in the region.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8900000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

IFF has an annual sustainability CAPEX fund that is only used for sustainability projects. This funding support sustainability projects such as energy and emissions reduction projects (Variable frequency drives, heat exchanger installation, steam reuse, etc.) as well as renewable energy projects (solar, wind, etc.).

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

It would be a range from 1.5 to 2 USD million, as explained on 3.6.1

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

370000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

IFF has an annual sustainability CAPEX fund that is only used for sustainability projects. This funding supports projects with sustainability impacts such as water withdrawal reduction, water re-use projects, or water collection projects, etc.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

IFF has two main policies which discuss human rights including equality, inclusion and diversity. IFF has global Human Rights Policy as well as a Global Equality Policy. Both policies express the importance of having an inclusive work culture and support human rights at the workplace. The human rights policy explicitly states that IFF expects all IFF personnel to provide a work environment that, offers equal opportunity to its workers; is free from unlawful discrimination or harassment; and in which each worker is treated with dignity and respect.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

IFF Global Equality Policy.pdf,IFF Global Human Rights Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC. CHARTER OF THE GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. 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. 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.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC. CHARTER OF THE GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. 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. In 2023, 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 accelerating responsible sourcing practices by approving the procurement of book and claim credits to cover non-certified palm 2023 volumes. Throughout 2023 IFF's board committee supported the goals throughout the Do More Good Plan pertaining to deforestation. Supporting environmental stewardship across our operations, including commitments to climate action, zero waste to landfill, water stewardship solutions and an acceleration of our responsible sourcing practices by promoting regenerative ecosystems and achieving zero deforestation for strategic raw material supply chains. IFF's Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee supports and assists the Board in overseeing the Company's ESG policies, processes and commitments and receive regular updates from management regarding the Company's ESG activities as stated in the Corporate Governance Guidelines. The committee has the responsibility to review the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines at least annually, and recommend changes as appropriate, to assure that they reflect best practices and are appropriate for the Company, including on ESG matters, and to assist the Board in achieving such best practices.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC. CHARTER OF THE GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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 water-related issues. 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 water stewardship. For example, the committee oversees the execution of the Do More Good Plan which includes strategies, targets, and performance. This includes IFF's internal stretch goal for a 0-3% reduction in water intensity annually. The committee oversees the functional integration of our Do More Good Plan, which includes water-related issues, across IFF, including goal development, implementation, and progress toward goals. Additionally, our Chief Sustainability Officer report at a minimum, semi-annually to the board on progress against water goals and targets and seek guidance on water-related strategy. This briefing includes the elements selected in the "Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated" column, which allows the board to review and provide guidance on these processes. Regarding employee incentives, IFF has a Sustainability recognition program in which a Green Team from each site is recognized for their sustainability efforts throughout the year. A site is selected to be recognized for their efforts in the categories of waste, water, and energy. The employee's efforts are recognized in IFF's annual ESG report, or for this year on IFF's web based, available to the public, ESG report landing

page. In 2023 IFF's site in Philadelphia investigated the efficiency of their wet scrubbers used for dust collection. The facility was able to install programmable logic controllers (PLCs) to measure how much water was being used for the scrubbers. Using the PLCs the team concluded the water was being left on throughout non-operational hours. The team's solution was to install control systems to regulate incoming water and discharge to only use the amount of water needed during the time needed, saving over approximately 2,000 cubic meters of water annually.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES INC. CHARTER OF THE GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. 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. In 2023, 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 accelerating responsible sourcing practices by approving the procurement of book and claim credits to cover non-certified palm 2023 volumes. Throughout 2023 IFF's board committee supported the goals throughout the Do More Good Plan pertaining to deforestation and biodiversity. Supporting environmental stewardship across our operations, including commitments to climate action, zero waste to landfill, water stewardship solutions and an acceleration of our responsible sourcing practices by promoting regenerative ecosystems and achieving zero deforestation for strategic raw material supply chains. IFF's Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee supports and assists the Board in overseeing the Company's ESG policies, processes and commitments and receive regular updates from management regarding the Company's ESG activities as stated in the Corporate Governance Guidelines. The committee has the responsibility to review the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines at least annually, and recommend changes as appropriate, to assure that they reflect best practices and are appropriate for the Company, including on ESG matters, and to assist the Board in achieving such best practices.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Chemical Engineering; Molecular Biology.

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

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

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is responsible for overseeing the sustainability program at IFF which includes quarterly board updates on sustainability strategy, key performance indicators, progress against targets, and identifying risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the board quarterly. The CSO is responsible for IFF's double materiality assessments, driving, planning and implementation of IFF's climate transition planning including the budget process, risk and scenario analyses, working within IFF's value chain on environmental concerns such as climate targets, water stewardship, regenerative agriculture, deforestation, biodiversity, and human rights.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is responsible for overseeing the sustainability program at IFF which includes quarterly board updates on sustainability strategy, key performance indicators, progress against targets, and identifying risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the board quarterly. The CSO is responsible for IFF's double materiality assessments, driving, planning and implementation of IFF's climate transition planning including the budget process, risk and scenario analyses, working within IFF's value chain on environmental concerns such as climate targets, water stewardship, regenerative agriculture, deforestation, biodiversity, and human rights.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is responsible for overseeing the sustainability program at IFF which includes quarterly board updates on sustainability strategy, key performance indicators, progress against targets, and identifying risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the board quarterly. The CSO is responsible for IFF's double materiality assessments, driving, planning and implementation of IFF's climate transition planning including the budget process, risk and scenario analyses, working within IFF's value chain on environmental concerns such as climate targets, water stewardship, regenerative agriculture, deforestation, biodiversity, and human rights.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

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

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is responsible for overseeing the sustainability program at IFF which includes quarterly board updates on sustainability strategy, key performance indicators, progress against targets, and identifying risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the board quarterly. The CSO is responsible for IFF's double materiality assessments, driving, planning and implementation of IFF's climate transition planning including the budget process, risk and scenario analyses, working within IFF's value chain on environmental concerns such as climate targets, water stewardship, regenerative agriculture, deforestation, biodiversity, and human rights.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) 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 participates in board meetings quarterly. 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.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) compensates our executive officers, managers and other employees based on the achievement of both individual performance and certain levels of Company financial performance. In 2023, the AIP again included two ESG metrics which were achieved: Reducing our GHG emissions by approximately 2% year-over-year through energy-related projects. The ESG-linked goals impacted variable compensation by 5% for the ELT and was expanded, for the first time, to all eligible employees.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and annual merit compensates our Chief Sustainability Officer and environmental sustainability personnel as well as operational employees based on achievement and execution of Palm Oil (RSPO) related performance as defined by the Do More Good Plan which includes energy, emission, water and deforestation stewardship, which were achieved: Increasing responsibly sourced palm oil to meet our 2025 goal of 100%.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) and annual merit compensates our Chief Sustainability Officer and environmental sustainability personnel as well as operational employees based on achievement and execution of water related performance as defined by the Do More Good Plan which includes energy, emission, water and deforestation stewardship, which were achieved. Completing annual water risk assessment leveraging WRI Aqueduct and tracking and optimizing water efficiency and execution of our water related CAPEX.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Pollution

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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 execution of IFF's performance-based targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan that are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction. In 2023 IFF achieved a 14.6% year over year reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects as well as site led operational 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. The Global Operations Officer is also accountable for environmental health and safety which includes permit deviations and violations in regard to water discharge. Therefore, this position's performance metric is influenced by reducing the number of water pollution incidents.

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

Our Executive Leadership Team including the COO 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 2023 variable compensation was directly tied to emission reduction and expanding renewable energy with our vPPA agreements

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

Policies and commitments

☑ Securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous peoples and local communities

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement in landscape (including river basin) and jurisdictional initiatives

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for setting and achieving long term global sustainability strategy and performance. This position reports directly to the General Counsel. The Chief Sustainability Officer is ultimately responsible for our responsible sourcing initiatives, has performance-based objectives that are aligned with organizational sourcing goals and targets, including a goal to have 100% of the palm oil used in our products certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil by 2025. The threshold of success for each indicator is based on whether there has been improvement from the previous year and progress towards target. This is measured via our engagement with suppliers certified through RSPO as well as our responsible sourcing program. Our organizational performance and the EVP of Operations' performance-based objectives related to these goals are linked to monetary incentives via an annual assessment during performance reviews and salary determination. The level of incentive varies based on performance during the previous year.

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

The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the General Counsel and is responsible for our performance-based targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan which aligns with IFF's organizational sourcing goals and targets, including a goal to have 100% of the palm oil used in our products be certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil by 2025.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Operations Officer is the highest level Executive responsible for oversight of operations globally (note IFF does not have the title of COO).The EVP, Global Operations Officer, who is ultimately responsible for our eco efficiency initiatives, has performance-based objectives that are aligned with environmental targets and the Do More Good Plan including water stewardship goals. The rationale for the indicators selected in the "Indicator for incentivized performance" column is these metrics correlate with the achievement of this target, which is also the threshold for success. IFF tracks each of these indicators for manufacturing facilities and larger offices. The data is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application. To manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we eternally report global usage. Our organizational performance and the EVP, Global Operations Officer 's performance-based objectives related to these goals are linked to monetary incentives via an annual assessment during performance reviews and salary determination. The level of incentive varies based on performance during the previous year.

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

Reduction in water withdrawals and consumption relate to IFF's water commitments because of the internal goal IFF holds the portfolio to that sites should have a 3% reduction in their water intensity year over year. This water intensity goal is active to encourage sites and the board to put efforts toward water reduction projects and efforts. The rationale for the incentive is to ensure the board is aware of the importance of water reduction at IFF. This incentive will hold the board responsible to ensure there are funds allocated for water reduction projects. The reason the intensity indicator was selected for this goal is due to some of the products IFF manufactures within our Health and Bioscience and Nourish Ingredients Divisions are water intensive. To ensure water efficiency within production processes, we are utilizing the water intensity metric. This incentive has guided sites in looking for different ways to reduce their water usage. One example is at our site in Philadelphia. Our facility investigated the efficiency of their wet scrubbers used for dust collection. The facility was able to install programmable logic controllers (PLCs) to measure how much water was being used for the scrubbers. Through the use of the PLCs the team concluded the water was being left on throughout non-operational hours. The team's solution was to install control systems to regulate incoming water and discharge to only use the amount of water needed during the time needed, saving over approximately 2,000 cubic meters of water annually.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for setting and achieving long term global sustainability strategy and performance. This position reports directly to the General Counsel. Chief Sustainability Officer is directly 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 2023 IFF achieved a 14.6% year over year reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects as well as site led operational 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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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 2023 variable compensation was directly tied to emission reduction and expanding renewable energy with our vPPA agreements. This goal has also been cascaded to different levels of management that are applicable such as the Chief Sustainability officer.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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 2023 IFF achieved a 14.6% year over year reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects and site led operational projects. Performance on these goals is assessed annually during performance reviews and salary determination.

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

In 2023 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.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for setting and achieving long term global sustainability strategy and performance. This position reports directly to the General Counsel. Chief Sustainability Officer is directly 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 2023 IFF achieved a 14.6% year over year reduction in absolute emissions, which in part is attributed to execution of sustainability and energy related CAPEX projects as well as site led operational 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.

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

Reduction in water withdrawals and consumption relate to IFF's water commitments because of the internal goal IFF holds the portfolio to that sites should have a 3% reduction in their water intensity year over year. This water intensity goal is active to encourage sites and the board to put efforts toward water reduction projects and efforts. The rationale for the incentive is to ensure the board is aware of the importance of water reduction at IFF. This incentive will hold the board responsible to ensure there are funds allocated for water reduction projects. The reason the intensity indicator was selected for this goal is due to some of the products IFF manufactures within our Health and Bioscience and Nourish Ingredients Divisions are water intensive. To ensure water efficiency within production processes, we are utilizing the water intensity metric. This incentive has guided sites in looking for different ways to reduce their water usage. One example from 2023 is our site in Philadelphia Pennsylvania which investigated a way to reduce water across their facility. One of the solutions the site found was within their powder blending area, they found a way to reduce their water used by their dust collection scrubbers. The site installed scrubber controls, saving 2,670 cubic meters of water a year.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

IFF's Climate change program/policy is included as a section in IFF's Global Environmental Sustainability Policy. This policy is public and company-wide as IFF recognizes that our business has an impact on the climate as well as that climate change has an impact on our business. The company-wide scope of our policy supports the scope of our targets. and supports our Do More Good Plan. The aim of the policy is to reaffirm our commitment to minimize the impact of climate change by setting ambitious targets as outlined in the Do More Good Plan. The Policy applies to our direct operations as well as laying out expectations within the value chain, in particular our direct suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

iff-environmental-sustainability-policy-2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

IFF's Responsible Sourcing program seeks to ensure ethical practices throughout our supply chain, while reducing impact to the environment and supporting workers and grower communities. As part of IFF's responsible sourcing policy we expect suppliers to comply with IFF's Vendor Code of Conduct, which sets forth the basic requirements a vendor must meet in order to maintain a business relationship with IFF, support traceability of raw materials by establishing robust processes and systems. Commit to environmental conservation and biodiversity enhancement by protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation, conversion and degradation, respect the human rights, health and safety of workers, smallholders, local communities and indigenous peoples. IFF's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy presents palm-specific requirement to our stakeholders, especially vendors. This Policy is in line with the RSPO Principles and Criteria for the Production of Sustainable Palm Oil.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Nagoya Protocol and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

iff-responsible-sourcing-policy-2024.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Palm Oil Policy outlines specific commitments, including a goal to have 100% of the palm oil used in our products be certified according to the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) by 2025. The policy was first launched in 2013 with a revised version published in 2015 and a second revised version in 2021. IFF carries out an internal review of this policy annually and publishes a new version each year to continuously align the policy with our progress on goals and initiatives. We use targets and milestones as mechanisms to implement this policy. The commitments and policy elements selected in the "Content" column, including commitments beyond regulatory compliance and to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities, are included in the policy because they support our broader responsible sourcing efforts. Our Palm Oil Policy also commits to purchasing palm oil products from suppliers who also have public commitments to no-deforestation and no development in high carbon stock areas, as well as peat lands, which further strengthens our overall commitment to eliminate such practices throughout our value chain. The policy informs our decision making around responsible sourcing of 100% of palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives, thus covering all biomes and ecoregions, which has the direct business benefit of reducing risk in the supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify **:Source from deforestation and conversion free palm oil supply chains by 2025.**

☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify **:Source from deforestation and conversion free palm oil supply chains by 2025.**

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**IFF's Sustainable Palm Oil Policy is in line with the RSPO RSPO Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil Production.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

iff-sustainable-palm-oil-policy-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Other, please specify **:Together for Sustainability**

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

WBCSD: IFF participates in specific WBSCD 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. RE100: IFF has a commitment to be 100% renewable electricity by 2030, IFF has been a member since 2015. Together for Sustainability: Together for Sustainability (TfS) supports and coordinates the measurement of sustainability performance of chemical companies and their suppliers. IFF participates in working groups in various roles including Co-chair of the TfS Workstream 5.2 'GHG Scope 3 Emissions. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO): IFF has been a member of RSPO since 2024. As a member, IFF seeks to support sector-wide transformational change while working to improve IFF's own supply chain. Science Based Target Initiative: IFF's climate commitments have been submitted and approved by SBTi since 2017, IFF's commitments have been updated and active. Task Force on Climate Related Financial disclosures: In 2023 IFF executed transition and physical risk assessments which were used throughout IFF's transition planning. We Mean Business: IFF supported the call to action to align businesses to limit the worst impacts of climate change in September 2019 and commit to a 1.5C pathway and reaching net zero emissions by 2050.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Non-government register

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

European Transparency Register ID: 756362843633-97. International Fragrance Association ID: 14130436110-87.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our process for ensuring engagement is consistent across geographies and markets starts with our Global and Regulatory Affairs (GRA) group. To ensure alignment with our objectives GRA coordinates with our Chief Sustainability Officer and aligns with IFF's Governance & Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors. GRA engages policymakers and relays details to IFF's Chief Sustainability Officer for consistency. IFF engages with external organizations to influence policies that are consistent with IFF's commitments listed in IFF's Global Environmental Sustainability Policy and Do More Good Plan (DMGP) such as the International Fragrance Association (IFRA). IFRA is a global representative of the fragrance industry and has a list of standards outlining rules and regulations for the use of fragrance materials to ensure they are being utilized properly. IFRA continues to expand their expectations in Sustainability and has laid out expectations of their members within their Sustainability Charter 2.0. If direct or indirect activities that influence policy are discovered to be inconsistent with our Global Environmental Sustainability Policy or our DMGP, our action depends on the subject and significance of the inconsistency. Many instances are handled by local level managers as well as Green Team Leaders, notifying the source of the inconsistency. 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.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :International Fragrance Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

IFF's positions on climate change, water stewardship, and biodiversity linked to deforestation are 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.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1344000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

WBCSD

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

IFF's positions on climate change, water stewardship and deforestation 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.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

150000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

IFF participates in specific WBSCD 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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2, 7,8,17,26

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

IFF 10k.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

IFF's 10k

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Strategy
- ☑ Emission targets
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Risks & Opportunities
- ☑ Value chain engagement
- ☑ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☑ Water accounting figures
- ☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

25, 101-137

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

IFF's 2023 ESG Report
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IFF's 100 most business-critical manufacturing facilities, considering a mix of operations/functions, geographic diversity, and exposure to a variety of climate change hazards. Assumptions: Two RCP scenarios were used to assess climate change impacts on IFF assets: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. Analytical choices: The quantitative physical climate risk assessment modelled the average annual loss (in USD) for each facility under each climate scenario for every decade from 2020 to 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In Q4 2022, IFF partnered 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. 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.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify **:**Science Based Target Network (SBTN)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IFF's manufacturing facilities, considering a mix of operations/functions, geographic diversity, and exposure to a variety of biodiversity hazards.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In Q4 2023, IFF partnered with a consultant to conduct a qualitative operational and dependency assessment and Science-based Target for Nature feasibility analysis on biodiversity (not specific to palm). The analysis evaluated acute, chronic, policy, liability, technology, market and reputation risks IFF's global manufacturing facilities, using a TNFD-aligned analysis approach through Encore and WWF BRf. The analysis was based on: Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): Sites with KBA risk rating 3.4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, Protected Areas (PAs): Sites with PAs risk rating 4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, Range Rarity: Sites with Range Rarity rating 3.4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. The screening analysis focuses on nature-related location-specific information and it is independent of IFF's actions taken at different facilities to conserve nature.*

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

There are three potential outcomes for water-related scenarios. IFF could have a low, medium, or high level of water-risk based on water withdrawal. Due to the limited number of sites located in high risk water areas, the probability of IFF being impacted from a water-related risk scenario is extremely low. Should IFF be impacted from a water risk scenario, IFF can reroute production from the sites at risk in order to meet demand while avoiding additional stress on the area already effected.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IFF's water withdrawal in high-risk water areas was 10% of the total water withdrawal. Therefore, IFF utilized the aqueduct analysis to recognize the sites in the water risk areas and focus efforts on water stewardship. These sites will be informed of the analysis results and assisted by Sustainability Champions aided by our onsite Green Teams for project ideation in order to implement water reduction projects in the short term of 1-3 years in support of our 2030 Do More Good Plan to enhance IFF's water stewardship efforts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IFF's 100 most business-critical manufacturing facilities, considering a mix of operations/functions, geographic diversity, and exposure to a variety of climate change hazards. Assumptions: Two RCP scenarios were used to assess climate change impacts on IFF assets: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. Analytical choices: The quantitative physical climate risk assessment modelled the average annual loss (in USD) for each facility under each climate scenario for every decade from 2020 to 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In Q4 2022, IFF partnered 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. 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.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IFF leverages an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) effort designed to pro-actively manage business risks. The prior ERM process did not specifically include the 1.5C scenario analysis, however, will incorporate in the next ERM evaluation. IFF used climate-related scenario analysis in assessing updates to our SBTi-approved near-term science-based target (SBT) to align with 1.5C and a pathway for achieving the target. 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: 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. Assumptions: Projections of increasing costs for renewable energy credits and carbon removal credits through 2030. 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IFF leverages an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) effort designed to pro-actively manage business risks. The prior ERM process did not specifically include the 1.5C scenario analysis, however will incorporate in the next ERM evaluation. IFF used climate-related scenario analysis in assessing updates to our SBTi-approved near-term science-based target (SBT) to align with 1.5C and a pathway for achieving the target. 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: 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. Assumptions: Projections of increasing costs for renewable energy credits and carbon removal credits through

2030. 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
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply
☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

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 2021 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 vPPAs 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. The SBT was approved in Q2 2022.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

In Q4 2023, IFF partnered with a consultant to conduct a qualitative operational and dependency assessment and Science-based Target for Nature feasibility analysis. The analysis evaluated acute, chronic, policy, liability, technology, market and reputation risks IFF's global manufacturing facilities, using a TNFD-aligned analysis approach through Encore and WWF BRf. The analysis was based on: Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): Sites with KBA risk rating 3.4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, Protected Areas (PAs): Sites with PAs risk rating 4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, Range Rarity: Sites with Range Rarity rating 3.4 in WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. The screening analysis focuses on nature-related location-specific information and it is independent of IFF's actions taken at different facilities to conserve nature. The analysis provided IFF with a better understanding of the current potential biodiversity risks including deforestation and land conservation. This was a qualitative risk and did not define material risks to IFF's global portfolio. However, IFF does have more information on which facilities could face potential risks covered within this analysis.*

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

IFF's water withdrawal in high-risk water areas was 10% of the total water withdrawal. Therefore, IFF utilized the aqueduct analysis to recognize the sites in the water risk areas and focus efforts on water stewardship. These sites will be informed of the analysis results and assisted by Sustainability Champions aided by our onsite Green Teams for project ideation in order to implement water reduction projects in the short term of 1-3 years in support of our 2030 Do More Good Plan to enhance IFF's water stewardship efforts.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As part of IFF's commitment ambition to be net zero by 2040, IFF seeks to minimize carbon emitting activities, however, IFF's manufacturing production facilities are in many regions where the renewable energy infrastructure is developing, some facilities are in regions with little to renewable electricity options. Therefore, IFF may not have the accessibility to utilize only renewable energy for the entire portfolio's operation. IFF has an approved SBTi to be Net Zero in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2040, yet some regions renewable energy still may be tied to a company that could see revenue from fossil fuels, this makes it difficult for IFF to make a commitment to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Do More Good Plan is presented on page 18 of the 2023 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.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

IFF's transition plans depend on capital funding to implement and execute the identified technology to reach net zero. Also, it is assumed that green alternatives to natural gas will develop over time in sufficient quantities to help alleviate and reduce Scope 1 emissions in the future. The plan also relies on sufficient internal and external resources in order to successfully execute the plan

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

IFF's transition plans depend on capital funding to implement and execute the identified technology to reach net zero. Also, it is assumed that green alternatives to natural gas will develop over time in sufficient quantities to help alleviate and reduce Scope 1 emissions in the future. The plan also relies on sufficient internal and external resources in order to successfully execute the plan

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

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf,PDF Proxy Statement 2023.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

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 5.5 % of our annual sales revenue in 2023 into R&D. One example of an R&D strategic decision was the launch NOVAGARD NN 1-10. NOVAGARD NN 1-10 is a naturally occurring antimicrobial and antifungal blend offers a cost-effective alternative to synthetic preservatives while offering the potential to significantly extend product shelf-life and enable less frequent product distribution, resulting in a lower carbon footprint related to transportation. NOVAGARD NN 1-10 is a product from IFF's RE-IMAGINE WASTE Innovation program of which IFF creates new upcycled concepts, launches certified upcycled products and strives to prevent waste through new food protection innovations. 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 2023 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. 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.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 65% 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 2023 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 are identified and reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 5.5% of our annual sales revenue in 2023 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 NOVAGARD NN 1-10. NOVAGARD NN 1-10 is a naturally occurring antimicrobial and antifungal blend offers a cost-effective alternative to synthetic preservatives while offering the potential to significantly extend product shelf-life and enable less frequent product distribution, resulting in a lower carbon footprint related to transportation. NOVAGARD NN 1-10 is a product from IFF's RE-IMAGINE WASTE Innovation program of which IFF creates new upcycled concepts, launches certified upcycled products and strives to prevent waste through new food protection innovations. The result of R&D actions such as roll outs like the NOVAGARD NN 1-10 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 2023 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 Inc. 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.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 2023 IFF moved forward and conducted a double materiality assessment. In the assessment we evaluated these issues based on their importance to our internal and external stakeholders and their potential impact on our business, by soliciting feedback from IFF employees, including our Sustainability Steering Team, key customers, and NGOs as well as external stakeholders. This input will help IFF further transform and adapt our sustainability strategy to properly manage climate change and related environmental issues. The double 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 2023 IFF also began mapping IFF's direct operations transition plans, which will be leveraged to help IFF achieve the company's climate commitments. In 2023 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 At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Sustainability Champions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

We recognize the critical importance of forests in maintaining biodiversity, regulating climate, and supporting the livelihoods of communities. Our strategy to address forest-related environmental risks and opportunities is integral to our overall sustainability efforts and is guided by our commitment to responsible sourcing and forest conservation. The sourcing of raw materials such as palm oil can contribute to deforestation and forest degradation, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. IFF has implemented a Sustainable Palm Oil Policy, with No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments. Additionally, we prioritize sourcing from suppliers who are certified by recognized sustainability standards such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Environmental degradation and deforestation can lead to supply chain disruptions, affecting the availability and cost of raw materials. To mitigate this risk, IFF engages in long-term partnerships with suppliers who demonstrate sustainable practices. We also diversify our sourcing to reduce dependency on high-risk areas and invest in traceability systems to monitor the origins of our raw materials. IFF's forest-related strategies are overseen by our Sustainability Committee, which includes senior executives from across the company. We regularly monitor and report on our progress through our annual sustainability reports and CDP disclosures. Our commitment to transparency and accountability ensures that we remain on track to achieve our forest-related goals and continuously improve our practices.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Assessing water risk has given IFF the opportunity to ensure facilities located in extremely high- or high-risk areas are addressed and prioritized in terms of initiating mitigation against water risk. As the WRI Aqueduct tool has matured, IFF has been able to partner with manufacturing facilities to review water scenarios that have occurred in the past, if there was remediation that needed to be done, and how similar effects of weather events can be prevented in the future. Assessing water risk has guided our strategy on where we need to focus our water efforts specifically. For opportunities, IFF has been able to analyze which IFF facilities have the best

opportunities to reduce and/or reuse water withdrawal and mitigate risk. Both water risks and opportunities have allowed IFF to streamline efforts to maximize results when and where possible and suitable. Historically, IFF aligned its long-term business objectives and strategy with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #6 of access to clean water and sanitation by partnering with the WBCSD to pilot the SDG Compass Tool, which provides guidance on how to properly align IFF's strategies to the SDGs. IFF's sustainability strategy was informed by this analysis and designed with these same important goals in mind. As the SDGs extend beyond 2030 and our water targets as part of the Do More Good Plan also targets 2030, we have elected an 11-15 year time horizon.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

IFF acknowledges climate related risks throughout our 2023 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 continued to invest in 2023 in sustainability CAPEX. IFF invested 8.9MM in 2023 as well as the development of IFF's transition plans for future capital planning. In an effort to better financially plan for climate related risks, IFF initiated a physical climate risk assessment in 2022 which was complete in Q1 2023. IFF also executed a transition risk assessment in Q2 2023, capturing impacts related to the move to a low-carbon economy, was a qualitative assessment focusing on two scenarios from the International Energy Agency's Global Energy and Climate Model, the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and Net Zero Emissions by 2050, both of which also incorporated aspects of a delayed transition scenario. IFF determined that costs to comply with climate-related mandates and regulations pose moderate to high risks for IFF across all scenarios and timeframes and will require further analysis.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our financial planning is integrated with our commitment to water stewardship. In our Do More Good Plan, we developed a clear strategy to achieve a sustainable future and water stewardship is a major part of it. Reducing overall water withdrawal and improving water stewardship in communities are integrated in our financial planning through our formalized capital-project approval process. For example, IFF incorporated and formalized a capital-project approval process to promote water reduction projects and water stewardship company-wide. If a project can demonstrate sustainability benefits, the hurdle rate is relaxed as water risks are taken into consideration. By integrating sustainability criteria into project evaluation frameworks, we can implement more water stewardship solutions. As the UN SDGs extend to 2030 and our water targets extend beyond 2025, we have elected an 11-15 year time horizon.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Forest-related environmental risks and opportunities are deeply embedded in IFF's financial planning, influencing our budgeting, investment strategies, and long-term financial goals. Budgeting and Resource Allocation: The potential for supply chain disruptions due to deforestation has led us to allocate significant resources towards securing sustainable and diversified sources of raw materials. We allocate funds to support our Sustainable Palm Oil Policy, which includes No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments. These efforts help mitigate the financial risks associated with deforestation and ensure the continuity of our supply chain; Investment Strategies: Our commitment to forest conservation drives our investment strategies. Recognizing the financial risks associated with deforestation, we have prioritized investments in sustainable sourcing and forest conservation initiatives. For example, we invest in the Sungai Linau Landscape Conservation and Livelihoods Programme (SLP) in Indonesia. See more details on our answer to question 8.15. This investment not only mitigate environmental risks but also enhance our brand reputation and market competitiveness; Long-term Financial Goals: Forest-related opportunities have shaped our long-term financial goals, aligning them with our sustainability goals. They guide our capital expenditure decisions, ensuring that we invest in projects that support our forest conservation commitments.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Research and Development

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

636000000

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

91

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

93

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

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Led by IFF's robust innovation platform and research & development (R&D) pipeline, we partner with our customers to help them achieve their ESG goals and sustainability targets. This includes a goal for all new IFF innovations to have a sustainability value proposition supportive of people and planet by 2030. In 2023, 91% of our new projects met that criterion, as affirmed by our internal Innovation for Sustainability model. Today, R&D is embedded within our business units, further bolstering the intimate connection between our pipeline and the needs of our customers. We also have a 2030 goal to enable customers to save 50 times more CO2e than generated at our own IFF manufacturing sites. We do this through our products, which often lower environmental impacts through their performance during their use phase. In 2023, our innovations enabled customers and consumers to save approximately 16 times (or 24.6 million tons) more CO2e emissions than generated through IFF's own Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Led by IFF's robust innovation platform and research & development (R&D) pipeline, we partner with our customers to help them achieve their ESG goals and sustainability targets. This includes a goal for all new IFF innovations to have a sustainability value proposition supportive of people and planet by 2030. In 2023, 91% of our new projects met that criterion, as affirmed by our internal Innovation for Sustainability model. Today, R&D is embedded within our business units, further bolstering the intimate connection between our pipeline and the needs of our customers. We also have a 2030 goal to enable customers to save 50 times more CO2e than generated at our own IFF manufacturing sites. We do this through our products, which often lower environmental impacts through their performance during their use phase. In 2023, our innovations enabled customers and consumers to save approximately 16 times (or 24.6 million tons) more CO2e emissions than generated through IFF's own Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

44

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

636000000

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

48.4

(5.5.3.6) 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 2023, IFF invested 44% 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 2023 IFF launched NOVAGARD NN 1-10 through IFF's RE-IMAGINE WASTE Innovation program. NOVAGARD NN 1-10 is a naturally occurring antimicrobial and antifungal blend offers a cost-effective alternative to synthetic preservatives while offering the potential to significantly extend product shelf-life and enable less frequent product distribution, resulting in a lower carbon footprint related to transportation. IFF's RE-IMAGINE WASTE Innovation program creates new upcycled concepts, launches certified upcycled products and strives to prevent waste through new food protection innovations.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

500

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

IFF provides an annual environmental sustainability CAPEX fund for the purpose of improving water-related and other sustainability projects. In 2023, funding for water related projects were expected to reduce about 8 megaliters of withdrawals annually. This fund shifts annually based on available funds and projects are selected on environmental and financial benefits in line with our triple bottom line philosophy. IFF aligns the annual sustainability CAPEX fund to support projects such as water smart processes and technologies to stay on path to achieve IFF's long term water stewardship targets. We anticipate IFF to maintain funding toward our water-related projects to continue to enhance our water stewardship efforts through IFF's sustainability CAPEX program pending no further divestments, mergers or acquisitions that would affect the size of our footprint influencing our water consumption.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

IFF internally calculates the price of carbon through the amount of CAPEX spent and the carbon benefit upon execution. In addition, this is referenced to the market price of carbon offsets as well as the price of European emissions trading schemes.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) 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.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program, leadership analyses the price of carbon when selecting and planning timelines for project execution. The price of carbon is considered throughout this process.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

This is done annually as part of IFF's sustainability and energy CAPEX fund application process. This allows IFF's management team to make educated project selection to help achieve IFF's targets and long term transition plan. In addition to the total cost of the European emissions trading scheme price per ton of carbon. [Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

IFF assesses suppliers according to their contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions through CDP Supply Chain. IFF utilizes supplier responses within CDP Supply chain to better understand the Purchased Goods and Services emissions from their supplier and how it related to the portfolio's scope 3 emissions overall.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

IFF participates in the ASD Deforestation Monitoring Pilot with Transitions and Nusantara Atlas that analyze historical deforestation data and reporting.

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Dependence on water
☑ Impact on water availability
☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

IFF assesses suppliers according to their impact on water security through CDP Supply Chain, SAQ self-assessments and SMETA 4 Pillar audits through SEDEX. Although this data is requested and captured, IFF has not reviewed IFF's definition of substantive impact with our suppliers, therefore this information at this time is unavailable.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

IFF prioritizes opportunities to support IFF's business-critical suppliers in meeting IFF's expectations through performance reviews and follow-up actions. Our vendor questionnaire covers our suppliers' own sustainability management programs, including responsible sourcing and traceability. We also leverage the platform of external partners to expand supplier engagement activities, including through sustainability assessments, environmental disclosures, audits and trainings

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

IFF prioritizes opportunities to support IFF's business-critical suppliers in meeting IFF's expectations through performance reviews and follow-up actions. Our vendor questionnaire covers our suppliers' own sustainability management programs, including responsible sourcing and traceability. We also leverage the platform of external partners to expand supplier engagement activities, including through sustainability assessments, environmental disclosures, audits and trainings.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

IFF prioritizes opportunities to support IFF's business-critical suppliers in meeting IFF's expectations through performance reviews and follow-up actions. Our vendor questionnaire covers our suppliers' own sustainability management programs, including responsible sourcing and traceability. We also leverage the platform of external partners to expand supplier engagement activities, including through sustainability assessments, environmental disclosures, audits and trainings.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Plastic program with suppliers has not been rolled out yet.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

IFF has not fully launched a plastic reduction program with suppliers but plans to within the next year. Once this program is launched suppliers will then be prioritized based on an effective strategy.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

IFF has environmental requirements related to climate change which are not included in IFF’s supplier contracts. IFF does have an environmental Sustainability policy in addition to a Responsible Sourcing policy in place for non-compliance

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our expectations for all vendors are outlined in the following policies and commitments, many of which can also be found in our IFF Policy Center. The three main documents are the Vendor Code of Conduct, Responsible Sourcing Policy and the Sustainable Palm Oil Policy. Vendor Code of Conduct: The basic vendor requirements to maintain a business relationship with IFF. All vendors must acknowledge that they comply with the Code and ensure that their suppliers also comply; Responsible Sourcing Policy: Our expectations for IFF employees along with all direct and indirect suppliers; Sustainable Palm Oil Policy: Our intention to source all palm oil responsibly, free from deforestation, from members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In addition to all these 3 documents, we also engage will our palm suppliers, both individually and collectively, to promote our sustainable practices, especially zero deforestation in the supply chain.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

IFF has environmental requirements related to water which are not included in IFF's supplier contracts. IFF does have an environmental Sustainability policy in addition to a Responsible Sourcing policy in place for non-compliance.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification
☑ First-party verification
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Second-party verification
☑ Supplier self-assessment
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ Community-based monitoring
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier third party assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Ensure that natural ecosystems are protected and there is no conversion of forests and other natural ecosystems, and maintain an active RSPO membership.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complying with and going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

IFF requests water information from our business-critical (business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend), suppliers through Sedex SAQ, SMETA 4 Pillar Audits and CDP Supply Chain. IFF has a goal to speak with 400 of our critical suppliers by 2030, in 2023 IFF engaged with at least 249 business-critical suppliers. Of these 249 business-critical suppliers 76% responded. Of the 76%, 71% reported having at least one active climate change target; and 74% reported implementing initiatives to reduce their GHGs. As we move forward IFF will follow up with requests for suppliers to provide updates their progress toward their goals.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

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 2023 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were engaged with 249 of our 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 76% 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. 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, 2022 and 2023. Business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend. Of which we had 76% 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, 71% are reporting active targets and 74% reported implementing initiatives to reduce their GHGs. 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.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Scope 3 absolute emissions reduction target of 30% below 2021 levels by 2030.

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

Select from:

☑ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers, and have no suppliers of commodities

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Through our memberships and partnerships in a range of third-party ESG frameworks, we monitor and evaluate supplier performance against our corporate policies, including social and environmental compliance and management system practices. Additionally, to ensure that we continue to work with those vendors that share our high standards for sourcing and sustainability, we partner with like-minded organizations that help us monitor, assess, support and improve our suppliers' commitments and practices. We provide trainings and capacity building opportunities to our internal buyers, in order to harmonize the collective understanding of responsible sourcing and corporate supplier engagement programs in ongoing ways. Finally, as part of our commitment to supplier diversity, we engage with diverse suppliers and strive to provide them with the equal opportunity to compete to supply IFF's goods and services or to become IFF's preferred suppliers or subcontractors. 75% of our business-critical suppliers were engaged in at least one capacity building or training opportunity through our partners in 2023.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Ensure that natural ecosystems are protected and there is no conversion of forests.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify **:**Water management and stewardship action is integrated into supplier evaluation.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

In 2023 65% of IFF's business critical suppliers (representing top 90% direct raw materials spend) met IFF's requirements to be considered responsible vendors, based on their EcoVadis or Sedex results, marking a 5% increase from 2022. IFF uses the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex) program to ask them questions,

including reporting on their water use, risks, and management. We specifically ask if the supplier has a water management policy, trains employees on proper water and wastewater management, has set water reduction targets, and if the supplier can identify the source of water at its facilities. In 2023 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were able to engage with 249 business-critical suppliers (business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend). Of which we had 76% 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. Beneficial outcomes of engagement with our suppliers could include improved water management systems, water reductions and/or improved water risk mitigation strategies including target setting. For example, after completing a SMETA audit one of our suppliers in Brazil found out that their wastewater treatment management system was not up to code. They then used the recommendations of the auditor to remediate the issues. Success is measured by percent of suppliers engaged and responding to our requests via Sedex, EcoVadis, or TfS.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Financial incentives
☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Purchasing of RSPO Book & Claim credits from Smallholders.

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

65

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Purchasing of RSPO Book & Claim credits equivalent to 1,100 MT. In Indonesia, the average productivity of palm oil is around 3.41 tons per hectare per year. If a smallholder in Indonesia has a 5-hectare farm, they would produce approximately 17.05 tons of palm oil per year (5 hectares * 3.41 tons/hectare). Therefore, to produce 1100 tons of palm oil, about 65 smallholders would be needed (1100 tons / 17.05 tons per smallholder).*
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

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

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders 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 2023, 23 of our customers, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. We engaged with other key customers on climate-related issues via other channels outside of CDP Supply Chain throughout the year. In 2023 IFF engaged with approximately 400 customers outside of CDP Supply Chain, through different forms of media including but not limited to calls, emails, questionnaires, etc.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and 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 2023, all performance ratings received were positive.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Through our memberships and partnerships in a range of third-party ESG frameworks, we monitor and evaluate supplier performance against our corporate policies, including social and environmental compliance and management system practices. Additionally, to ensure that we continue to work with those vendors that share our high standards for sourcing and sustainability, we partner with like-minded organizations that help us monitor, assess, support and improve our suppliers’ commitments and practices. We provide trainings and capacity building opportunities to our internal buyers, in order to harmonize the collective understanding of responsible sourcing and corporate supplier engagement programs in ongoing ways. Finally, as part of our commitment to supplier diversity, we engage with diverse suppliers and strive to provide them with the equal opportunity to compete to supply IFF’s goods and services or to become IFF’s preferred suppliers or subcontractors. 75% of our business-critical suppliers were engaged in at least one capacity building or training opportunity through our partners in 2023. In 2023,

more than 500 suppliers engaged in EcoVadis capacity building campaigns (including introductory webinars and corrective action plan training), and more than 100 suppliers engaged in a webinar covering new self-assessments questionnaires updates.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

65% of our business-critical suppliers — defined as those that contribute to the top 90% of IFF's direct global spend — met IFF's requirements to be considered responsible vendors, based on their EcoVadis or Sedex results, marking a 5% increase from 2022. This means their EcoVadis or Sedex assessment results were in good standing with no significant nonconformances or corrective action plans in place. 57% improved scorecards of suppliers through EcoVadis;480 new or follow-up assessments.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

IFF annually holds and ESG stakeholder webinar. The webinar covers IFF's ESG mission, commitments, and progress on set Key Performance Indicators.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This event benefited both IFF external and internal stakeholders. Furthering their understanding as to where IFF stands within the ESG space. Waste, water, energy, and emissions goals were discussed throughout this webinar. Specifically for water, the intention to reduce water consumption across the portfolio was discussed and pointed out within our materiality assessment review during the webinar. Our materiality assessment was based on the opinions of both IFF's external and internal stakeholders. Out of the three levels of tiers, water fell into tier 1 which is the most important tier based on our external and internal stakeholders' level of importance standards. This engagement had protected water security within IFF's future objectives and has led to more awareness of water consumption with goals in place for sites to hit in 2023. Success was measured against this stakeholder webinar by the participation rate.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of 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 2023 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were able to engage with 249 of our 887 (28%) 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 76% 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.

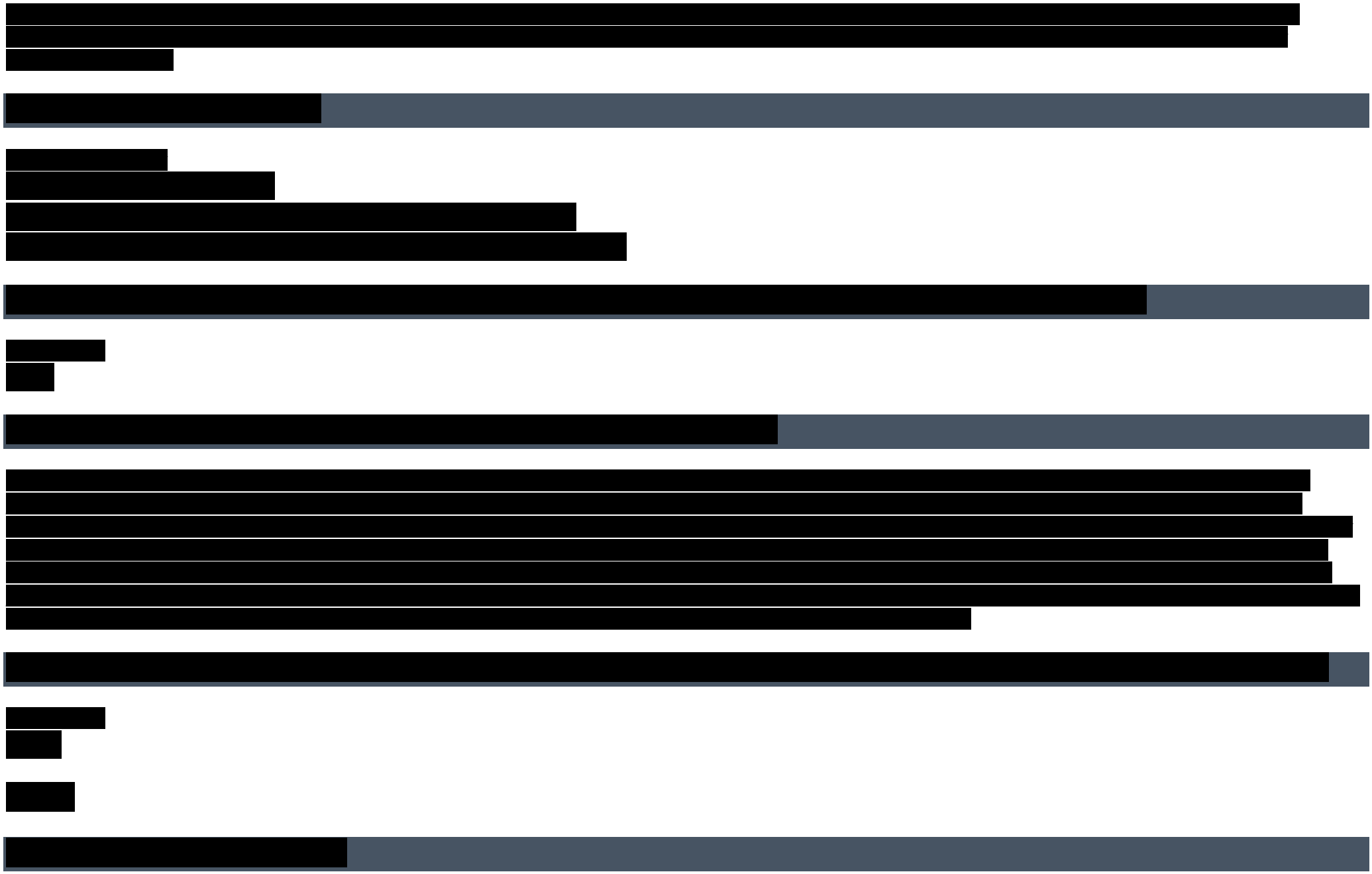
(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

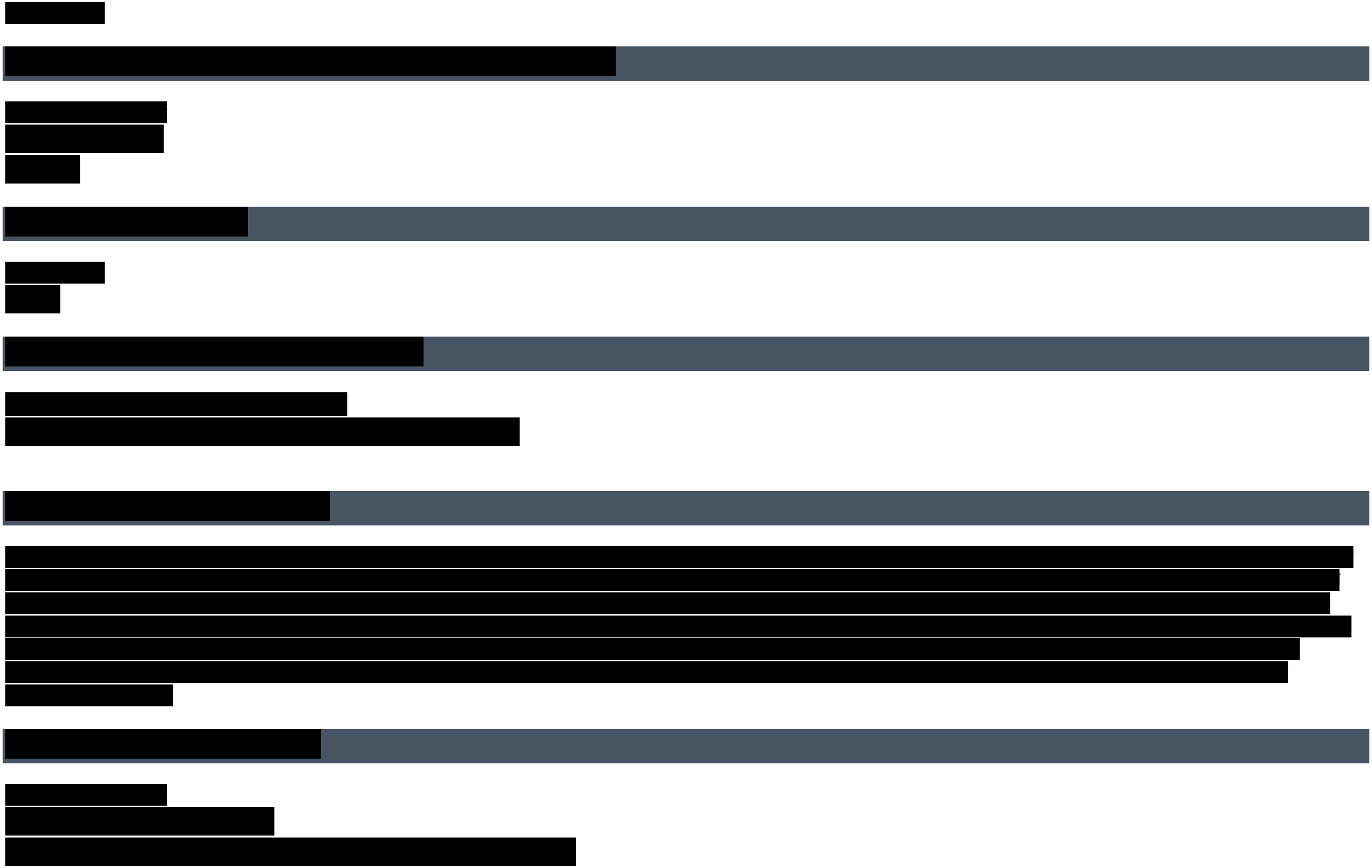
The impact of engagement is the better understanding IFF now has of our business-critical suppliers. Our measure of success is measured by the number of suppliers that respond to our request, the goal is to engage and receive climate-related data from 100% of our business-critical suppliers. IFF has received CDP supplier engagement recognition in 2021, 2022, and 2023. Business-critical suppliers make up 90% of IFF's direct global spend. IFF invites them to disclose their carbon emissions as it relates to IFF through the use of CDP Climate Disclosure. In 2023 we leveraged CDP Supply Chain and were able to engage with 247 of our business-critical suppliers of which 188 responded and disclosed (or an approximately 76% response rate). Of our 188 disclosing suppliers, 76% reported their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions; 50% reported their supply chain emissions; 71% reported having at least one active climate change target; and 74% reported implementing initiatives to reduce their GHGs. This information helps us improve our Scope 3 (value chain) emissions estimates and better prioritize future mitigation measures. To help continually increase these numbers over time, in 2023 we again worked with industry partners and the CDP Supply Chain platform to offer support, training, guidance and encouragement to suppliers, such as through webinars and discussions, about how to disclose through CDP's climate change questionnaire.
[Add row]

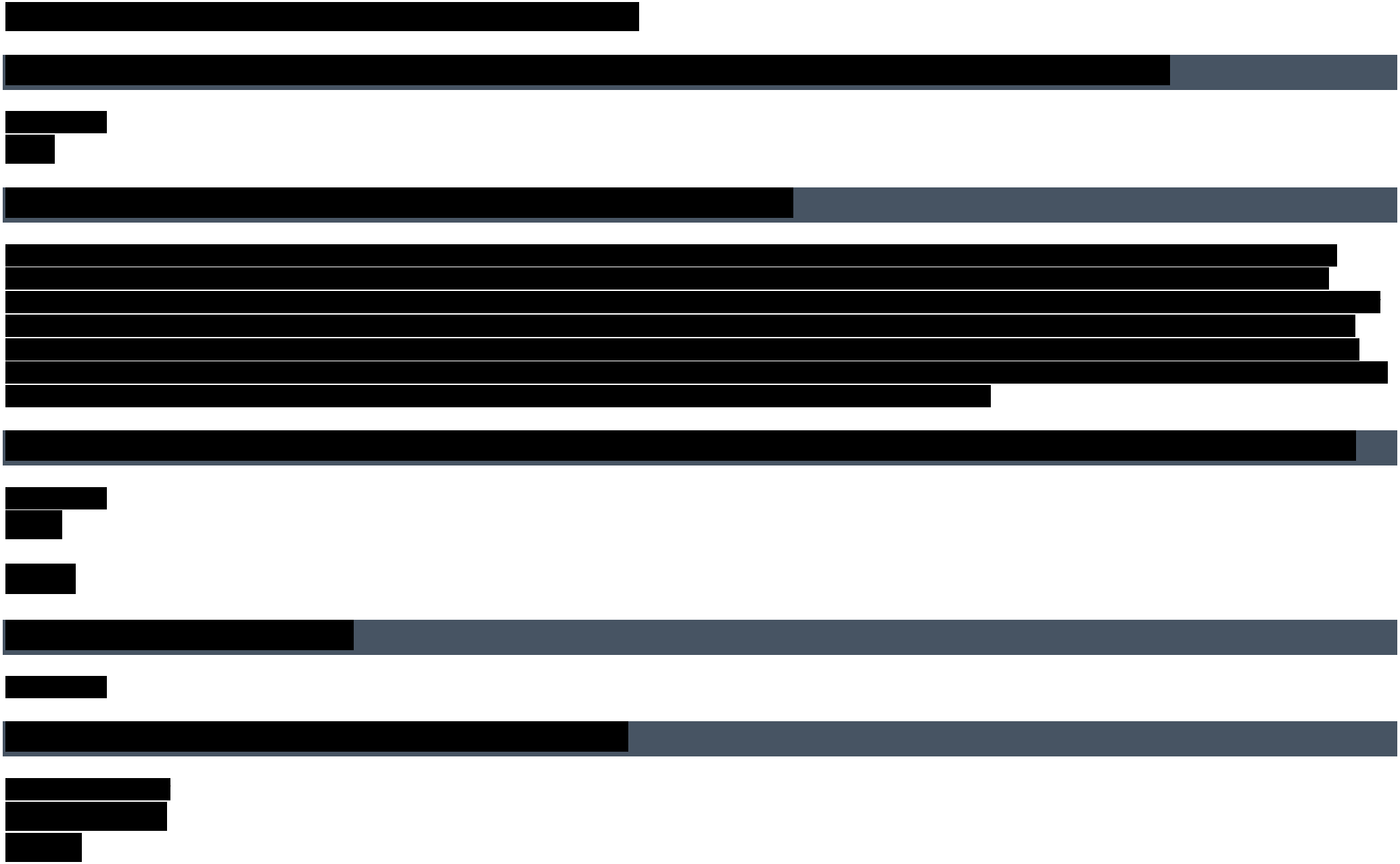
(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members. **(Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)**

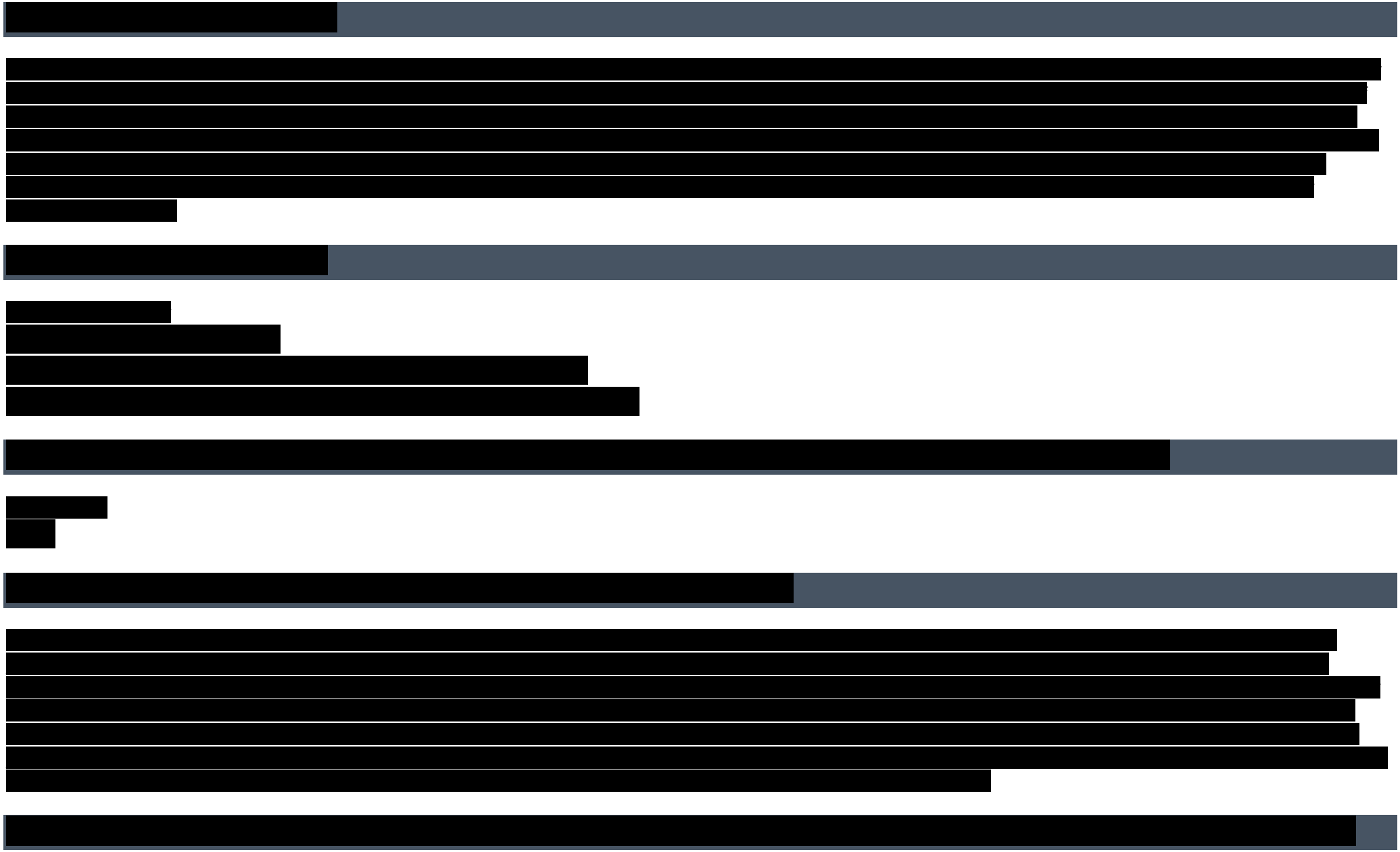
[redacted]

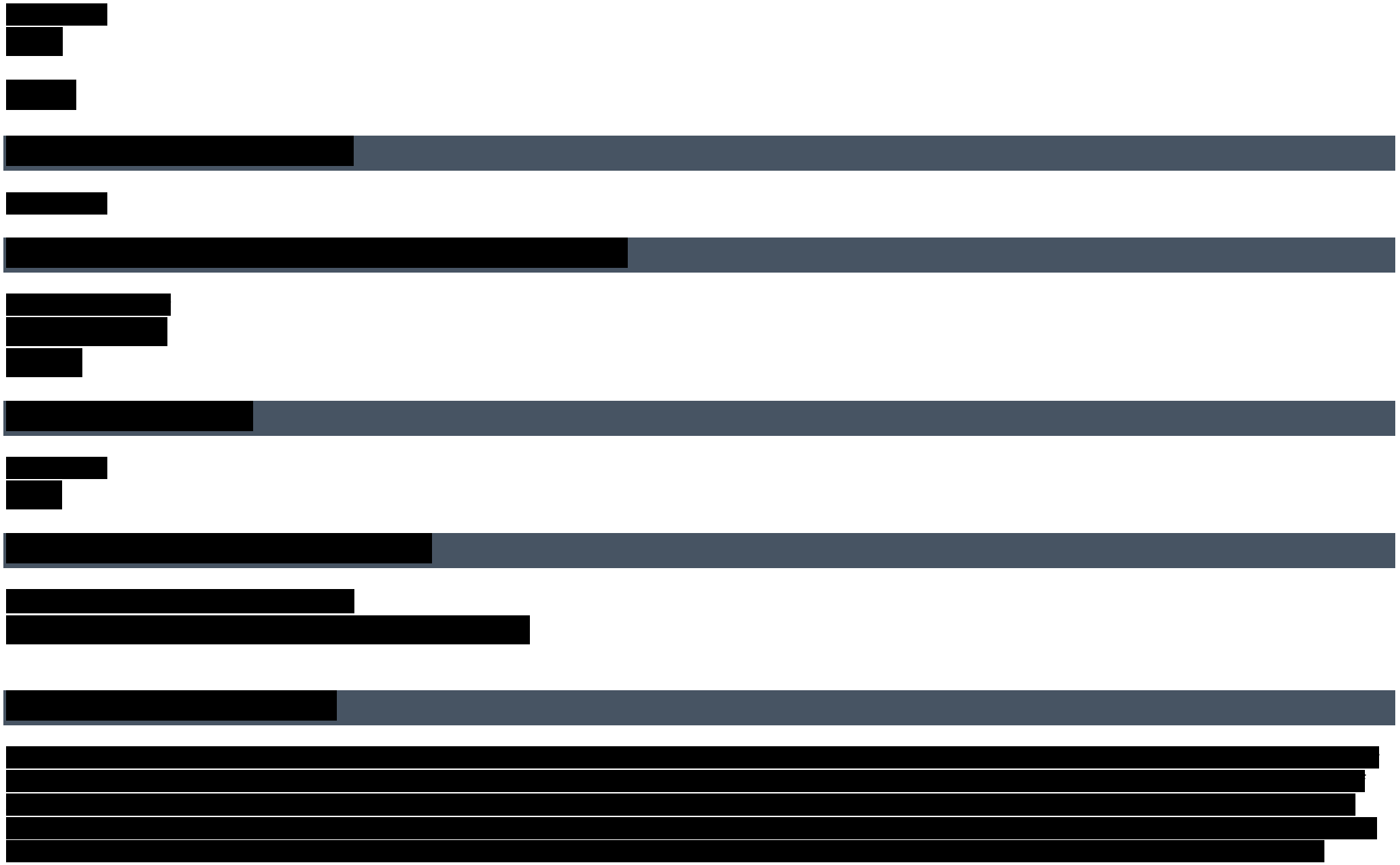
[redacted]

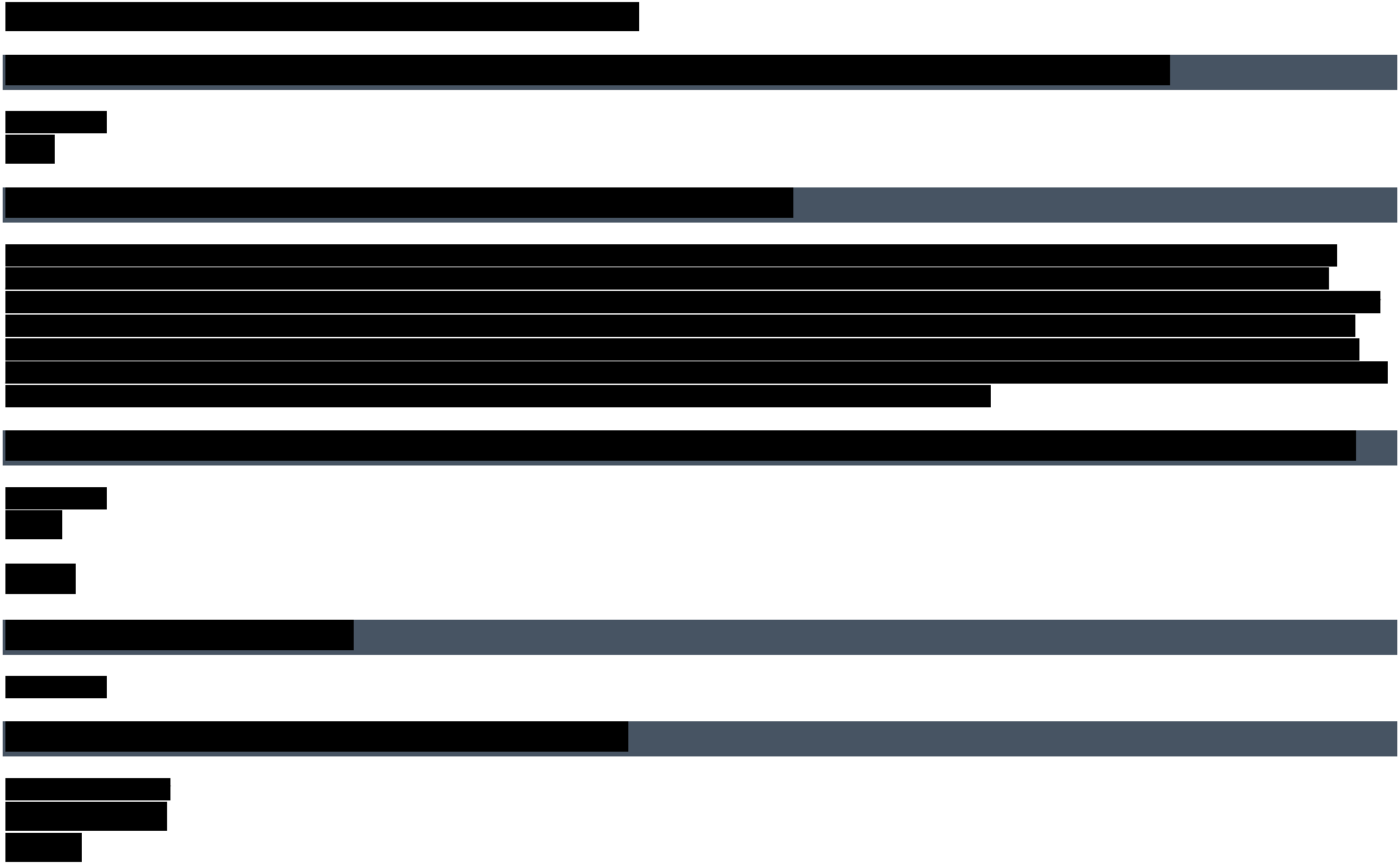


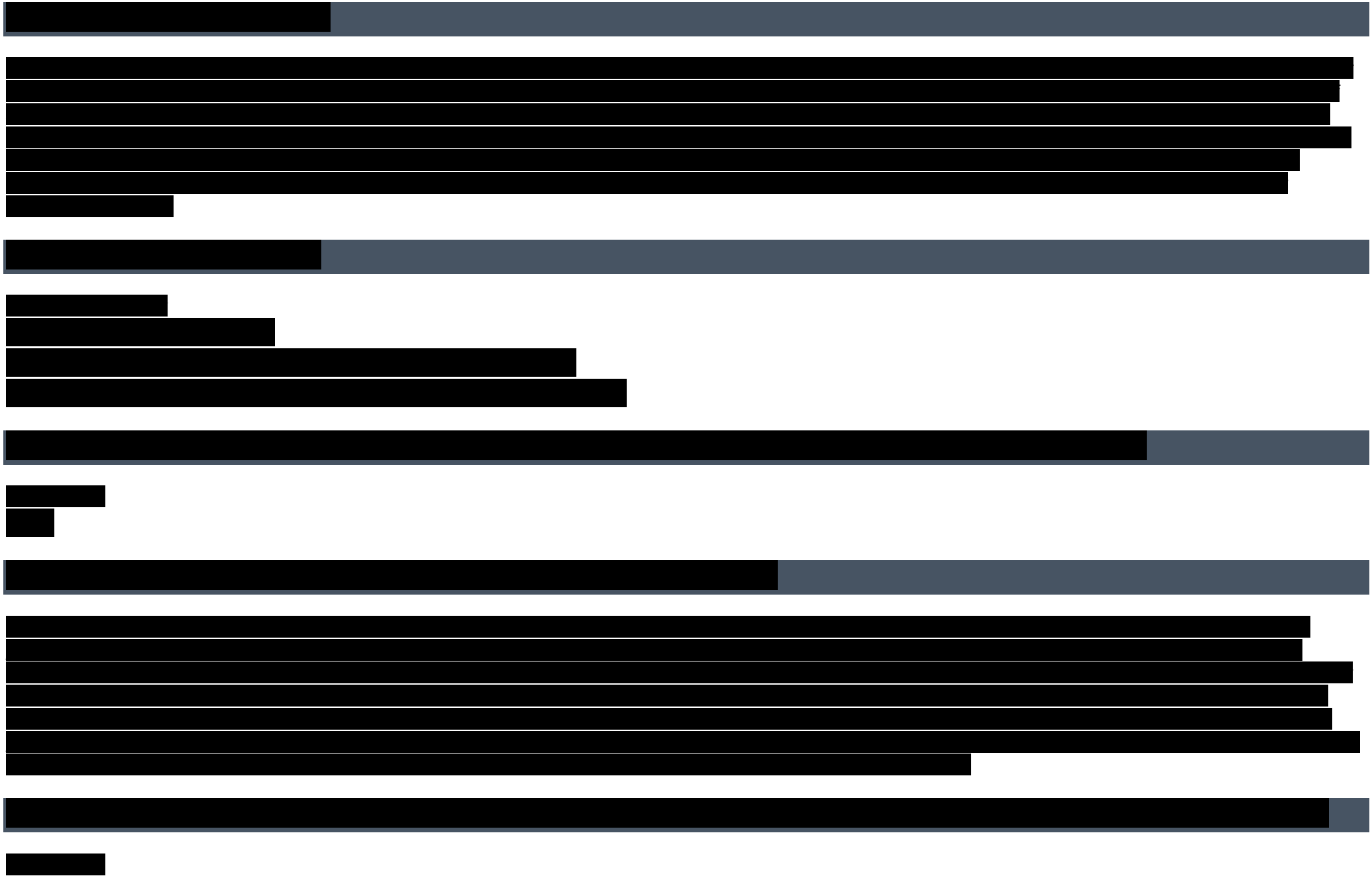


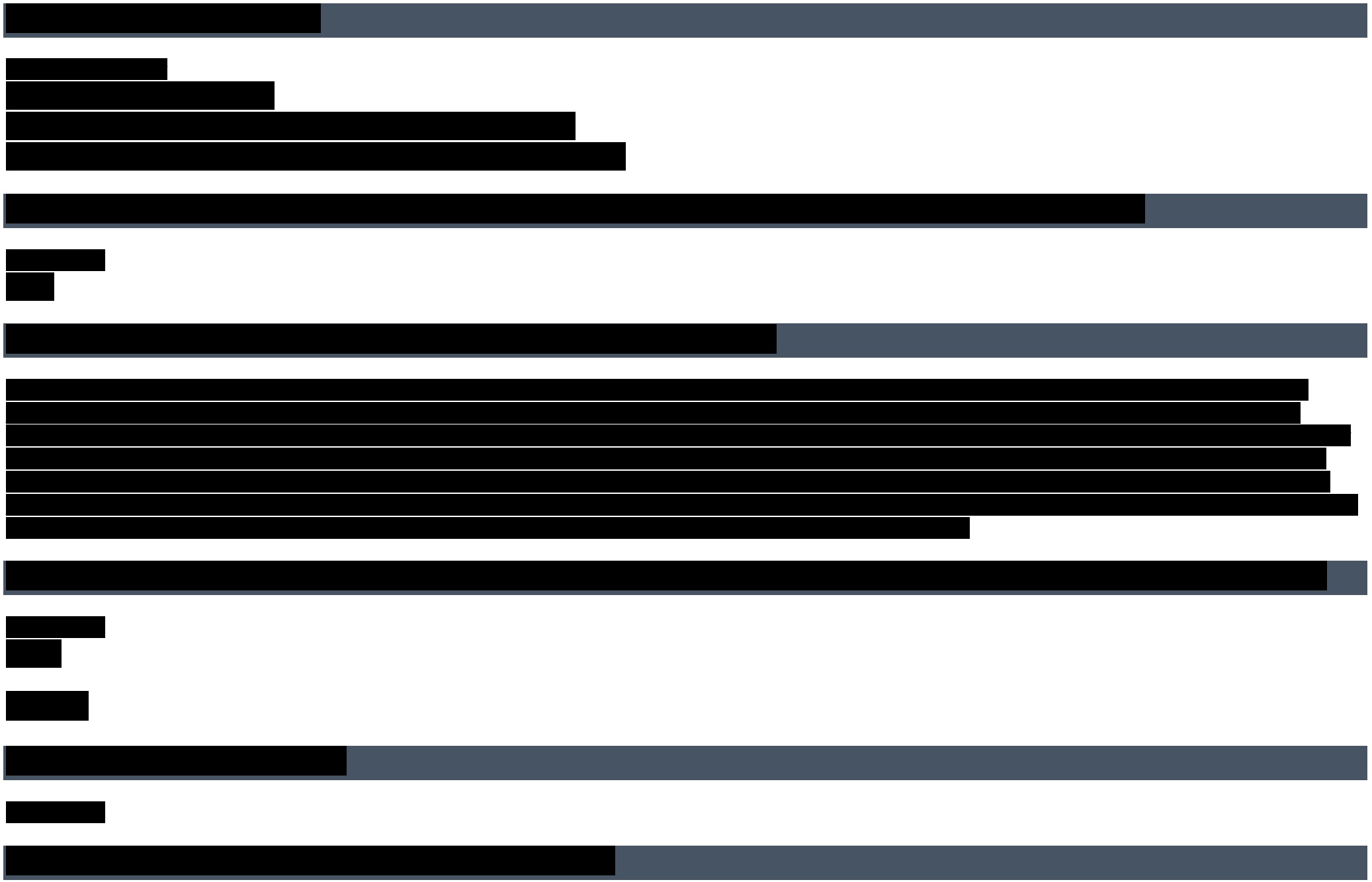


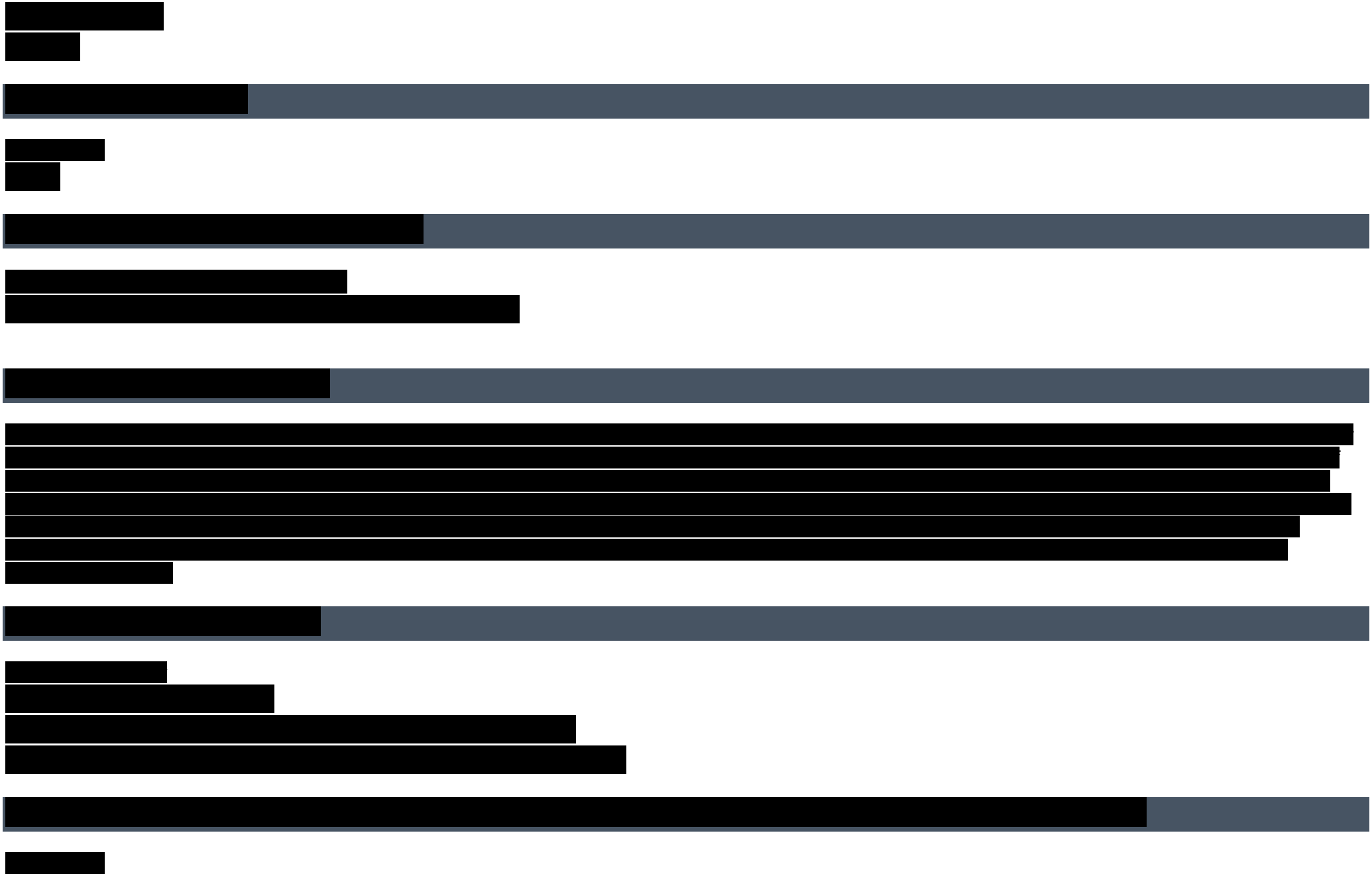


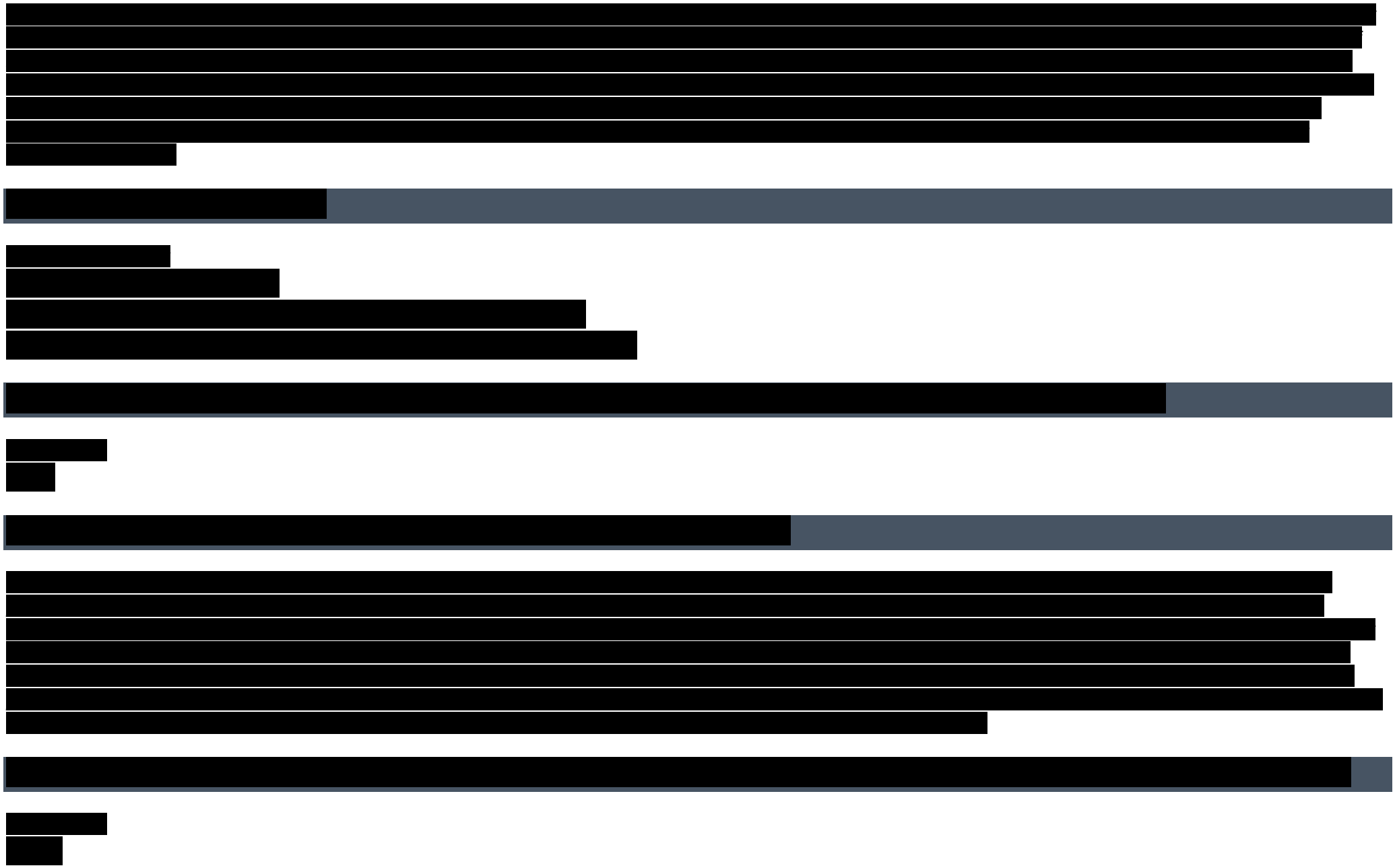


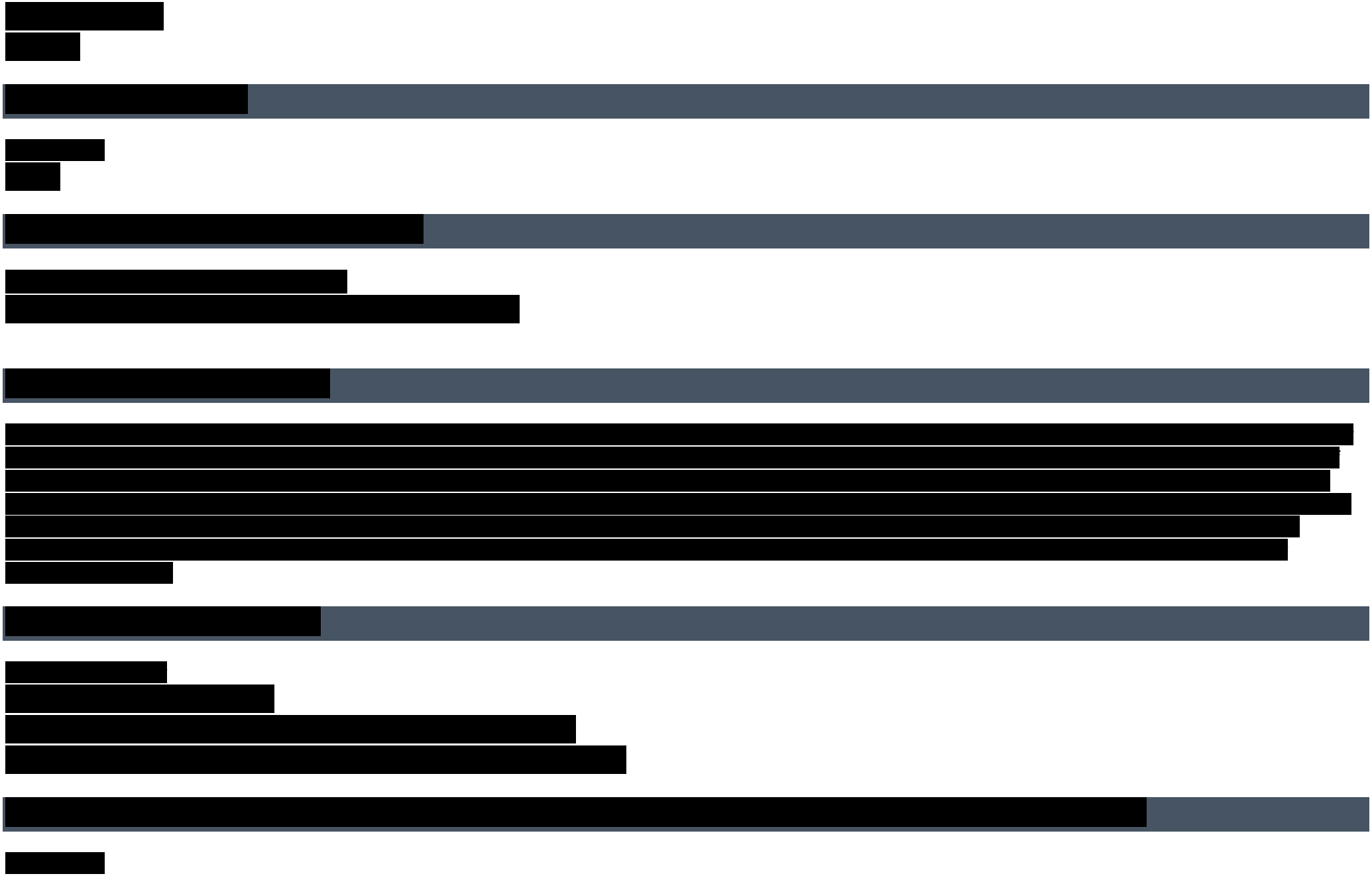


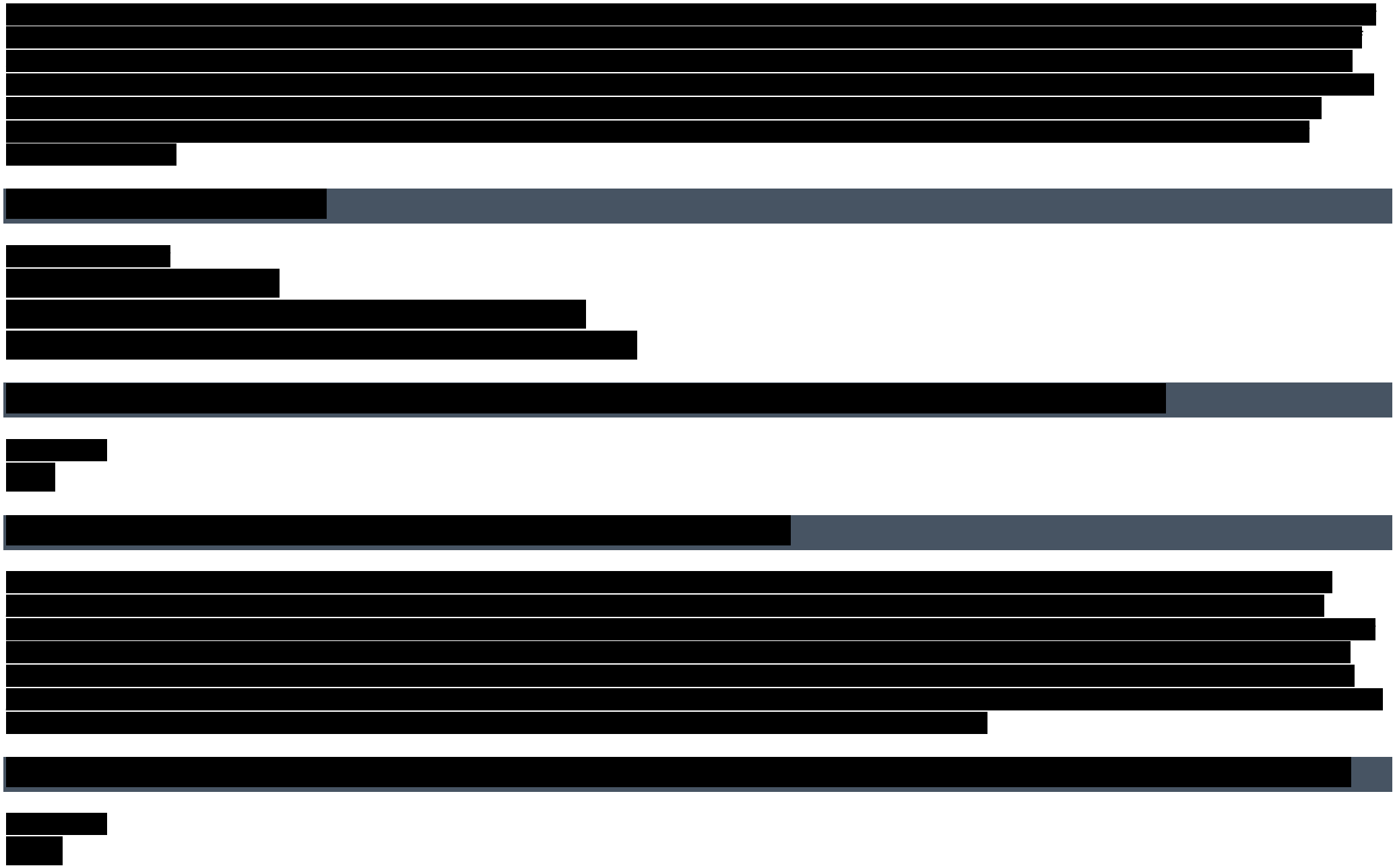












C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IFF's Climate Change, Water, Forest, Plastics, and biodiversity is consolidated as the entire IFF portfolio. IFF's consolidation is aligned with IFF's approach to its financial accounting.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IFF's Climate Change, Water, Forest, Plastics, and biodiversity is consolidated as the entire IFF portfolio. IFF's consolidation is aligned with IFF's approach to its financial accounting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IFF's Climate Change, Water, Forest, Plastics, and biodiversity is consolidated as the entire IFF portfolio. IFF's consolidation is aligned with IFF's approach to its financial accounting.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IFF's Climate Change, Water, Forest, Plastics, and biodiversity is consolidated as the entire IFF portfolio. IFF's consolidation is aligned with IFF's approach to its financial accounting.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IFF's Climate Change, Water, Forest, Plastics, and biodiversity is consolidated as the entire IFF portfolio. IFF's consolidation is aligned with IFF's approach to its financial accounting.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

IFF reports Scope 2 market-based and location-based emissions following The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). IFF utilizes vendor provided emissions factors where applicable, guarantees of origin, and vendor contracts to support the emissions factors used to calculate Scope 2 emissions. Tracking and reporting IFF's Scope 2 emissions enables IFF to analyze IFF's Scope 2 portfolio to identify opportunities for reductions by leveraging renewable electricity where applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

The source of excluded emissions in IFF's 2023 scopes 1 & 2 GHG inventory is from one facility that was not properly onboarded into IFF's ERM system and therefore data was not available to calculate emissions. Due to the deminimis nature of this exclusion, the facility was not estimated for but has been prioritized for onboarding into the ERM system so the facility will be properly included in the future.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

One facility in IFF's portfolio was excluded from 2023 reporting Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting. The reason the facility was not included in the portfolio was due to lack of communication between the corporate sustainability team and the team onsite. When recognized that this facility has been acquired, the sustainability team began speaking with the facility's team to provide environmental data into IFF's ERM system, to ensure reporting in the future. Scope 3 data was calculated as the facility has been embedded in our spend processes. Therefore the spend based calculations were included for their Scope 3.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The facility that was excluded in IFF's Scope 1 and 2 data is within the Health and Bioscience division. From IFF's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the average percentage allocation for a Health and Bioscience facility is less than 1%. We utilized this average as a proxy for the excluded facility.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

889095.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

969798.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1023016.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6456862.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44999.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

438817.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

513630.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187242.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2398.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 Category 6, IFF includes Tank-to-Wheel (TTW) and Well-to-Tank (WTT) per the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) requirement.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 9 is estimated using the Quantis scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 10 is estimated using the Quantis scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

625000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant because IFF does not have downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant because IFF does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

694072

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IFF’s emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF’s calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting. IFF utilizes Scope 1 emissions factors from The Climate Registry, US EPA MRR, IPCC and manual factors provided by vendors where applicable. IFF's data collection boundary excludes inventory from small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where energy data is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. Therefore the emissions for these facilities are not included in IFF's reporting. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (

Past year 1

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

828178

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IFF’s emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol and the SBTi Corporate Standard. IFF’s calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined differently within our public reporting. IFF utilizes Scope 1 emissions factors from The Climate Registry, US EPA MRR, IPCC and manual factors provided by vendors where applicable. IFF's data collection boundary excludes inventory from small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where energy data is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. Therefore, the emissions for these facilities are not included in IFF's reporting. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

824185

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

837194

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IFF’s emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol. IFF utilizes emissions factors based on appropriate emission factor libraries in IFF’s emissions calculations that are aligned with the GHG Protocol. IFF utilizes supplier specific emissions factors when available, proper documentation must be presented and included in IFF’s 3rd party assurance process. IFF’s calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined within our public reporting. Some of the Scope 2 emissions factors IFF utilizes are The Australian Government National Greenhouse Gas Factors, IEA, RE-DISS Residual European Mix, US EPA MRR, US Residual Mix (Green-e Energy Emissions Rates), Utility Emissions Factors (Research Year)_USE, and manual factors provided by vendors where applicable. IFF's data collection boundary excludes inventory from small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where energy data is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. Therefore the emissions for these facilities are not included in IFF's reporting. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (

Past year 1

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

894124

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

961357

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

IFF's emissions calculation methodology is guided by the requirements outlined in the GHG Protocol. IFF utilizes emissions factors based on appropriate emission factor libraries in IFF's emissions calculations that are aligned with the GHG Protocol. IFF utilizes supplier specific emissions factors when available, proper documentation must be presented and included in IFF's 3rd party assurance process. IFF's calculations remain consistent annually unless outlined within our public reporting. Some of the Scope 2 emissions factors IFF utilizes are The Australian Government National Greenhouse Gas Factors, IEA, RE-DISS Residual European Mix, US EPA MRR, US Residual Mix (Green-e Energy Emissions Rates), Utility Emissions Factors (Research Year)_USE, and manual factors provided by vendors where applicable. IFF's data collection boundary excludes inventory from small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where energy data is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. Therefore the emissions for these facilities are not included in IFF's reporting. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4346181

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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 v1.2 by NAICS-6, updated April 20, 2023. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2023 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

98573

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Corporate-wide global capital goods 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 v1.2 by NAICS-6, updated April 20, 2023. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2023 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.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

639950

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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_2023 model (released January 2024), with the electricity life cycle factors based on Year 2022 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 2018, 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) are calculated using loss factors from the EPA's eGRID2022, January, 2024. 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

444929

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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 v1.2 by NAICS-6, updated April 20, 2023. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2023 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

131275

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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 the 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6381

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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 2023 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. 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.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

36525

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is not relevant as IFF does not have upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

109615

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

77992

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

460152

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant because IFF does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant because IFF does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

6894125

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

94769

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

493756

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

769409

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

291960

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

3283

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

42000

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

0

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

150000

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

107000

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

0

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

560000

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

IFF has reported the following Scope 3 emissions from the previous reporting year.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Select environmental indicators for North America, covering sites in the United States and Canada, were reasonably assured in 2023. This includes Scope 1 GHG emissions (392,402 metric tons CO2e). This also includes direct energy (2,165,041 MWh), indirect energy (1,253,056 MWh) and total energy consumption (3,418,097 MWh). This is located on page 83 of IFF's 2023 Do More Good Report.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Select environmental indicators for North America, covering sites in the United States and Canada, were reasonably assured in 2023. This includes Scope 2 location-based (LB) emissions (LB: 462,300 metric tons CO2e). This also includes direct energy (2,165,041 MWh), indirect energy (1,253,056 MWh) and total energy consumption (3,418,097 MWh). This is located on page 83 of IFF's 2023 Do More Good Report and also listed in the attached assurance statement.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Select environmental indicators for North America, covering sites in the United States and Canada, were reasonably assured in 2023. This includes Scope 2 market-based (MB) emissions (MB: 419,990 metric tons CO2e). This also includes direct energy (2,165,041 MWh), indirect energy (1,253,056 MWh) and total energy consumption (3,418,097 MWh). This is located on page 83 of IFF's 2023 Do More Good Report and also listed in the attached assurance statement.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86215

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This figure represents the decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions from 2022 to 2023 that can be attributed to our increase in renewable energy consumption from additional purchases in the reporting year. In 2023, 86,215 tCO2e were reduced from new renewable energy projects and purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in renewable energy consumption as follows: (86,215 / 1,789,535)*100 4.8%. 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 reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25142

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This figure represents the decrease in emissions from 2022 to 2023 that can be attributed to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions reductions activities through IFF's annual sustainability and energy CAPEX program.. In 2023, 25,142 tCO2e were reduced from our emissions reductions projects, not including renewable energy purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in other emissions reduction activities as follows: (25,142 / 1,789,535)*100 1%. 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

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25261

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This figure represents the decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions from 2022 to 2023 that can be attributed to our decrease in emissions due to divestments which took place during the reporting year. In 2023, 25,261 tCO2e were reduced from divestments and IFF's S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in renewable energy consumption as follows: (25,261 / 1,789,535)*100 1.4%.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions took place within the reporting year

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers took place within the reporting year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49683.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This represents the decrease in production from 2022 to 2023 from 1,806,119 to 1,484,363 metric tons. In 2022, this decrease in production resulted in a decrease of 49,683.7 tCO2e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in output as follows: (49,683.7 / 1,789,535)*100 2.8%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64233.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This represents the decrease in emissions due to updated emissions factors to reflect market-based conditions from 2022 to 2023. In 2023, these updated emissions factors resulted in a decrease of 64,233tCO2e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in output as follows: (64,233.2 / 1,789,535)*100 3.6%.*

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No applicable in reporting year

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17895.35

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*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 2023, these factors resulted in an increase of 17,895.35 tCO2e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2022 totaled 1,789,535 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in physical operating conditions as follows: (17,895.35 / 1,789,535)*100 1%.*

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No applicable in reporting year

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No applicable in reporting year
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	153082	*These are biogenic emissions from the consumption of biomass fuel*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

676017

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

683

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

1702

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

13748

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1779.69

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

1690.82

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1421.78

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

3041.62

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

2958.8

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206.27

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

16197.73

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

16197.73

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44467.05

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

11069.75

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

11592.1

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55159.81

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

10418.45

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

596

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

383.7

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

149.16

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

149.16

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1302.77

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

1534.18

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

1534.18

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29535.43

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

96071.9

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

40316.96

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.79

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

190.15

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

190.15

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.98

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

23151.63

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

26832.1

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2680.26

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

3198.21

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

17053.88

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.07

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

262.72

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

262.72

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

631.07

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

45756.16

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

94025.7

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6980.5

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

14870.59

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

21942.96

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4628.79

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

58949.64

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

81510.51

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316.76

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

0.2

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

949.26

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

9074.95

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

9074.95

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1641.83

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

11889.04

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

11889.04

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27581.16

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

5737.49

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

36.06

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2859.52

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

6321.95

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

6321.95

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262.46

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

472.47

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

764.36

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.96

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

512.75

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

512.75

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11574.87

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

6625.51

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

6625.51

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33371.8

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

13586.69

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

13586.69

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9238.62

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

4573.76

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

1164.92

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

687.73

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

129.69

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

129.69

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9622.12

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

211.39

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

17126.04

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2148.33

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

490.11

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

490.11

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

299.11

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

299.11

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.3

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

85.64

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

112.98

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

31.01

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

31.01

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1271.24

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

742.25

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

742.25

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

666.72

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

3894.43

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

3894.43

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4458.91

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

2254.21

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

3693.12

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.72

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

3250.64

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

3250.64

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23405.9

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

6195.03

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

3646.02

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.49

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

0.17

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

0.17

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9388.02

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

5250.4

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

5250.4

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1250.21

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

2637.17

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

204.15

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

34.56

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

34.56

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10383.22

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

4506.15

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

378.79

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393464.73

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

461833.2

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

419761.3

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.31

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

1.31
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Nourish Food Design*	*39061*
Row 3	*Health and Biosciences*	*56041*
Row 4	*Nourish Ingredients*	*434976*
Row 5	*Pharma Solutions*	*73651*
Row 6	*Scent*	*81545*
Row 7	*Non-Operations*	*8798*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Operations production activities*	*685274*
Row 2	*Non-Operations*	*8798*

[Add row]

(7.19) 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	*685274*	*Product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) 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)
Row 1	*Non-Operations*	*19180*	*18860*
Row 2	*Health and Biosciences*	*267809*	*285061*
Row 3	*Nourish Food Design*	*50686*	*33881*
Row 4	*Nourish Ingredients*	*267706*	*260986*
Row 5	*Pharma Solutions*	*175071*	*202390*
Row 6	*Scent*	*56742*	*23007*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Operations Production Activities*	*818014*	*805325*
Row 2	*Non-Operations*	*19180*	*18860*

[Add row]

(7.21) 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	*818014*	*805325*	*Chemical product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

694072

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

837194

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

824185

(7.22.4) Please explain

All IFF facilities' emissions are included under one consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All IFF facilities' emissions are included under one consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

90

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

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 Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 100 year average.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell CO2 gas

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell CH4 Gas

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell N2O gas

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell HFC gas

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell PFC gas

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

IFF does not sell SF6 gas

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

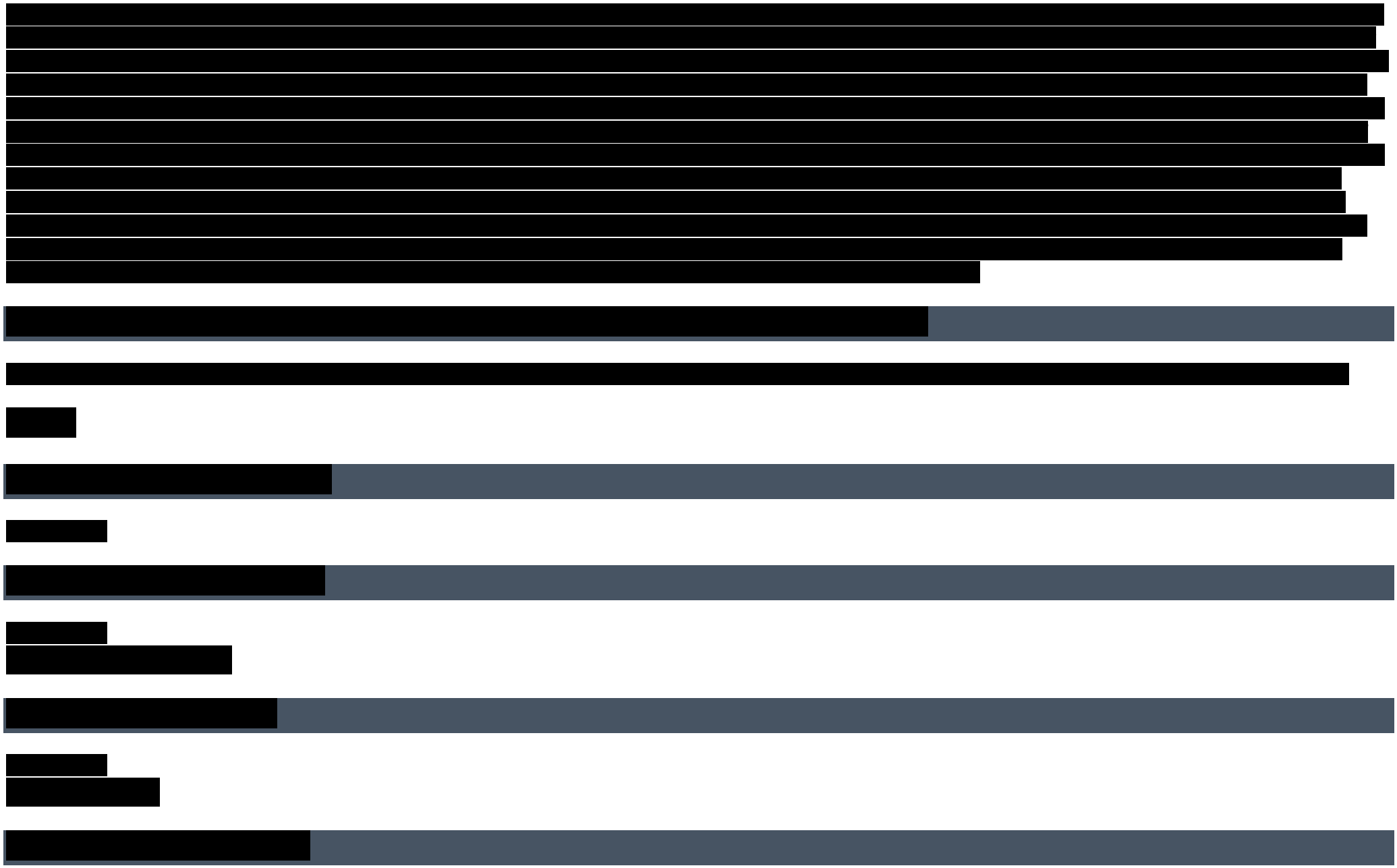
(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

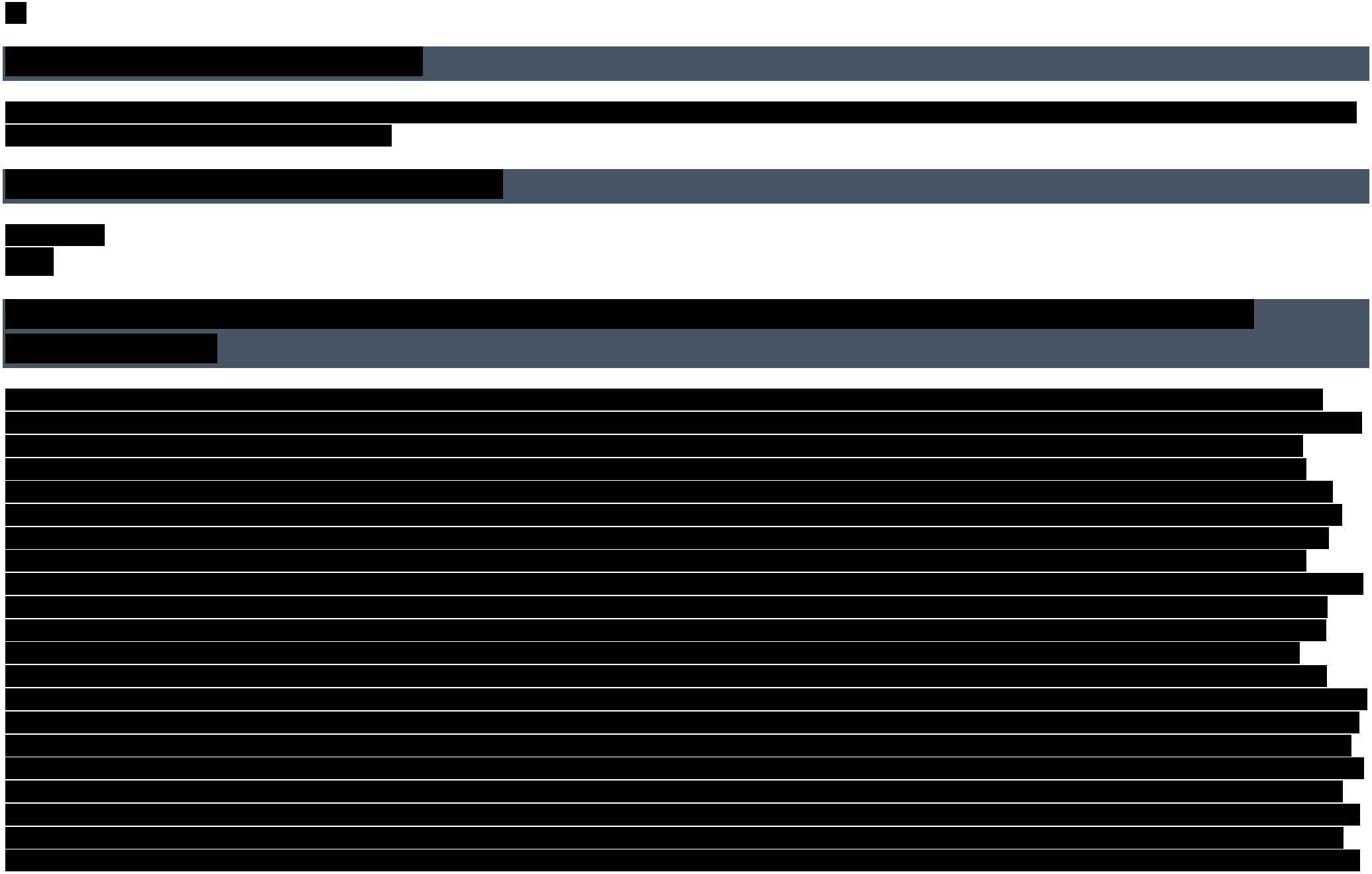
0

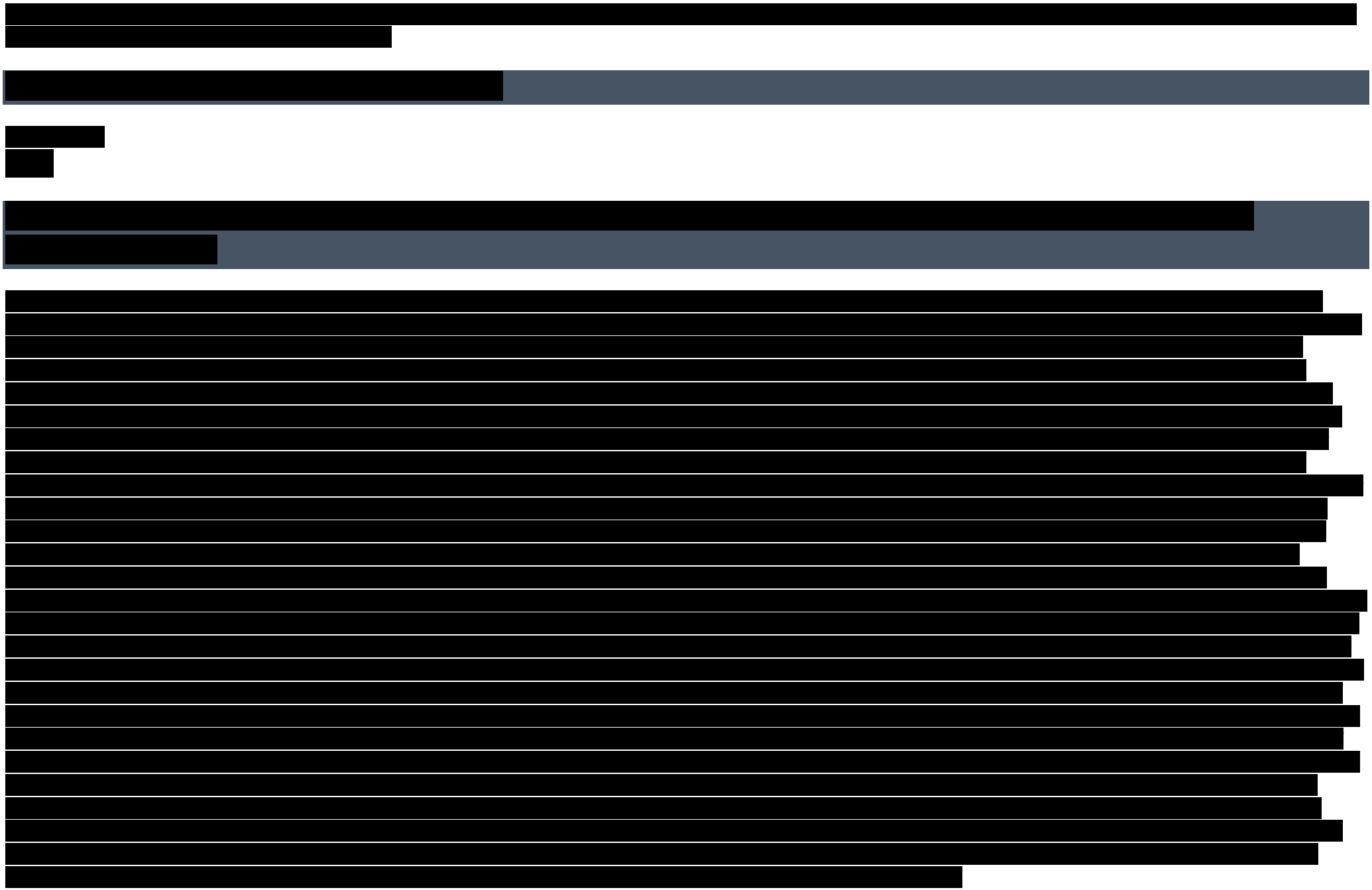
(7.25.1.2) Comment

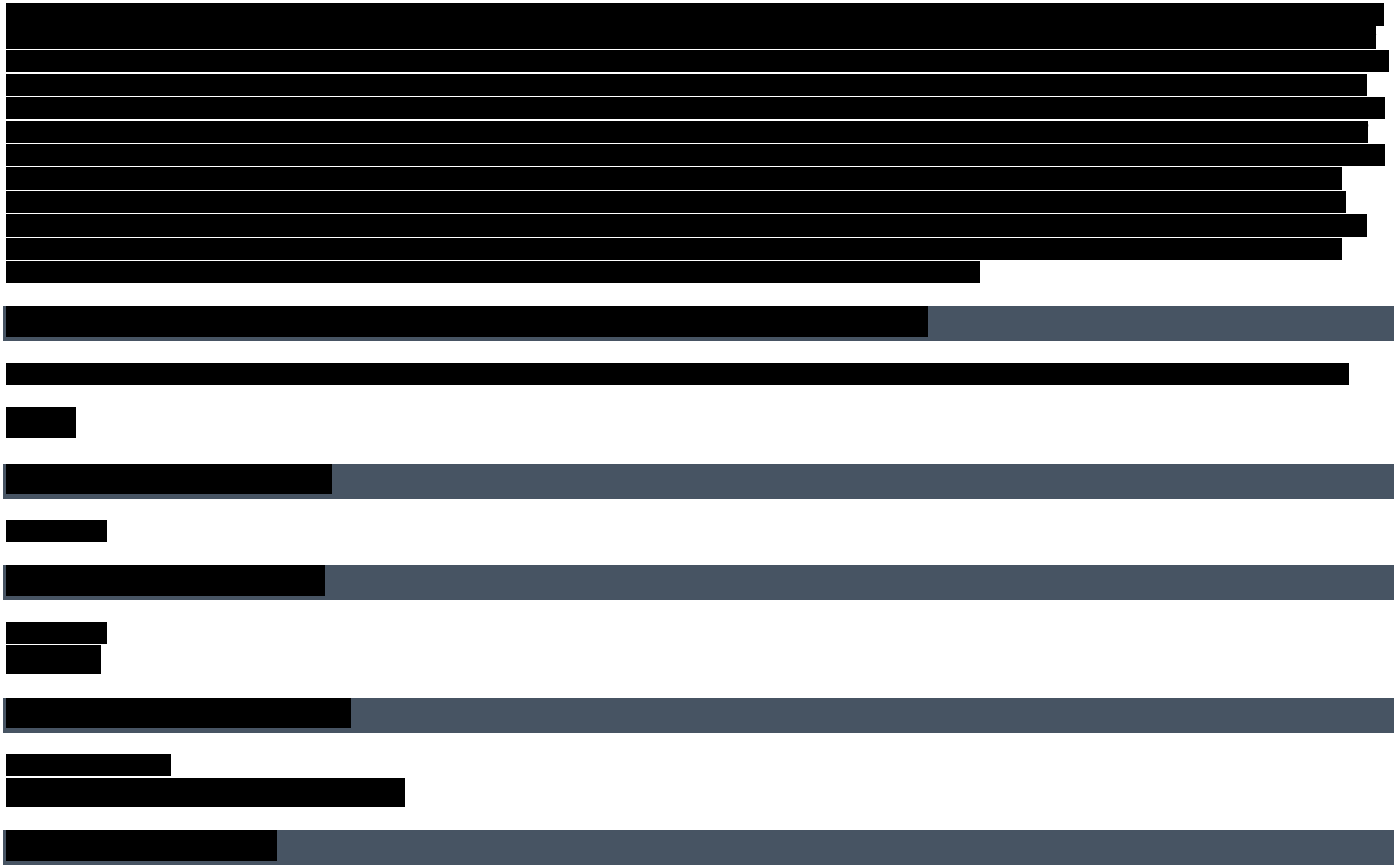
IFF does not sell NF3 Gas
[Fixed row]

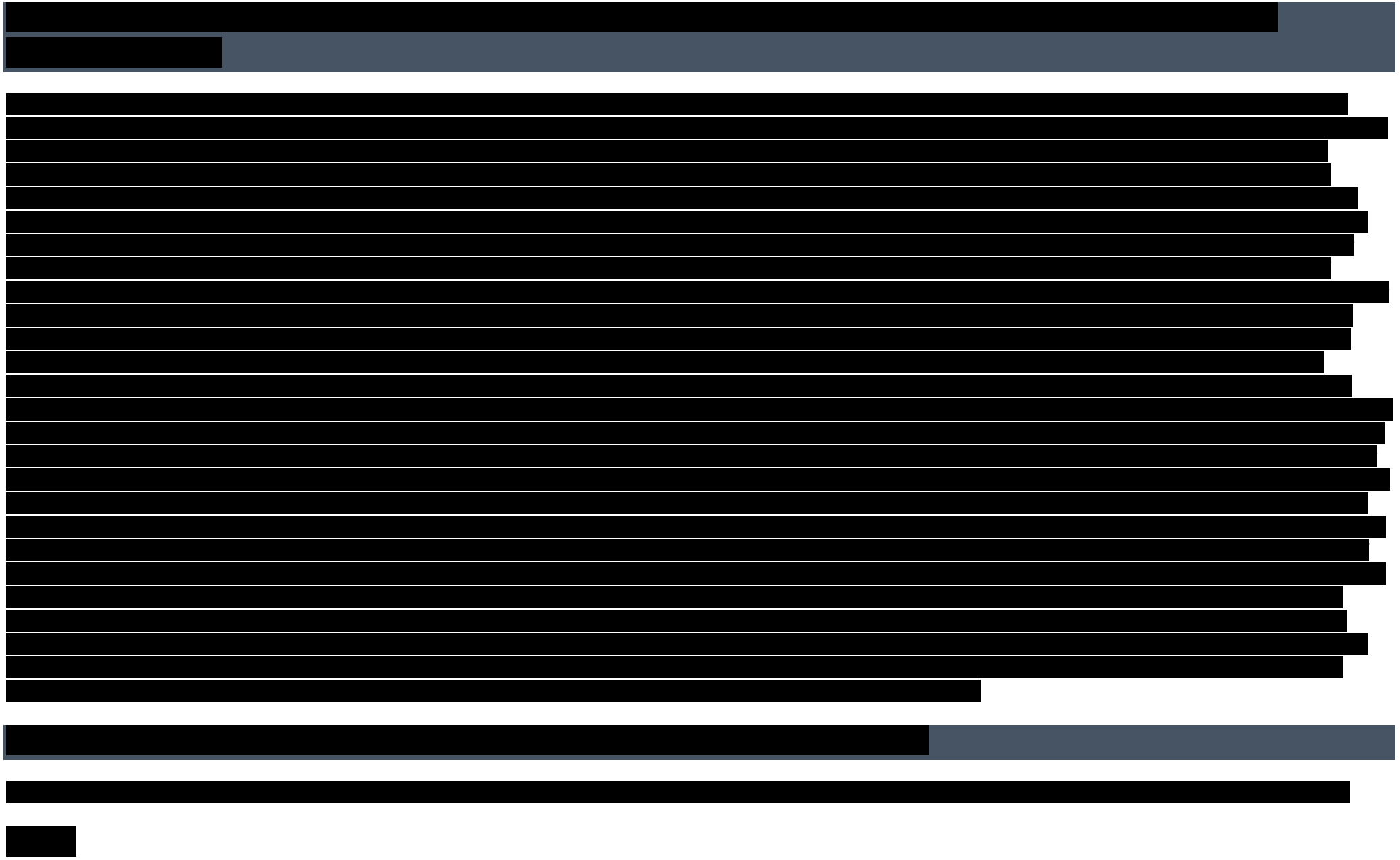
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. **(Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)**

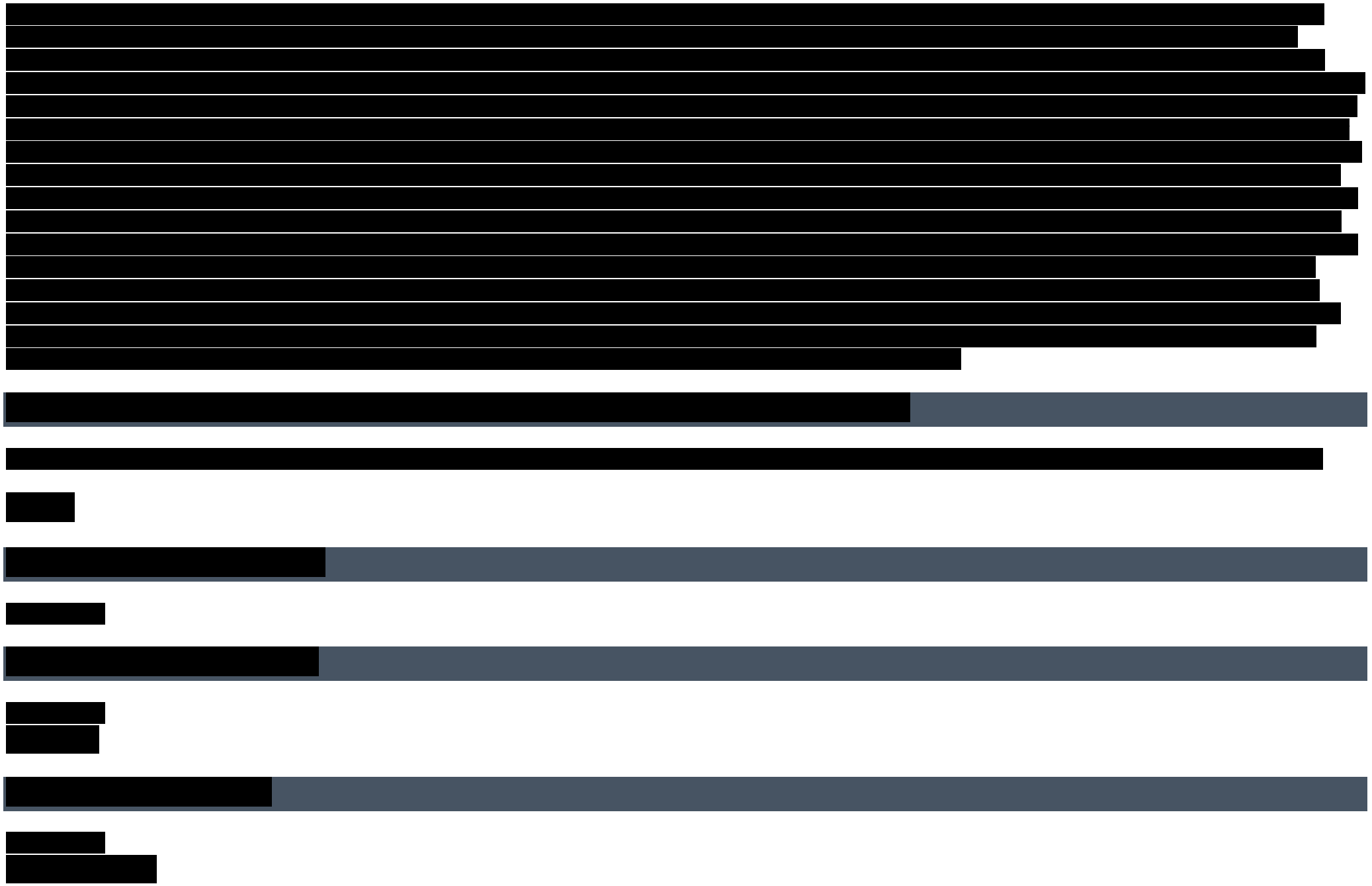


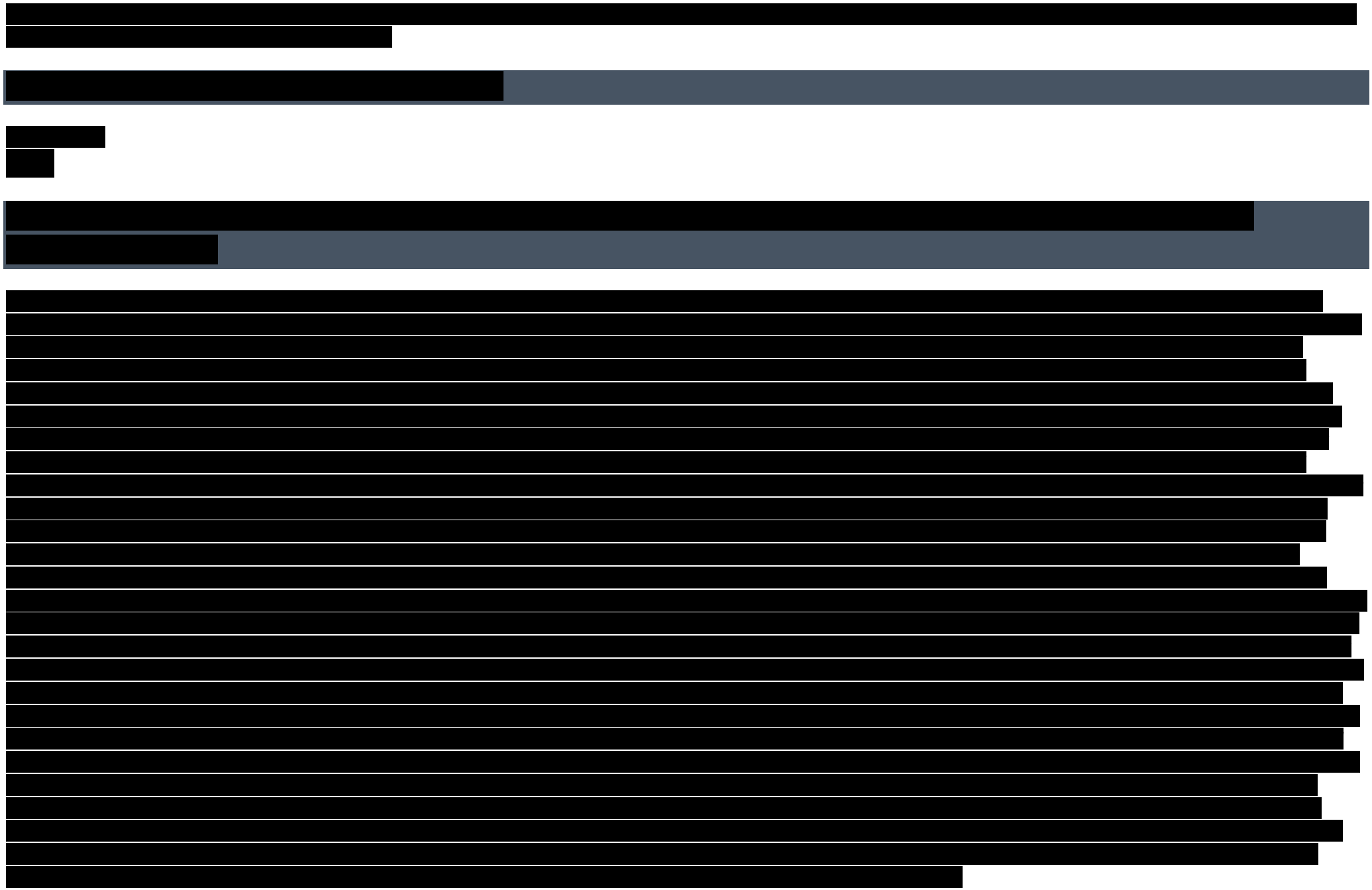


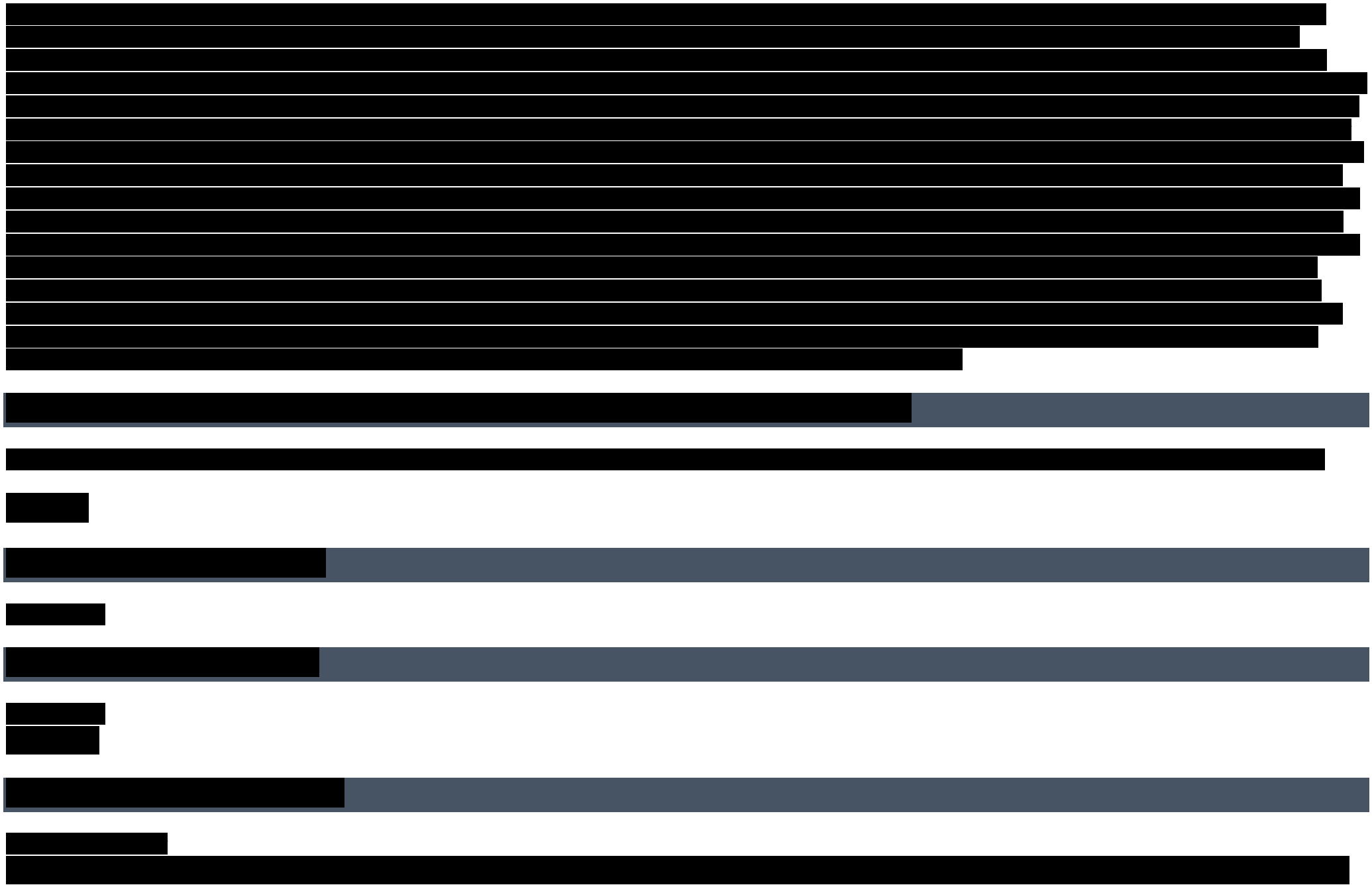


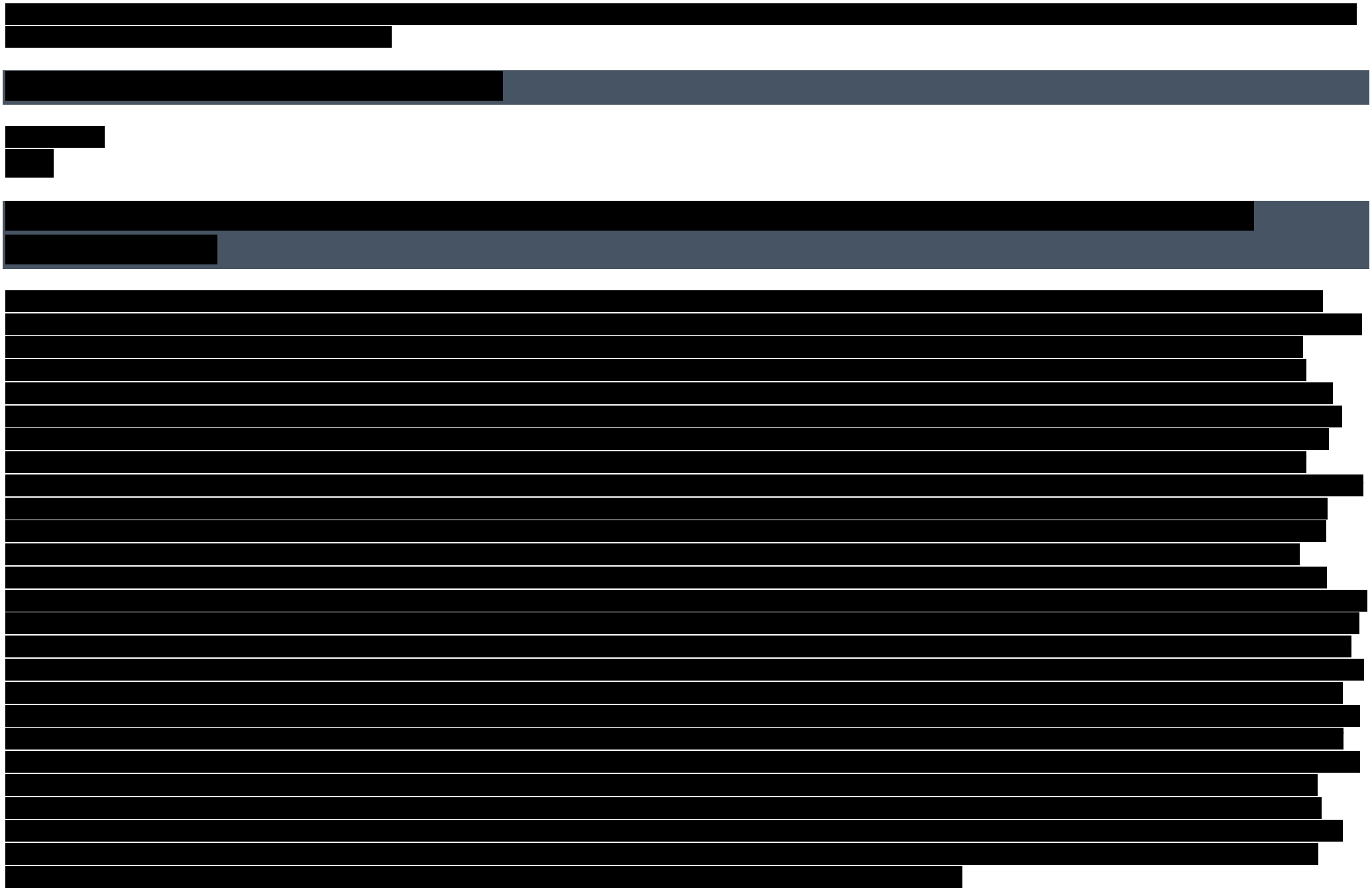


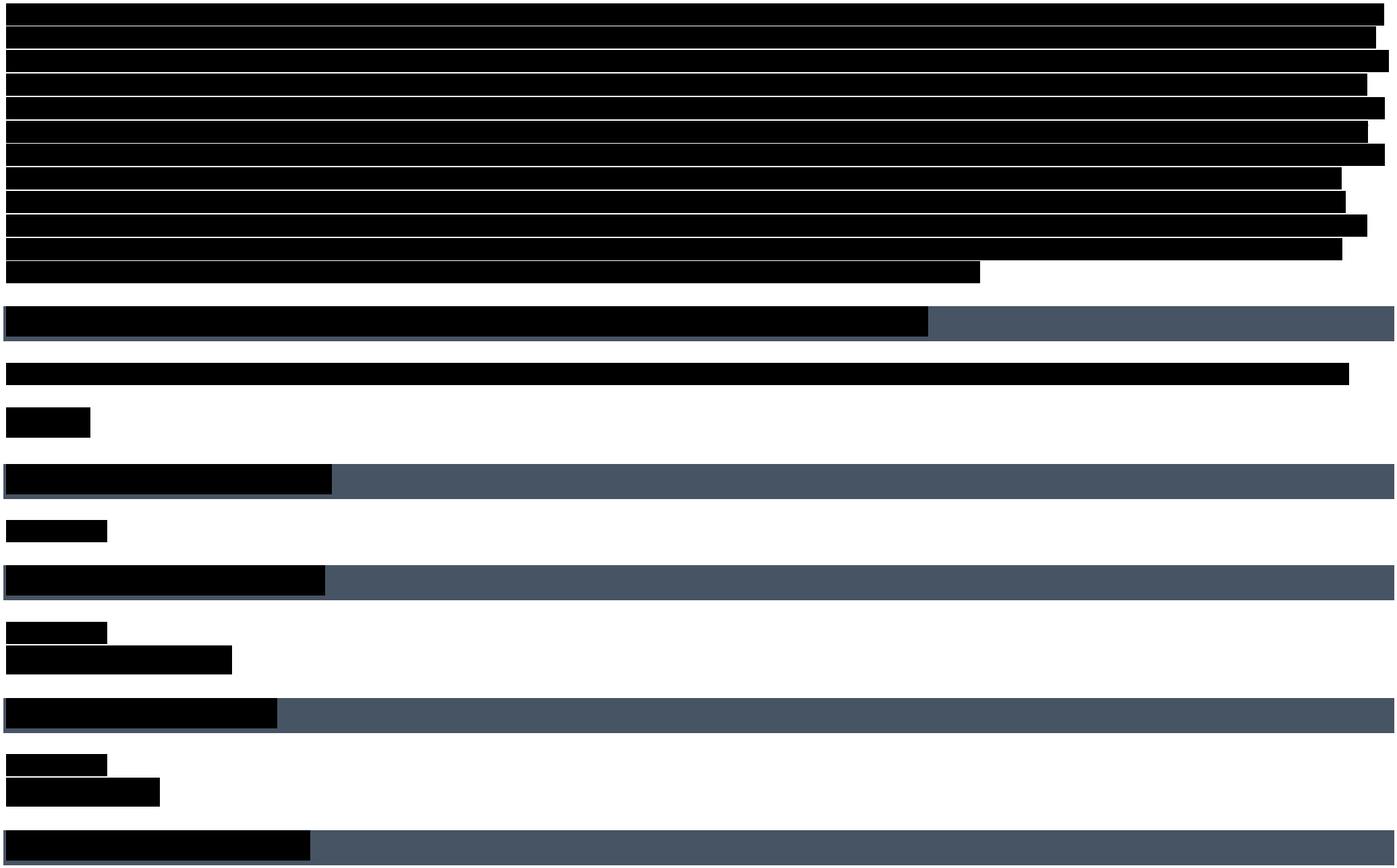


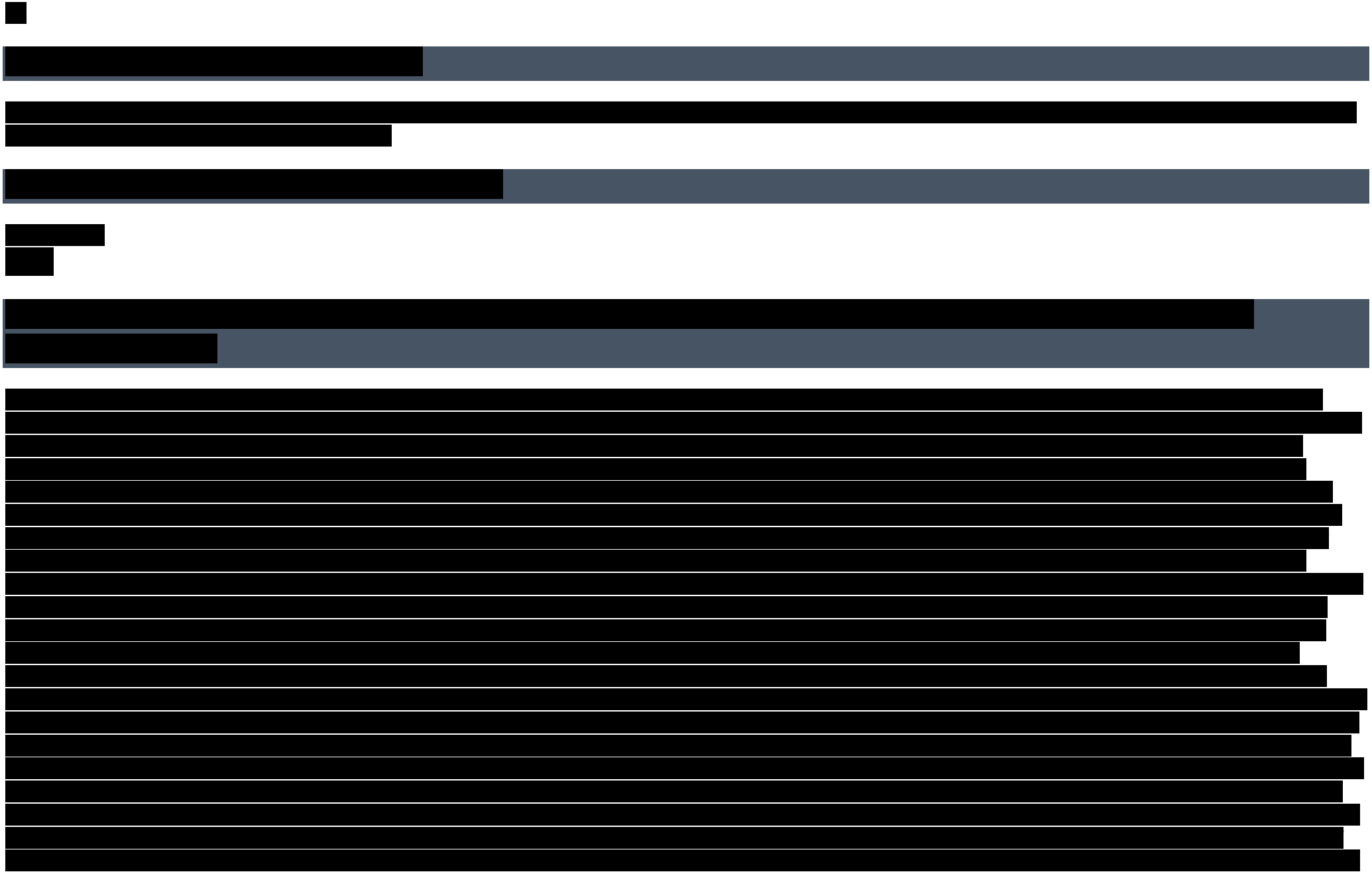


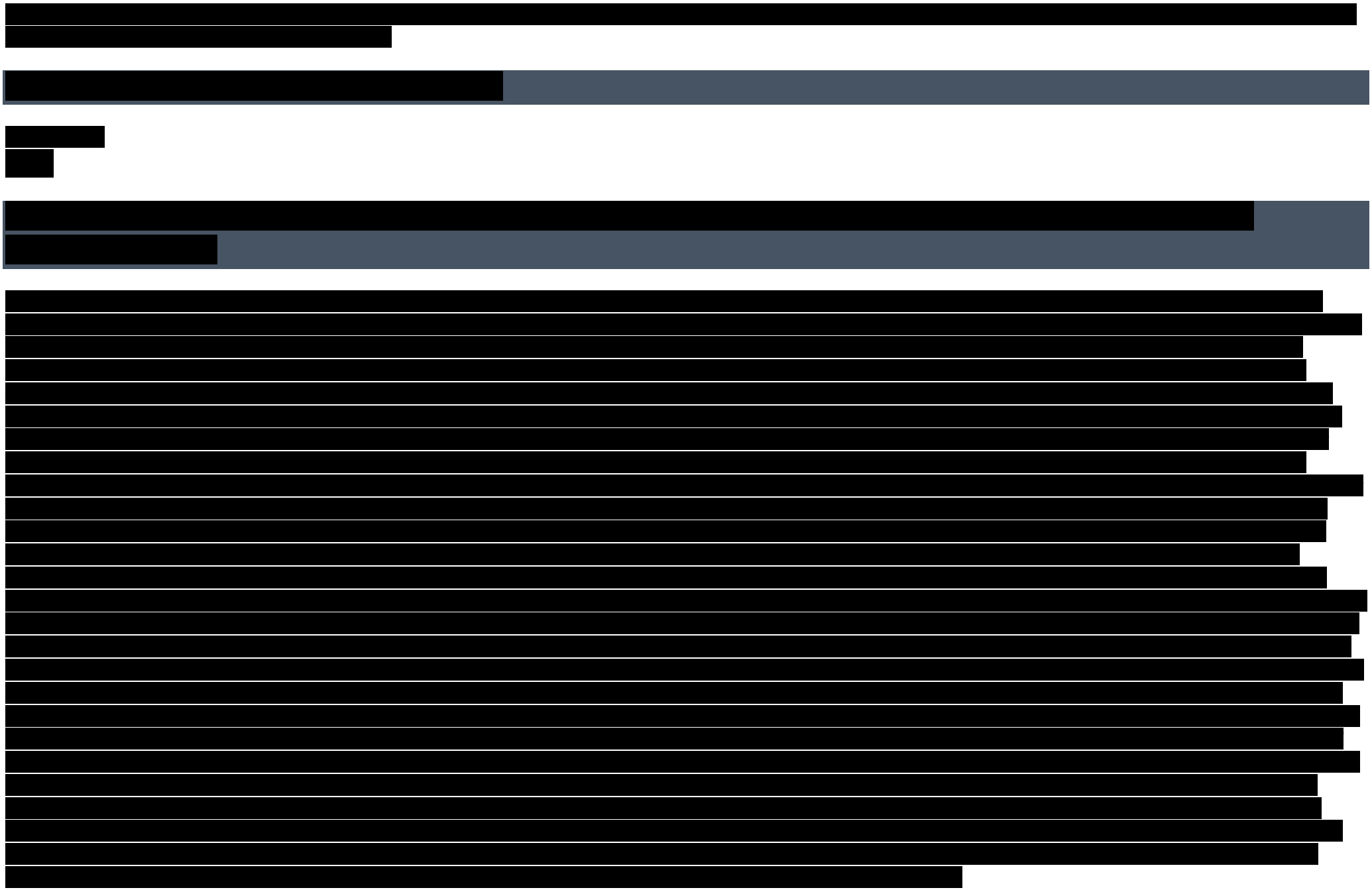


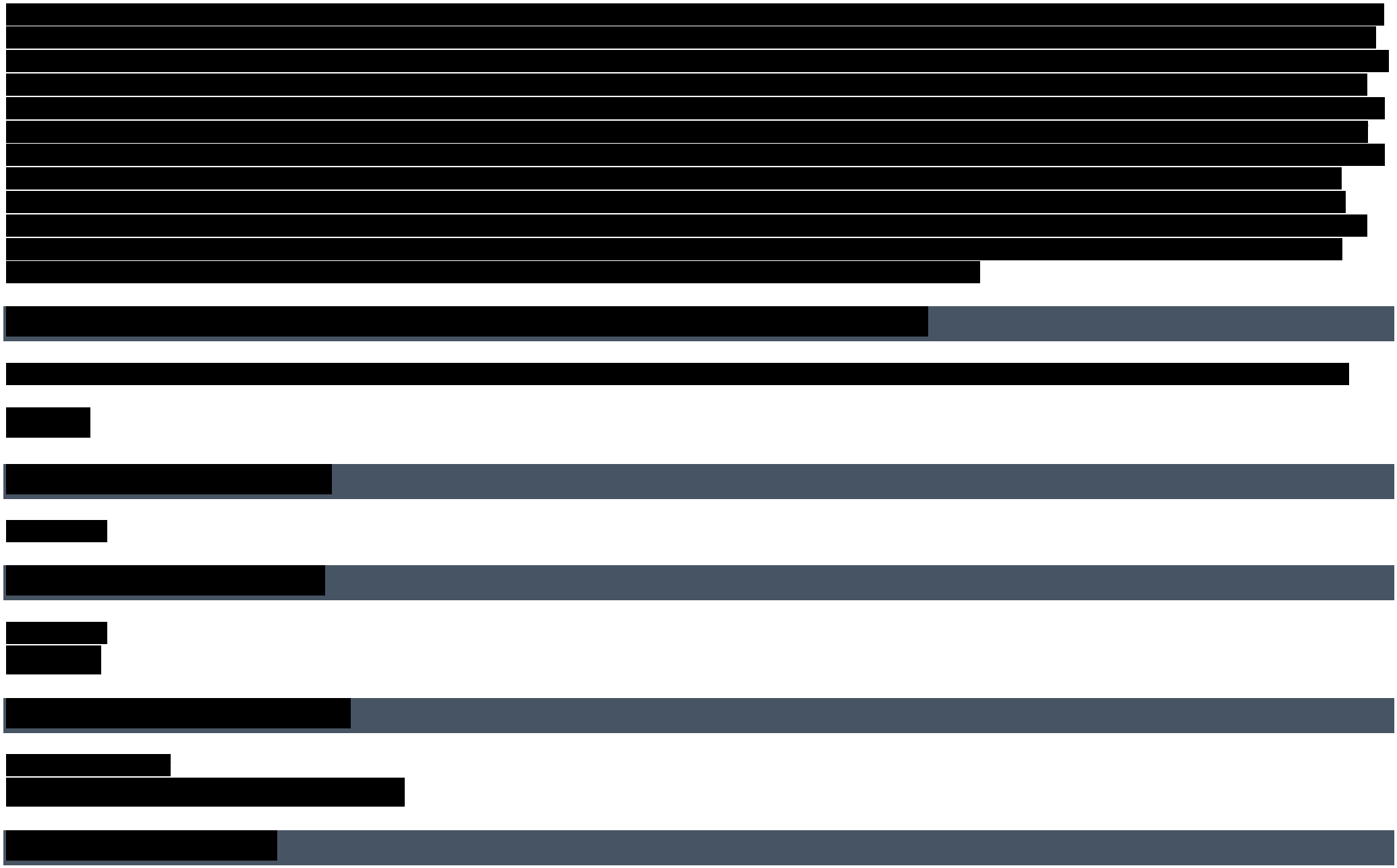


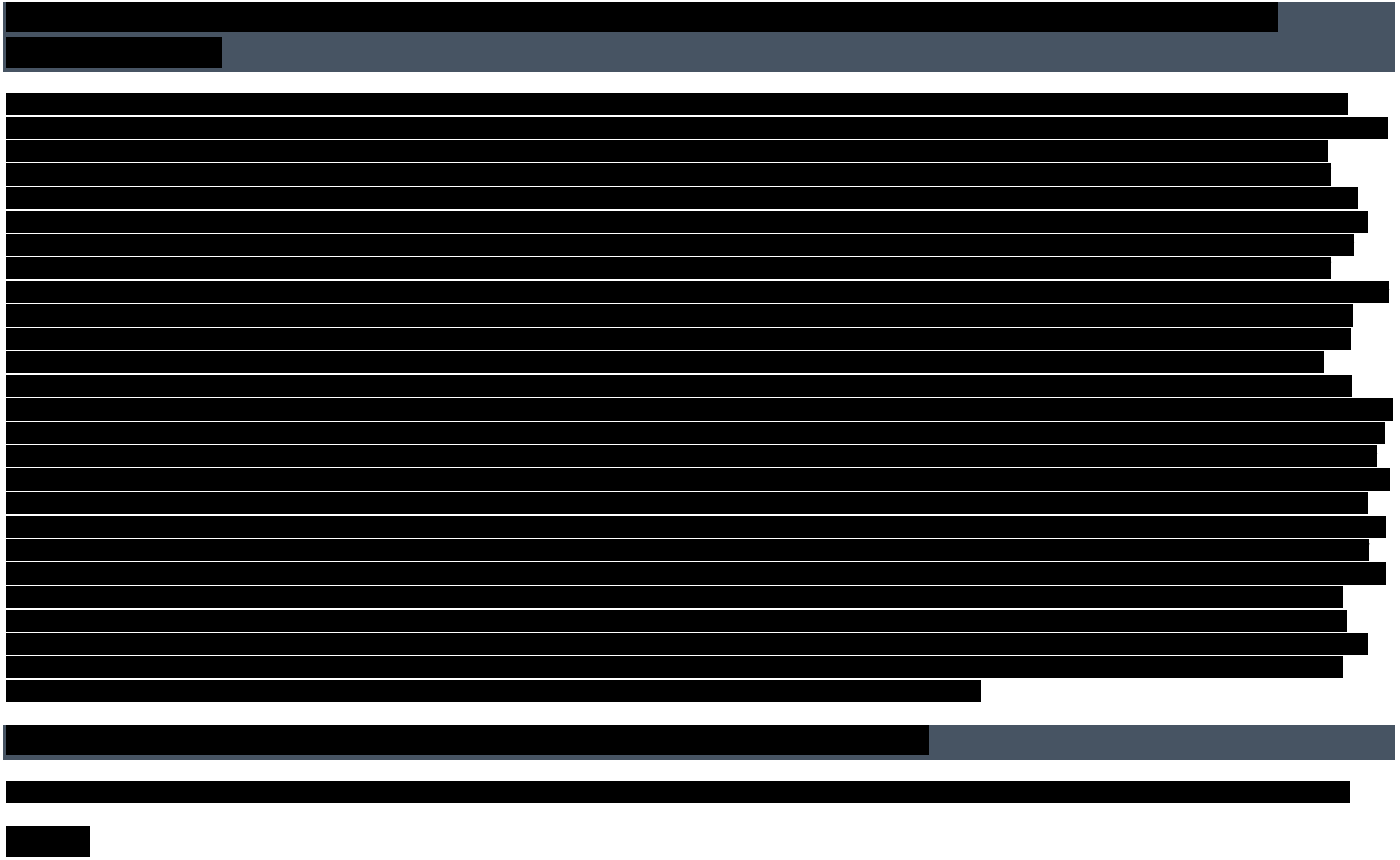


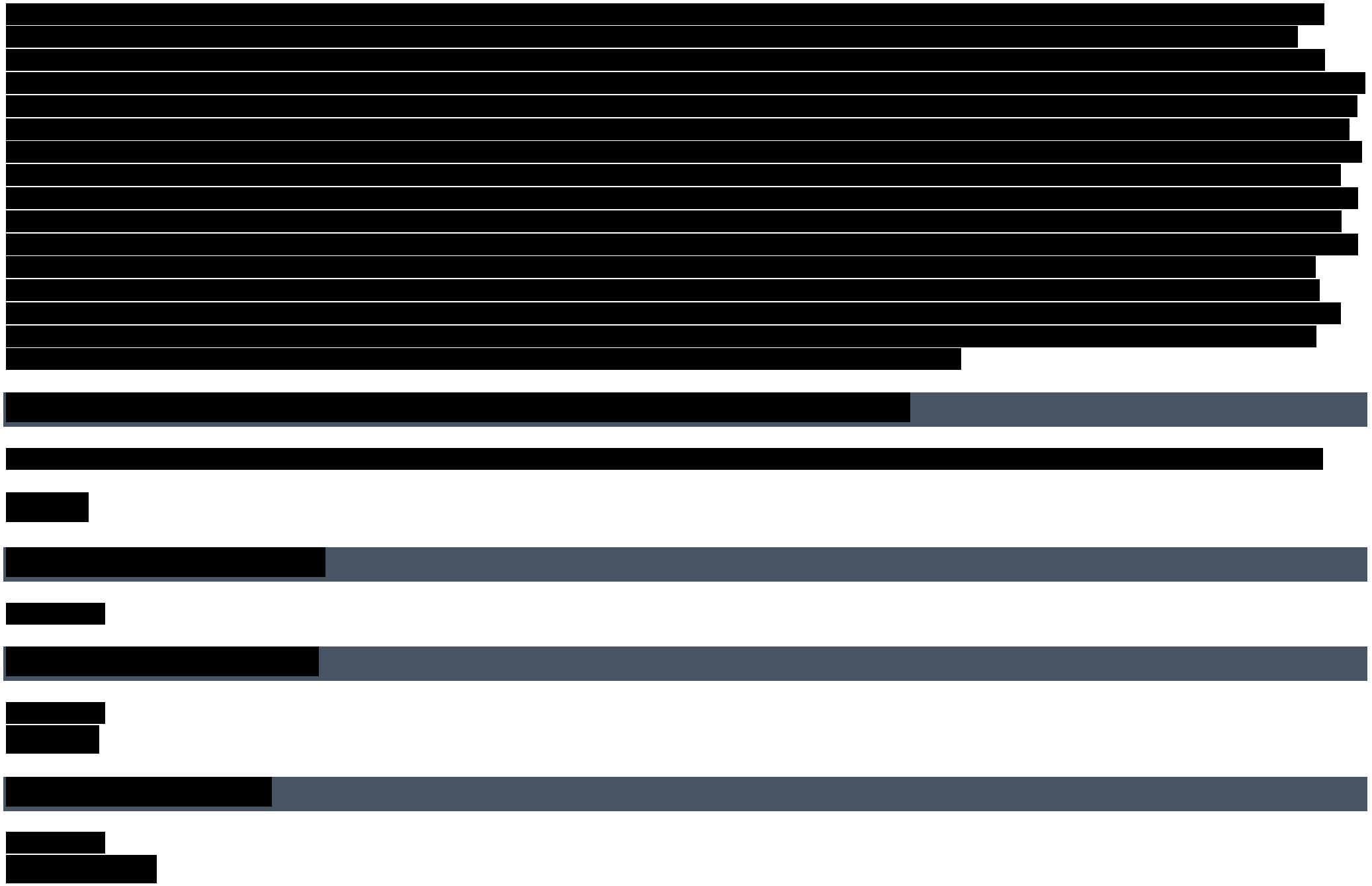


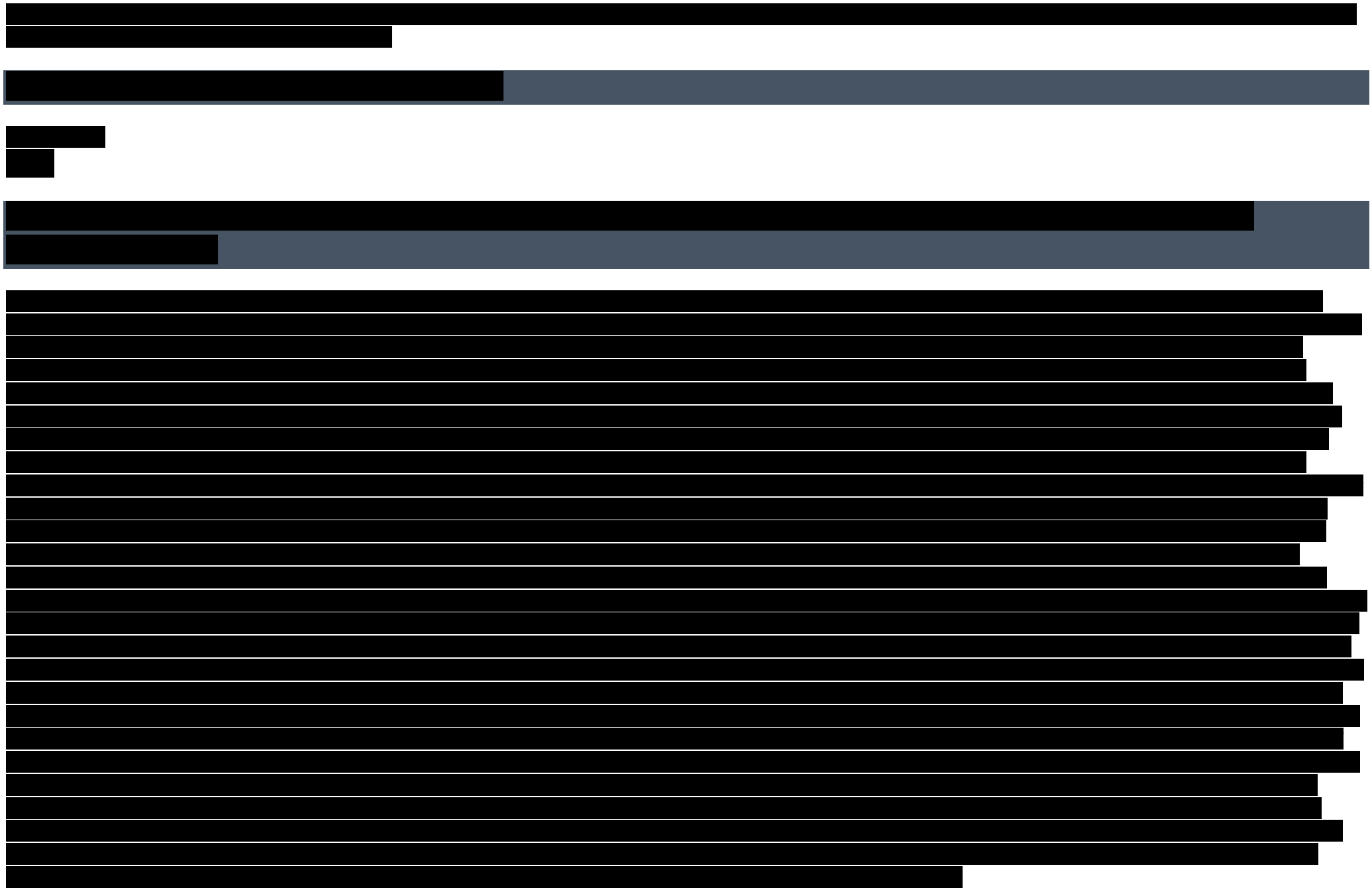


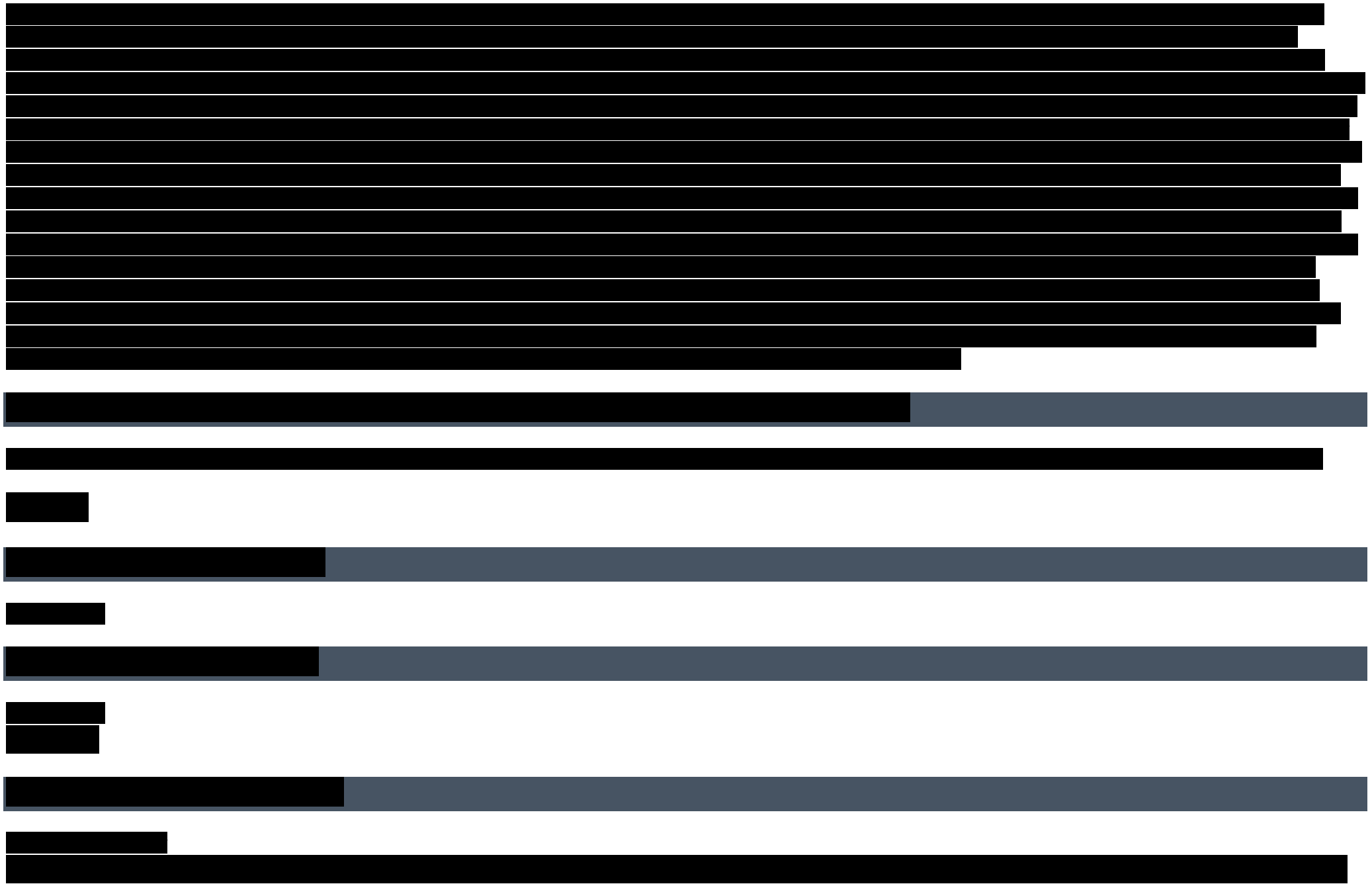


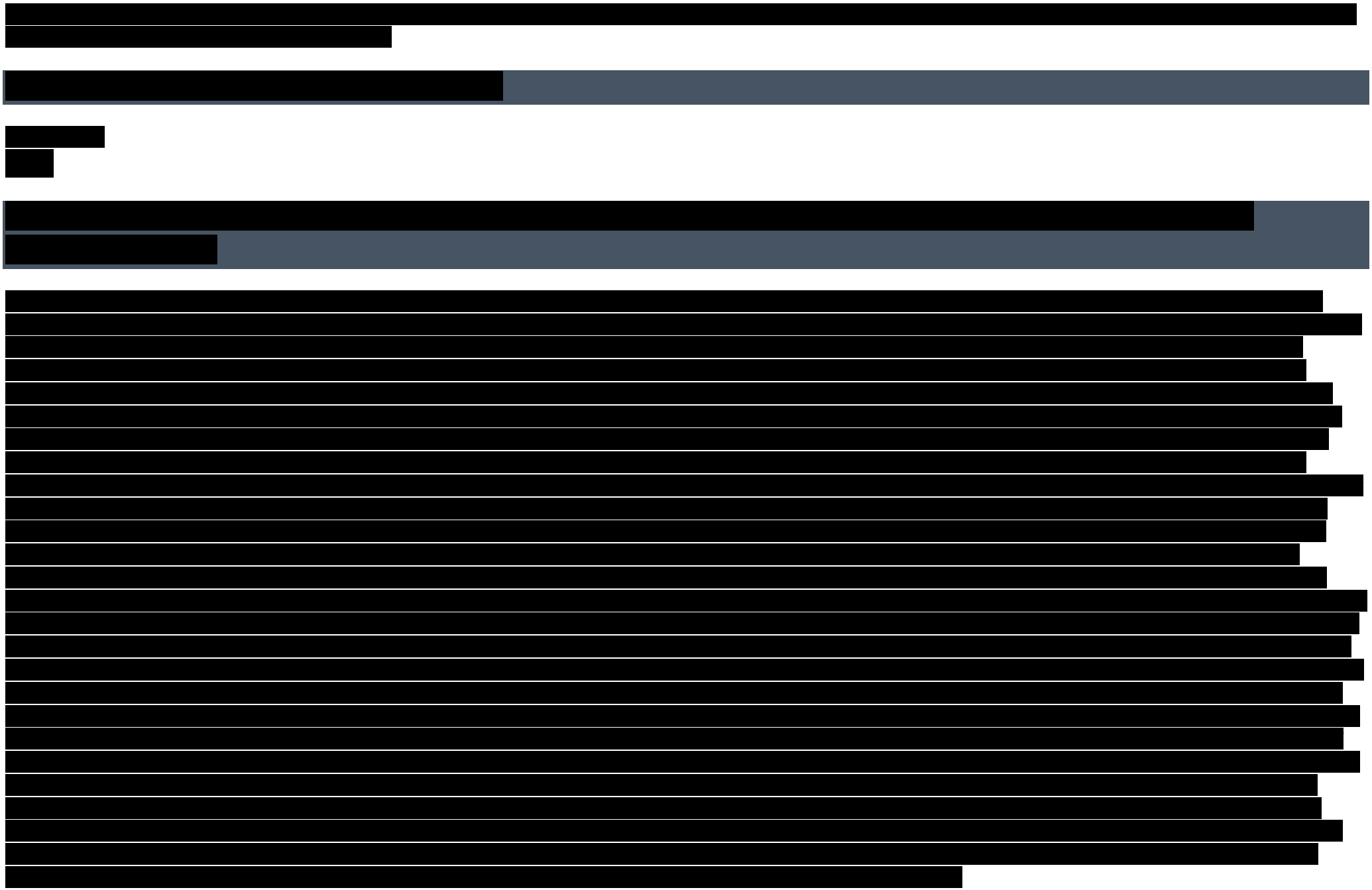


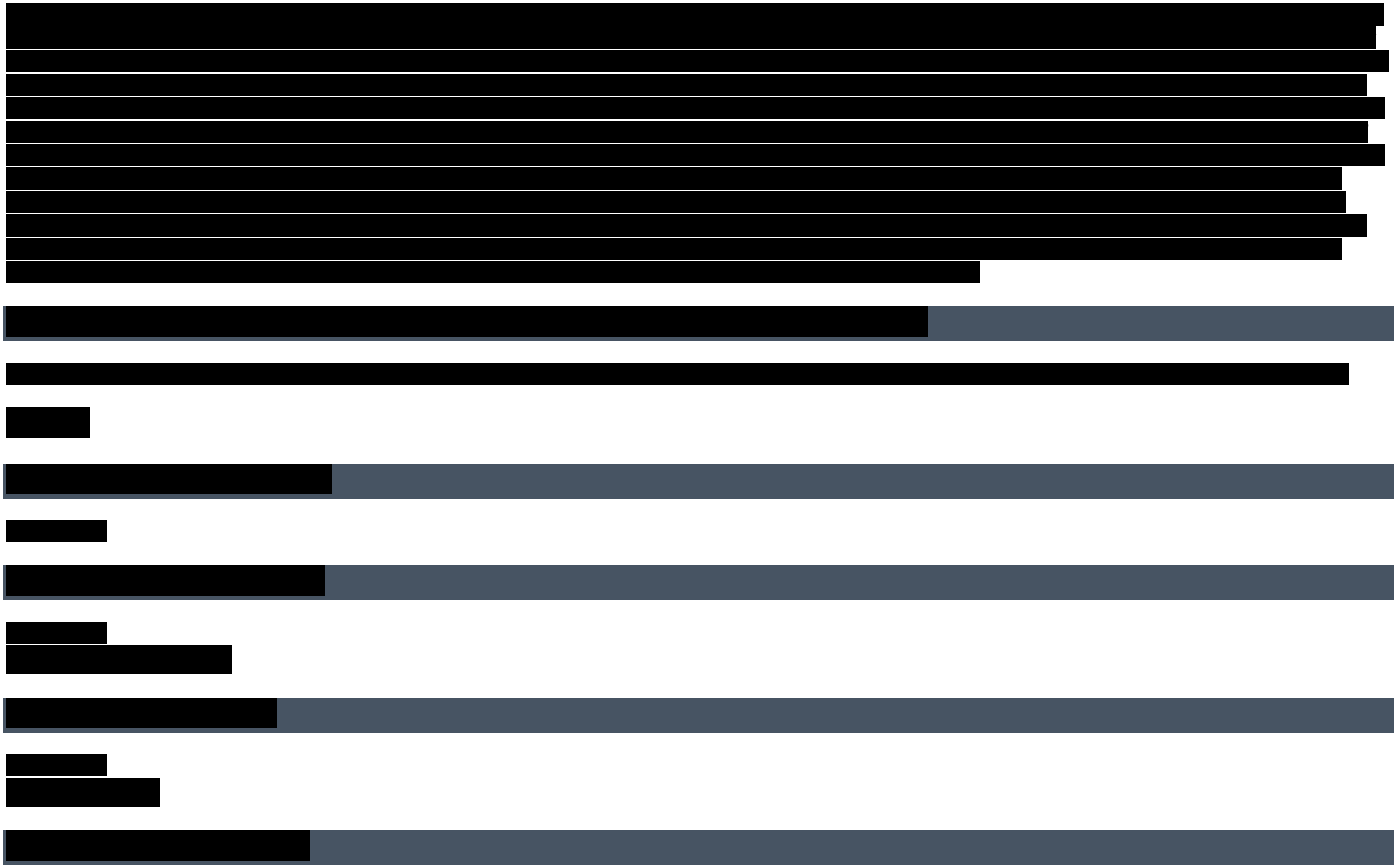


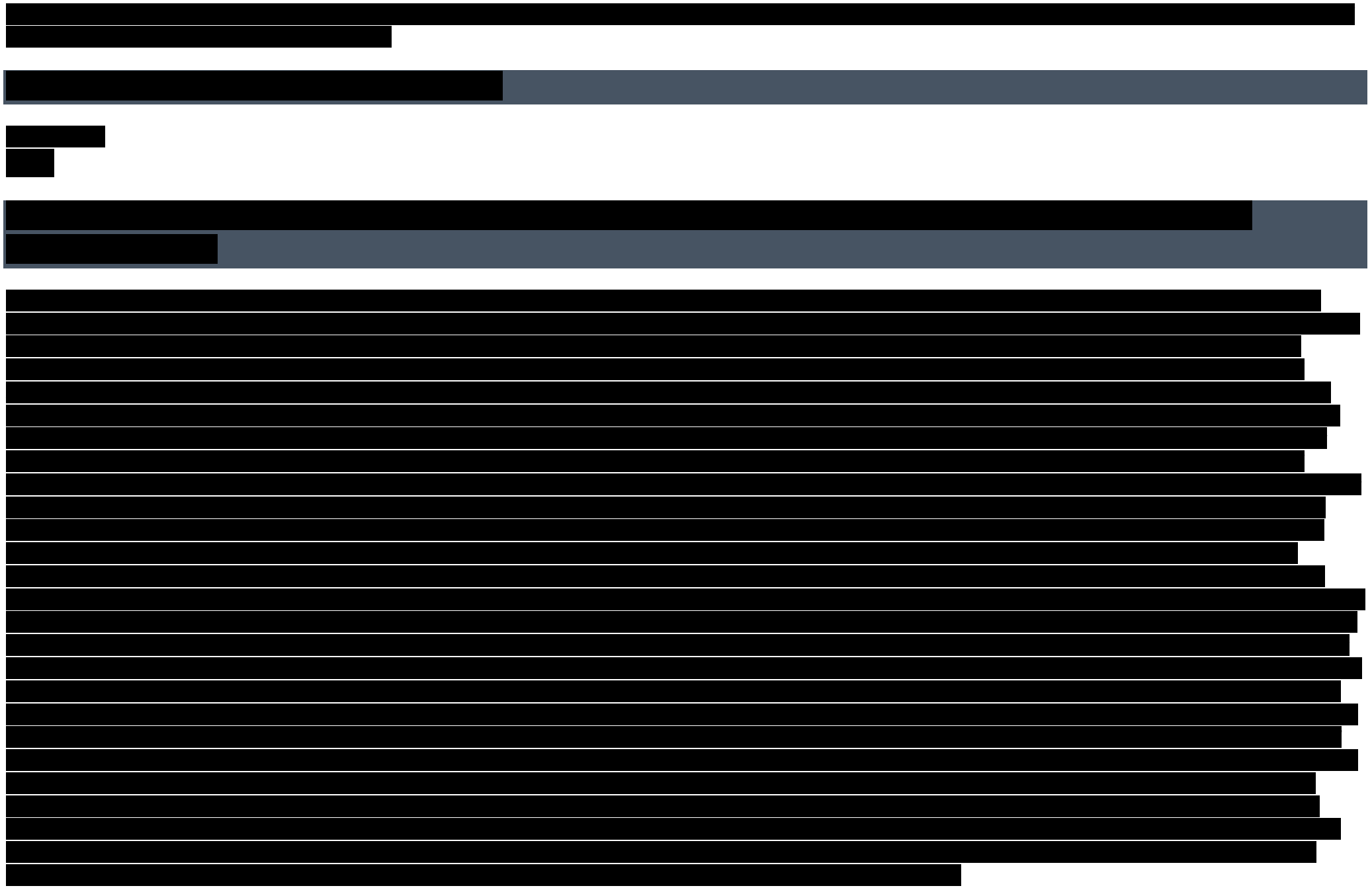


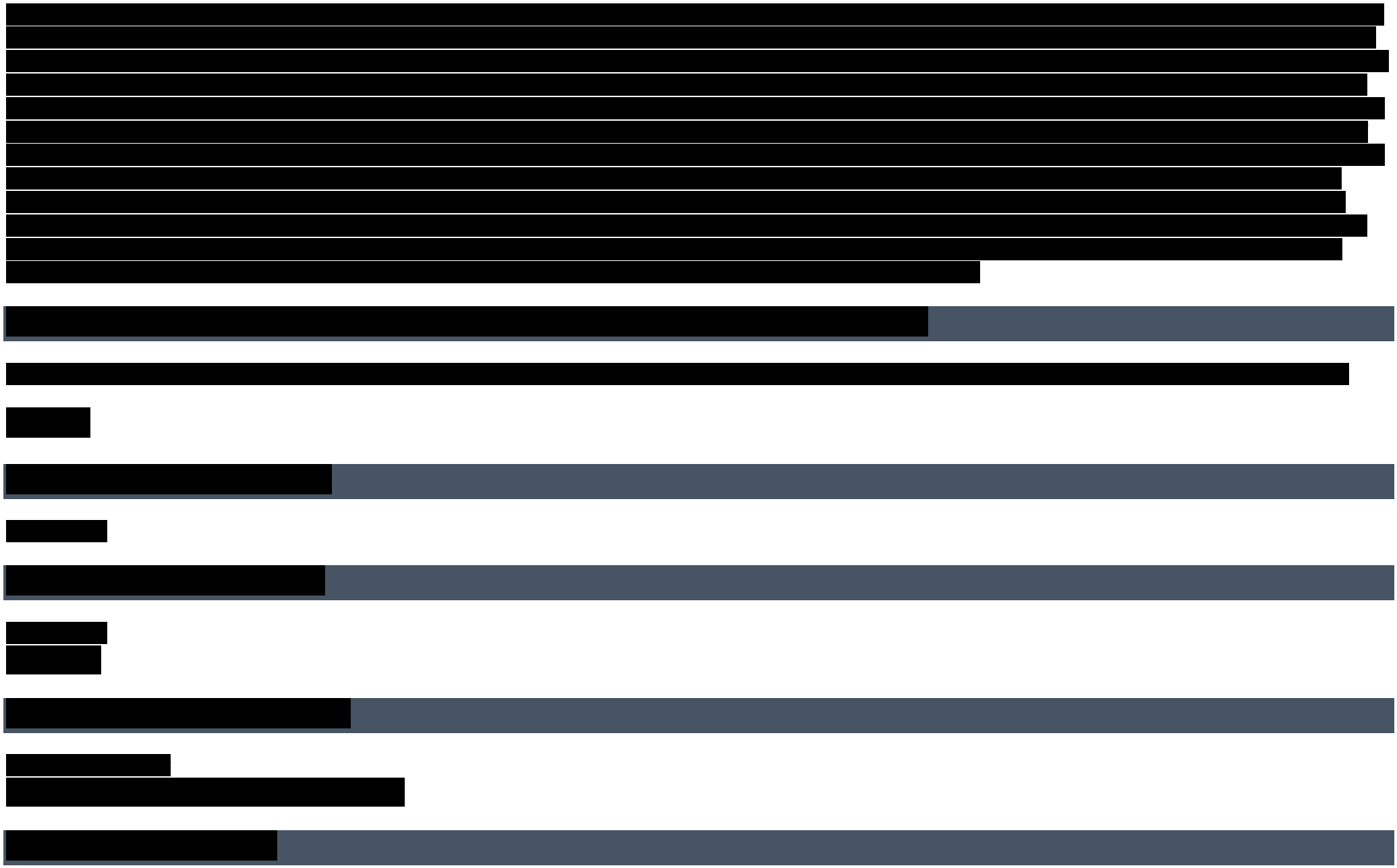


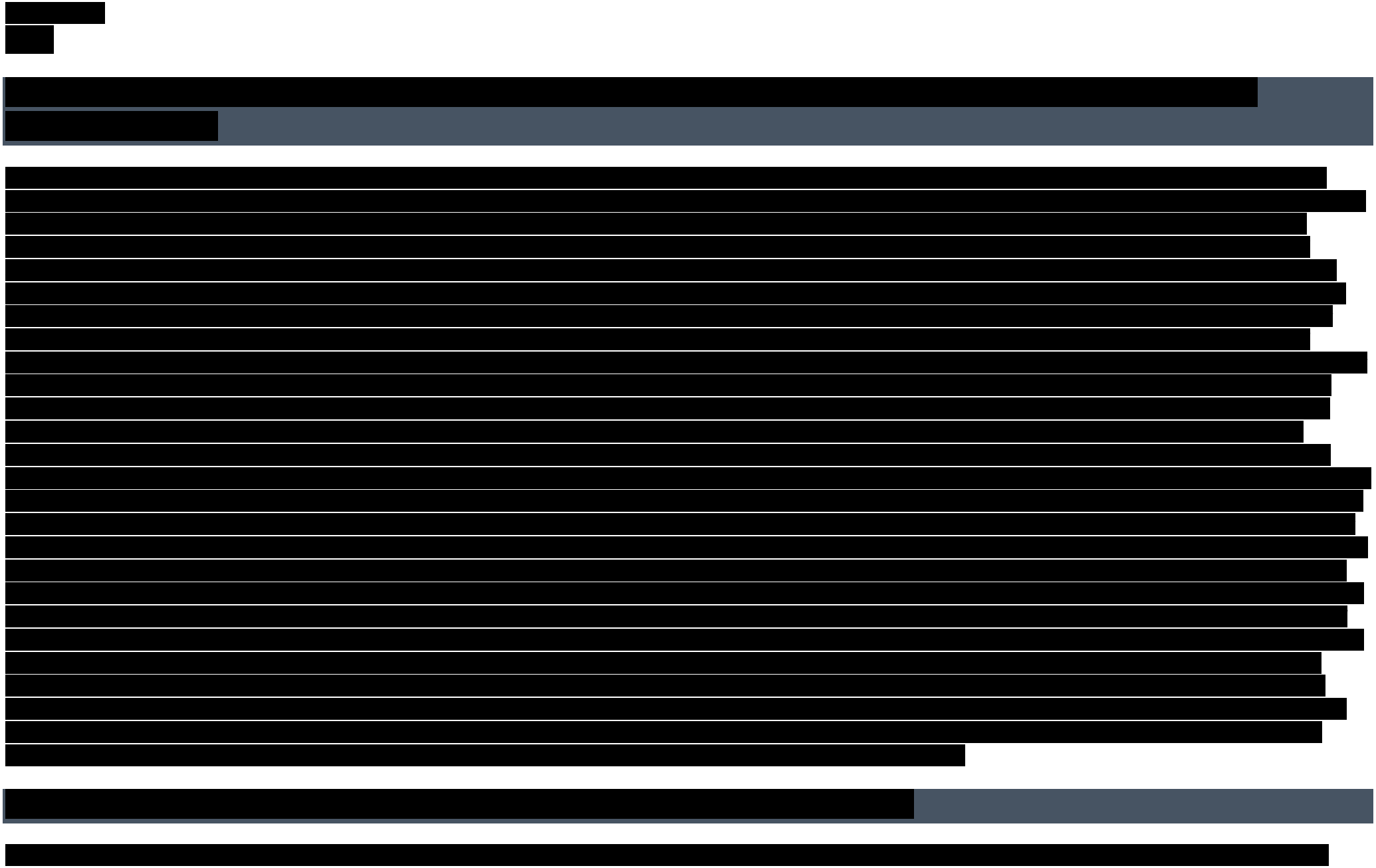


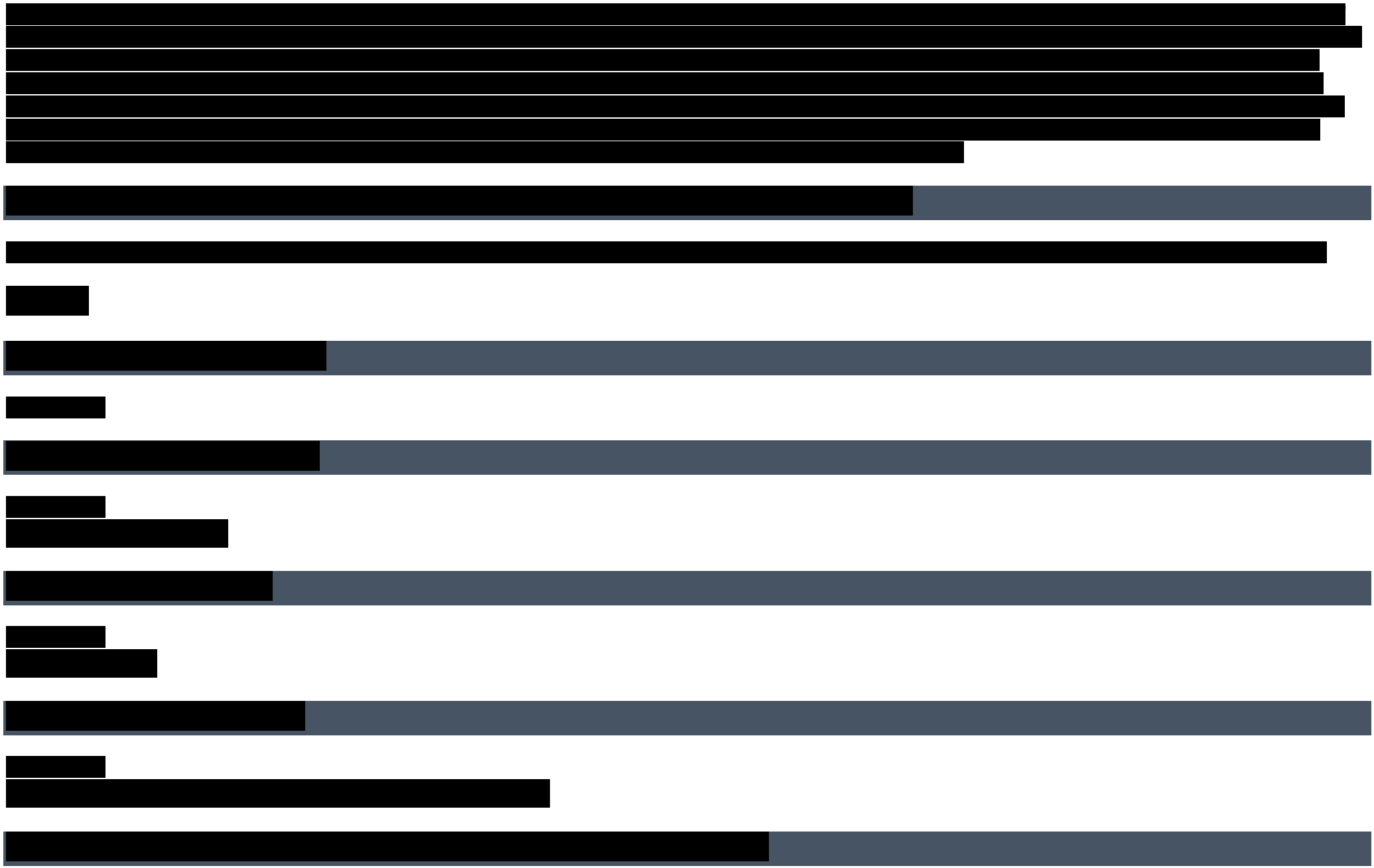


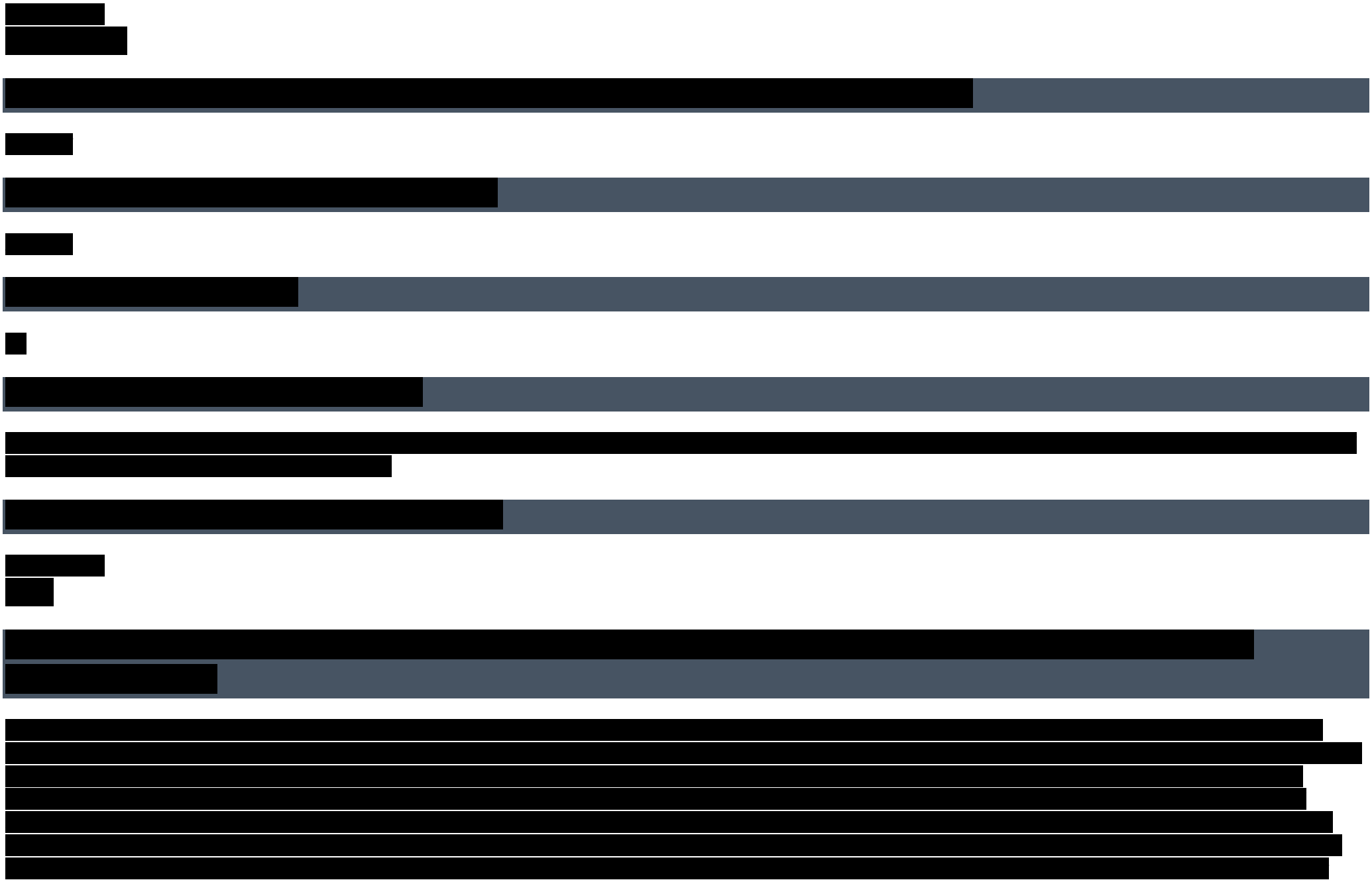












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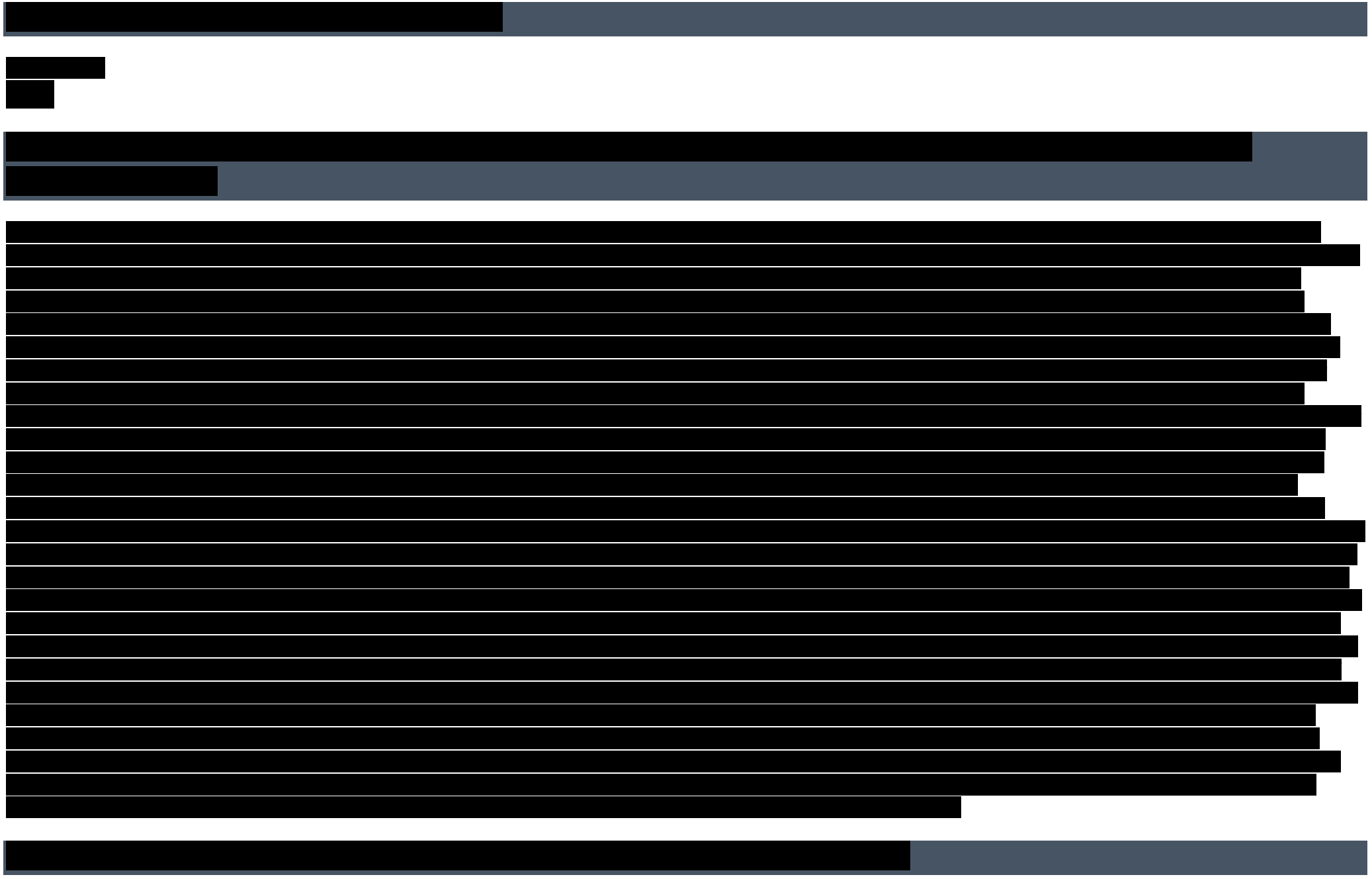
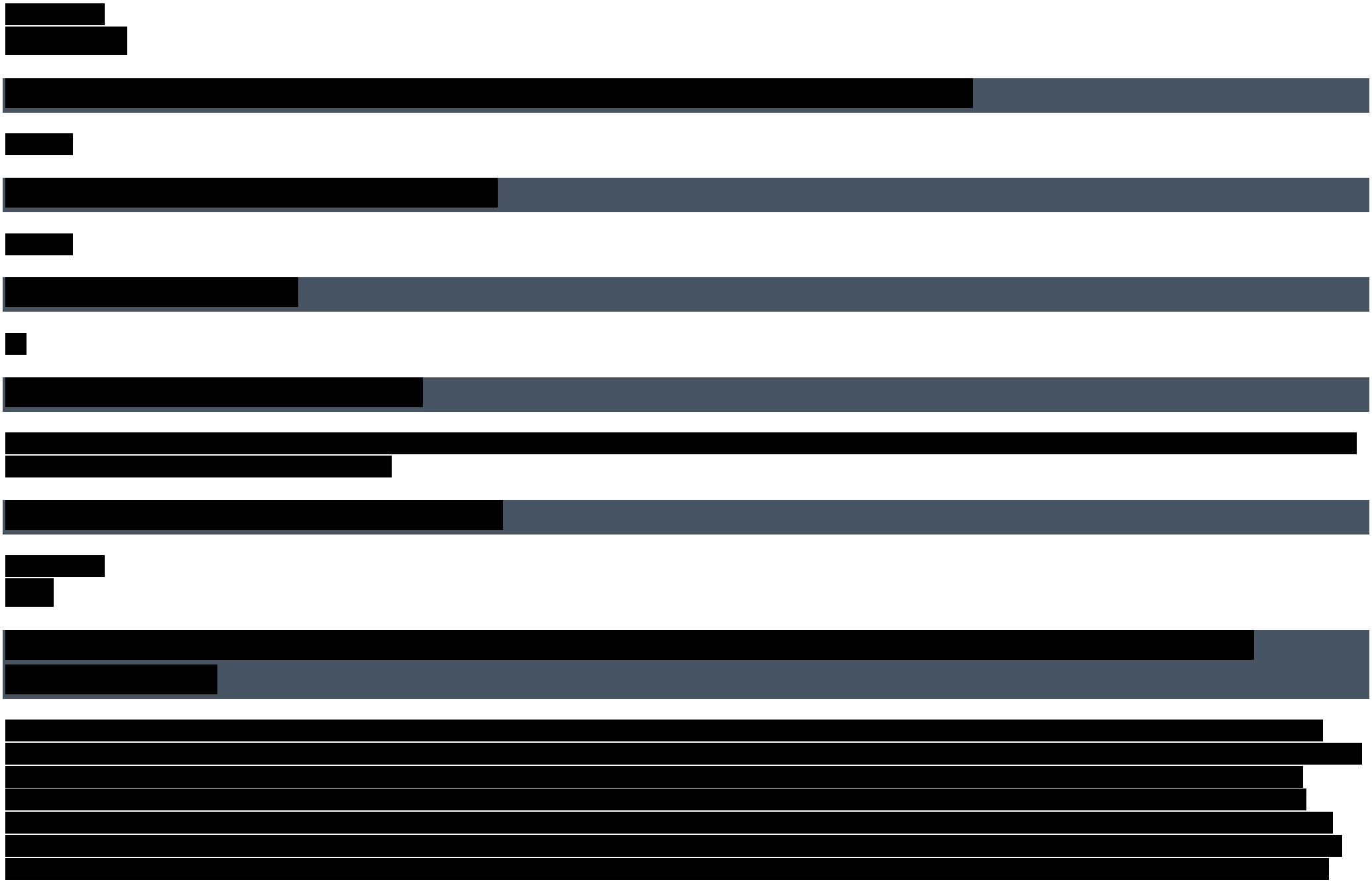
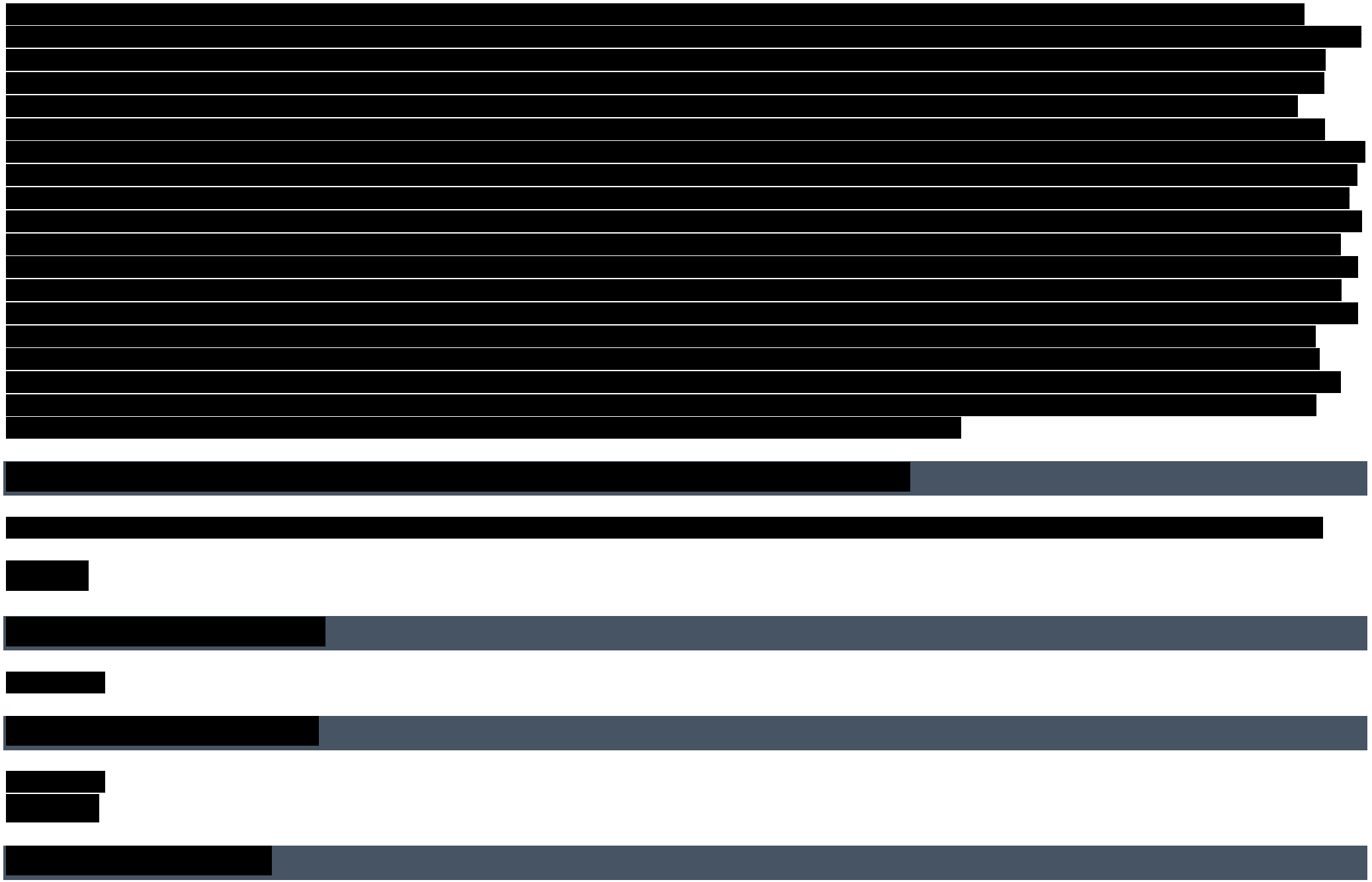
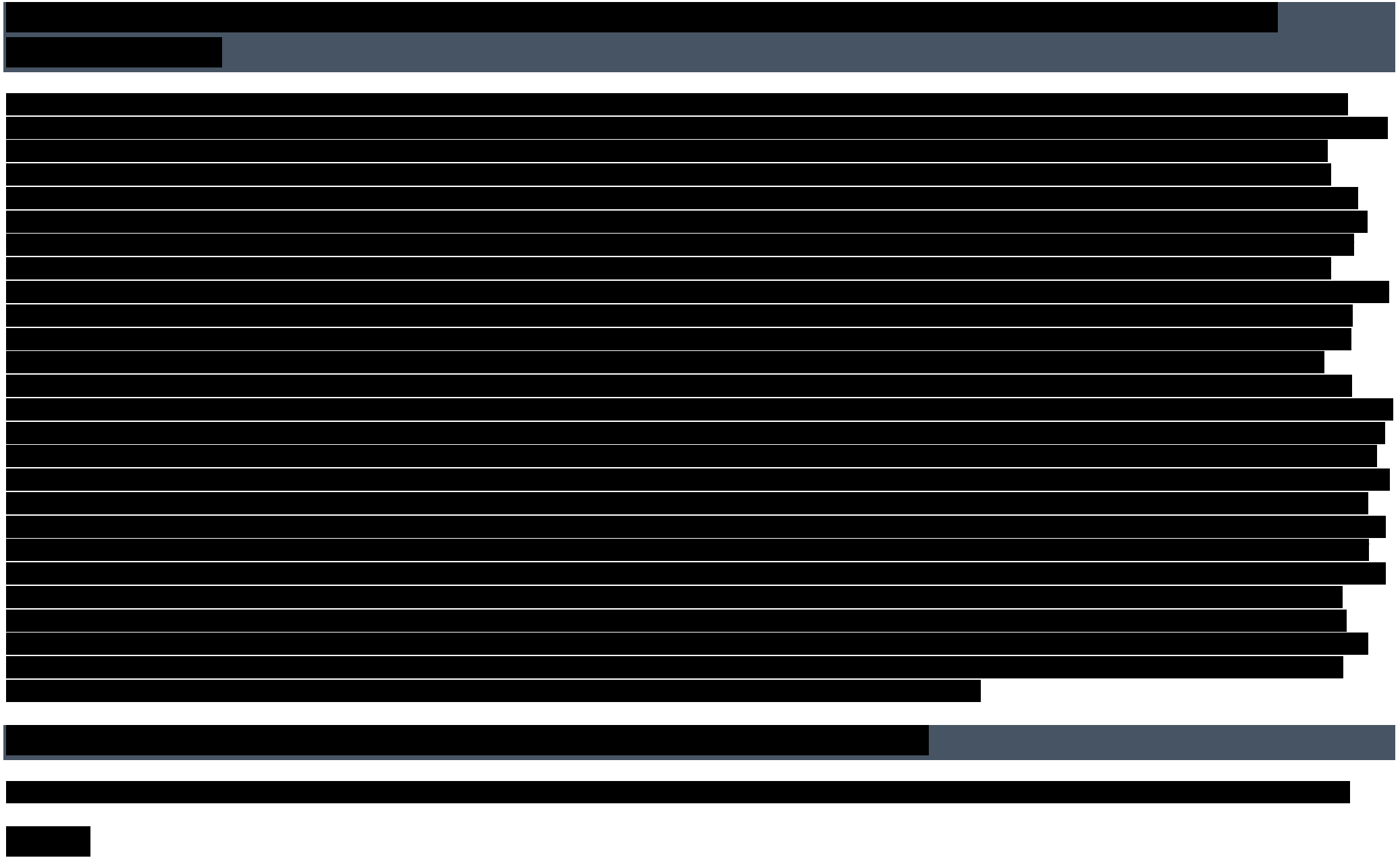
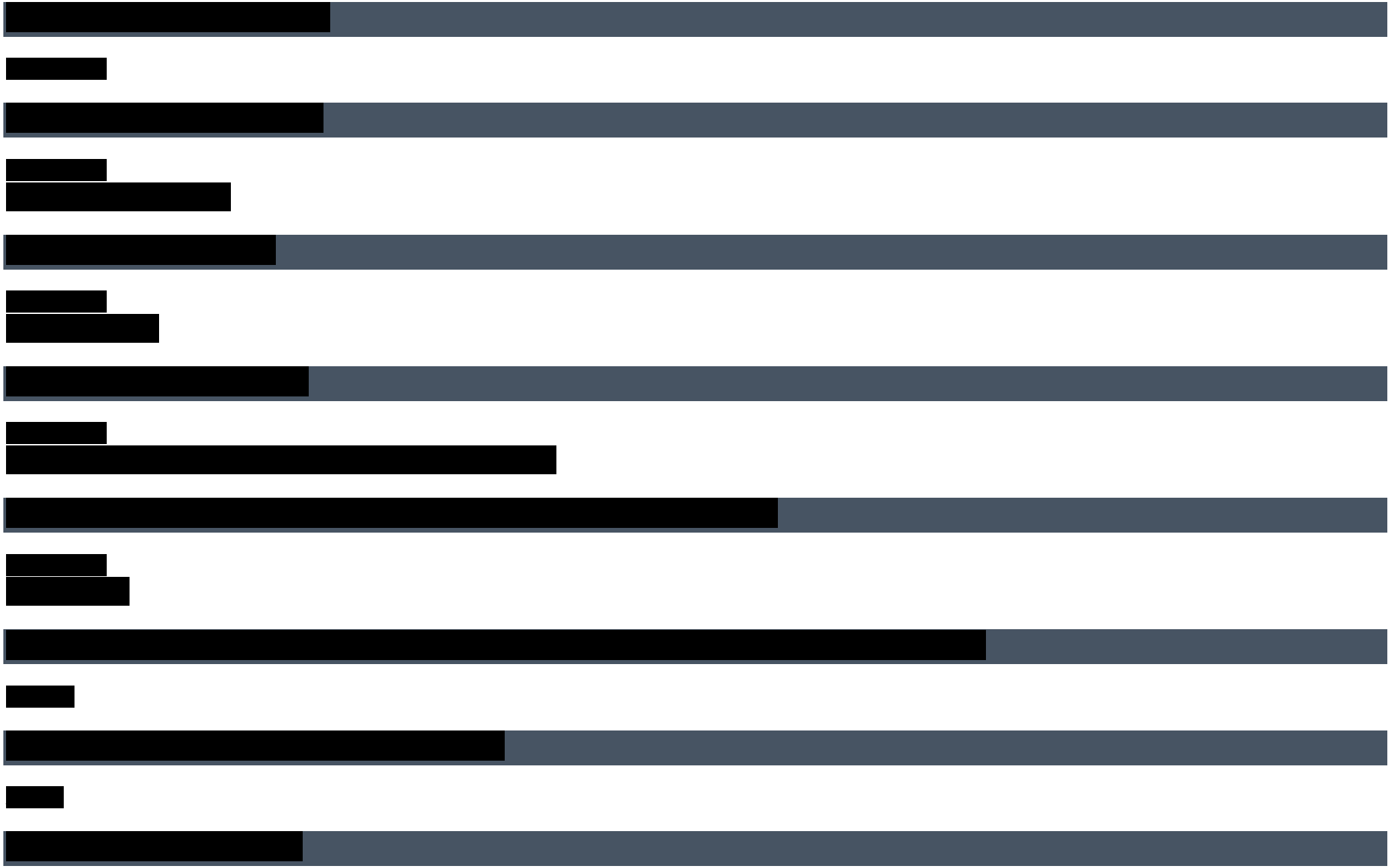
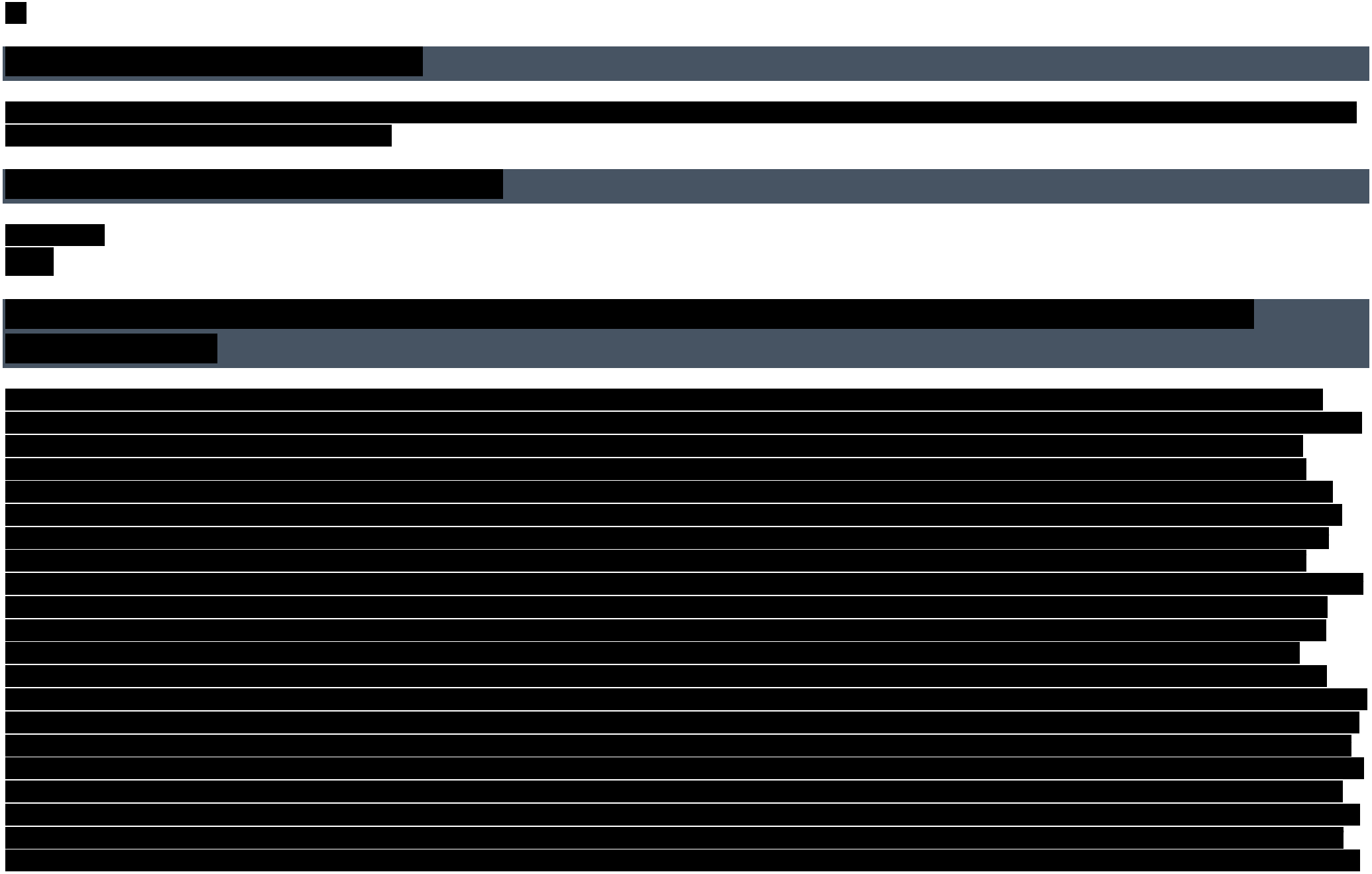


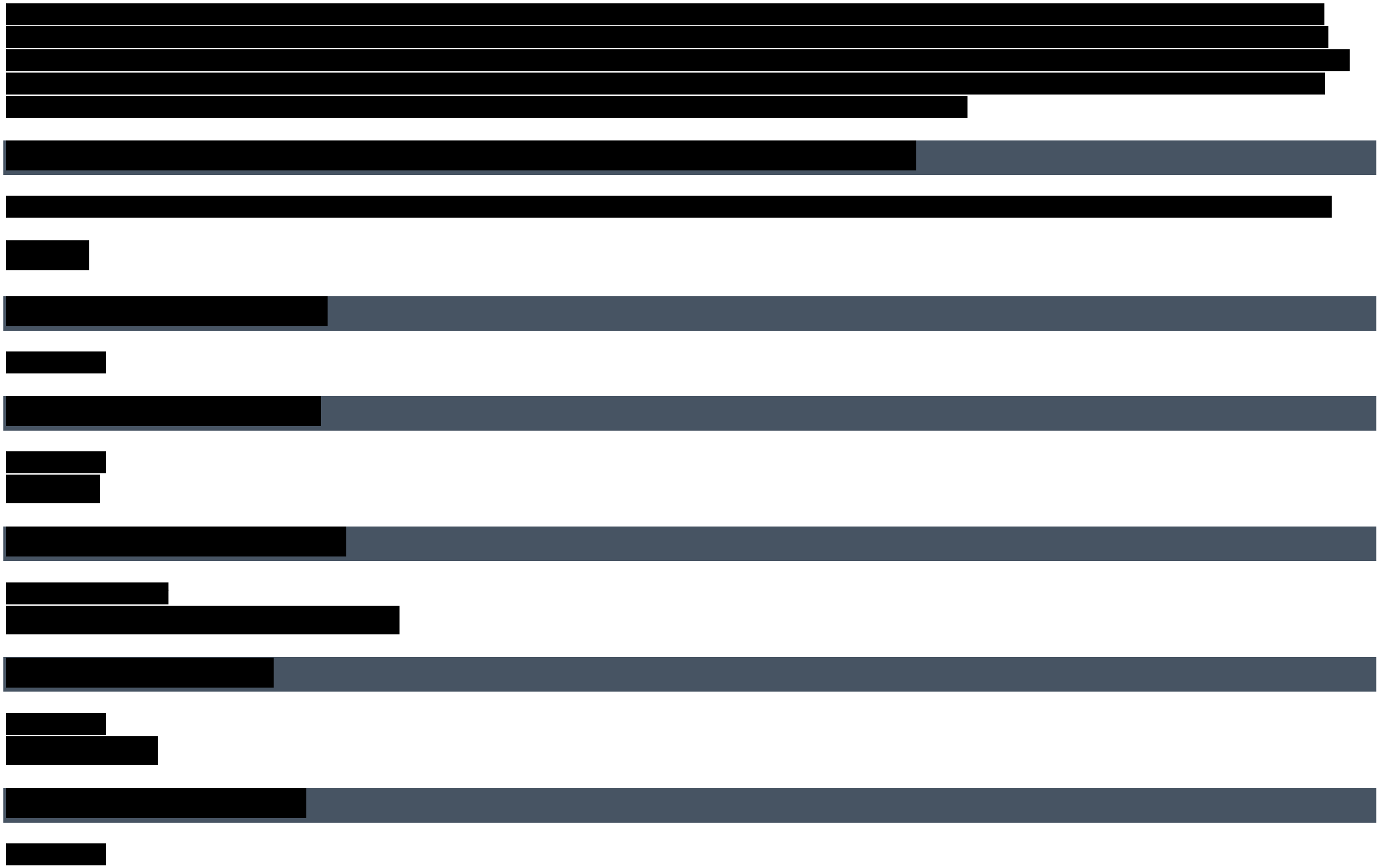


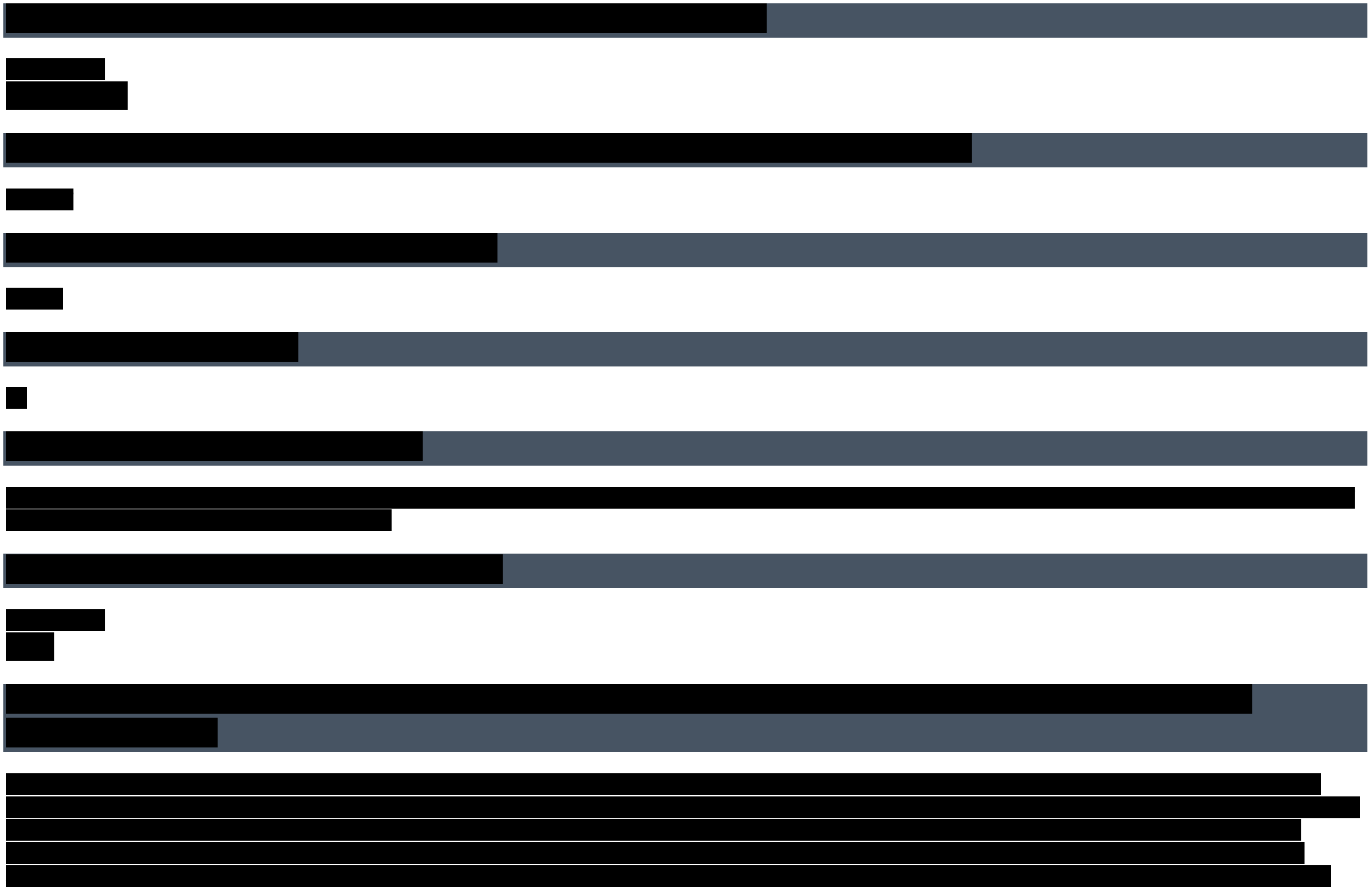


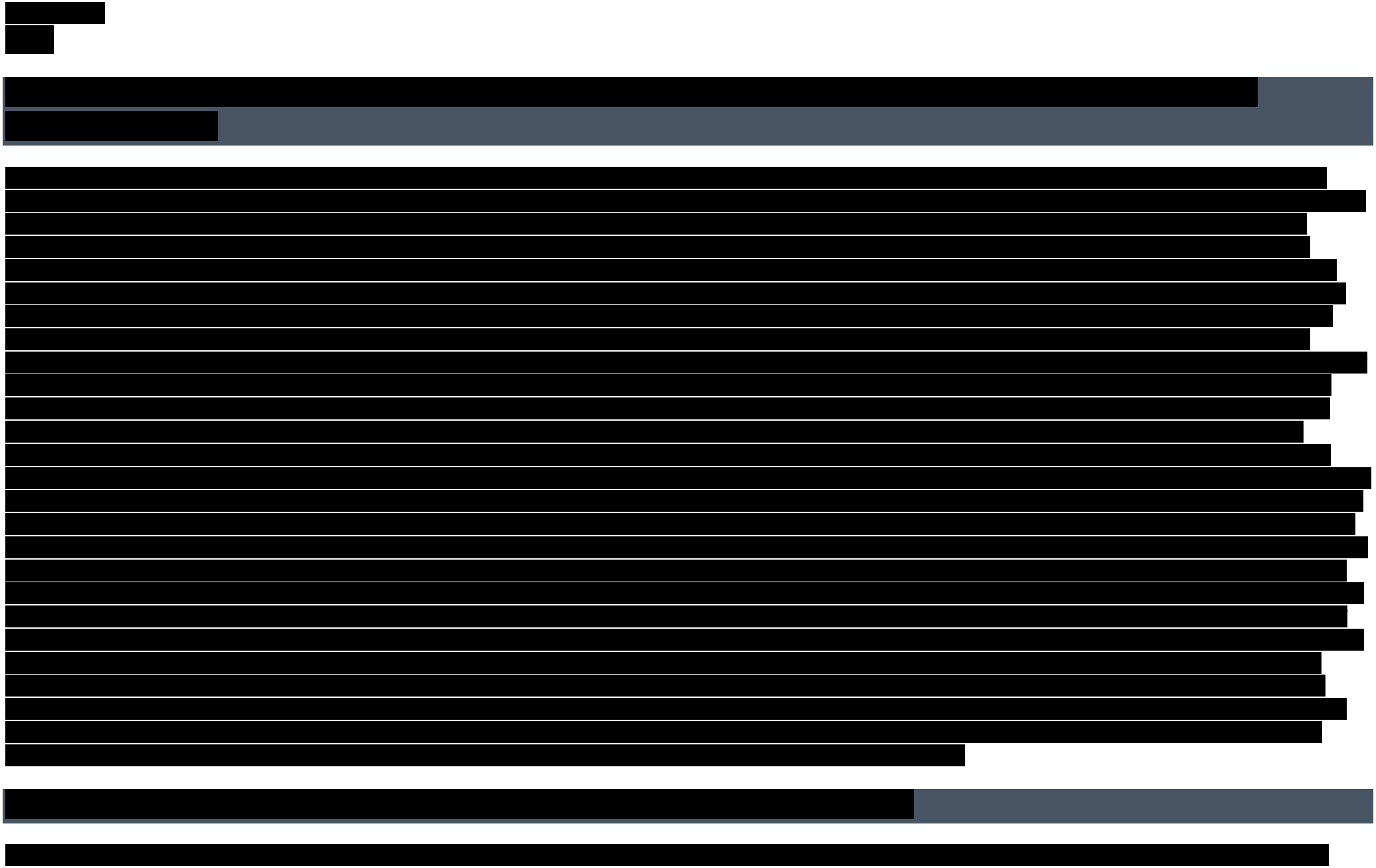


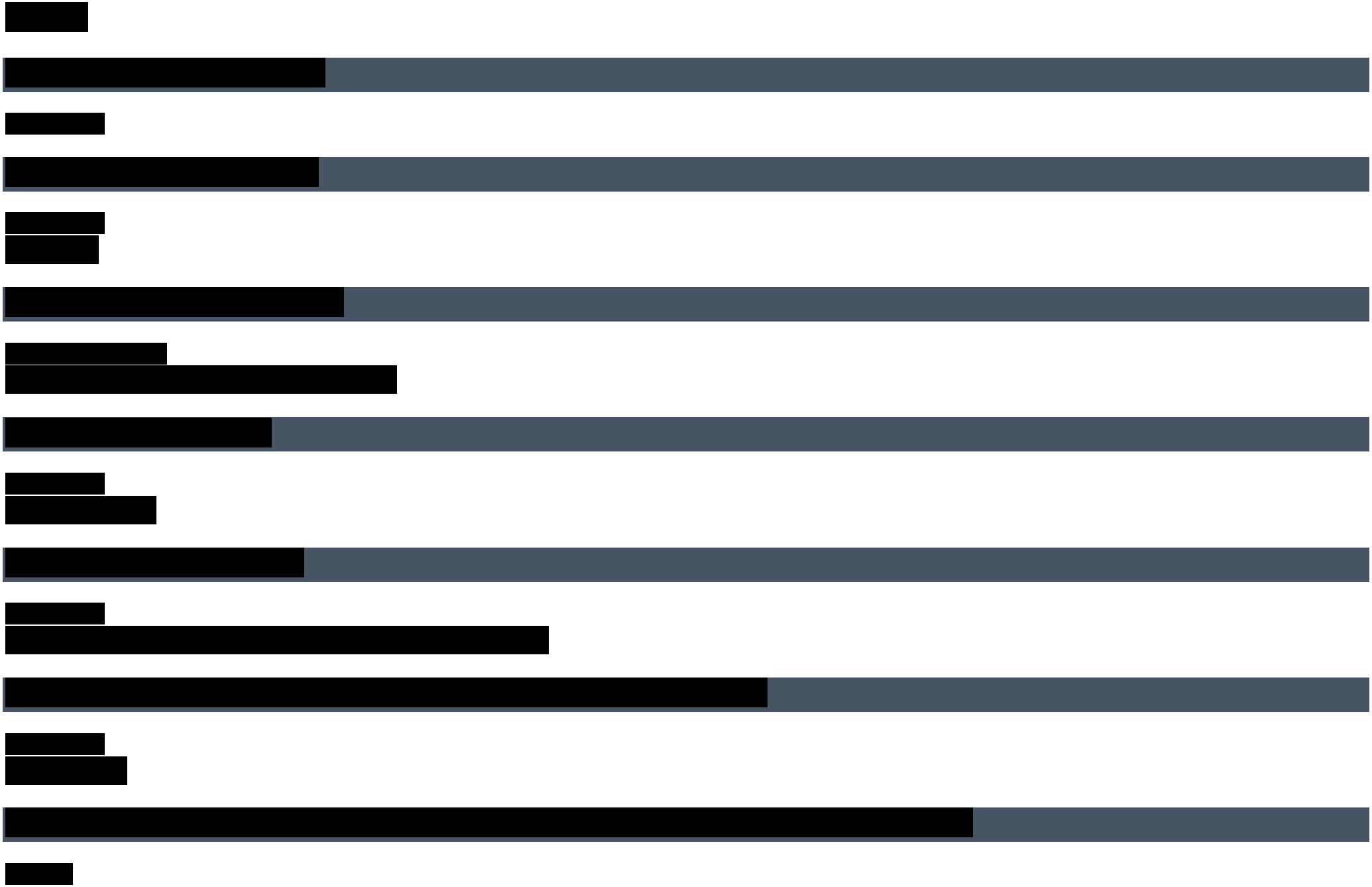


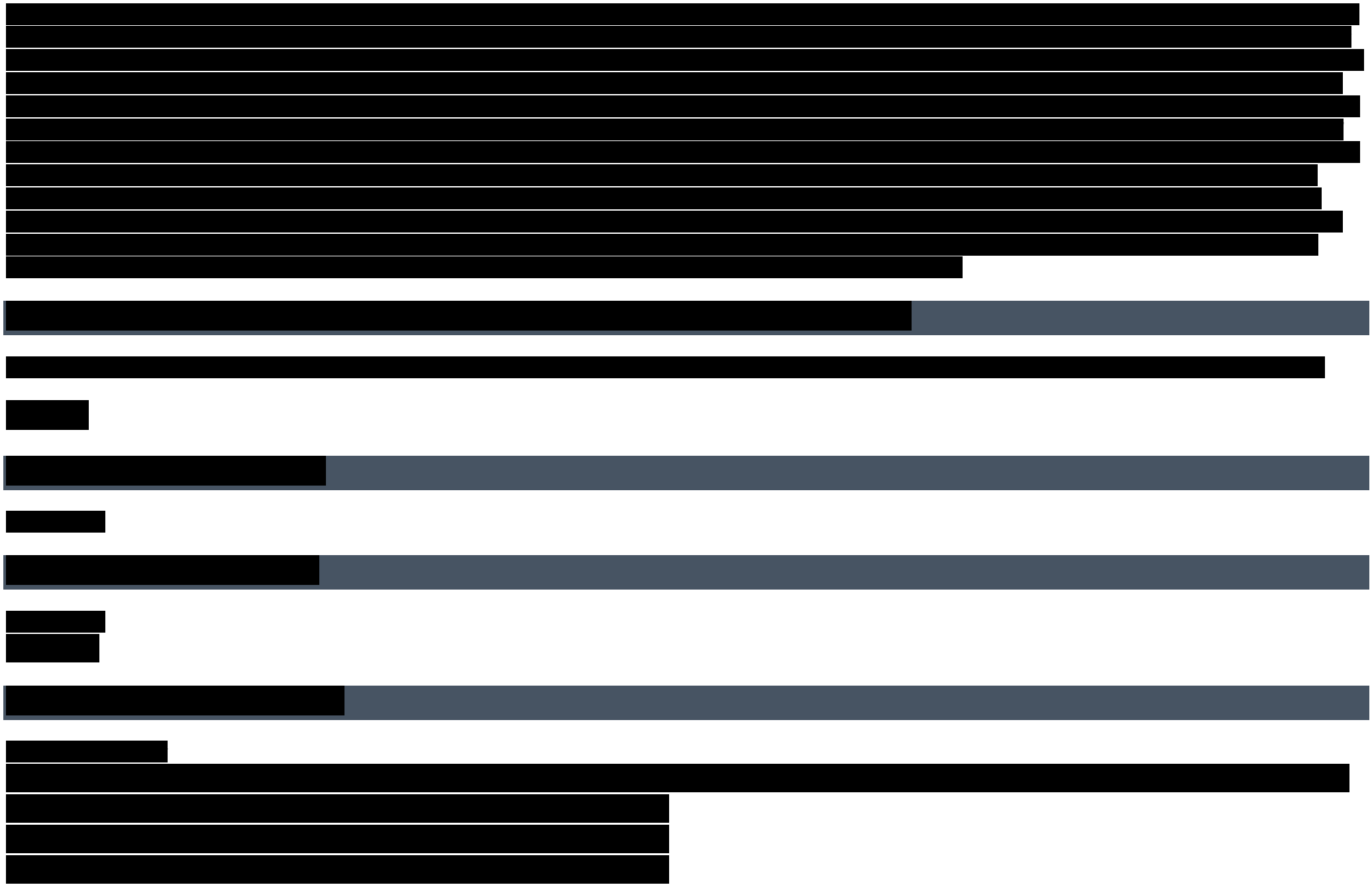


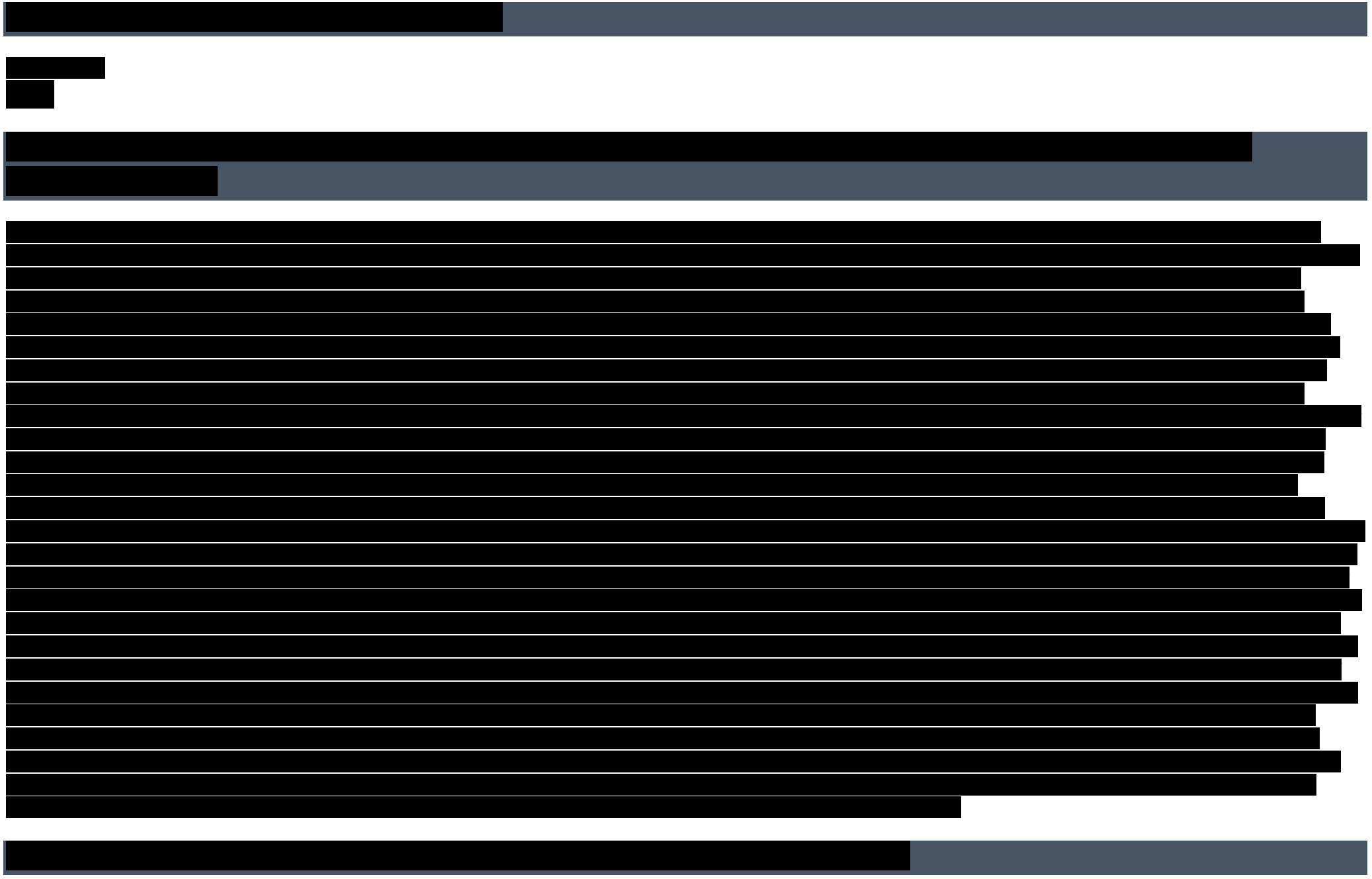


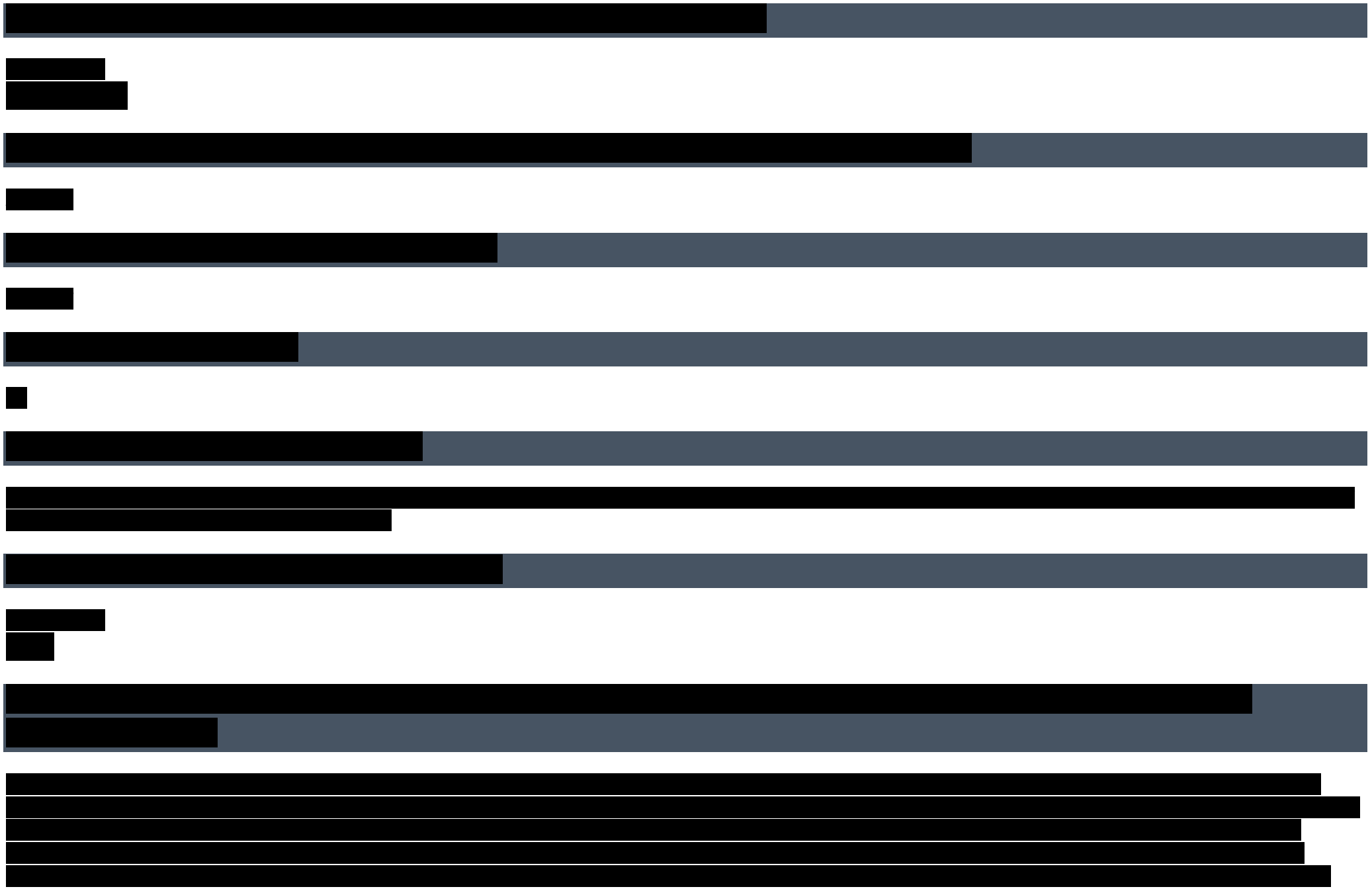


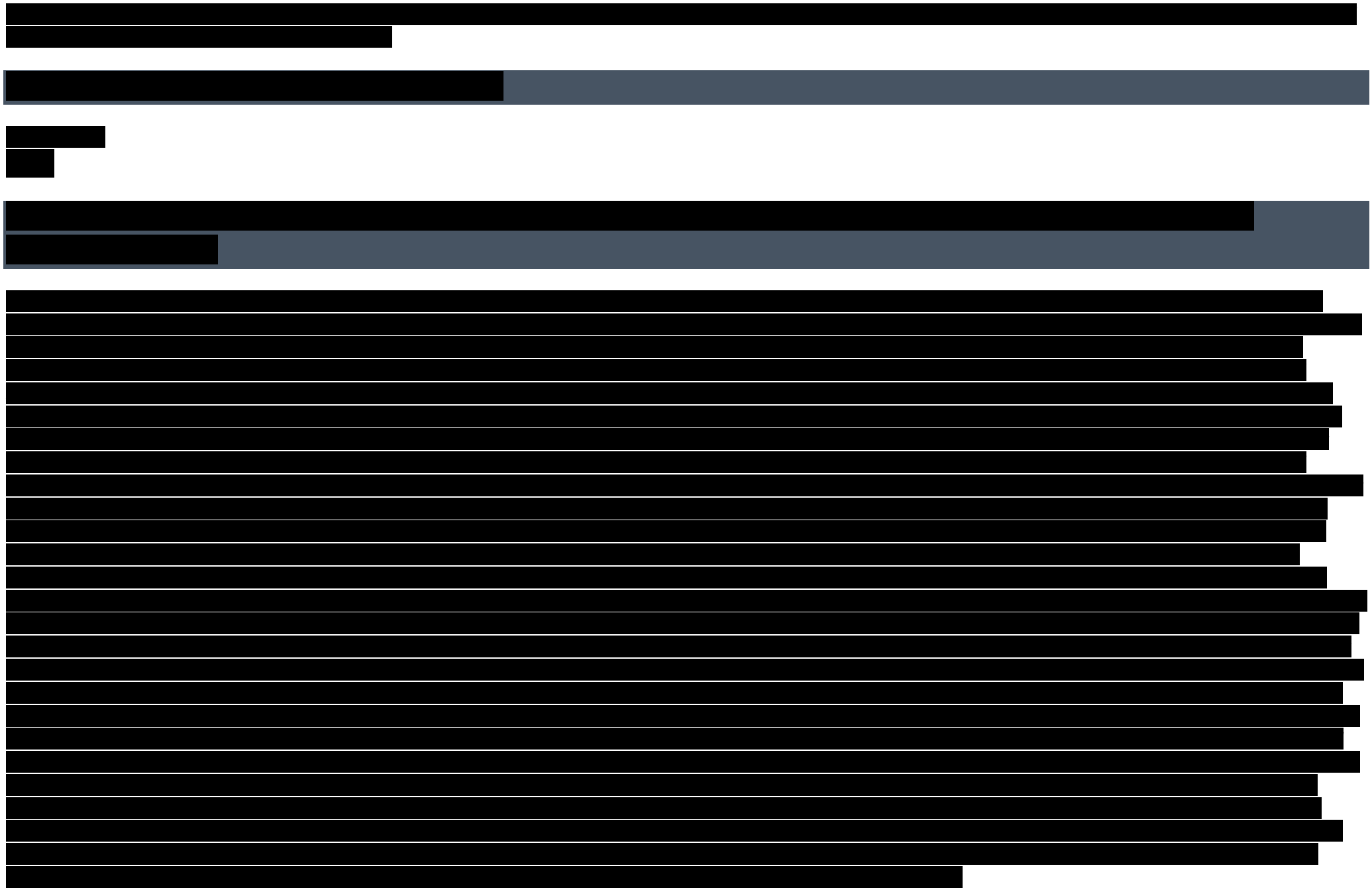


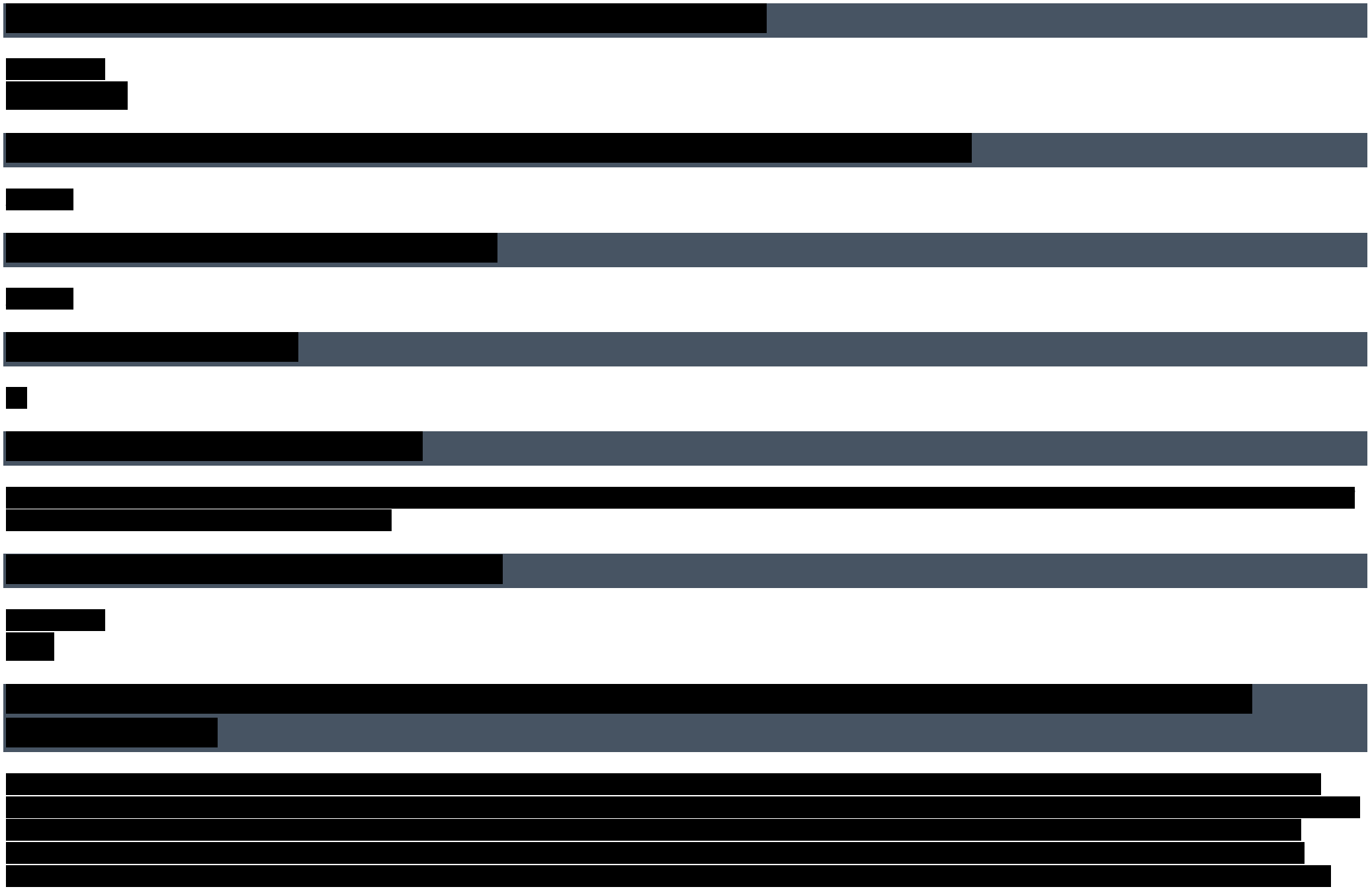


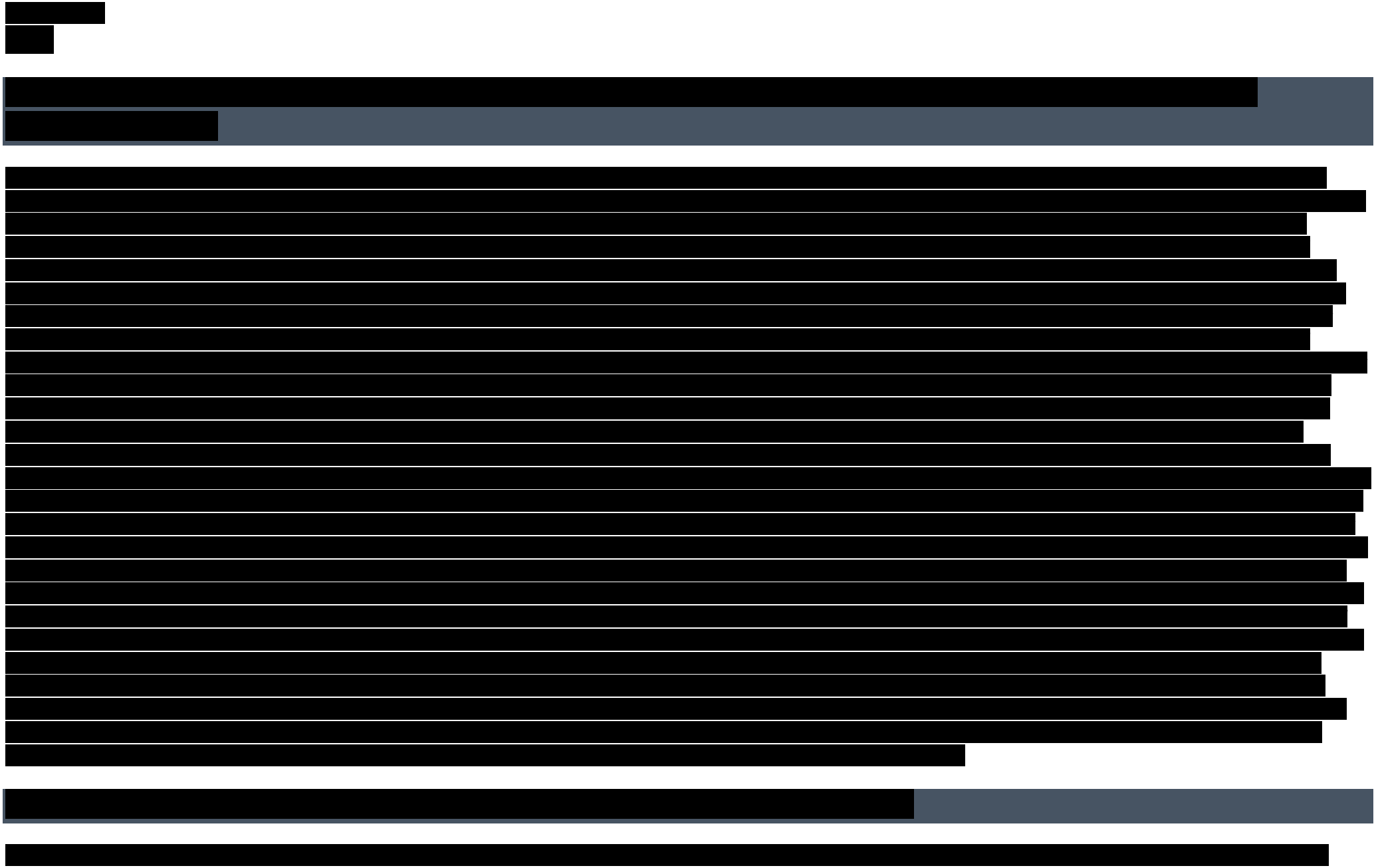


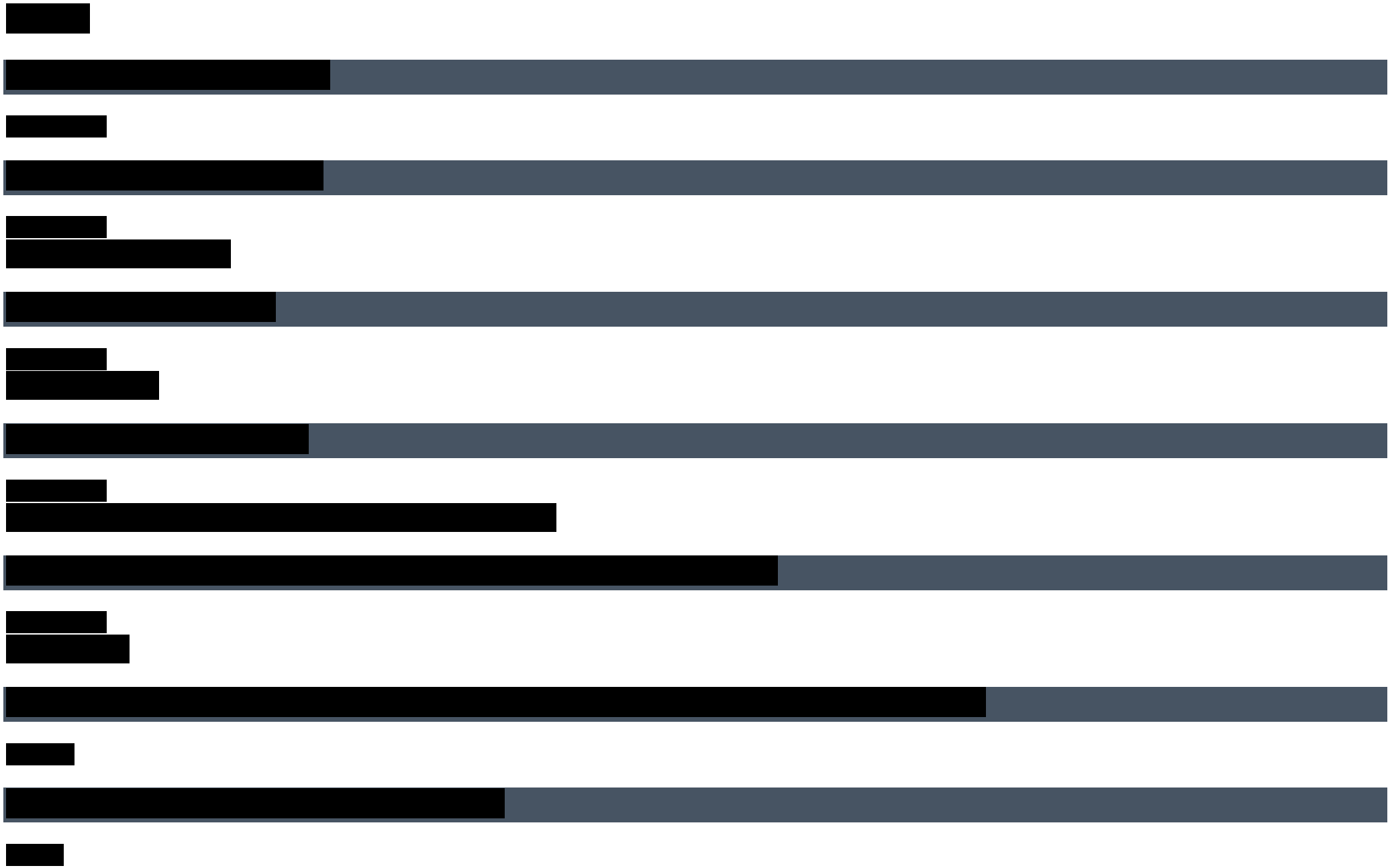


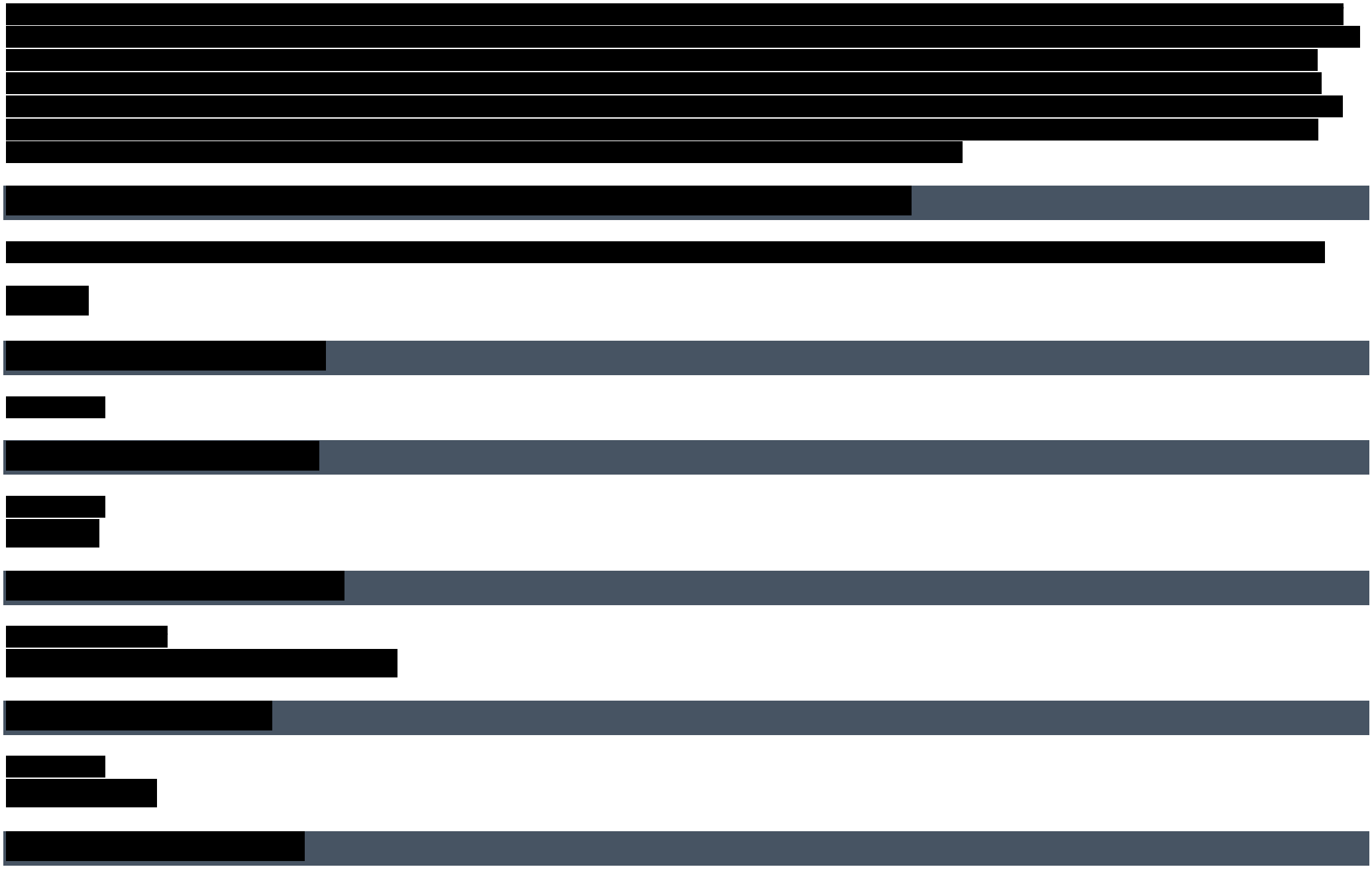


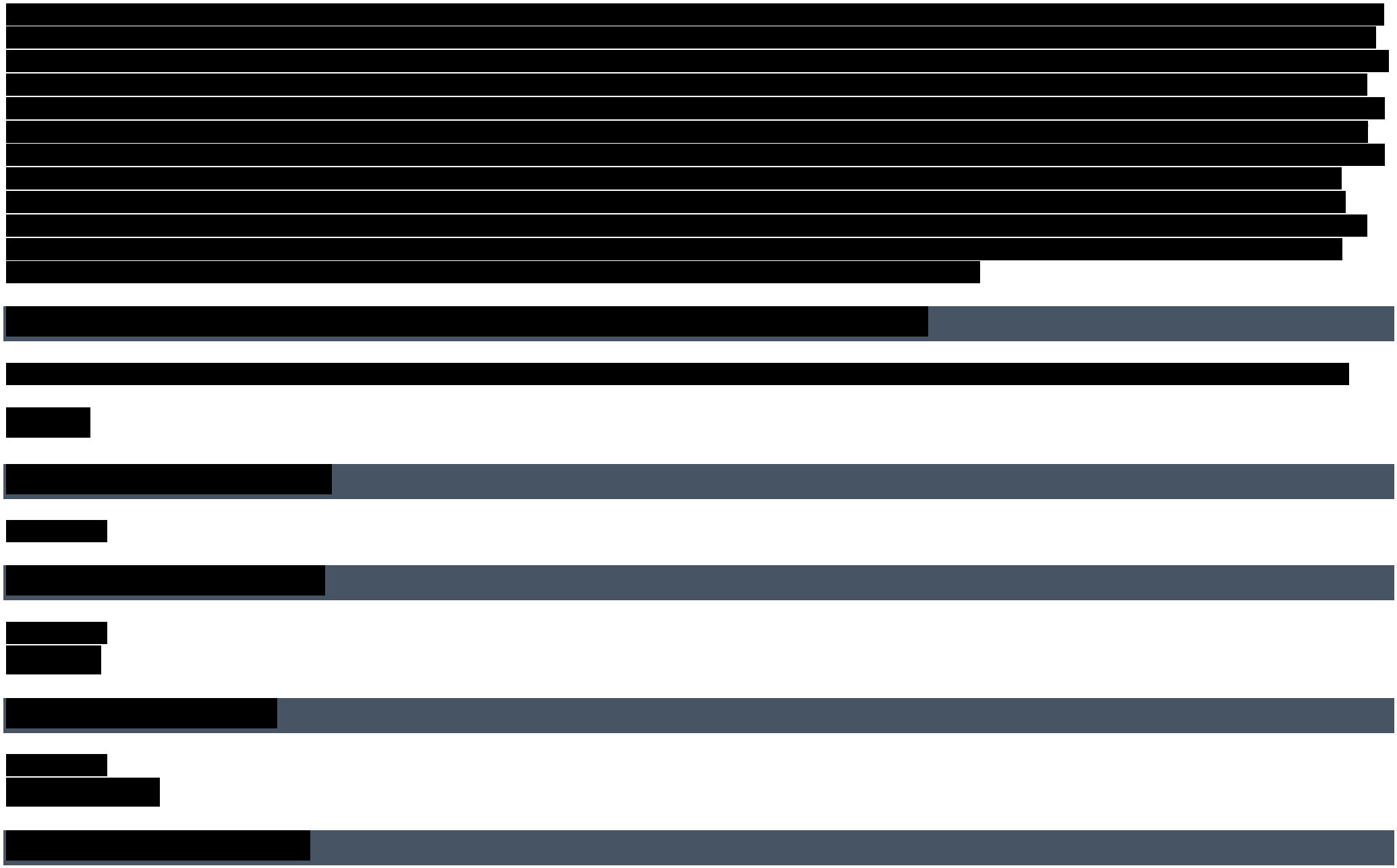


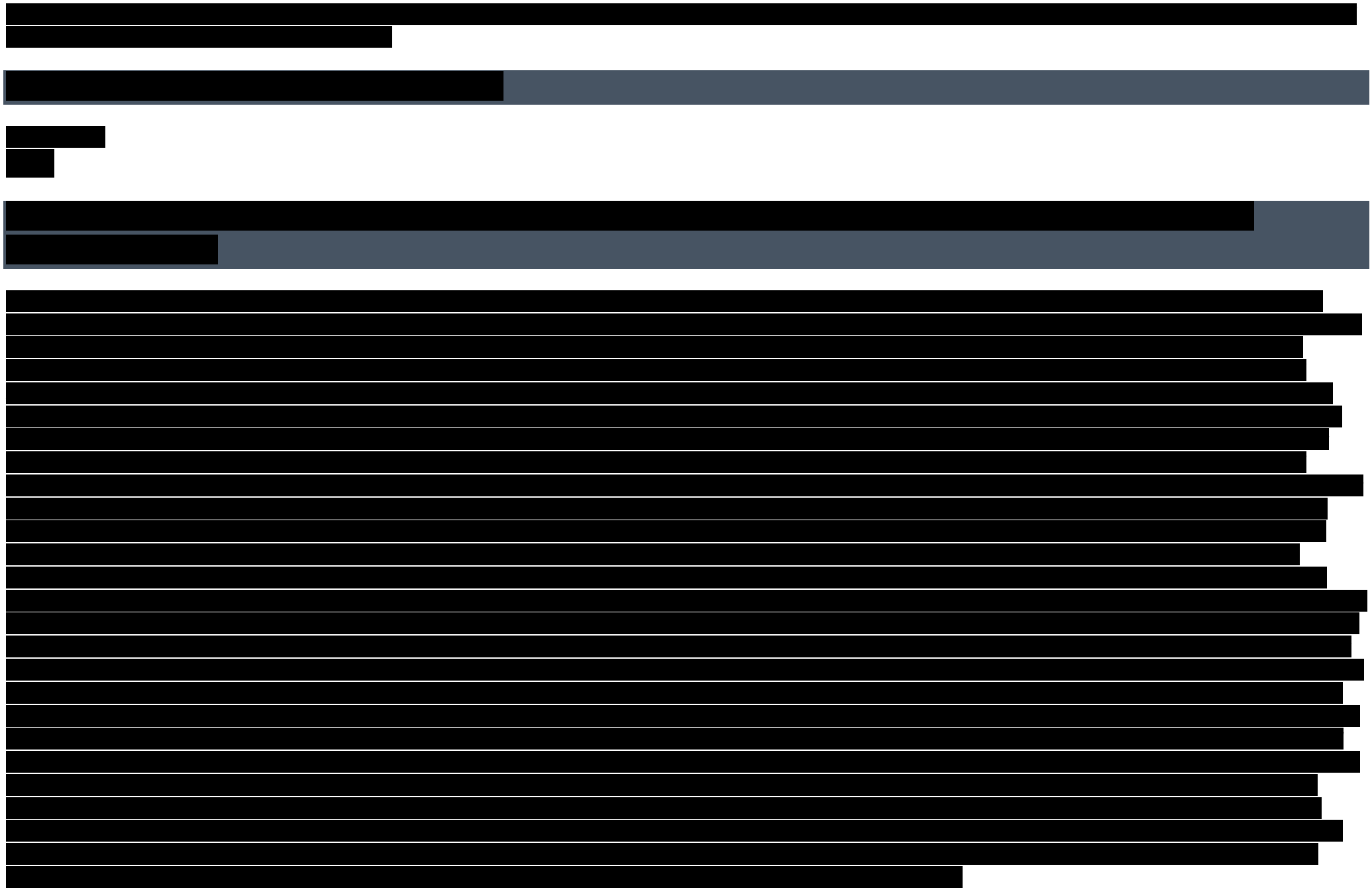


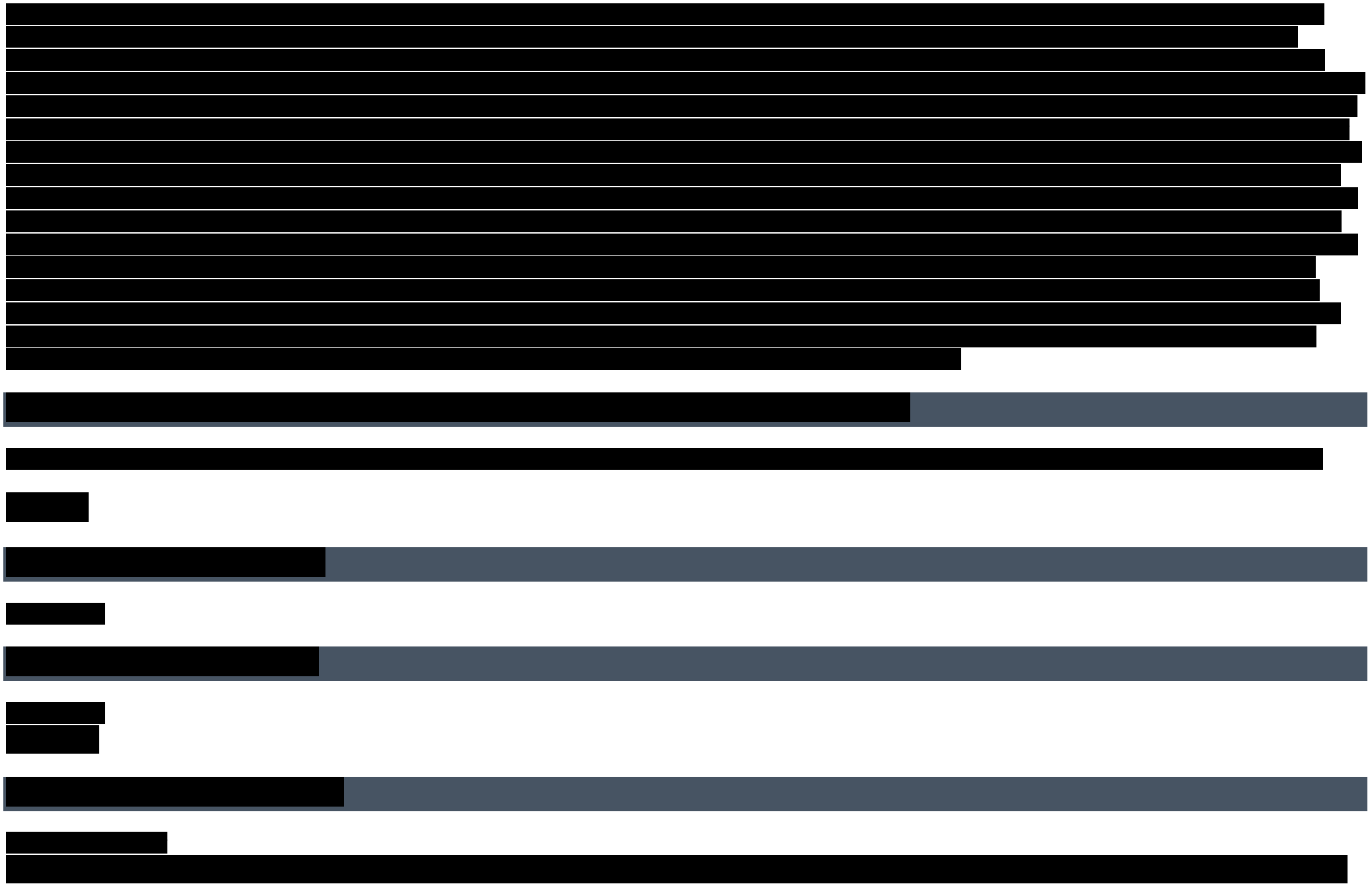


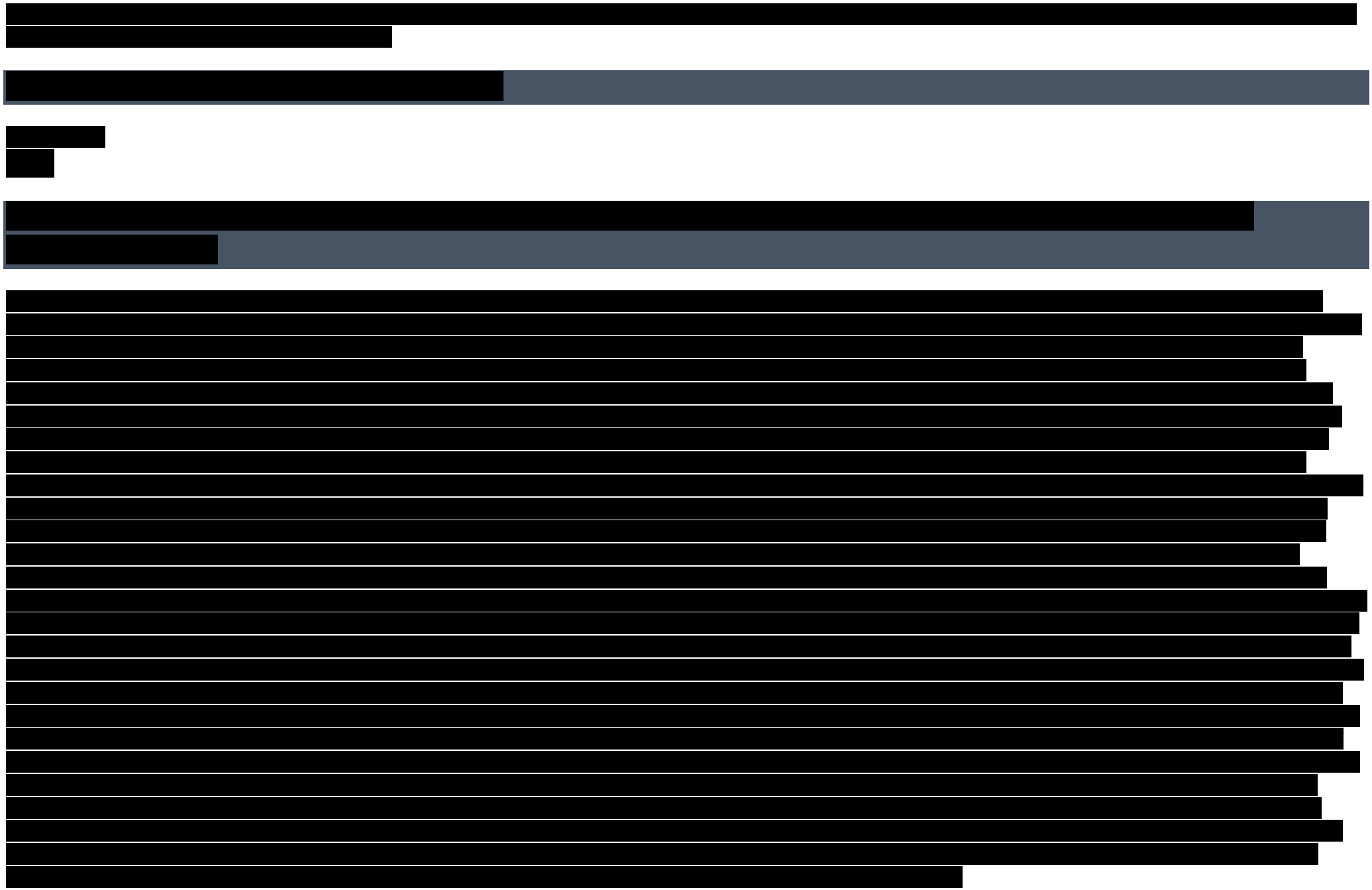


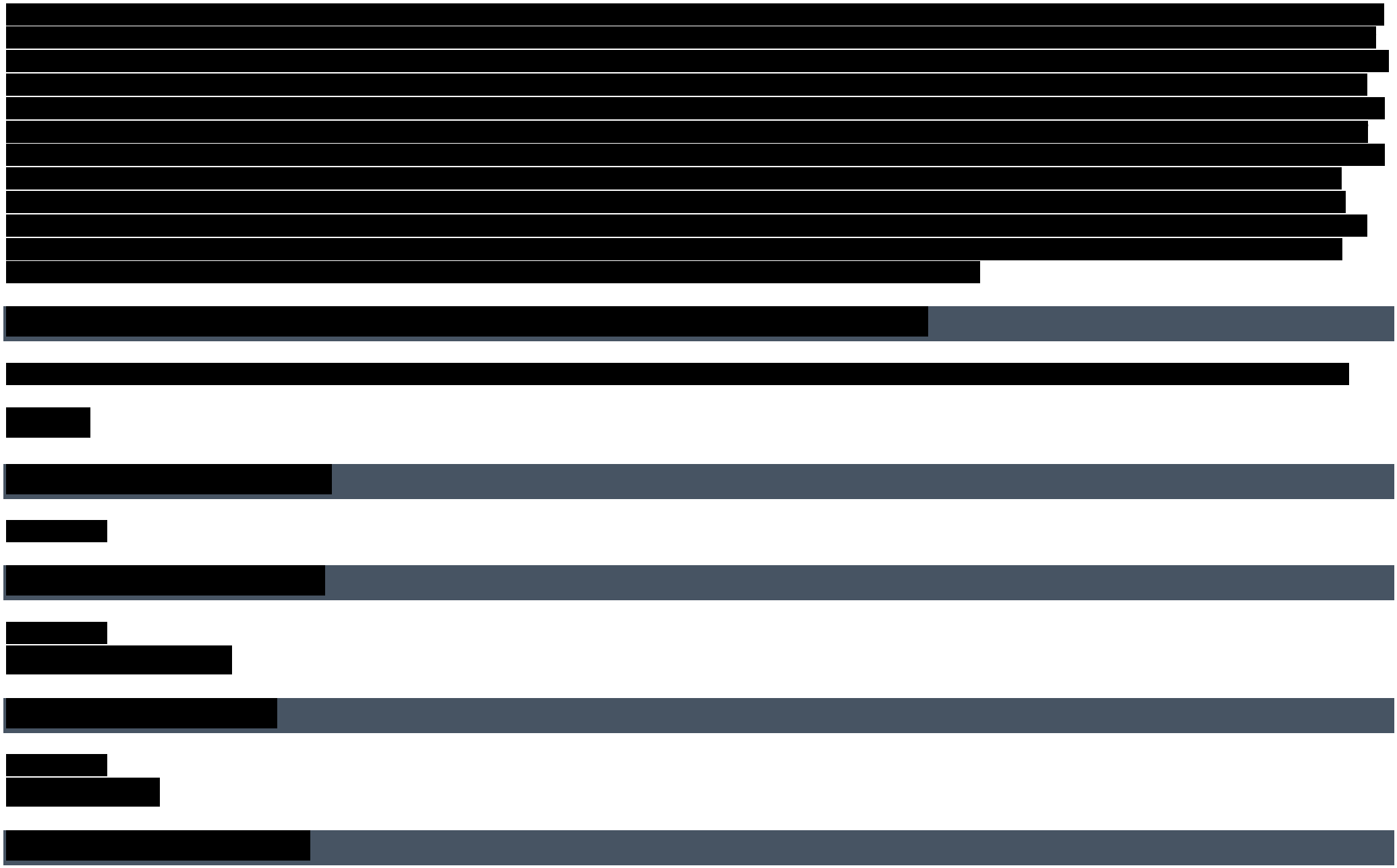


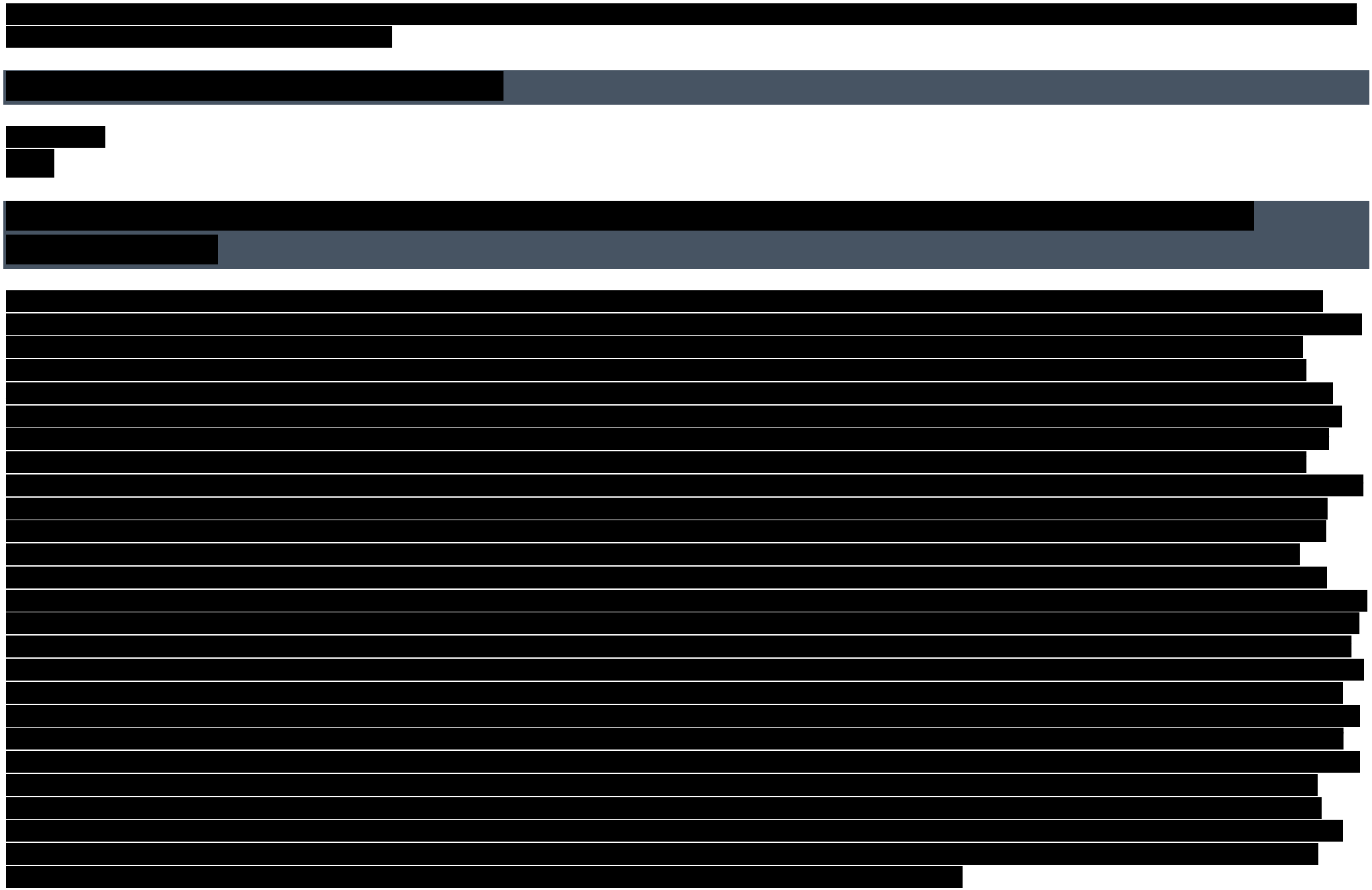


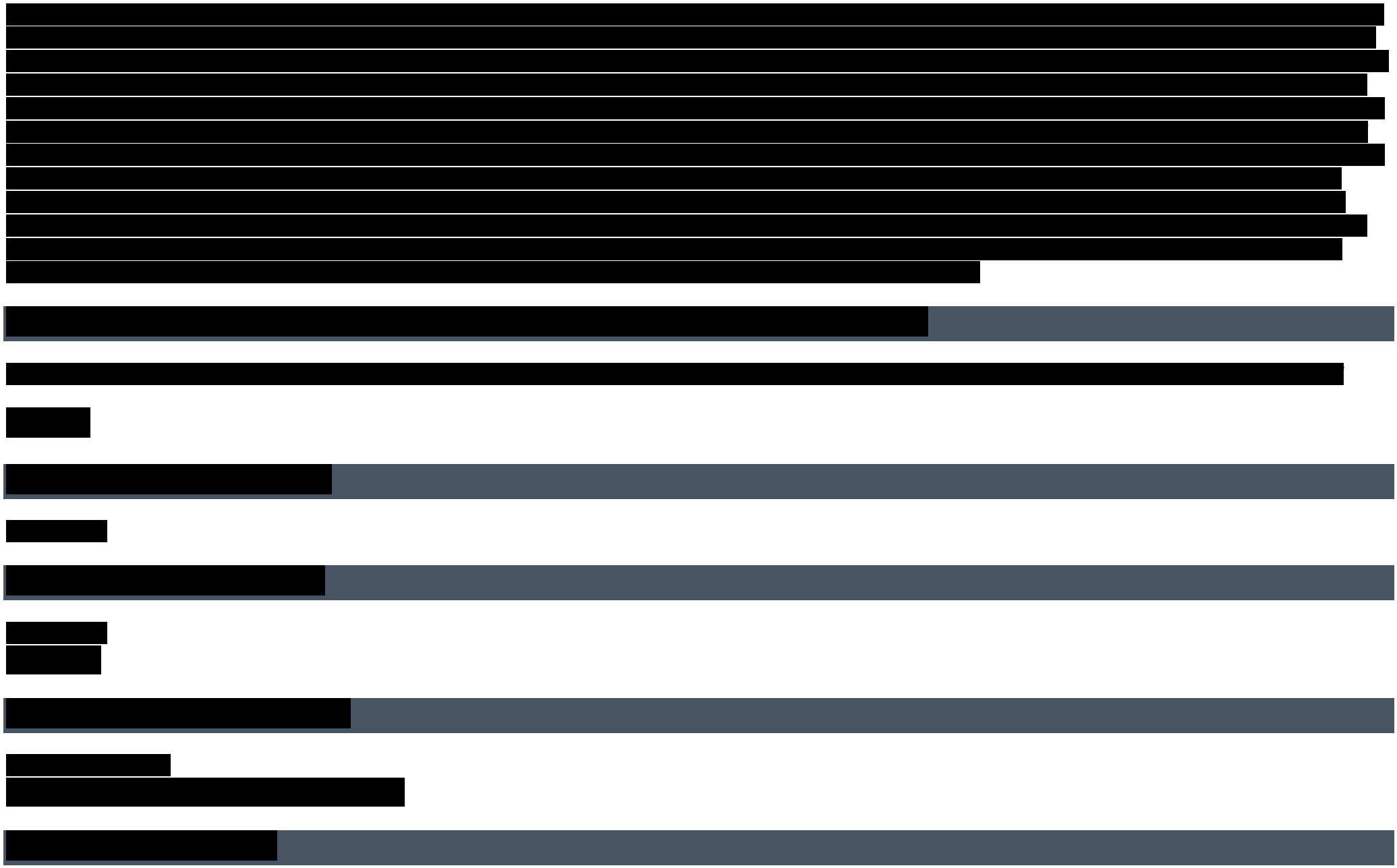


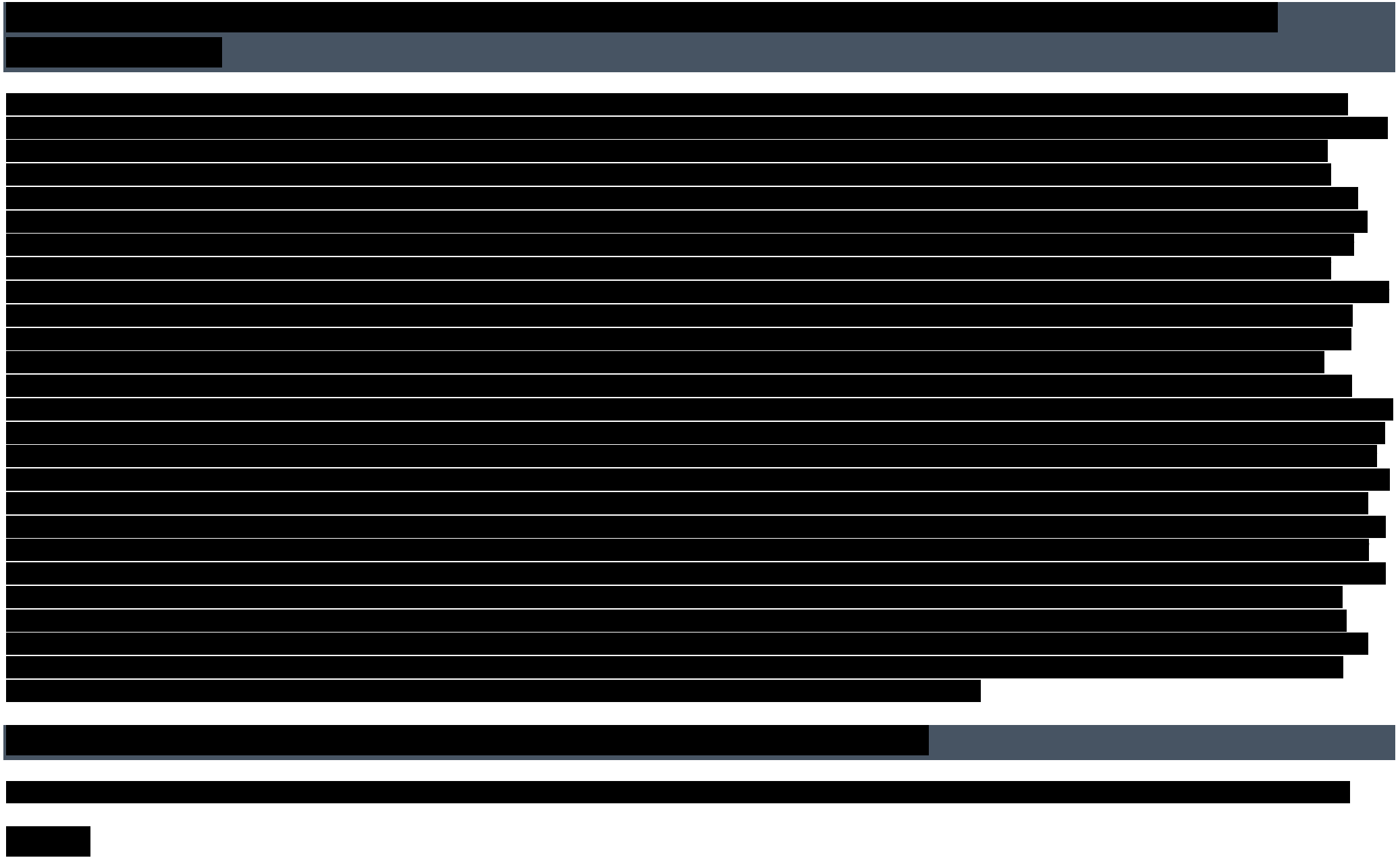


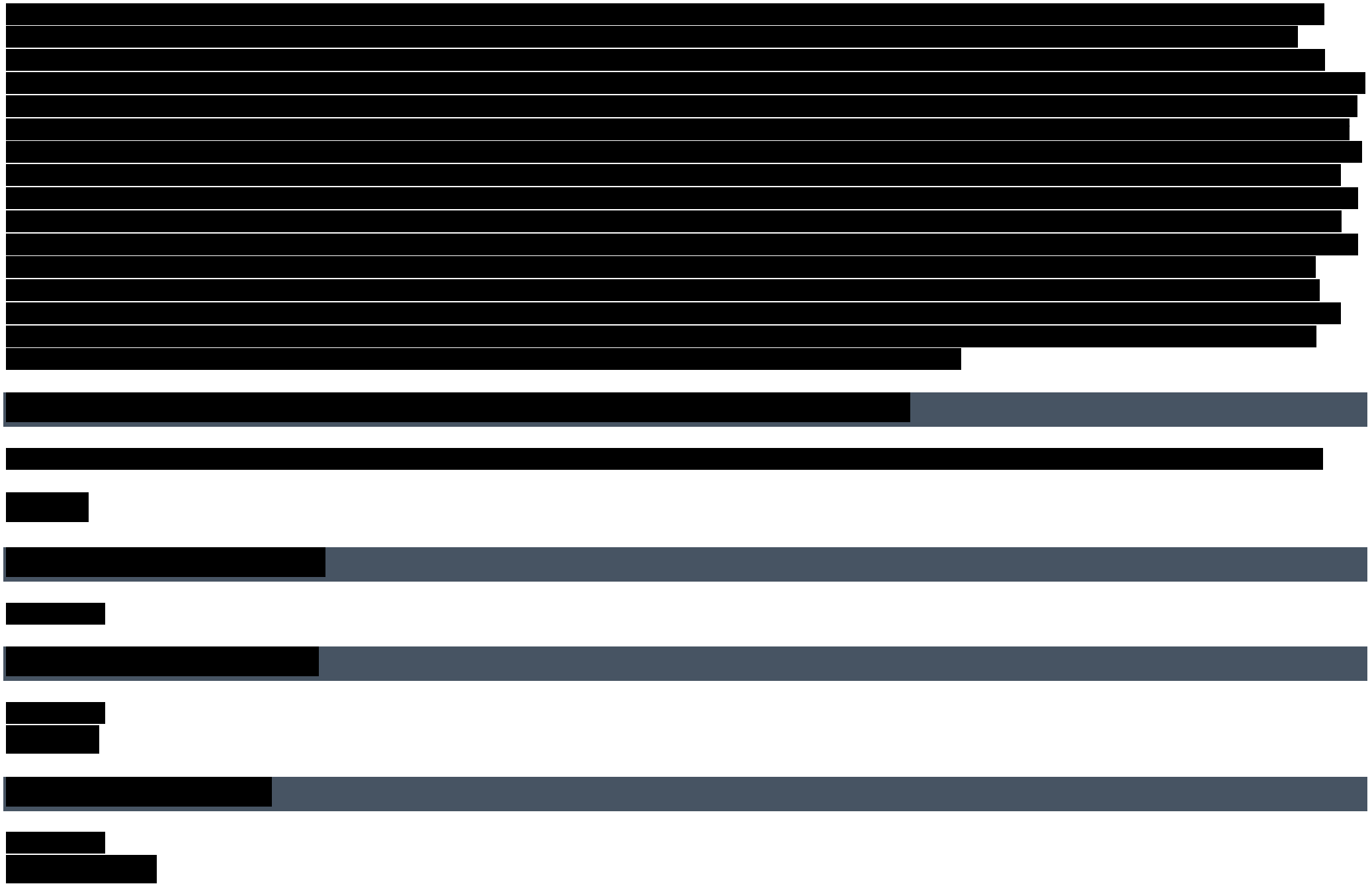


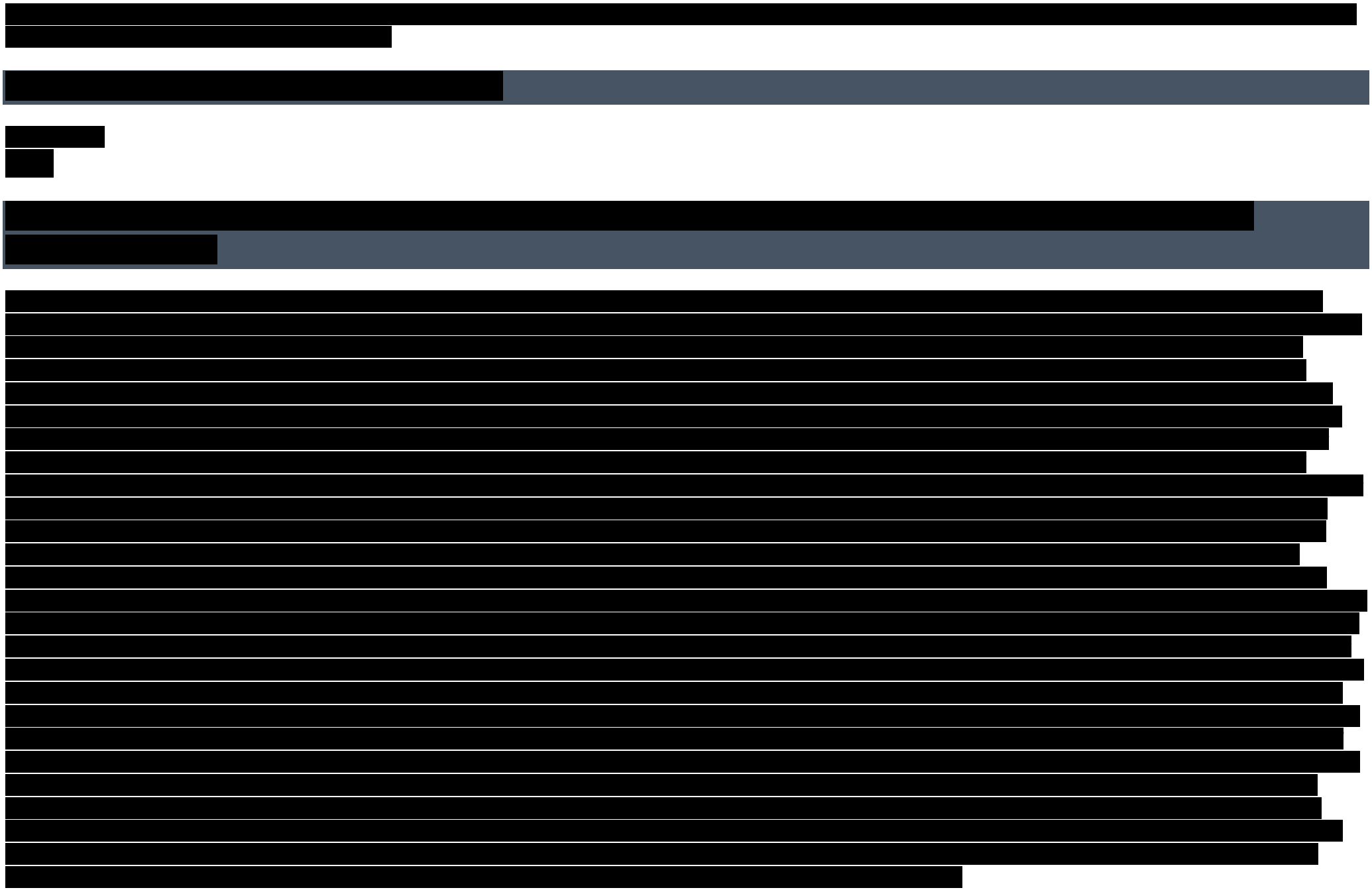


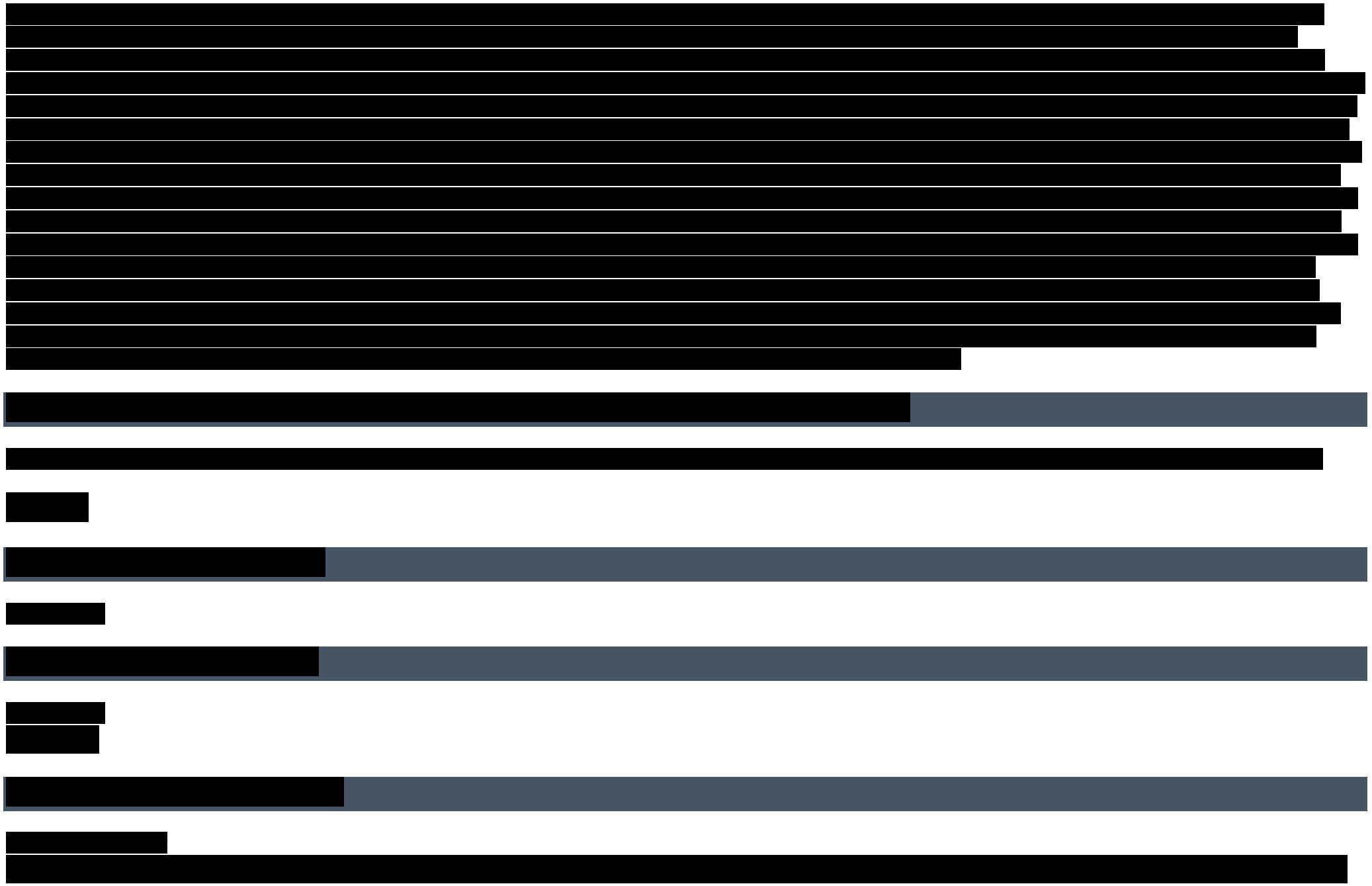


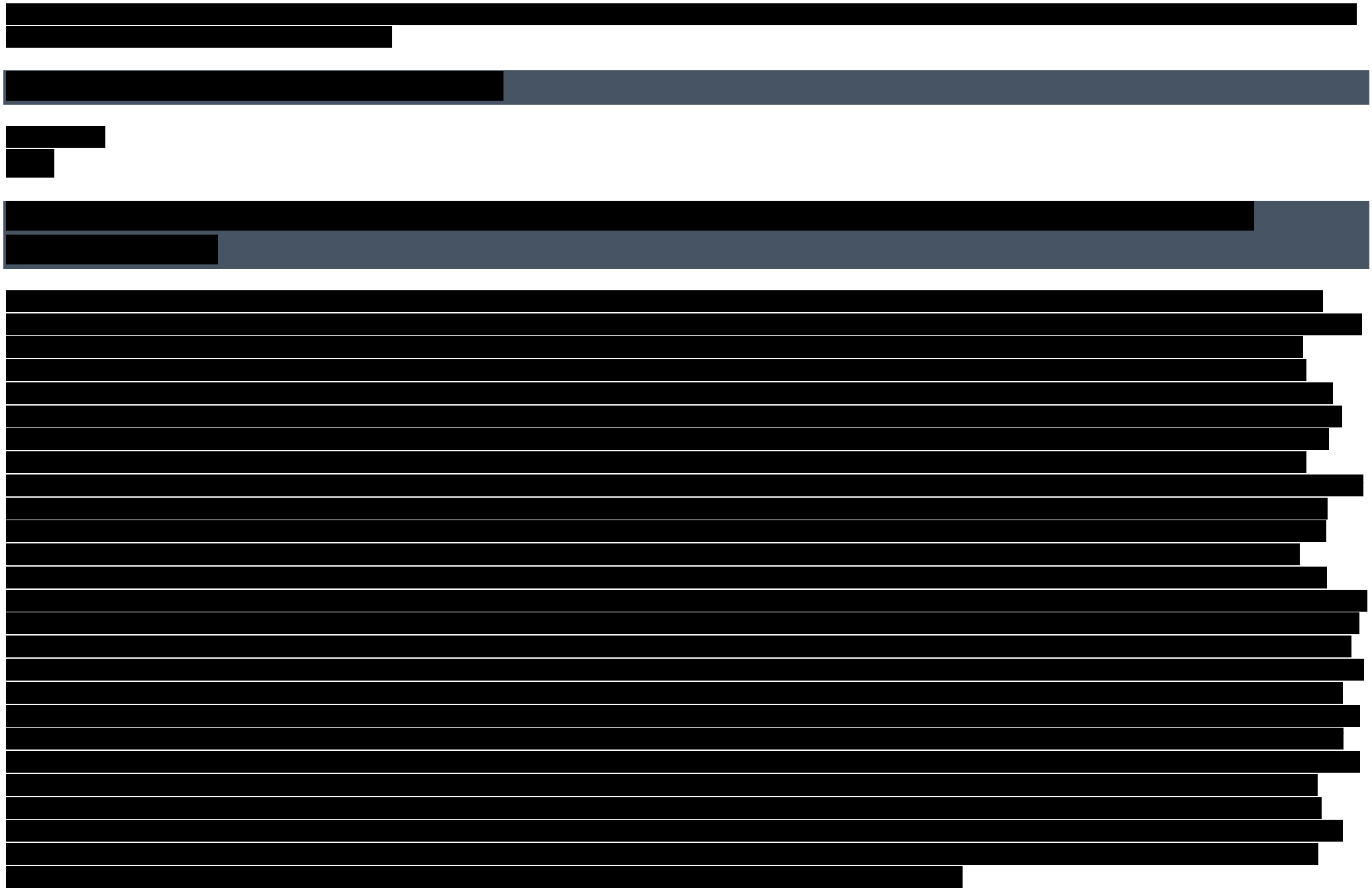


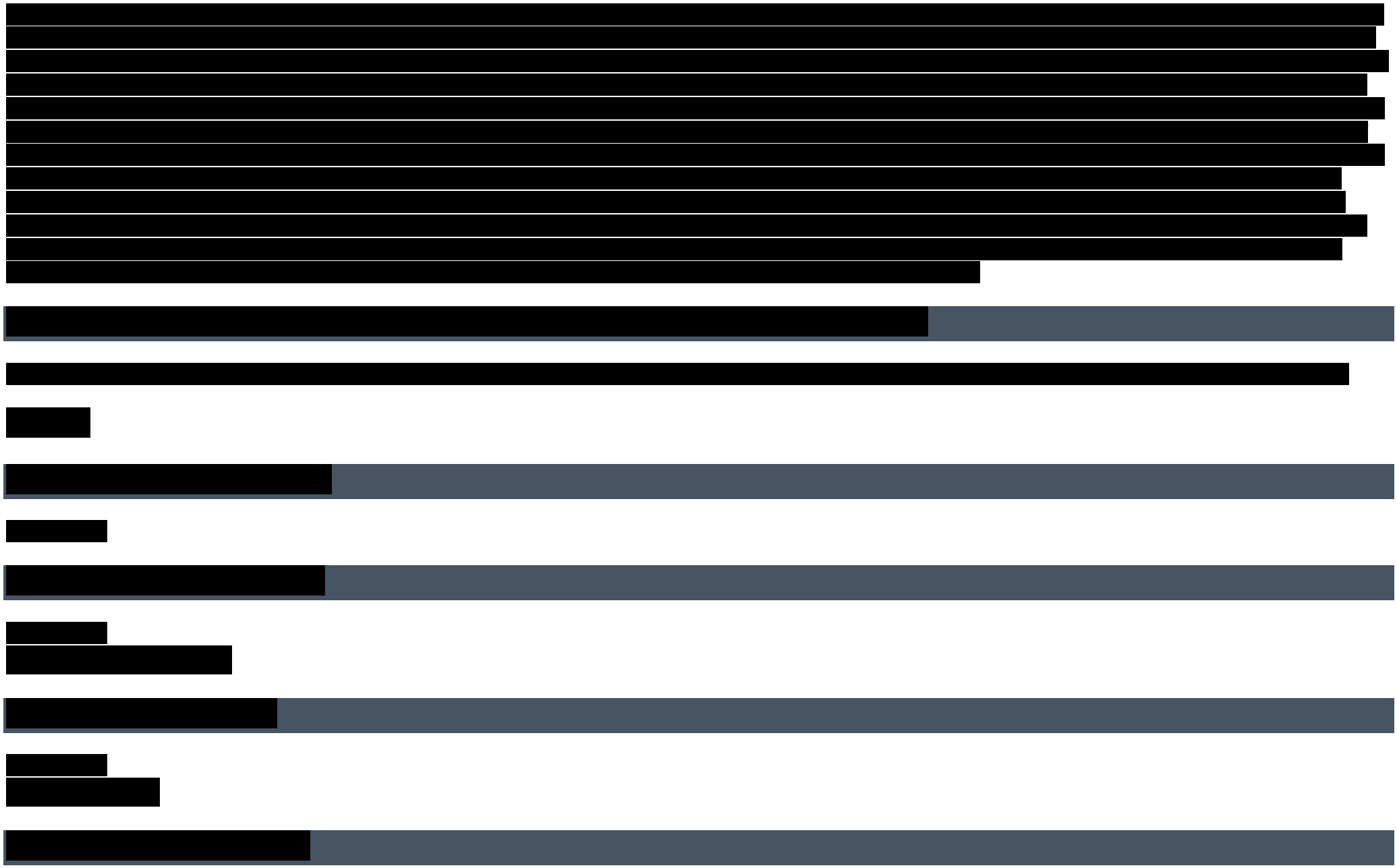


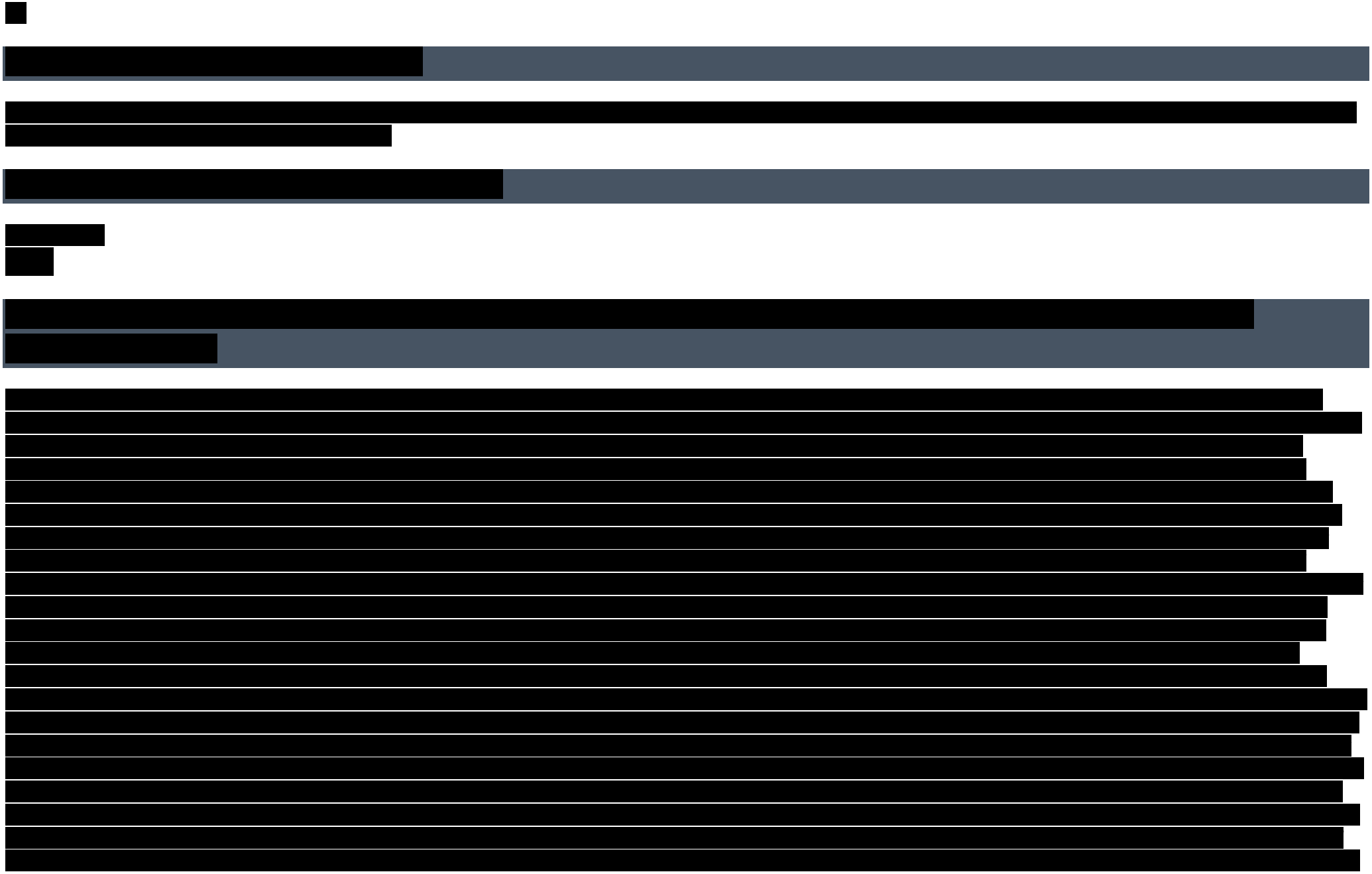


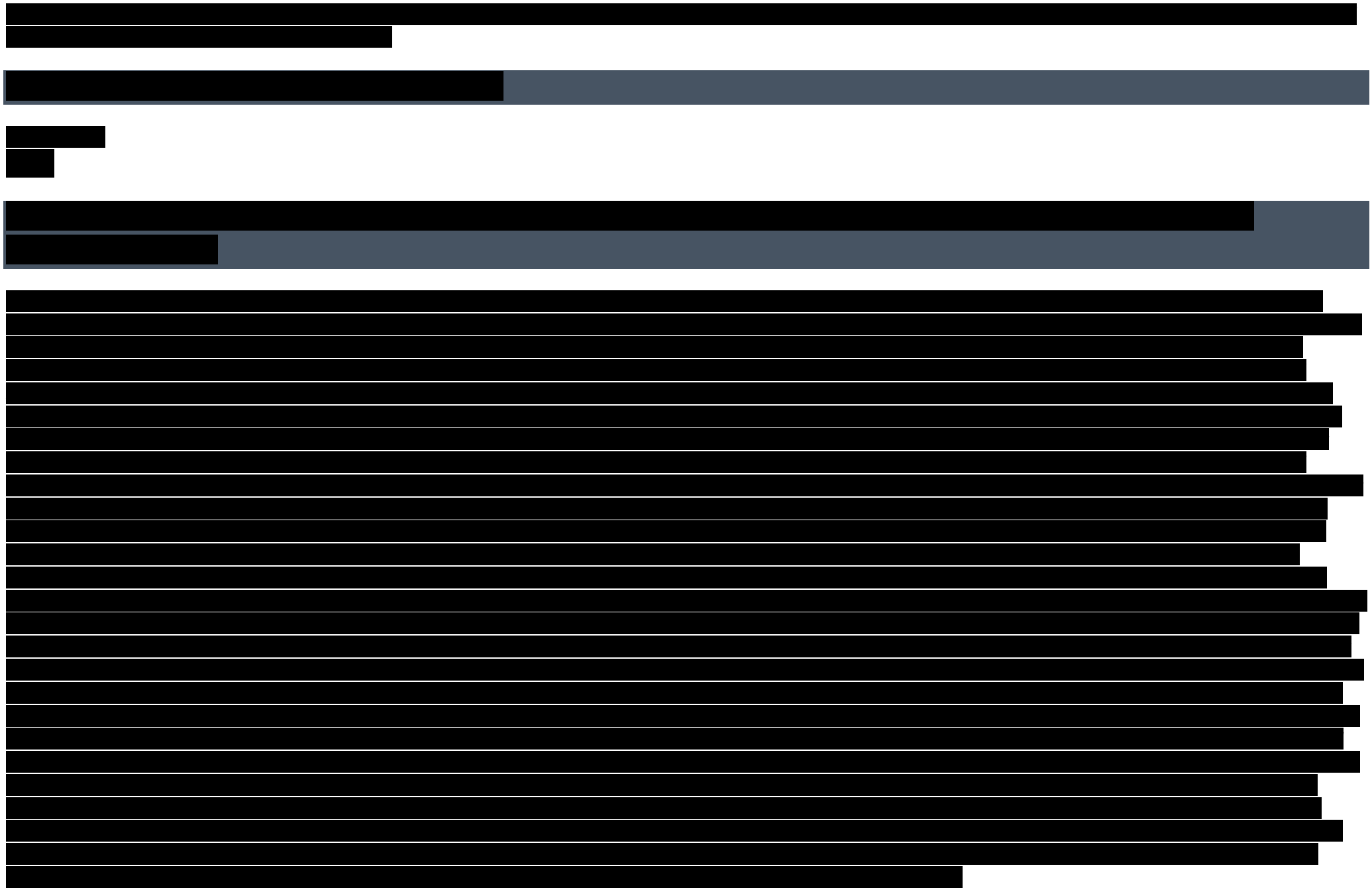


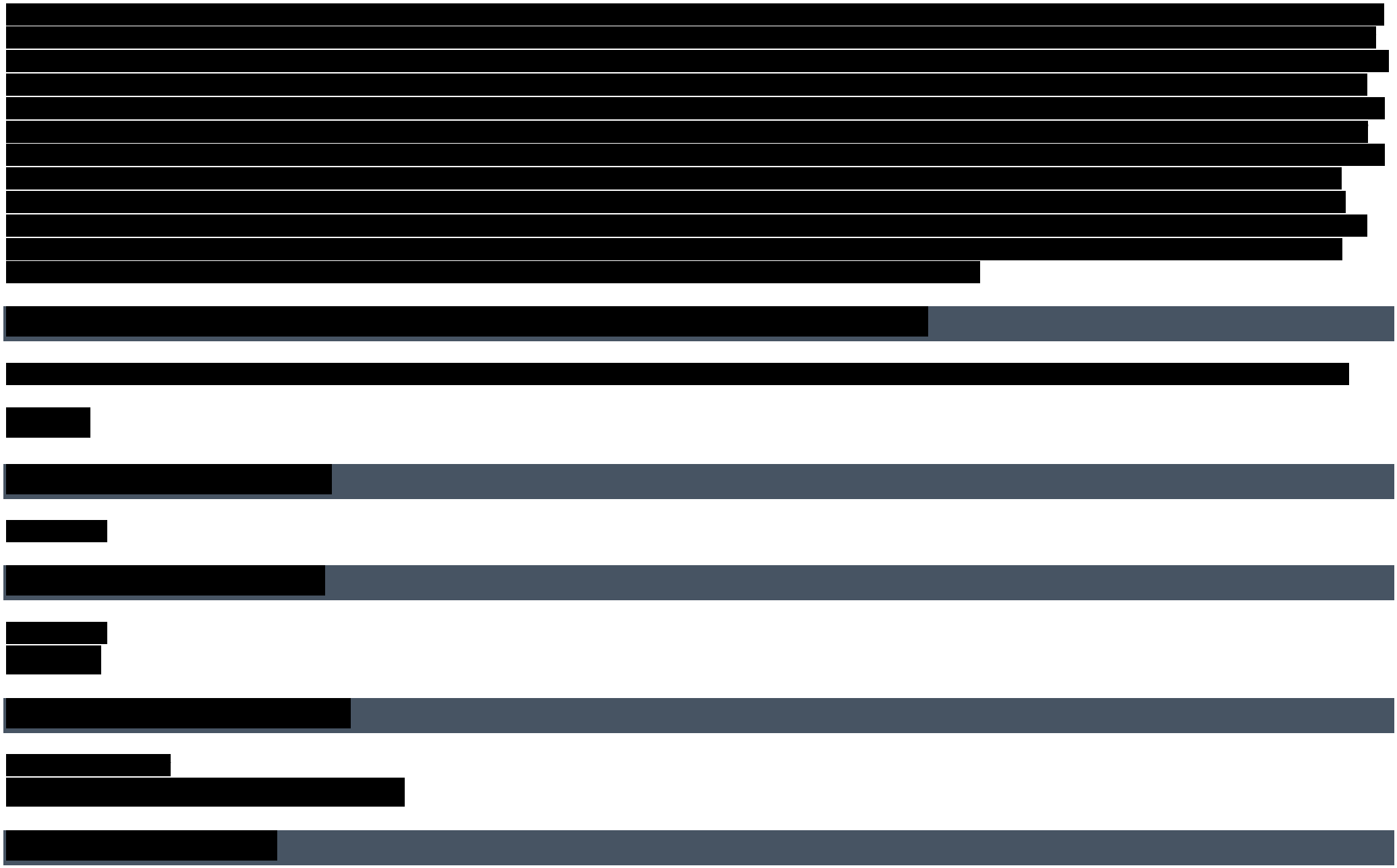


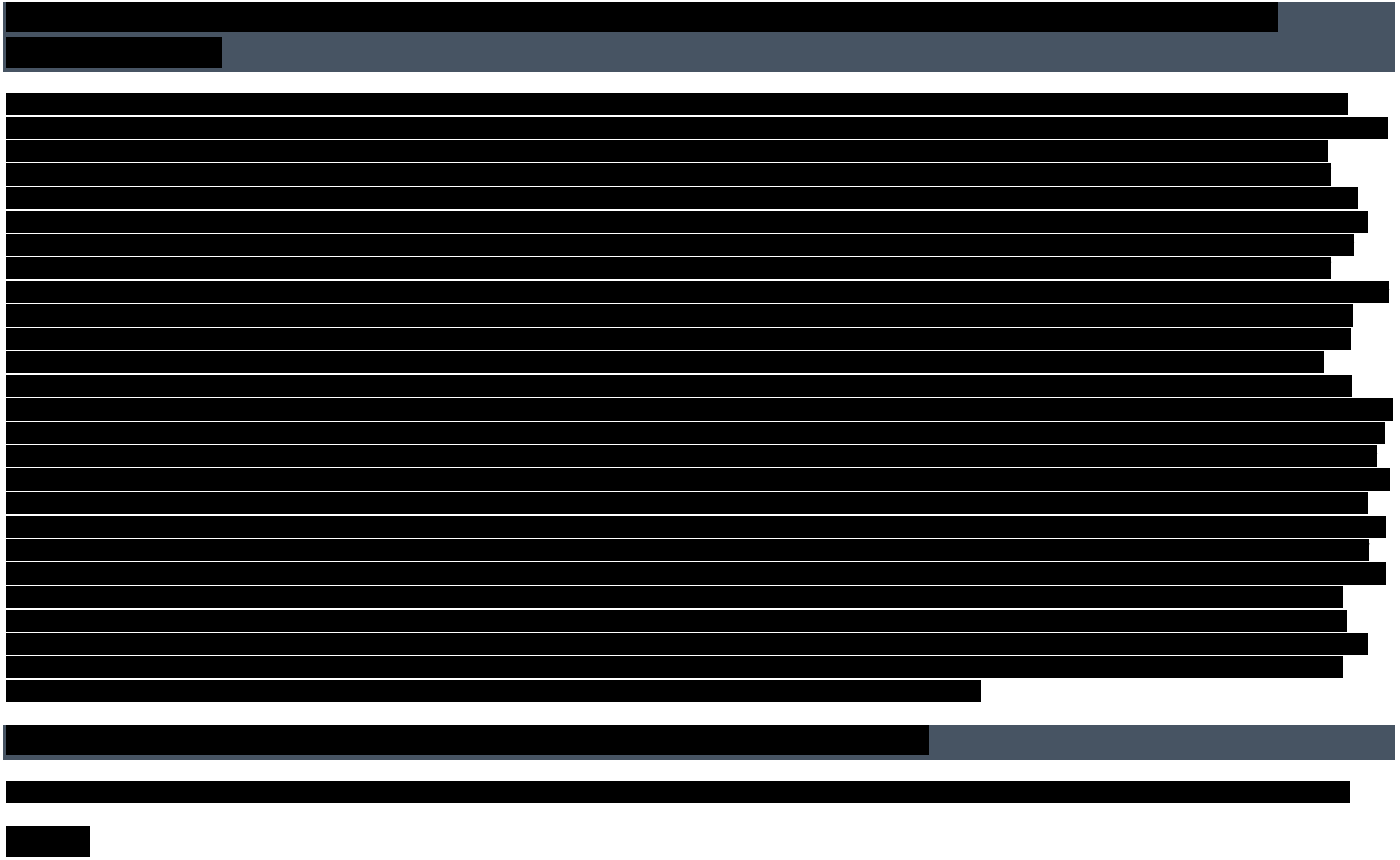


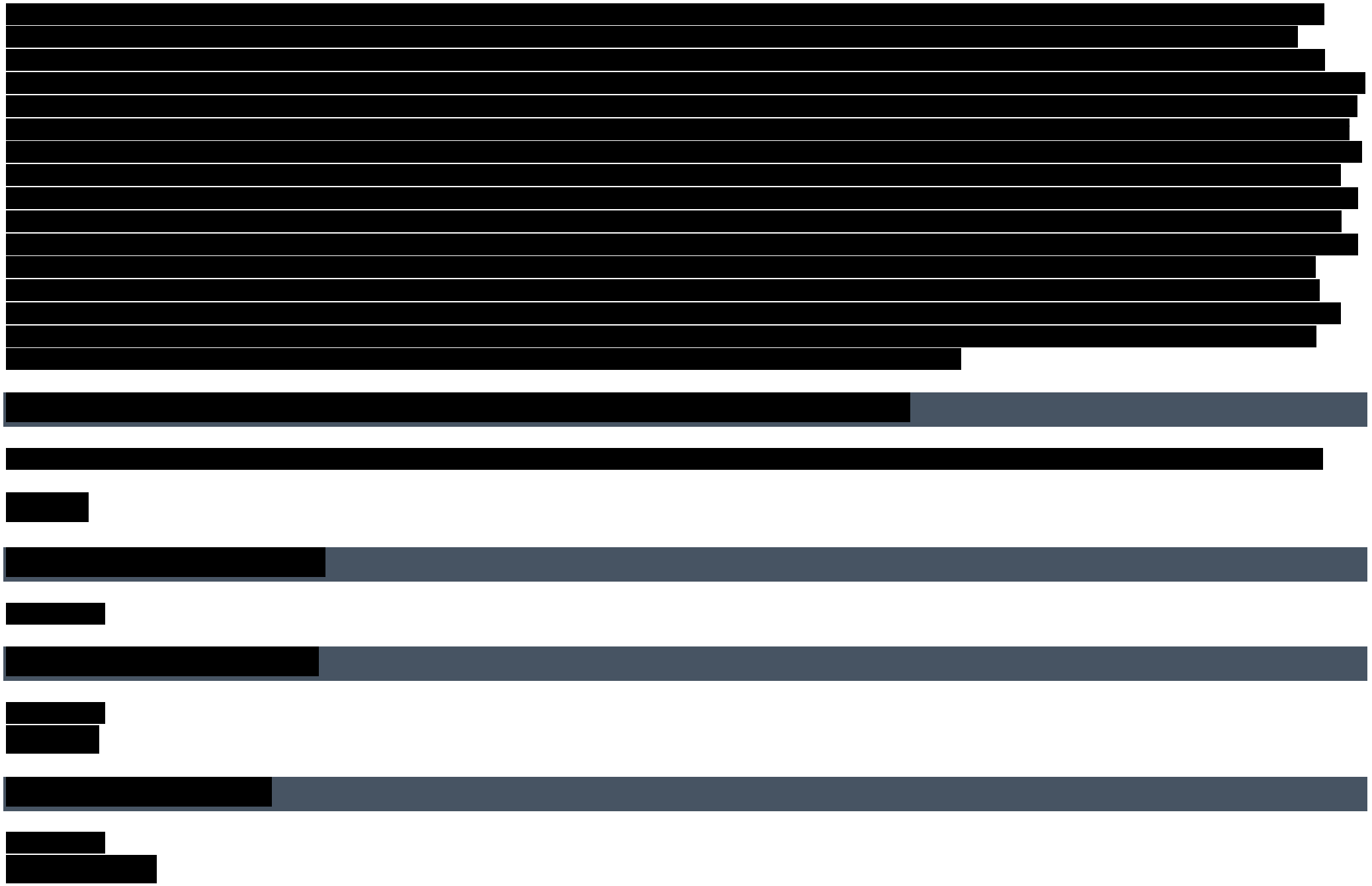


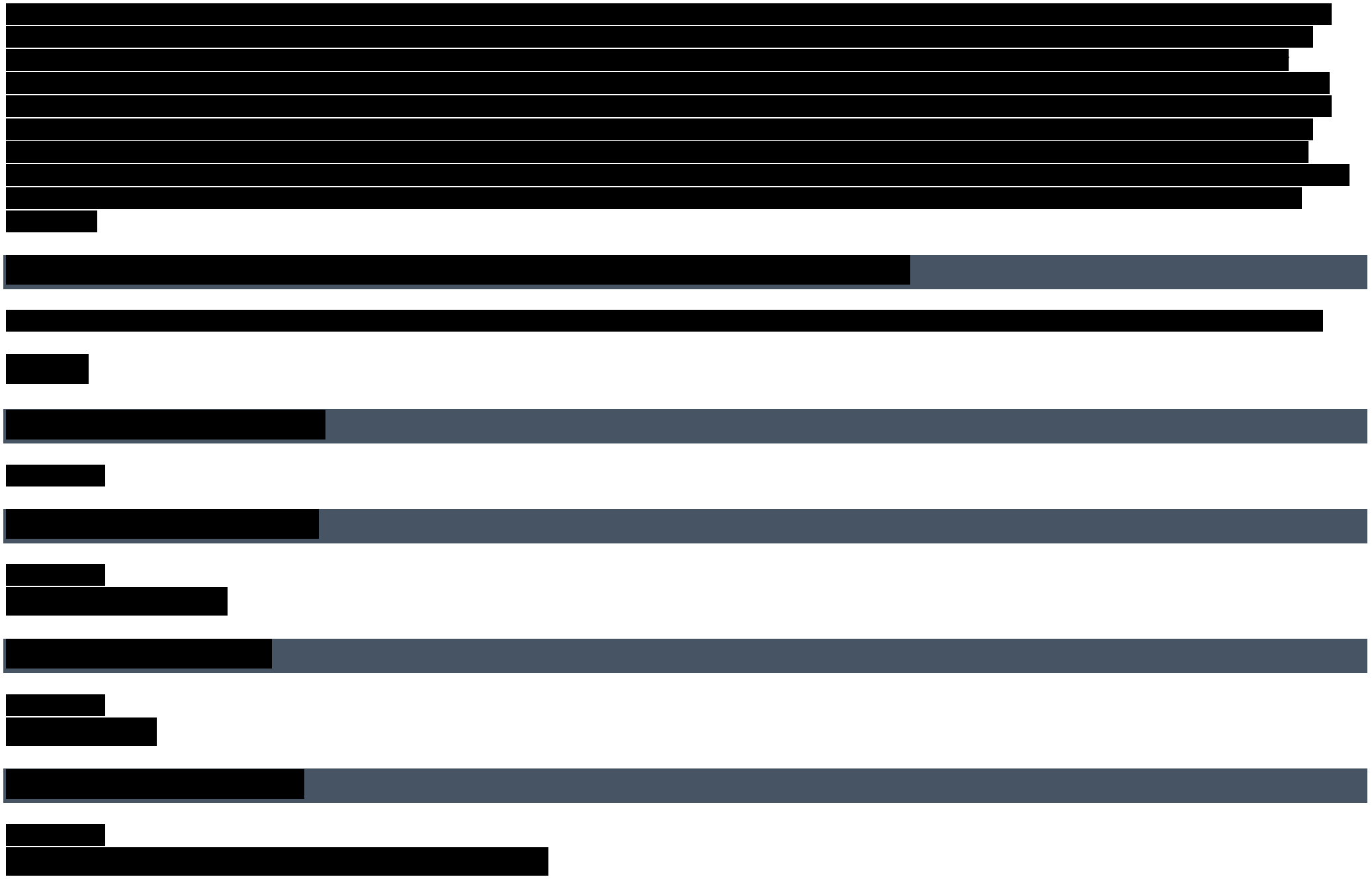


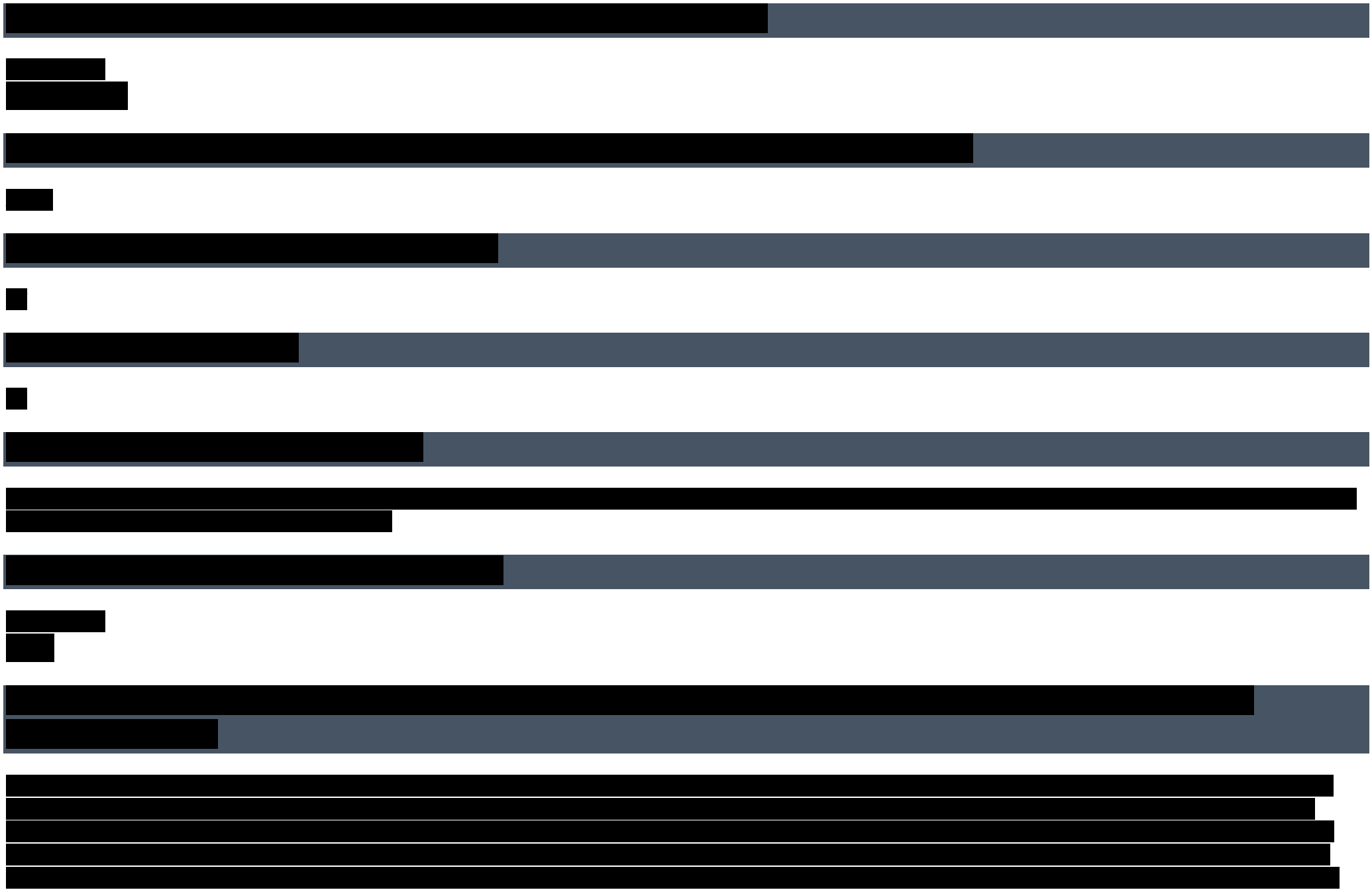


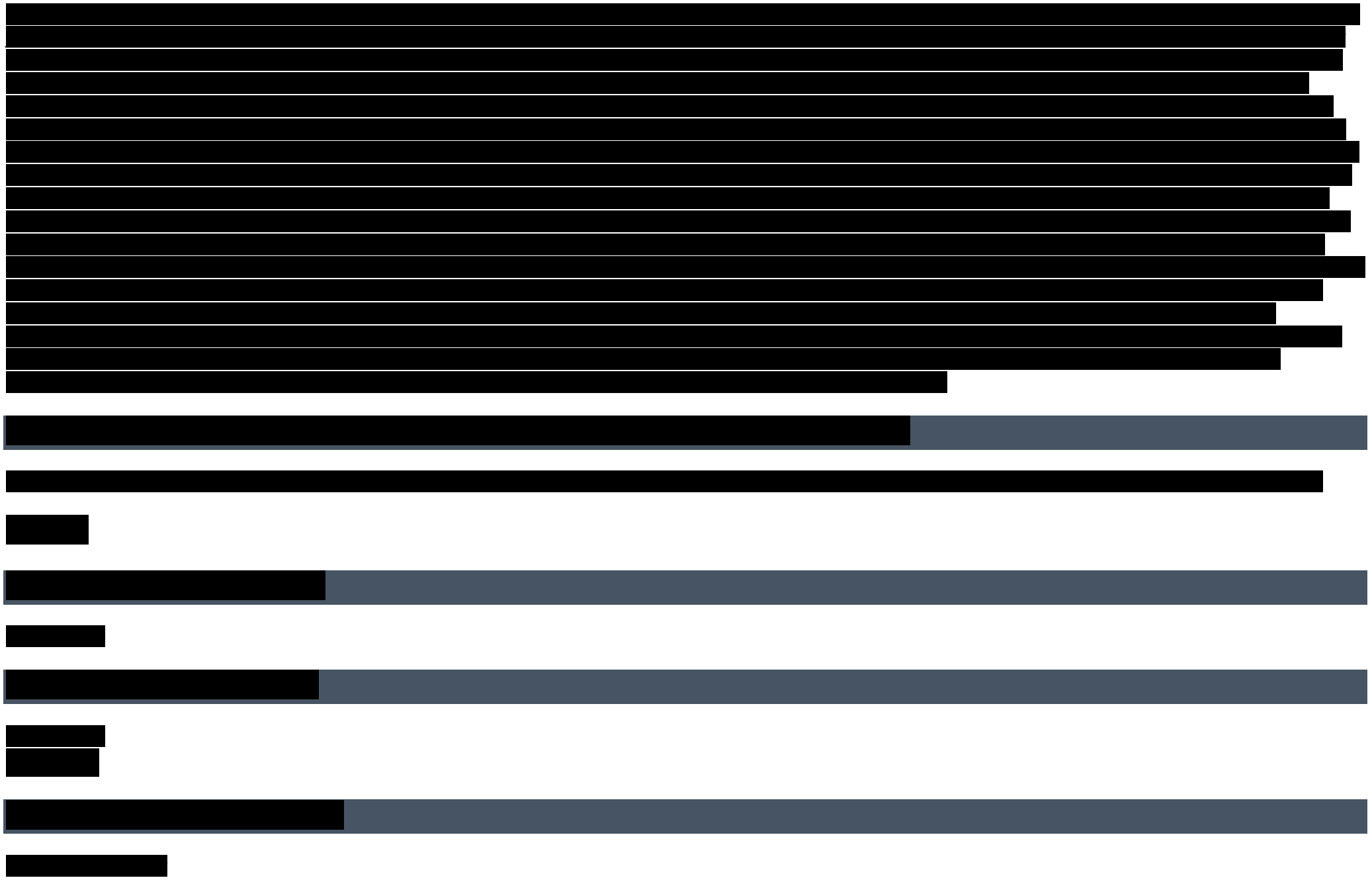


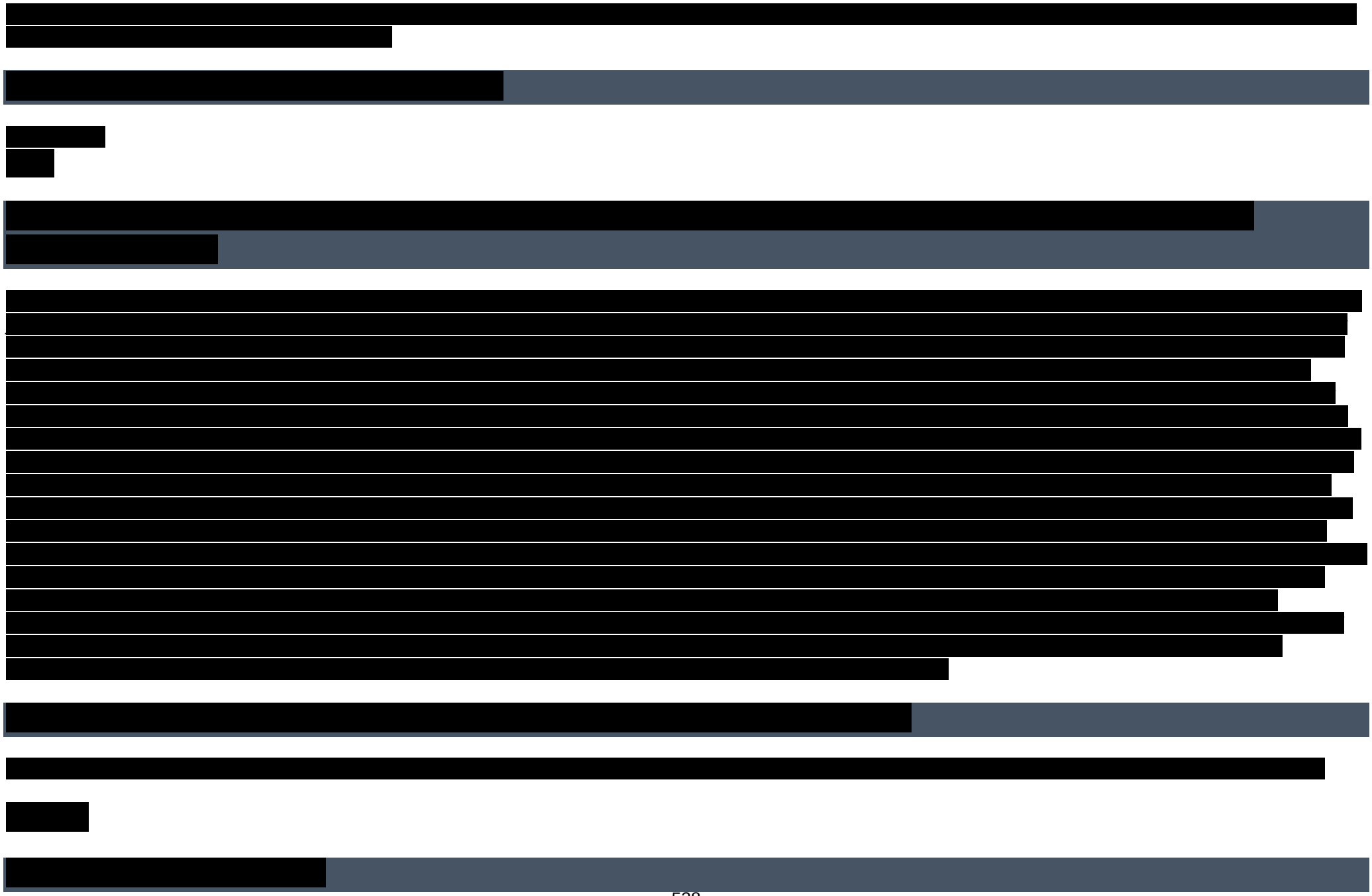


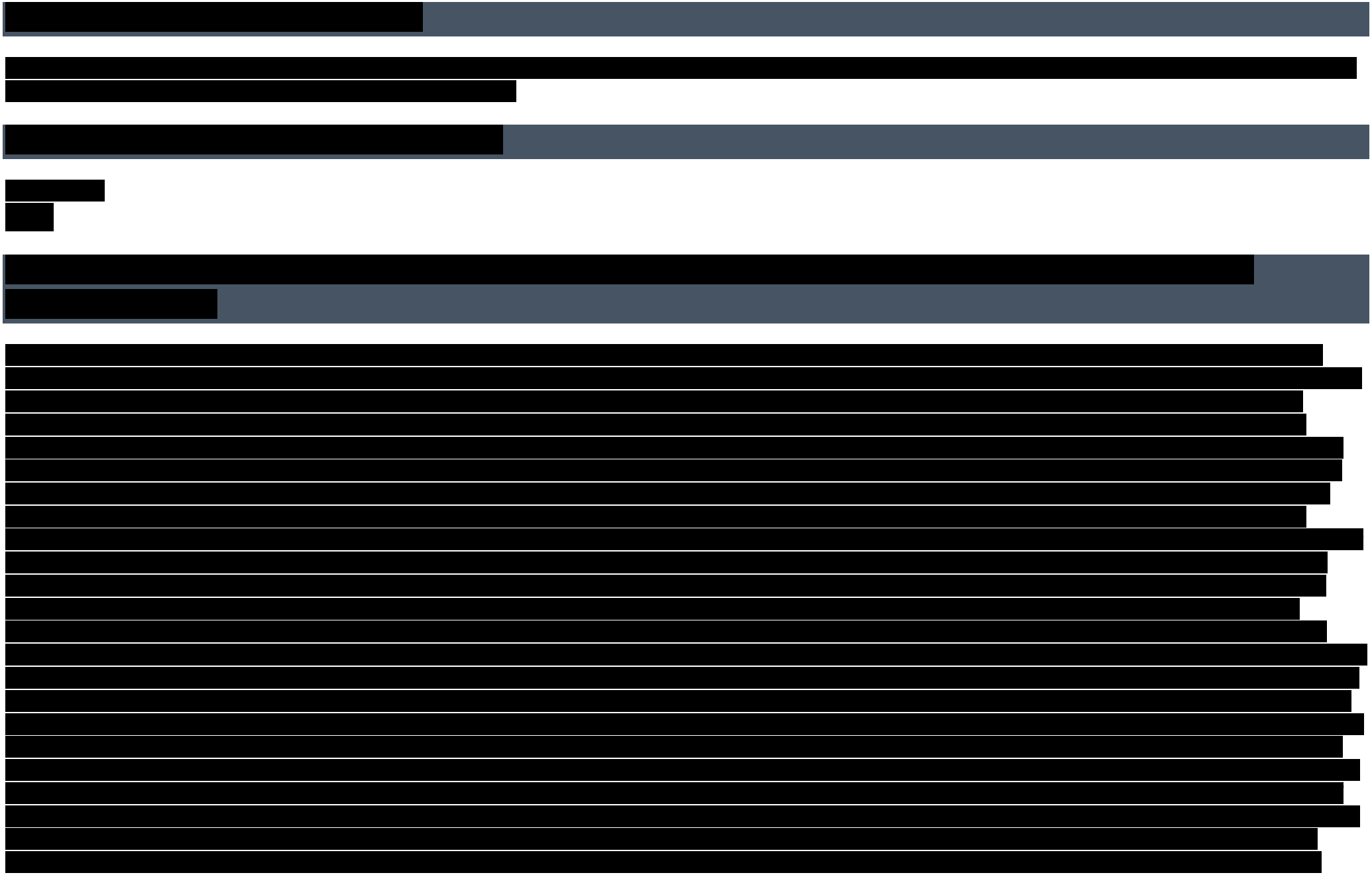


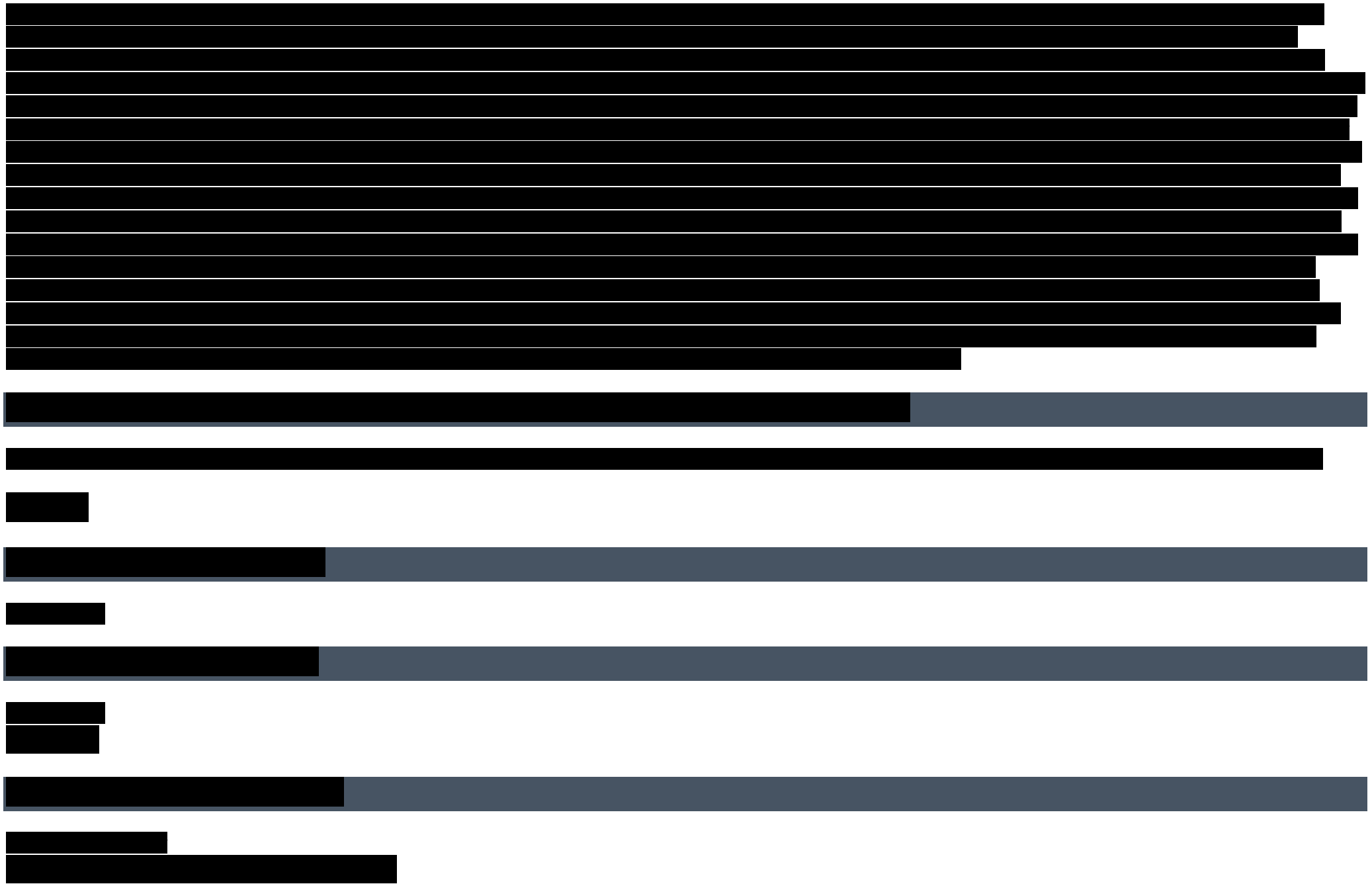


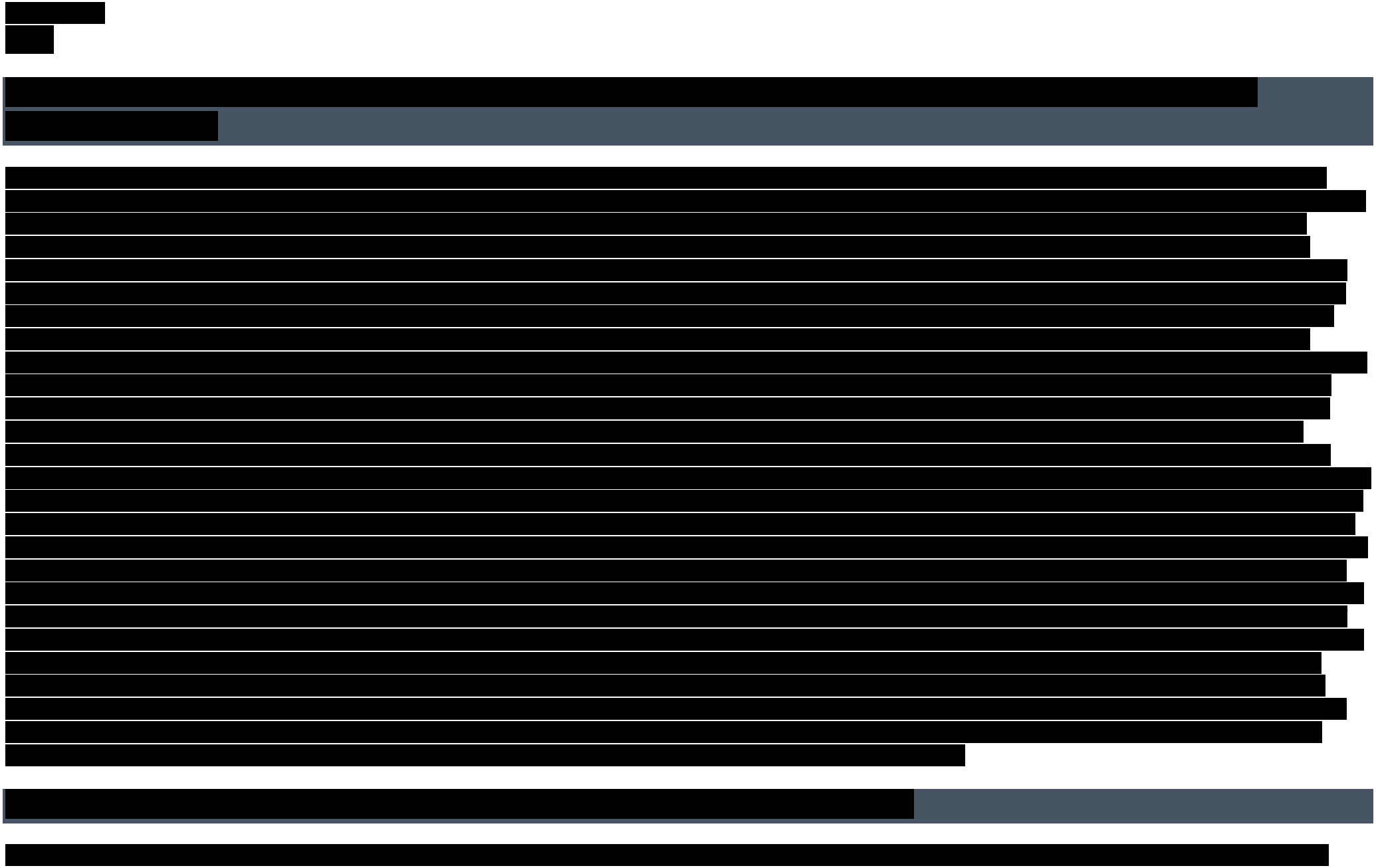


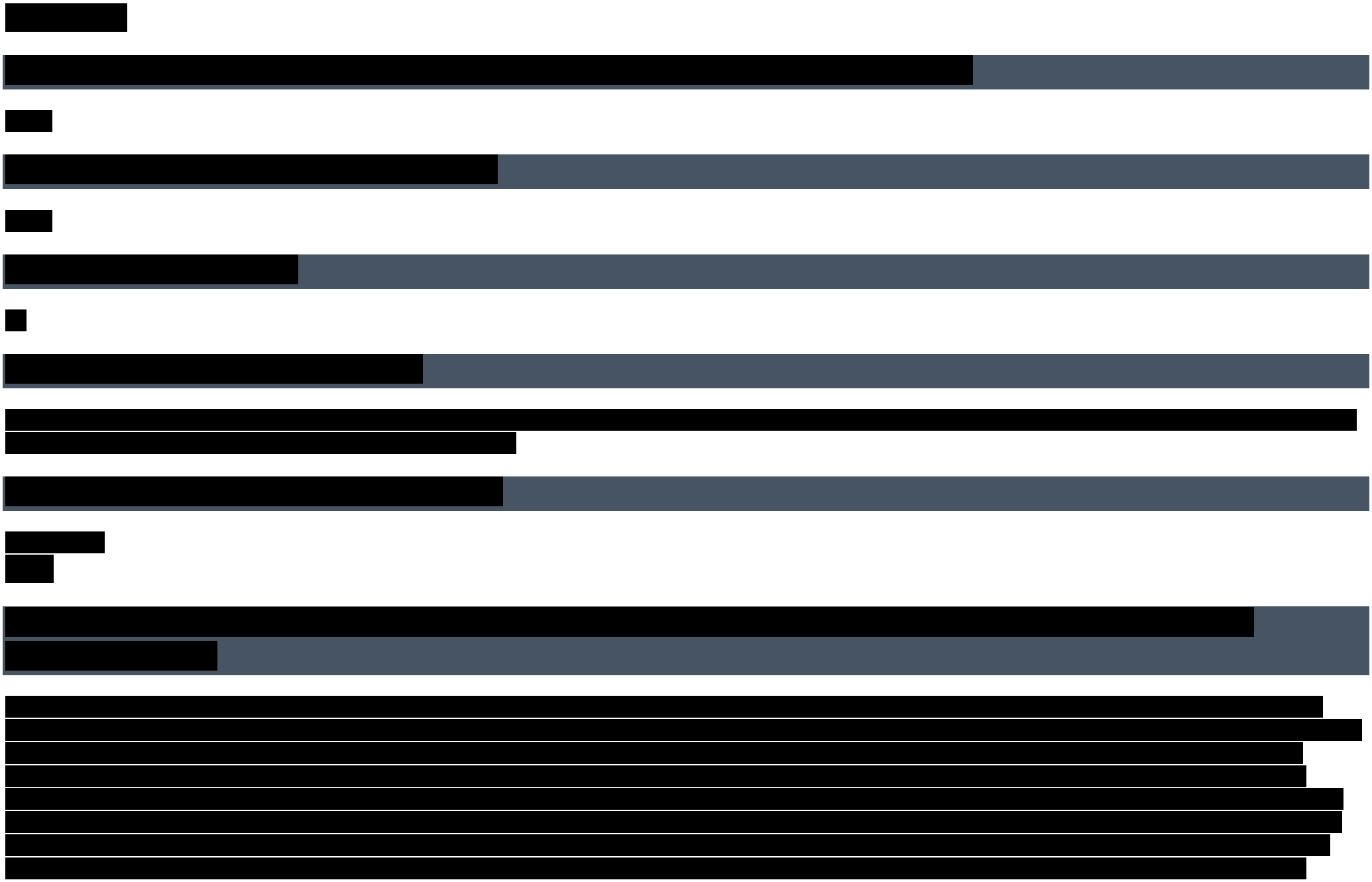


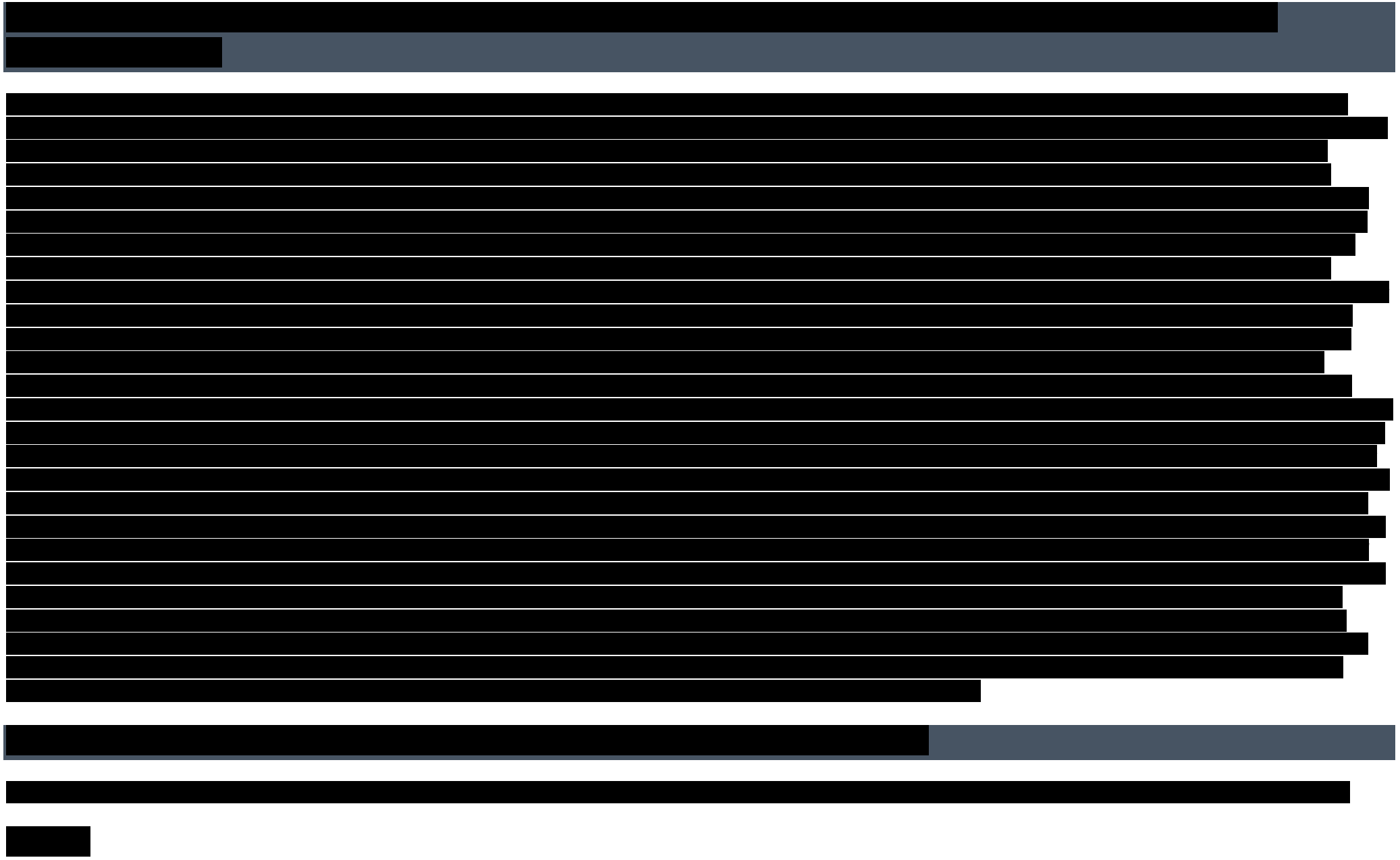


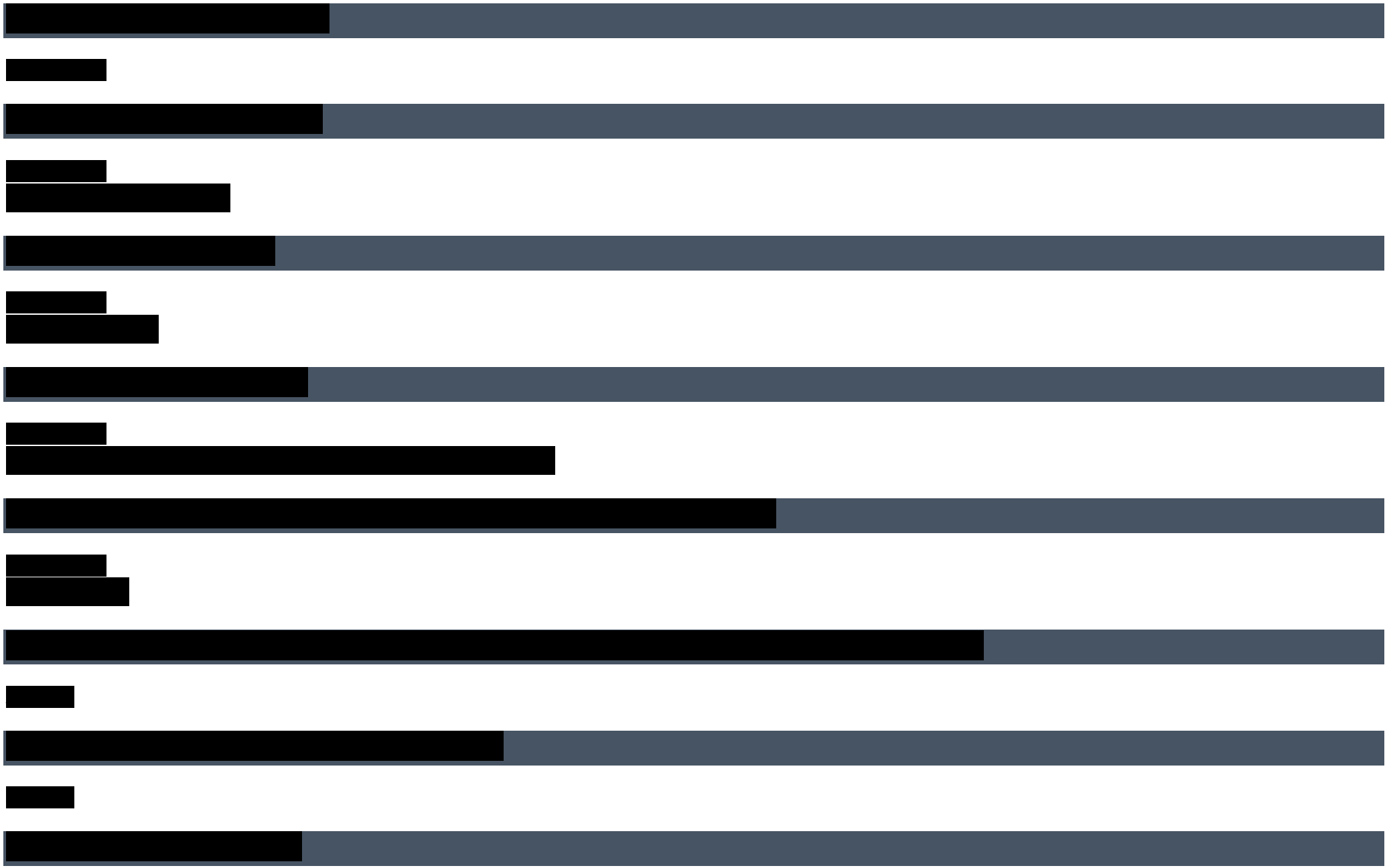


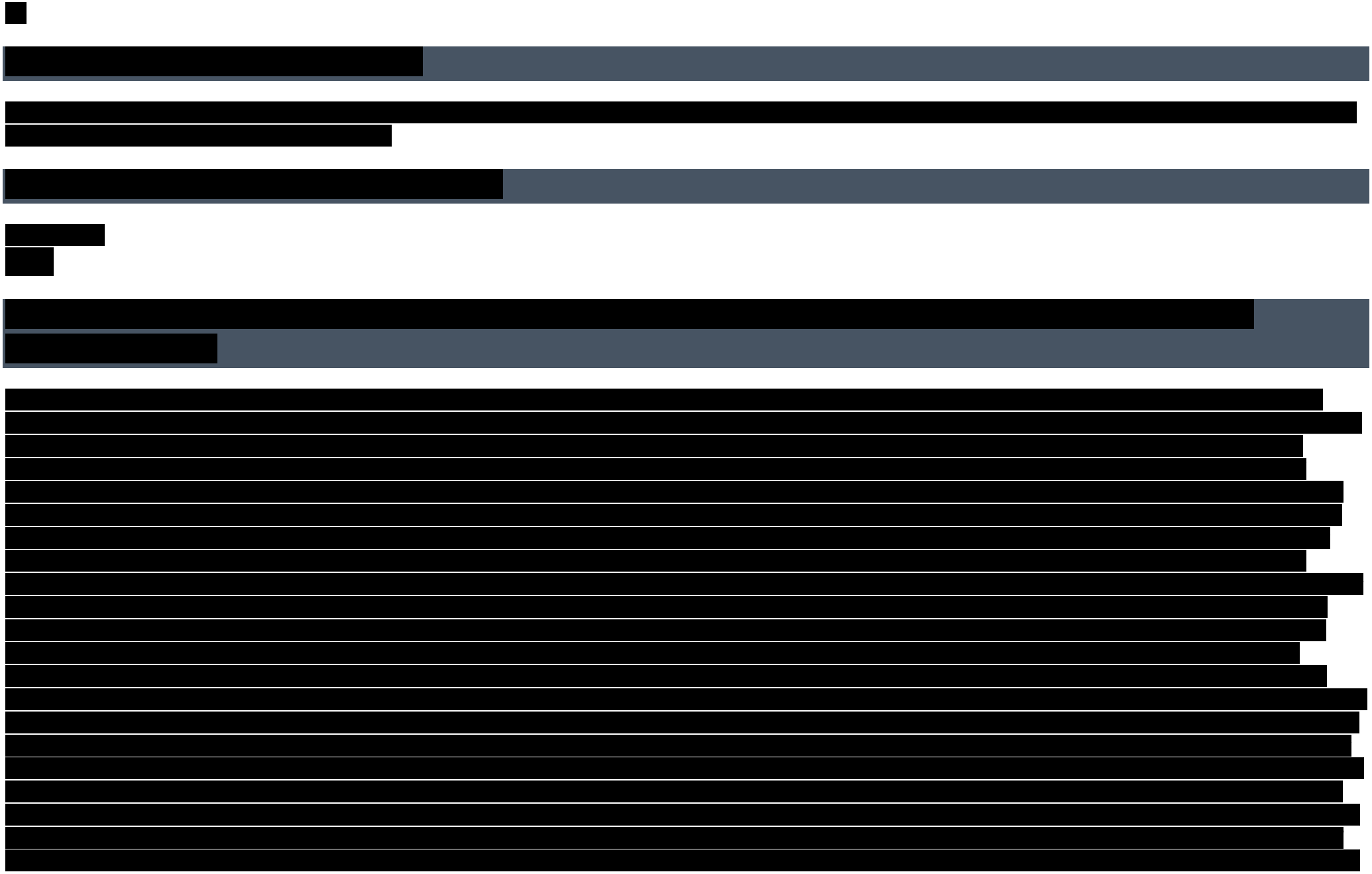


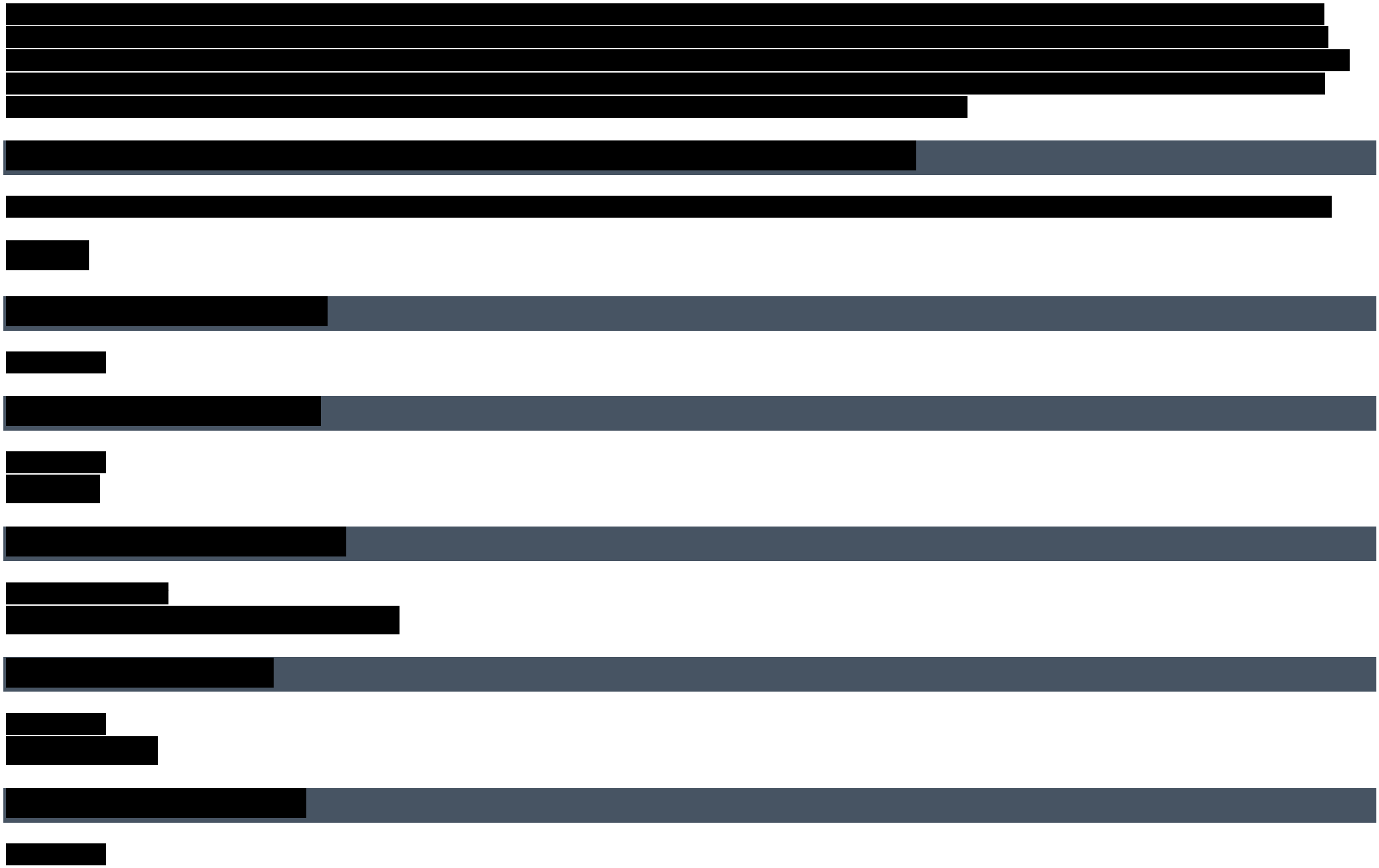


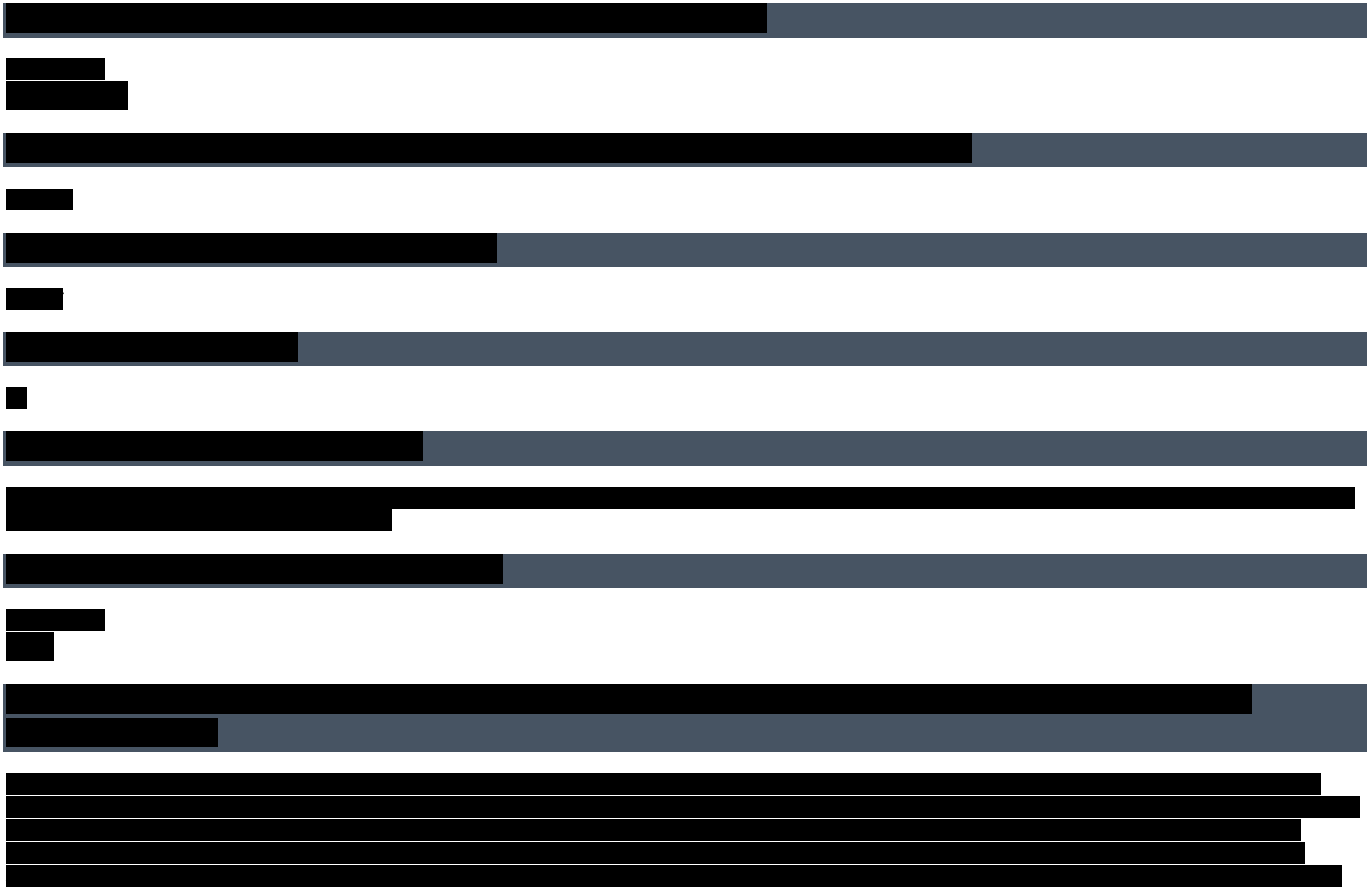


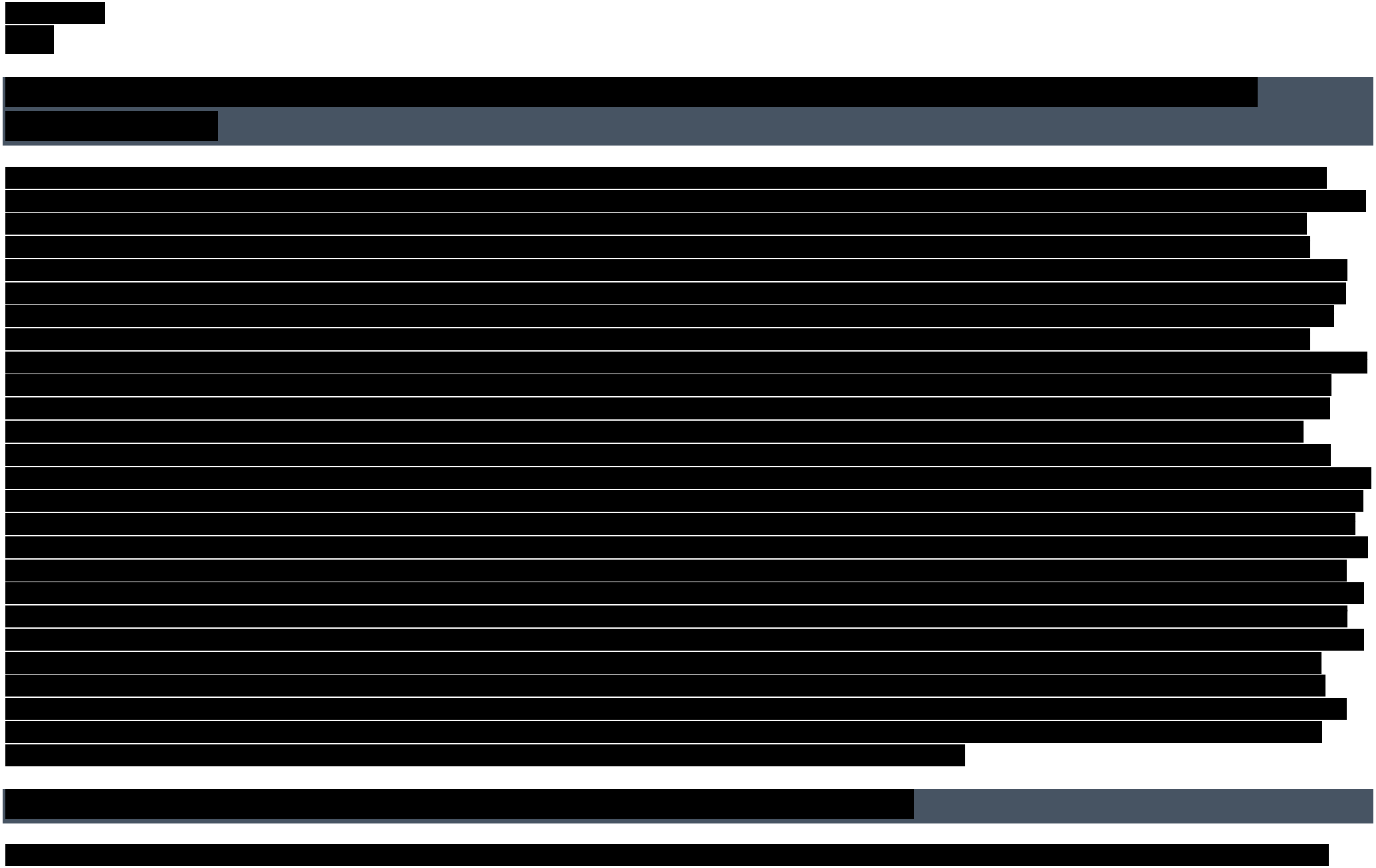


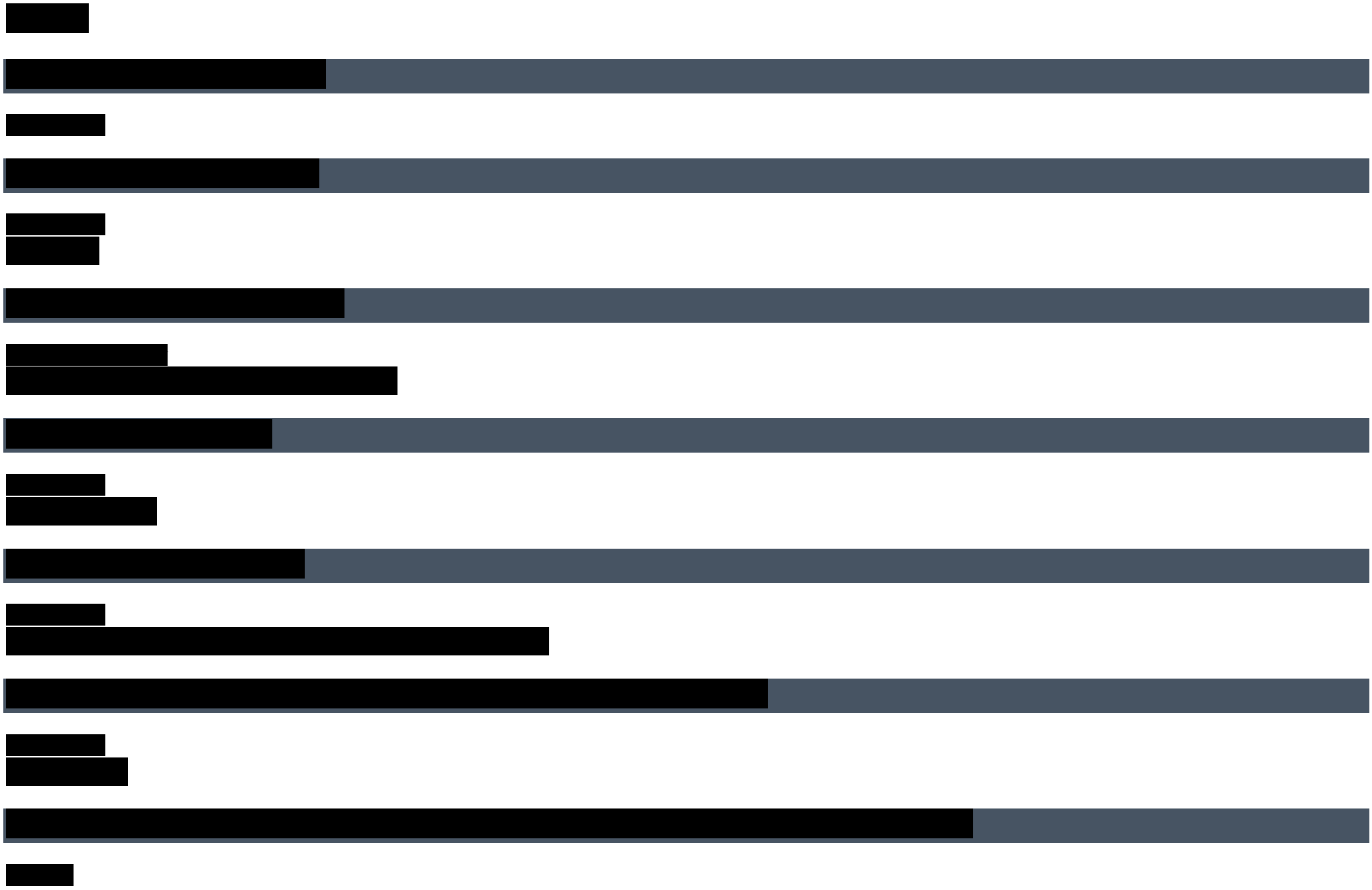


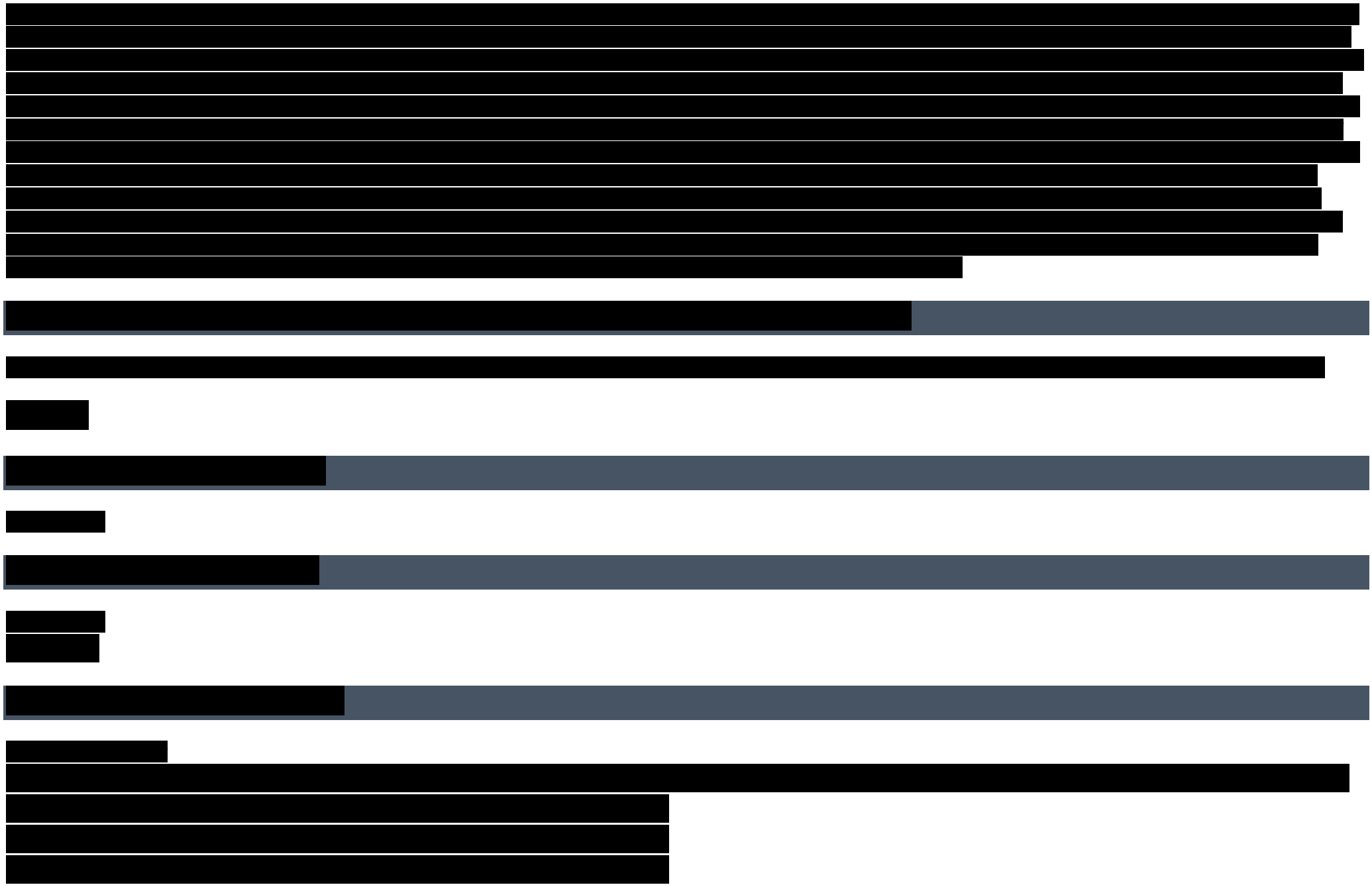


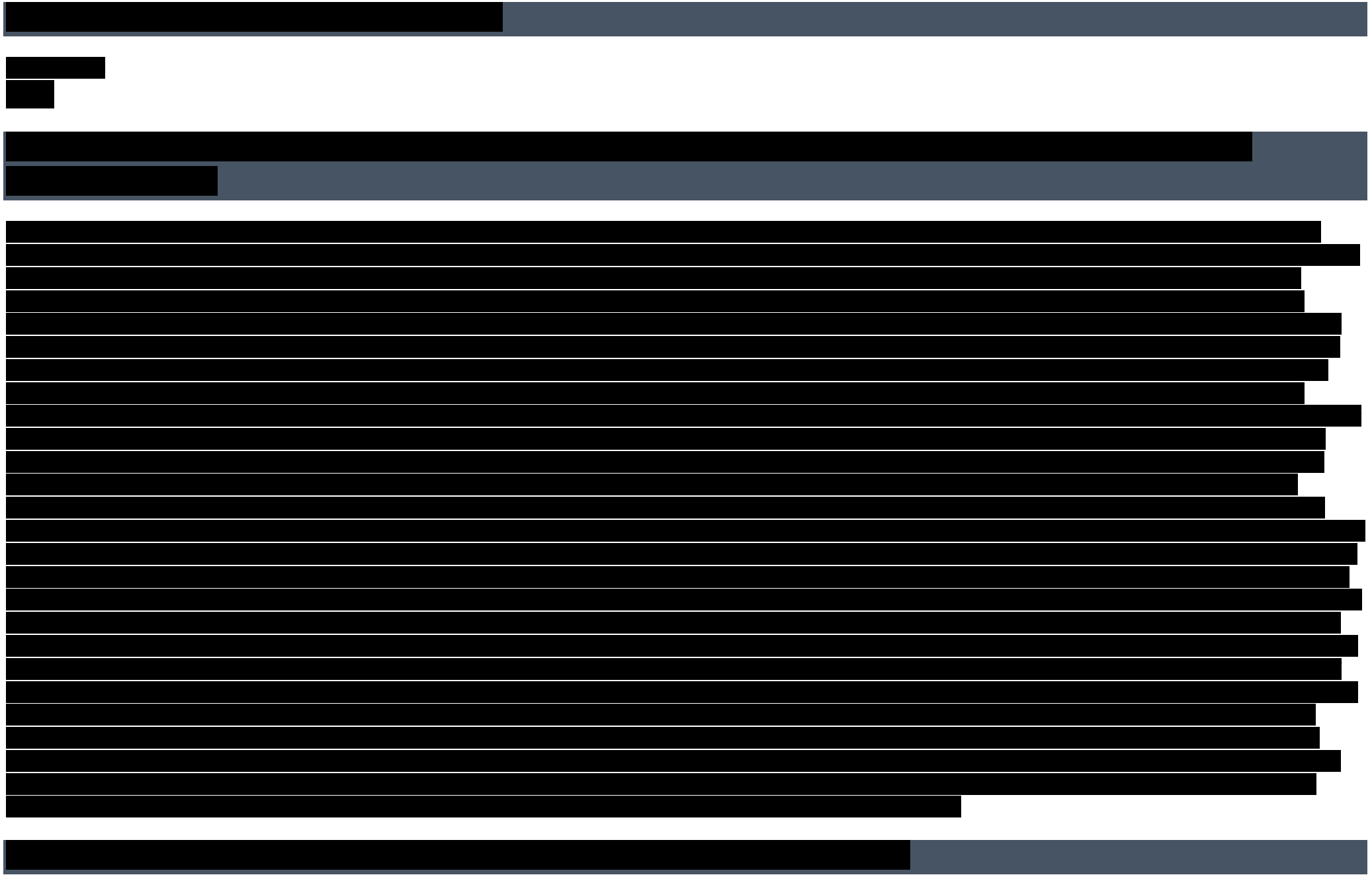












[redacted]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? **(Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)**

[redacted]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? **(Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)**

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

480059

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3641017

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

4121076

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

398866

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1296480

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

1695346

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4489

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3431

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

7920

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

935492

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

935492

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6278

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

6276

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

889692

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5876421

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

6766122
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

480058

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

3457646

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

0

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

3937704

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

383016

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

1256669

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

0

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

1639685

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

894871

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

0

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

894871

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

5923

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

5923

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

868997

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

5609186

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

0

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

6478183
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

466218

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

0

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

0

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

466218

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF 2023 total sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13840

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

0

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

0

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

13840

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF 2023 total biomass “other”.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF did not use other renewable fuels in 2023.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF did not use coal in 2023.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37619

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

0

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

37619

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF 2023 total oil.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3466634

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

0

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

0

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

3466634

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF 2023 total gas.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF did not use other non-renewable fuels in 2023.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3984311

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

0

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

37619

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

3946692

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

IFF 2023 total fuels.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

21268

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

21268

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

481575

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

480058

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

12213

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

12213

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

12213

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

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

481757

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

480058

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

481757

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9469.78

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

3439.93

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

0

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

12909.71

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3867.11

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

3867.11

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48252.08

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

43210

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

0

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

91462.08

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67078.61

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

67078.61

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77511.78

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

74.17

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

205636.31

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

283222.26

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1261

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1261.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4101.06

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

4101.06

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107748.65

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

80.02

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

101246.98

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

0

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

209075.65

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1243.79

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1243.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13499.28

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

50202.5

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

0

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

63701.78

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30898.2

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

5988.12

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

5757

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

0

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

42643.32

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

652.88

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

157.3

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

810.18

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

180152.04

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

78961.84

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

0

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

259113.88

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97194.02

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

43107.17

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

0

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

140301.19

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67769.62

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

155892.8

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

9.07

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

223671.49

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2038.65

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

2038.65

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12668.33

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

53.04

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

12721.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15179.09

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

15179.09

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18107.69

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

18107.69

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14286

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

5205.79

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

19491.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1672.01

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1672.01

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1102.9

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1102.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10680.79

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

10680.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33318.98

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

33318.98

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20614.32

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

20614.32

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

958

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

958.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34094.56

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

34094.56

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2632.33

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

3873.89

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

6506.22

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

420.89

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

420.89

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

131.66

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

131.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67.8

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

67.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2041.58

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

2041.58

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10160.55

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

10160.55

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9959.87

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

9959.87

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3924.75

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

3924.75

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4137.47

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

4137.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.58

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

6.58

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11152.02

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

533.33

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

11685.35

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6233.03

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

6233.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.82

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

72.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21757.43

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

21757.43

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

710795.89

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

461519.45

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

238937.71

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

1411253.05

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.32

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

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

2.32

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

5703

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4267.56

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, biogas, wind

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

121.78

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :wind, hydro, solar

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

870.03

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Belgium

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

2027.07

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Brazil

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2006

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

15357

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2009

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

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2016

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Hydro, solar, wind

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

5160.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

51563.25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar, wind, hydro

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

5662.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

2240

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Chile

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:
☑ 2021

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

67000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

24014.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Iceland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, geothermal, hydro

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

2038.65

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Iceland

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

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

11983.97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

313.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ South Africa

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

27884.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

59998

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

5750.52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

14804.34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

4238.98

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

8371

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1996

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2012

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

20000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

15000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2017

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

5000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2017

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

41200

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

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

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

4489.24

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

175553

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

446.41

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

120

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5988

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5988

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5988

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

69.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

53.04

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

53.04

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

157

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

157

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

157

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.20) 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 generate energy until 2025. IFF continues to negotiate on the company's second virtual purchase power agreement, which we intend to execute in 2024.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Yes, not specific to a country/area

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

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.
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Solid biofuels

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

85162

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

5.65

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) 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.

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Petrochemicals

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

12714

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.28

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12.8

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) 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.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

87

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

13

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change
[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1484363

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1484363

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.99

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.1

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.71

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) 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.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000132

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

1518257

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11479000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) 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.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.02283

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

1518257

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1484363

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

IFF has implemented many emissions reduction projects across the portfolio and has had a decrease in production from the previous reporting year. Although energy reduction efforts have been implemented baseload energy is still required to run our facilities therefore there is a slight increase in emissions intensity against IFF's production volume.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**IFF does not have any additional metrics to report on at this time.

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

not applicable

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

IFF has reported on all of the corporate climate related metrics at this time.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Letter_International Flavors & Fragrances.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/04/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

889095

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

1023016

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

0.000

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

1912111.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

956055.500

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

694072

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

824185

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

1518257.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.20

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

IFF's Scope 1 and Scope 2 target aligns with IFF's Do More Good strategy which include people and planet. This goal also aligns with -1.5 degree world. The objective of this goal is to ensure we achieve specific reductions to maintain our efforts as a company to meet a -1.5 degree world.

(7.53.1.84) 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 2022 IFF approved approximately 8.9M worth of projects that were executed in 2023 and delivered 25,000 mtco2e reduction. In addition, IFF has a robust renewable energy strategy to promote increasing green energy both locally and regionally.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Letter_International Flavors & Fragrances.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/04/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

6456862

(7.53.1.16) 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)

438817

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

513630

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

187242

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

113000

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

7709551.000

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

7709551.000

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.37) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.39) 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

(7.53.1.44) 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

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5396685.700

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

4346181

(7.53.1.61) 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)

639950

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

444929

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

131275

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

77992

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

5640327.000

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

5640327.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

89.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to help guide our suppliers in their reduction journey in their own operations in order for our customers to see reductions within IFF's products. IFF is committed to reducing our products environmental footprint and our Scope 3 is a large part of our products' footprint.

(7.53.1.84) 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 2023 IFF engaged 249 of the top 400 with a 76% response rate.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2015

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

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

0

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

17

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

29

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.46

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes this target is included in our SBTi approved target which include a reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2015, IFF 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.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective to IFF's 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is to ensure IFF's electricity portfolio is from sustainable renewable sources. The objective is not only to lower IFF's environmental footprint but to also enhance the regional energy grids and increase resiliency within our facilities.

(7.54.1.21) 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.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/01/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers
☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify **:**Engage with IFF's top 400 suppliers by 2030

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

400

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

249

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.2500000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target will aid IFF in achieving the company's approved SBTi scope 3 target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Approval Letter_International Flavors & Fragrances.pdf

(7.54.2.18) 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 7.53.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of IFF's supplier engagement target is to help strengthen partnerships with suppliers to encourage progress within their environmental stewardship efforts as well as to increase climate action through emissions reporting and setting Science Based Targets to better understand our value chain and aid in advancement of emissions reduction throughout IFF's value chain.

(7.54.2.20) 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 2023, IFF engaged 249 of IFF's top 400 suppliers with a 76% response rate. [Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) 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 1.5C 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.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of IFF's net zero target is for transformational change, to make IFF resilient and less reliant on fossil based fuels and operating in an efficient and most sustainable fashion. This showcases IFF's commitment in environment stewardship and advancement in climate action in support of our customers and investors.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

IFF's drafted transition plans which include investments in low-carbon technology to aid IFF in reaching the company's net zero goal. These investments will take place in the short, medium and long term and will be supported by IFF's annual sustainability CAPEX fund.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

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 2023 we had several facilities preform onsite and offsite 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. Other facilities also helped aid their community with conservation efforts by helping replant nature specifies in wetlands and help rebuild habitats to help protect the local biodiversity. IFF is always looking for better ways to Do More Good and mitigate emissions even outside of our value chain.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

IFF has reviewed this target by analyzing IFF's Scope 1. Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions and the options for reduction through short, medium, and long term transition planning. At this time IFF is not considering purchasing carbon credits as part of our neutralization strategy, however in the mid to longer term IFF will incorporate carbon credits where applicable to meet our long term commitments.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*170*	*25000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1586

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

327000

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

432000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

IFF Implemented projects focused on lighting globally. These projects impact both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

176.96

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

46000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

46000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

IFF Implemented projects focused on increasing the energy efficiency of HVAC systems. These projects impact location-based Scope 2 emissions

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5260

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

555000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1363000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

133.94

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

175000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

192000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1329

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

126000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

427000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3825.83

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

738000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2128000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8795.14

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1120000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2032000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Reuse of steam

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2026.95

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

157000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

328000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

580.83

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

286000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

252000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1332.55

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

771000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

77.73

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

87000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

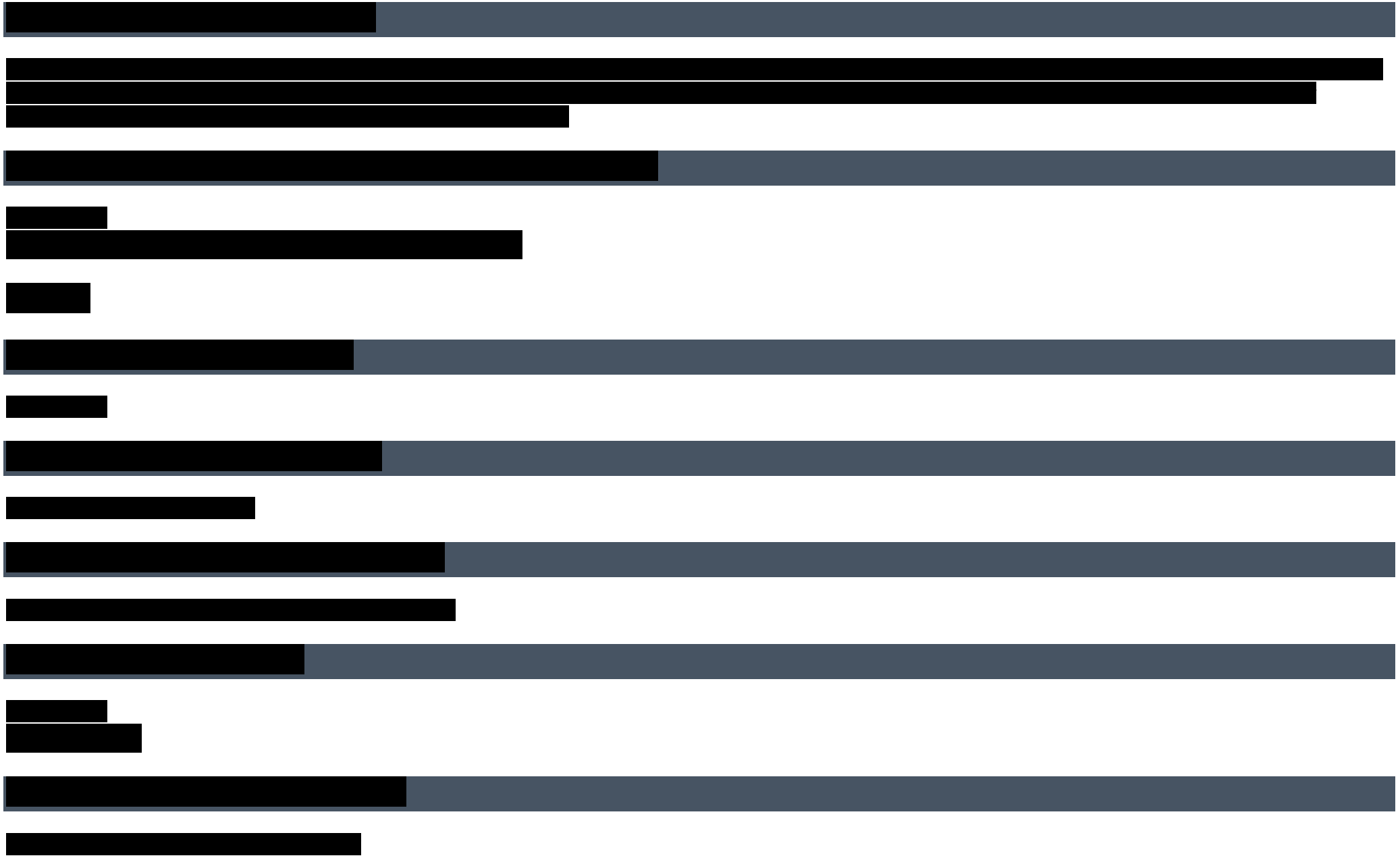
Select from:

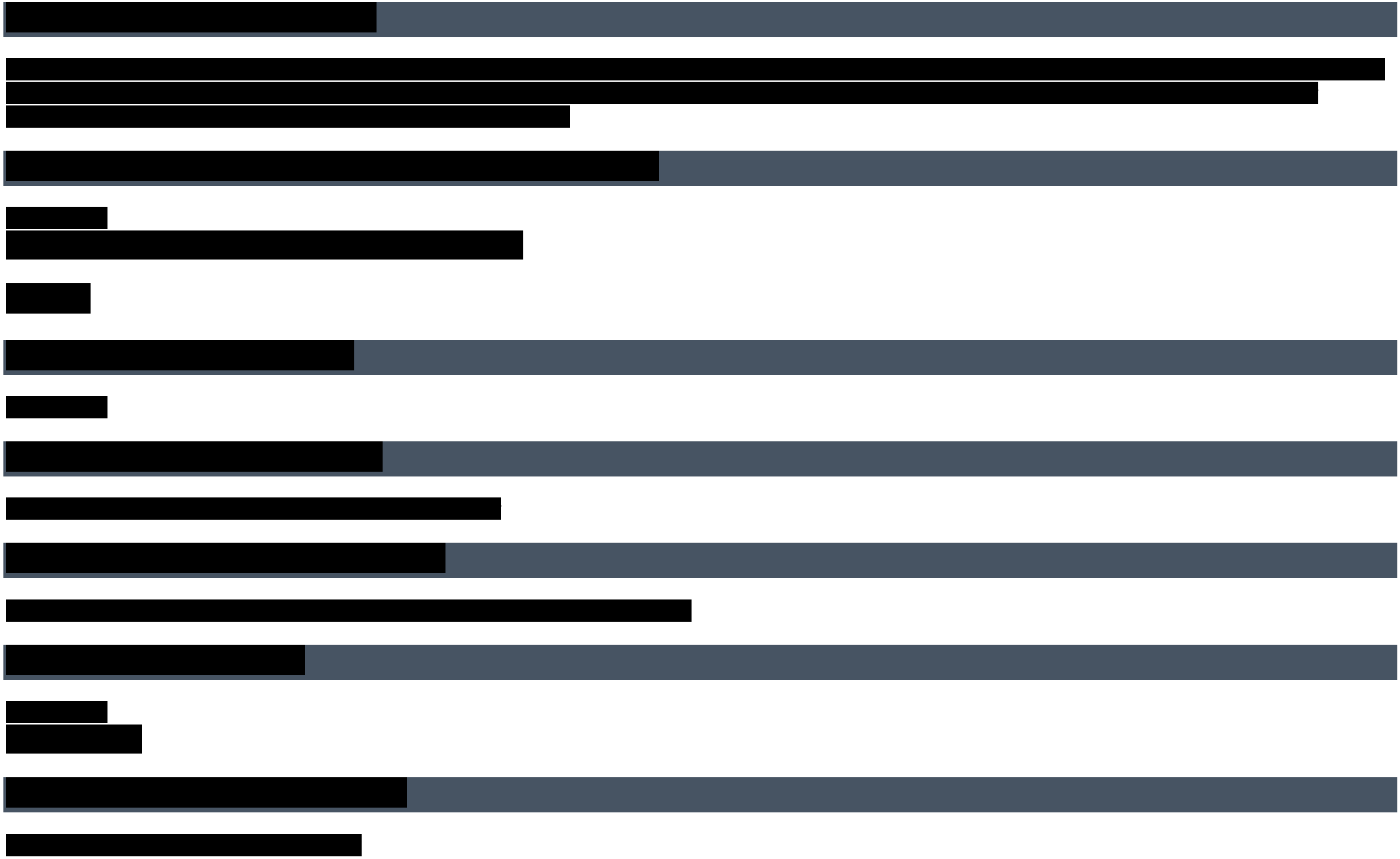
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

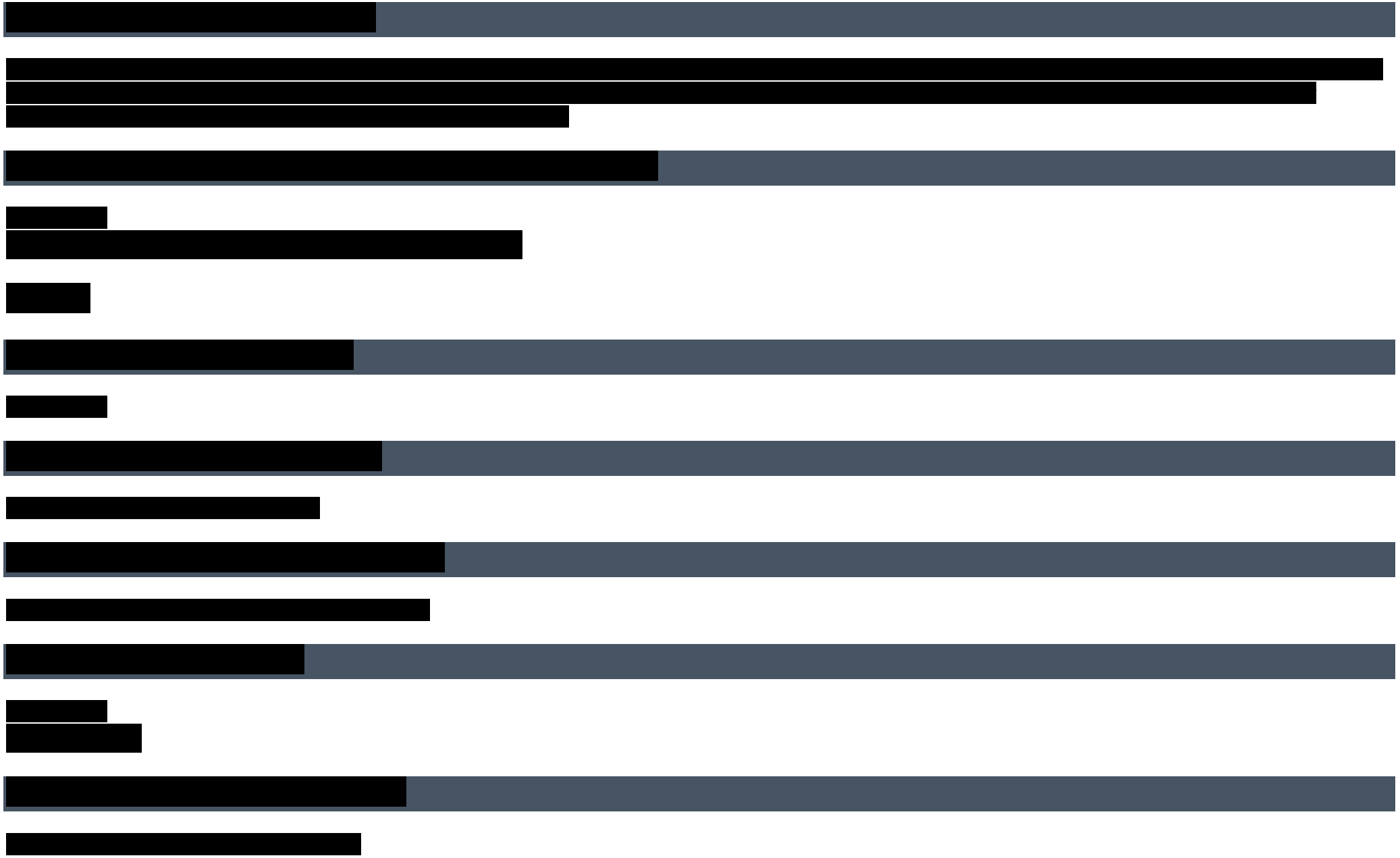
(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

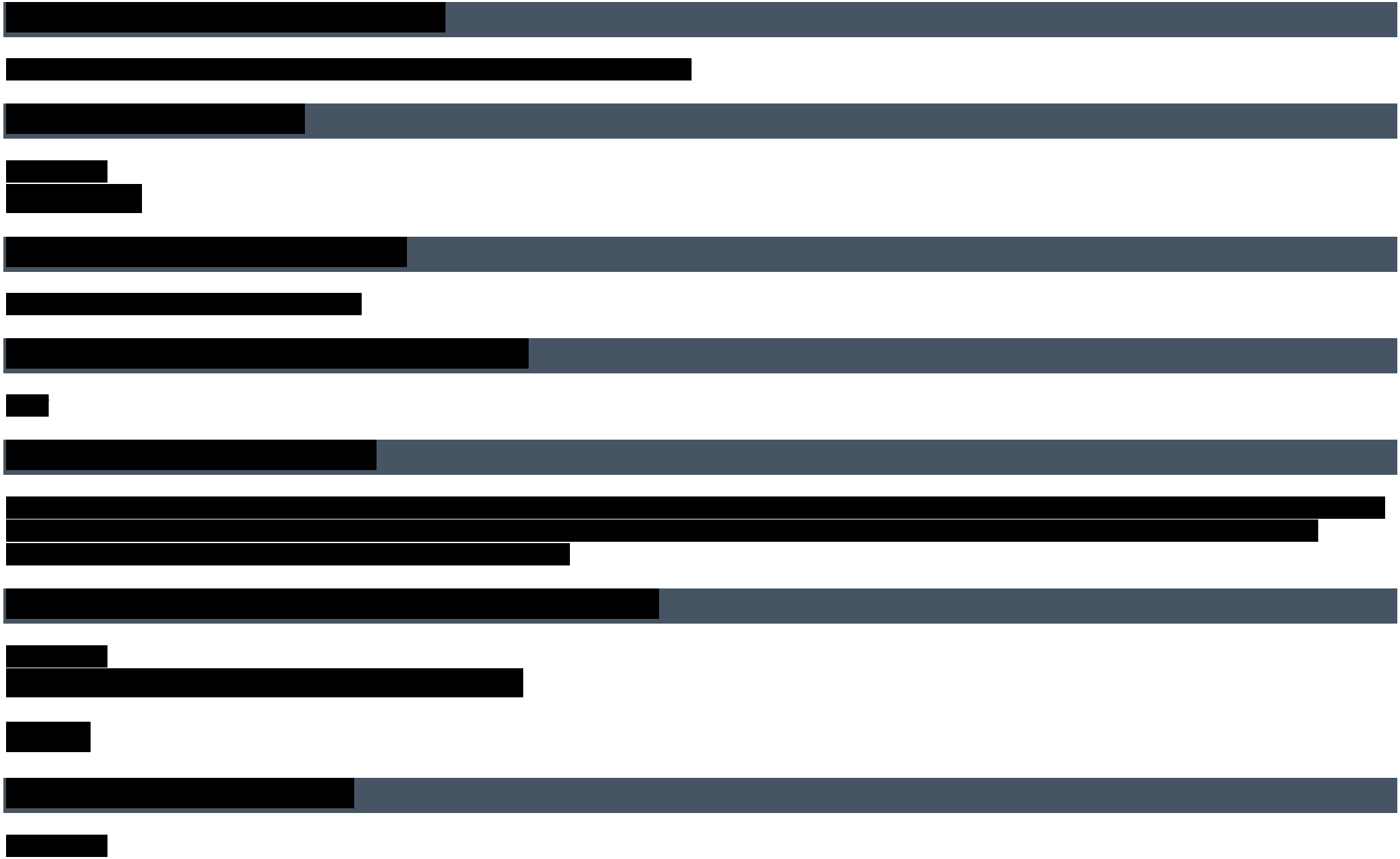
19

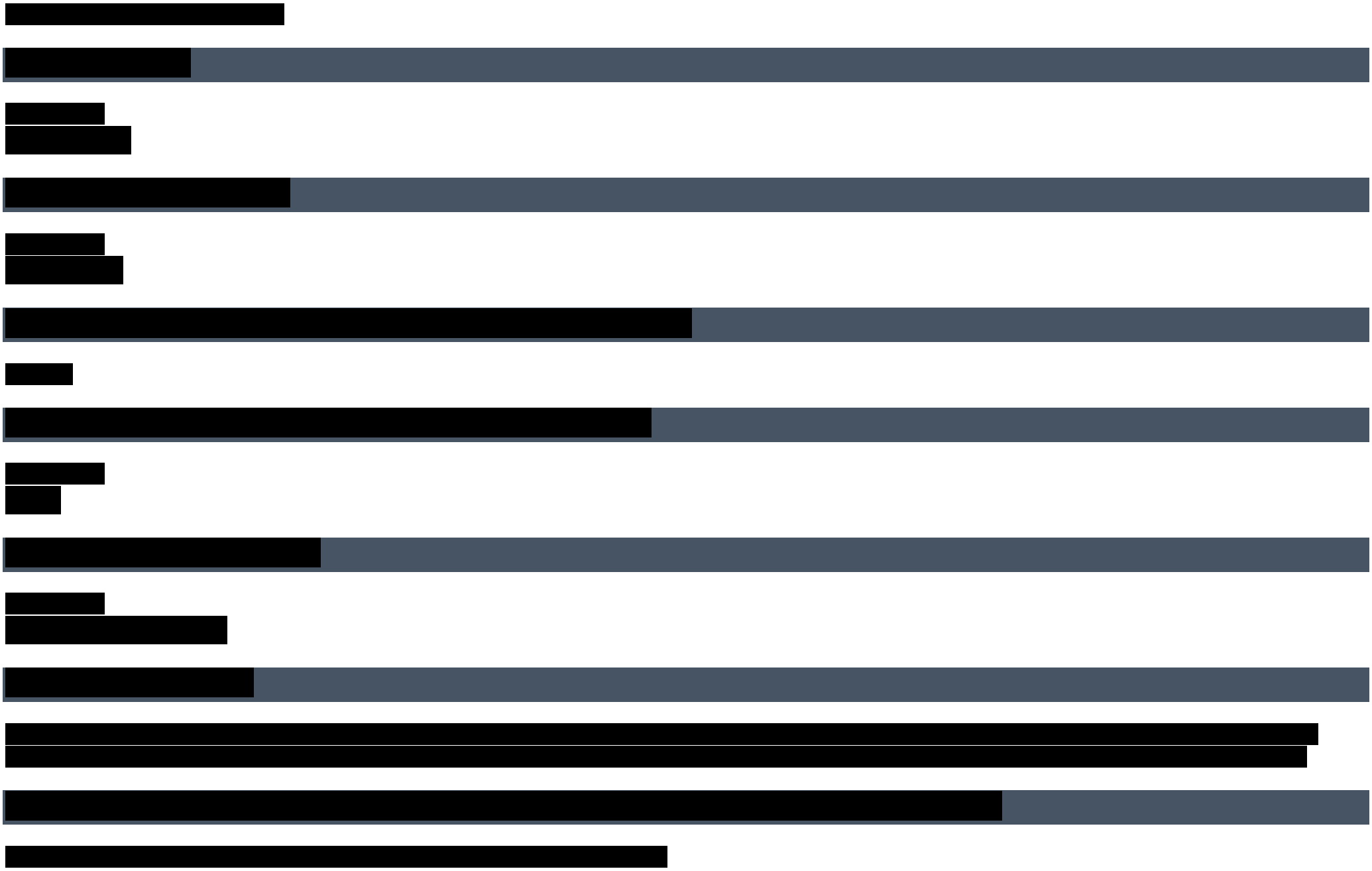
(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data. (Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)

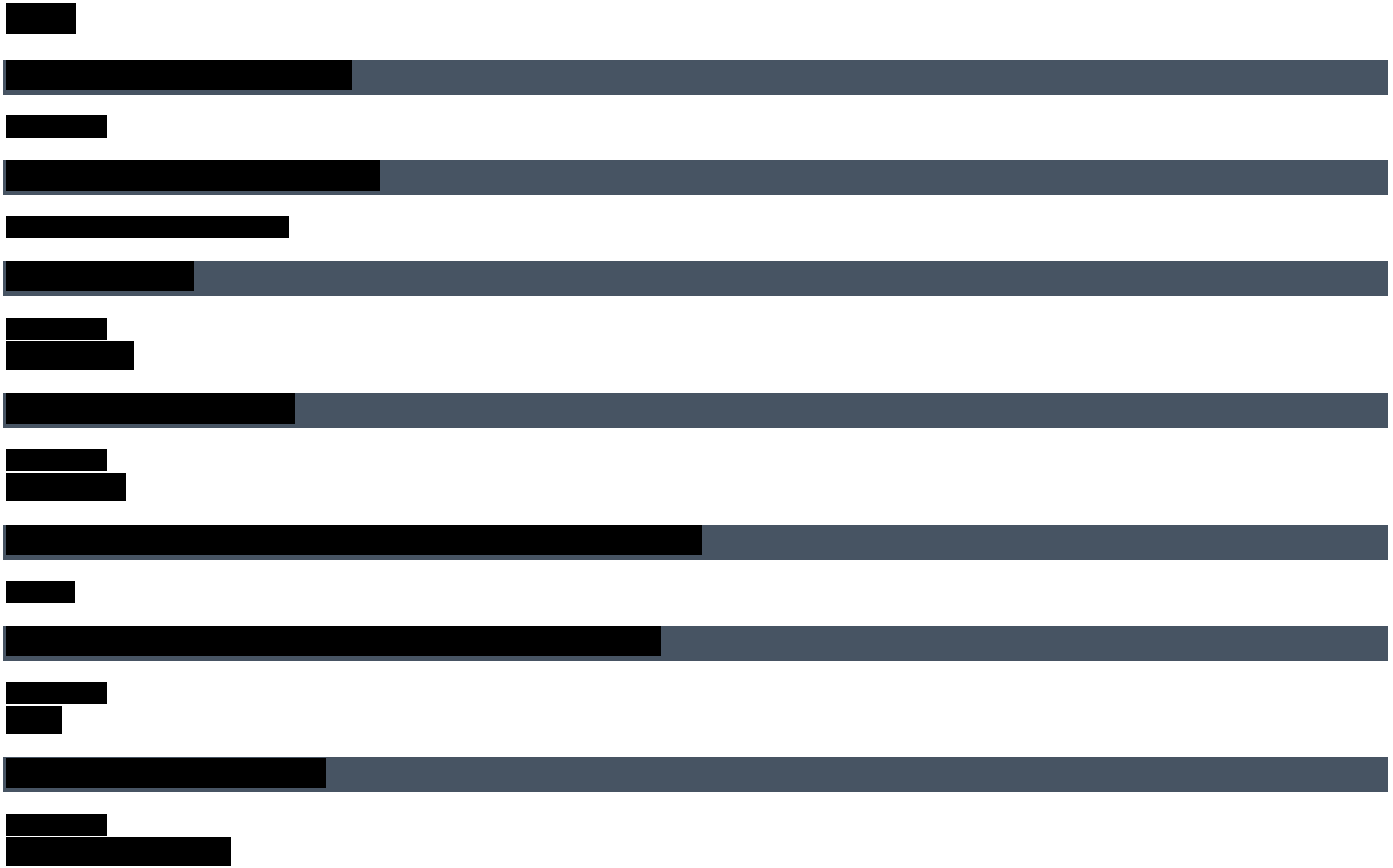


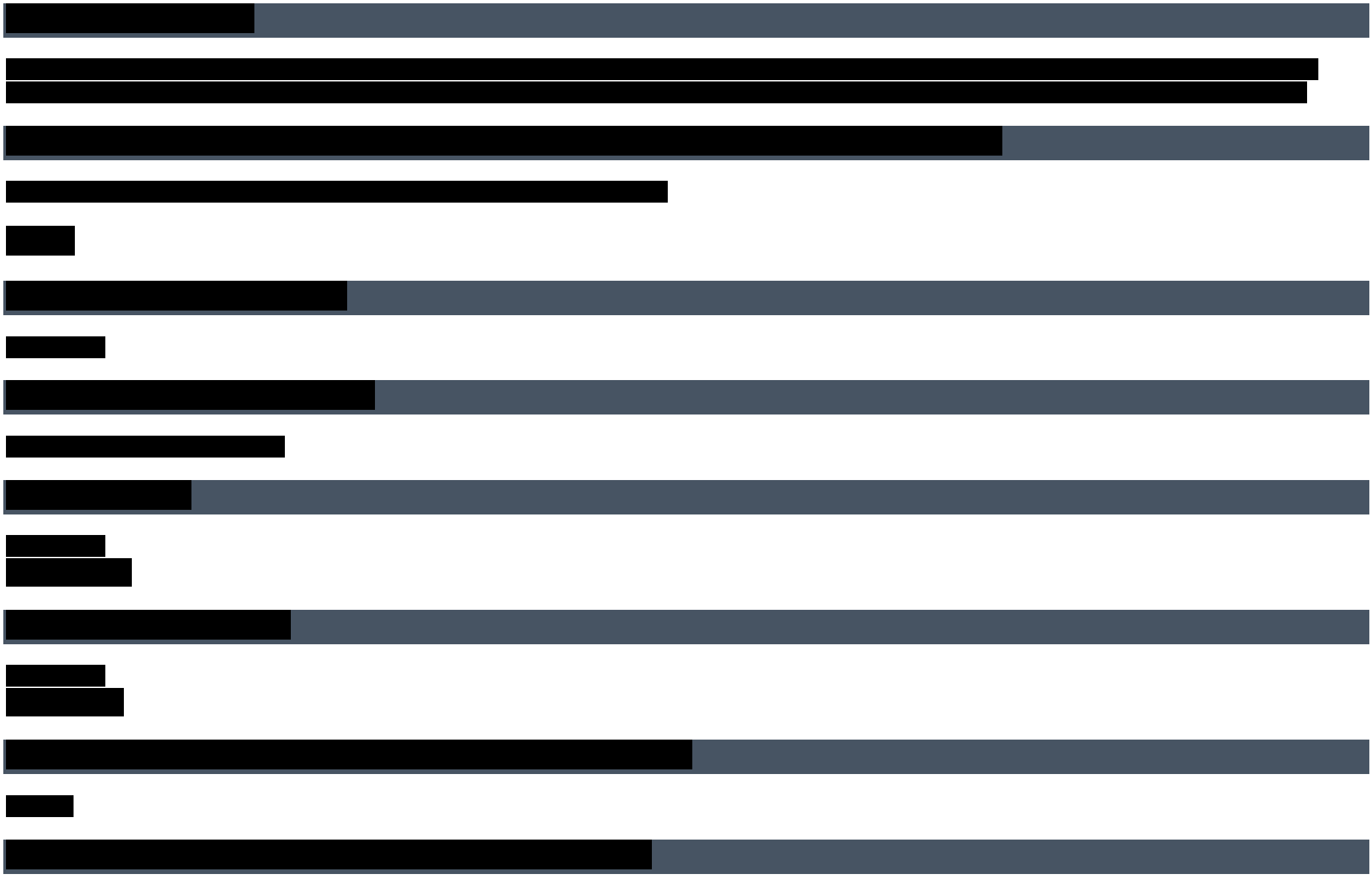


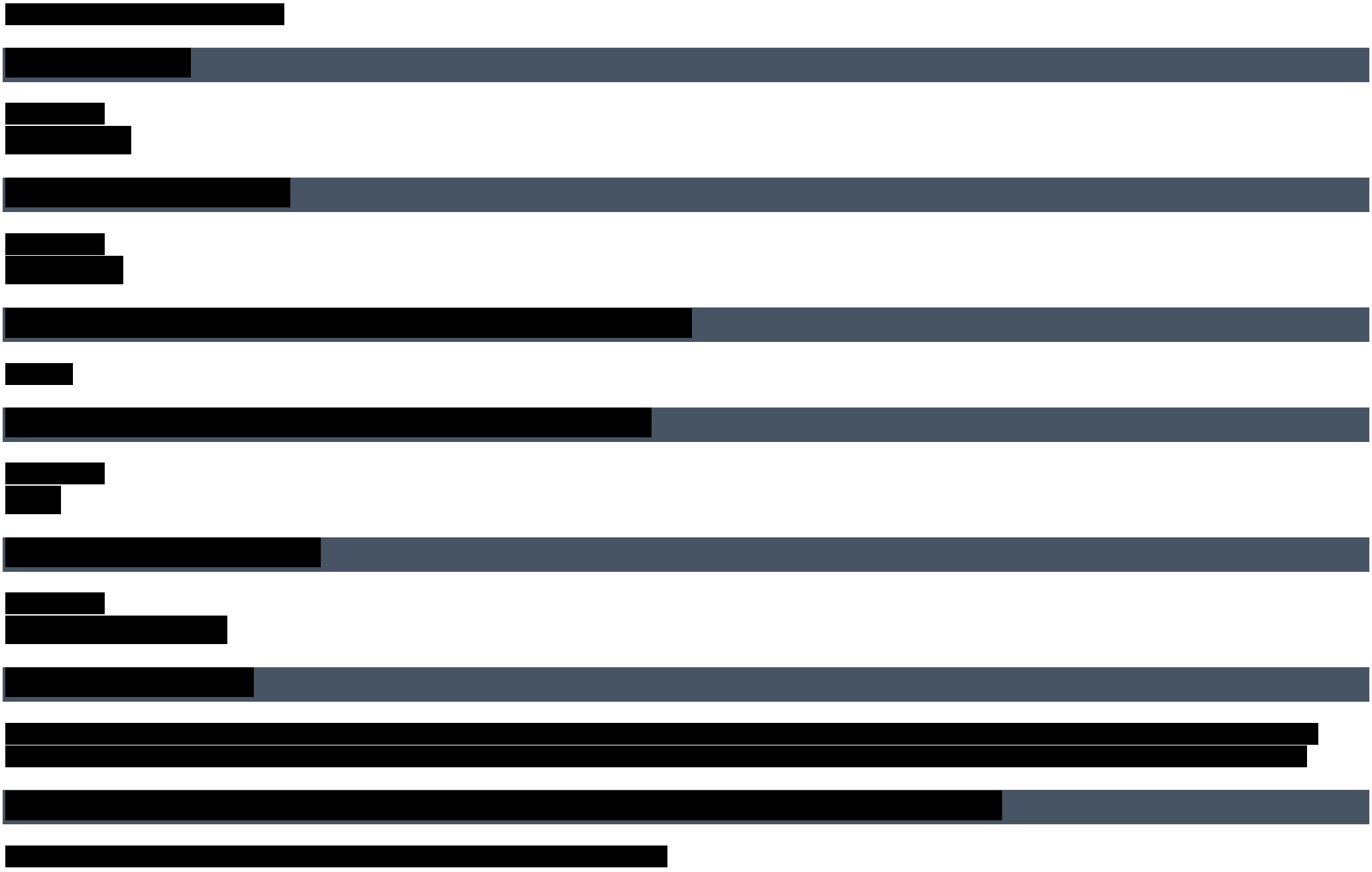


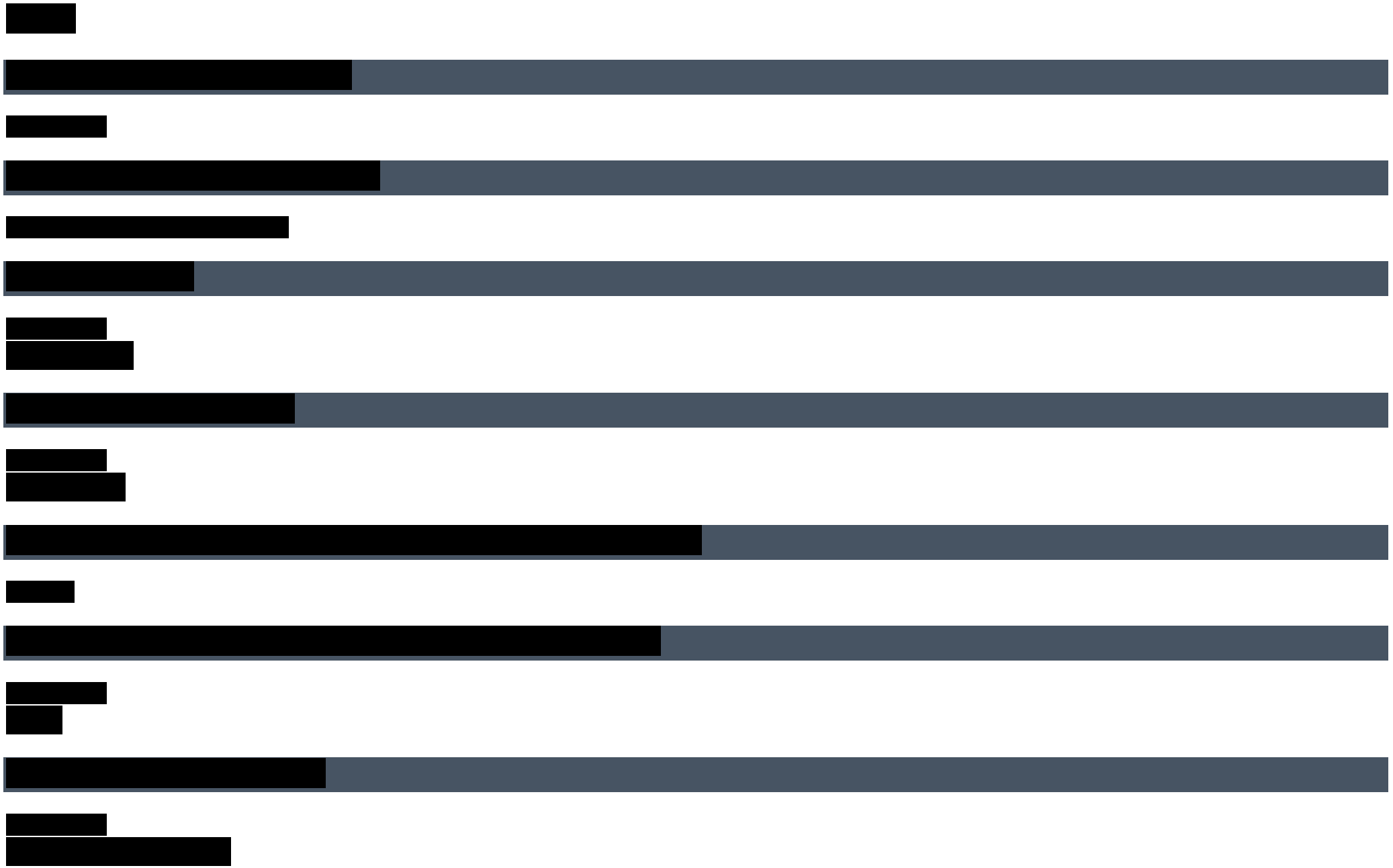


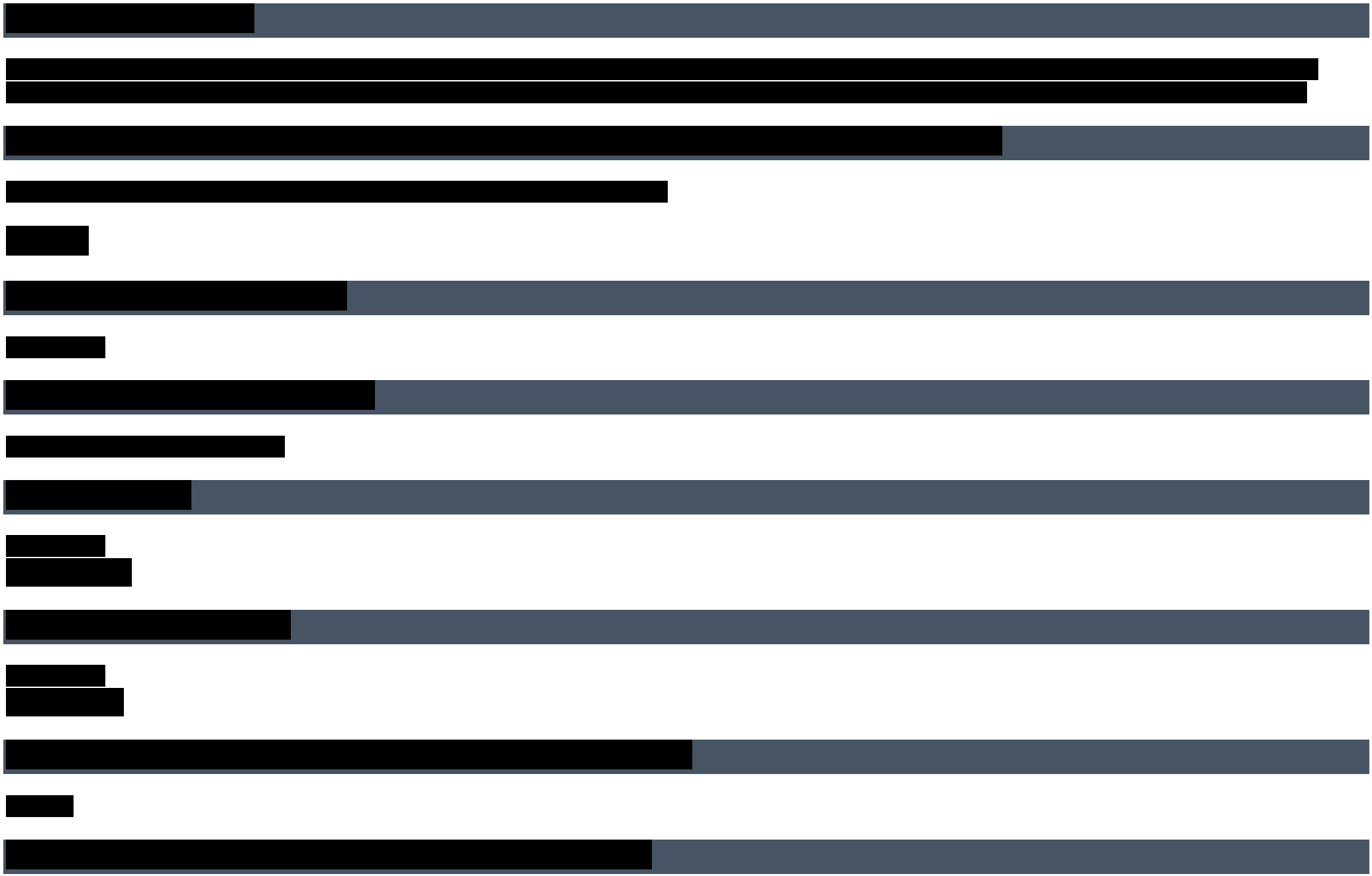


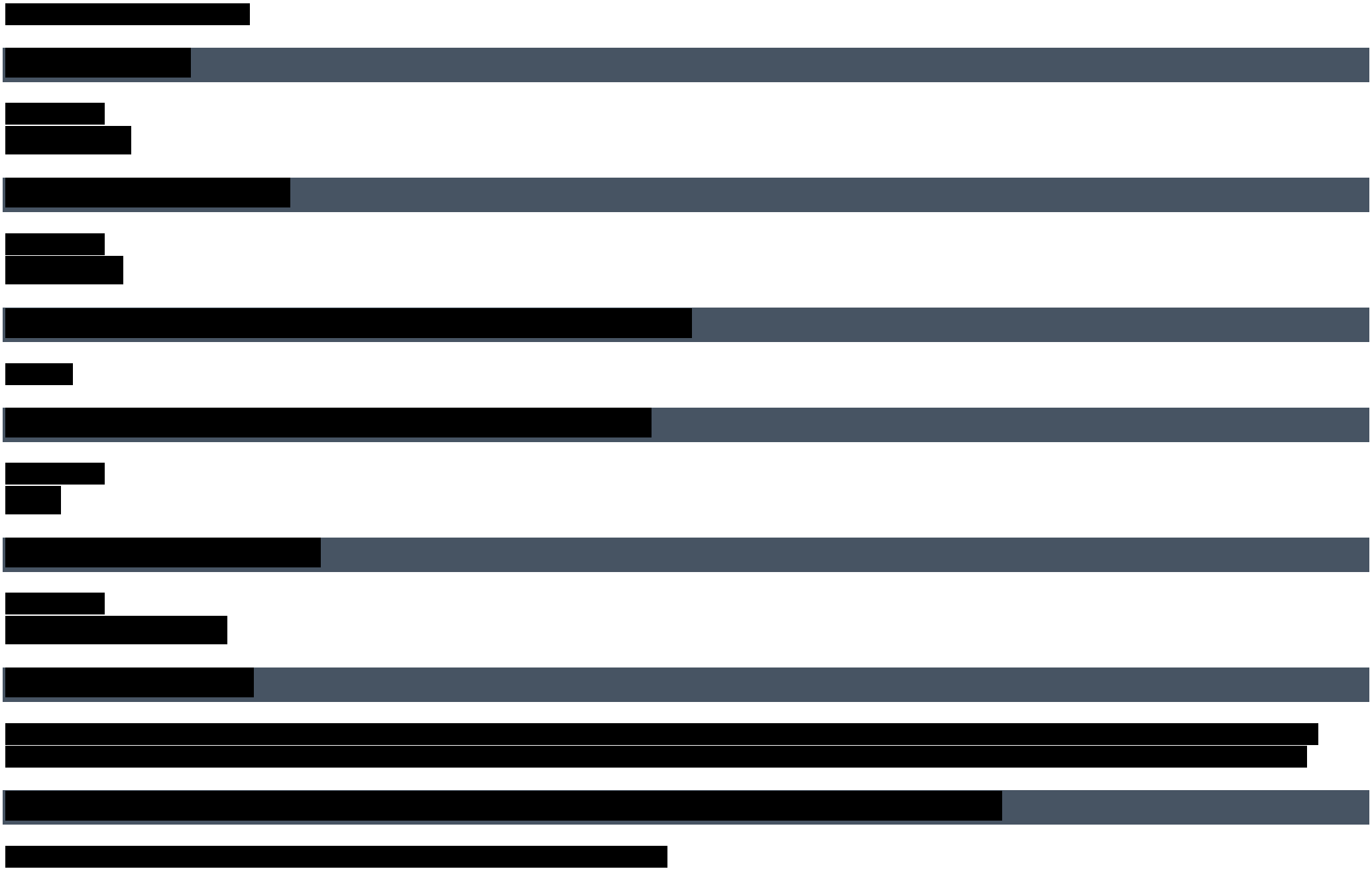


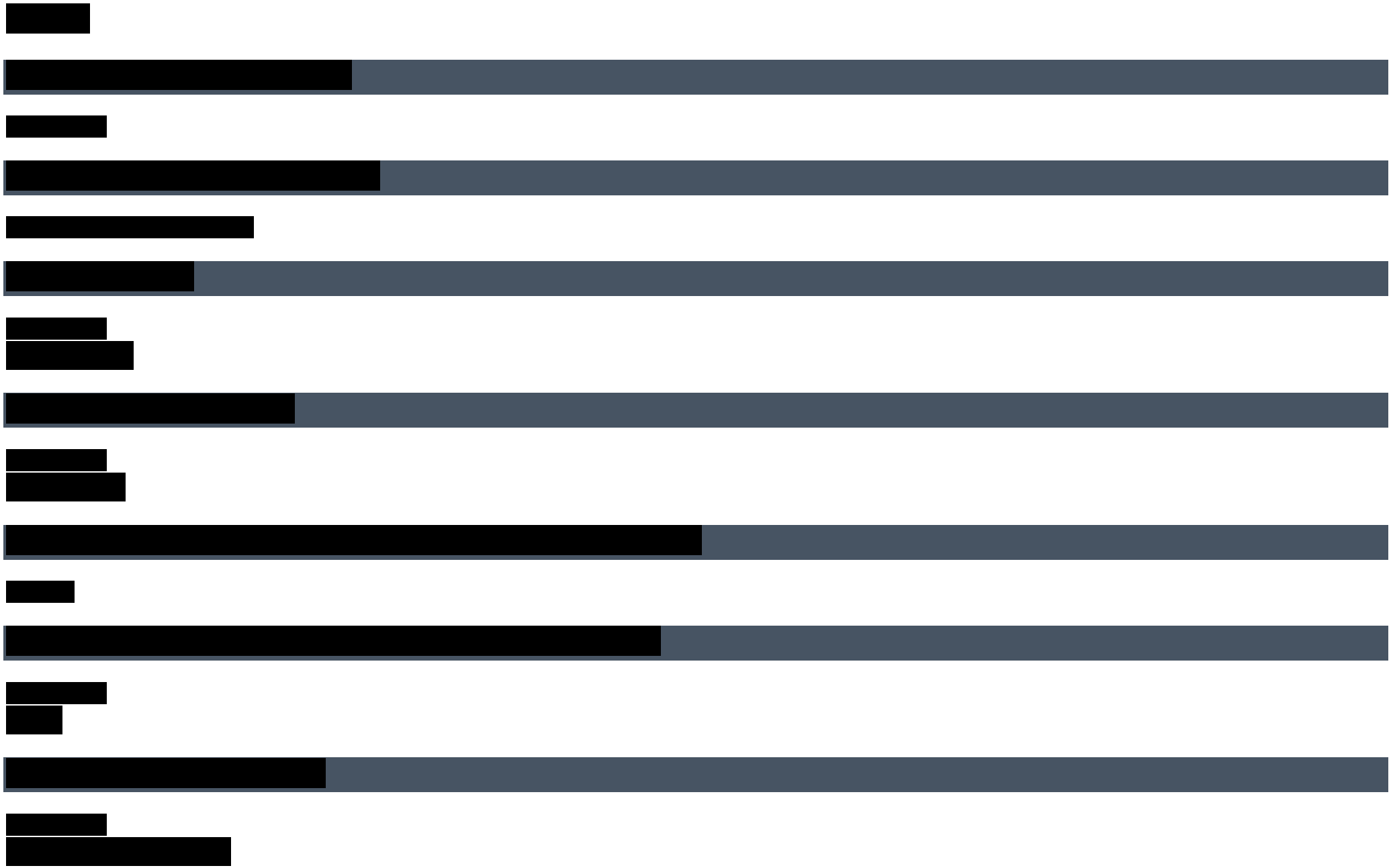


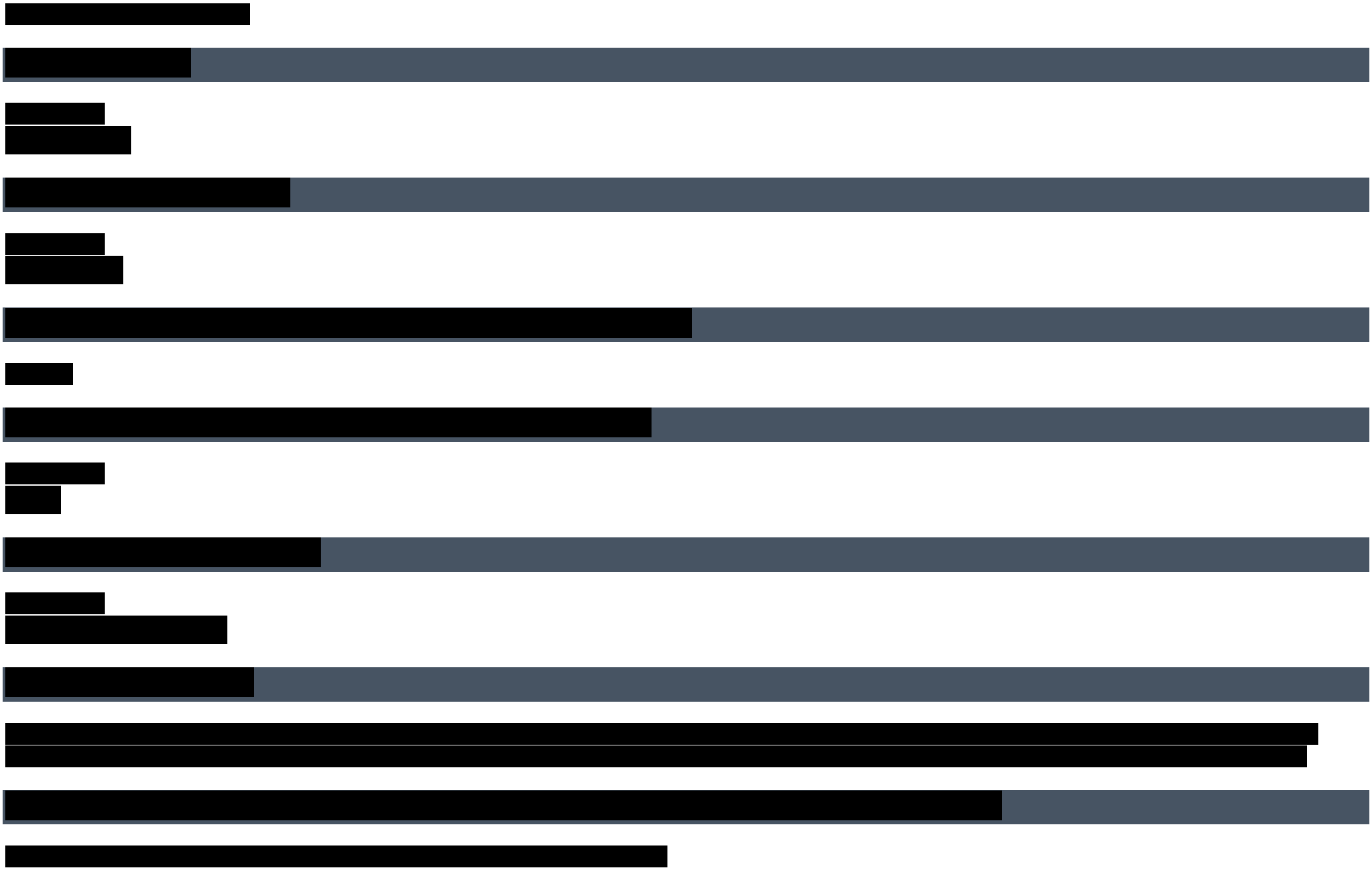


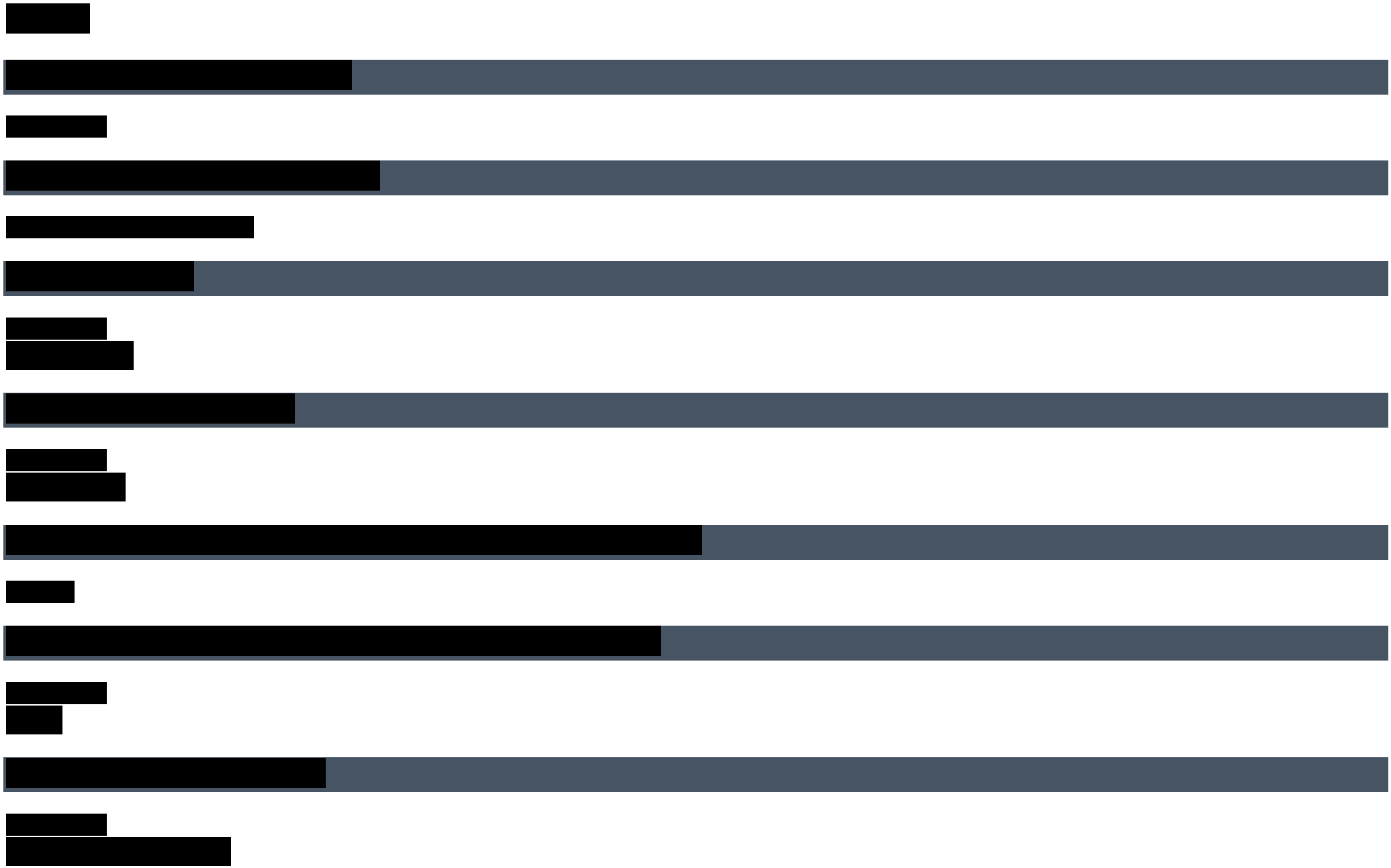


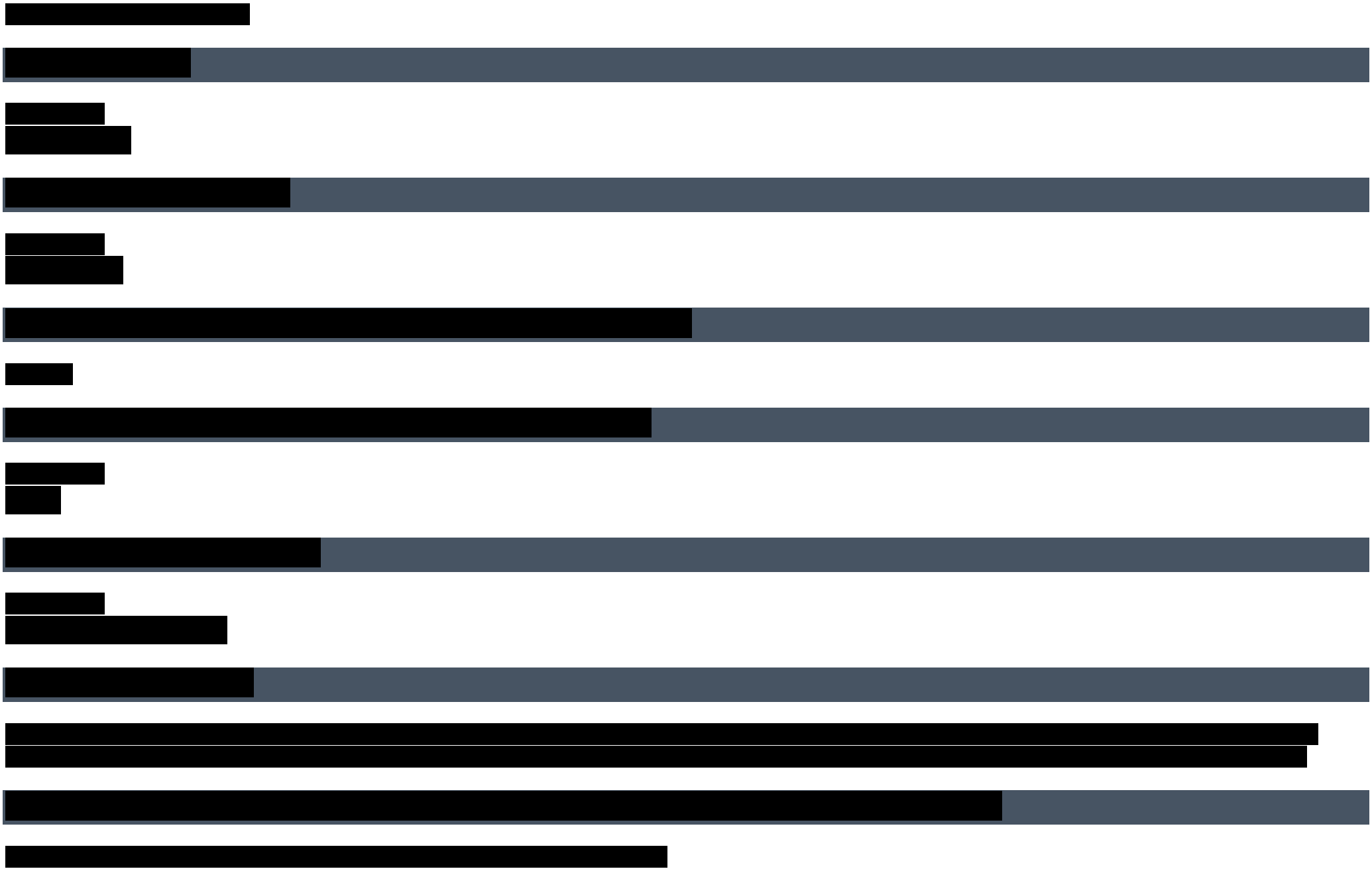


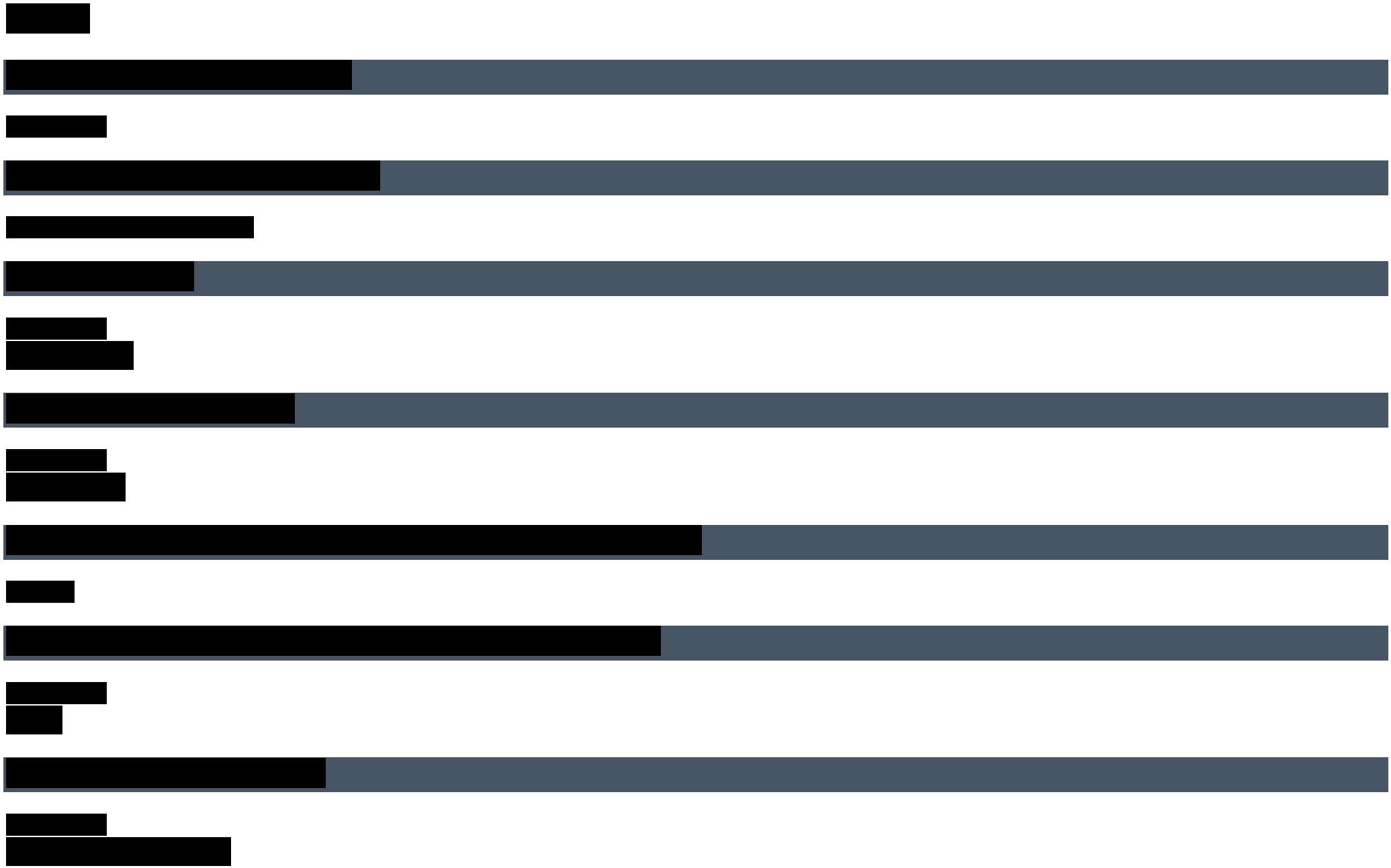


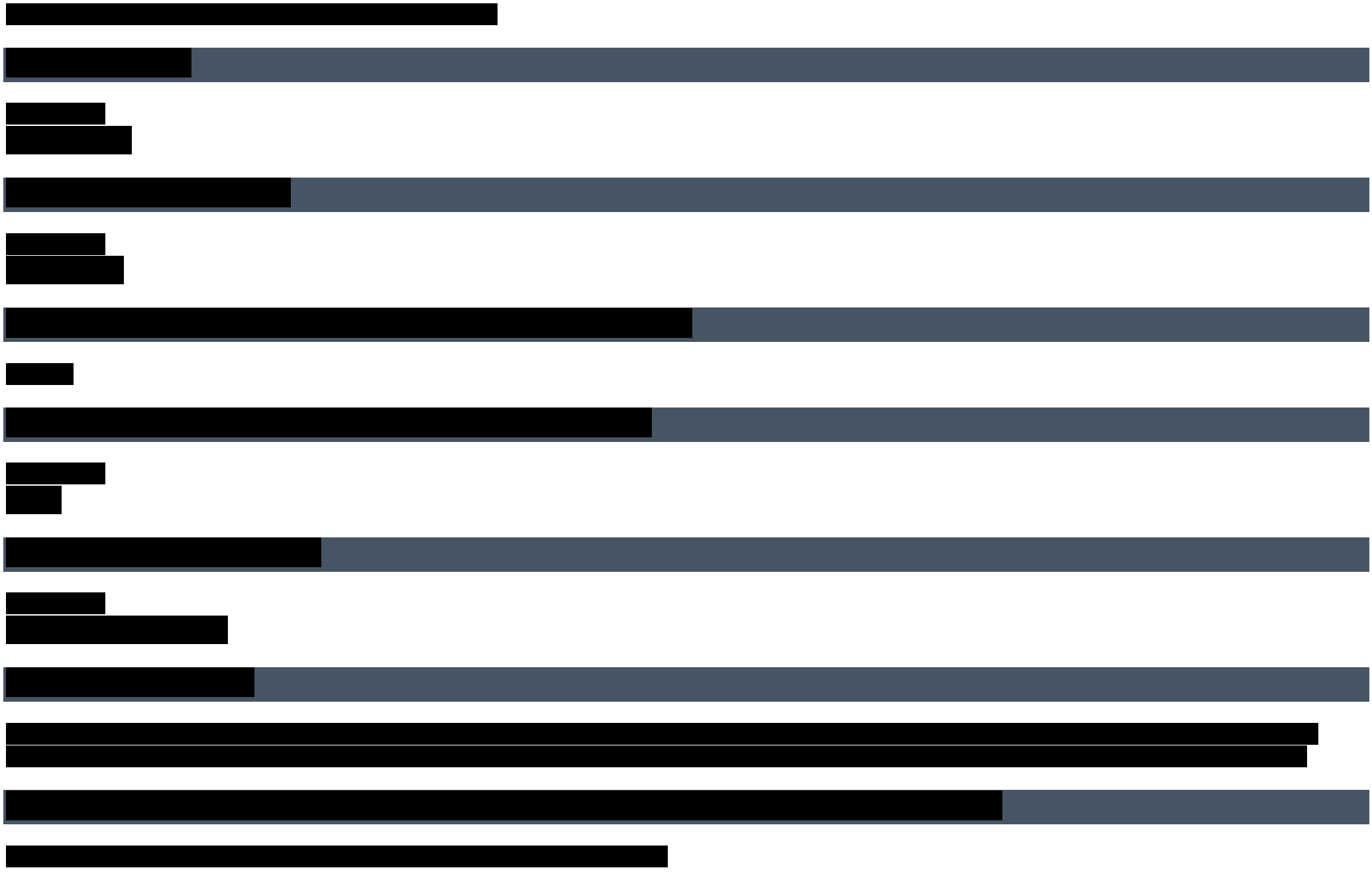


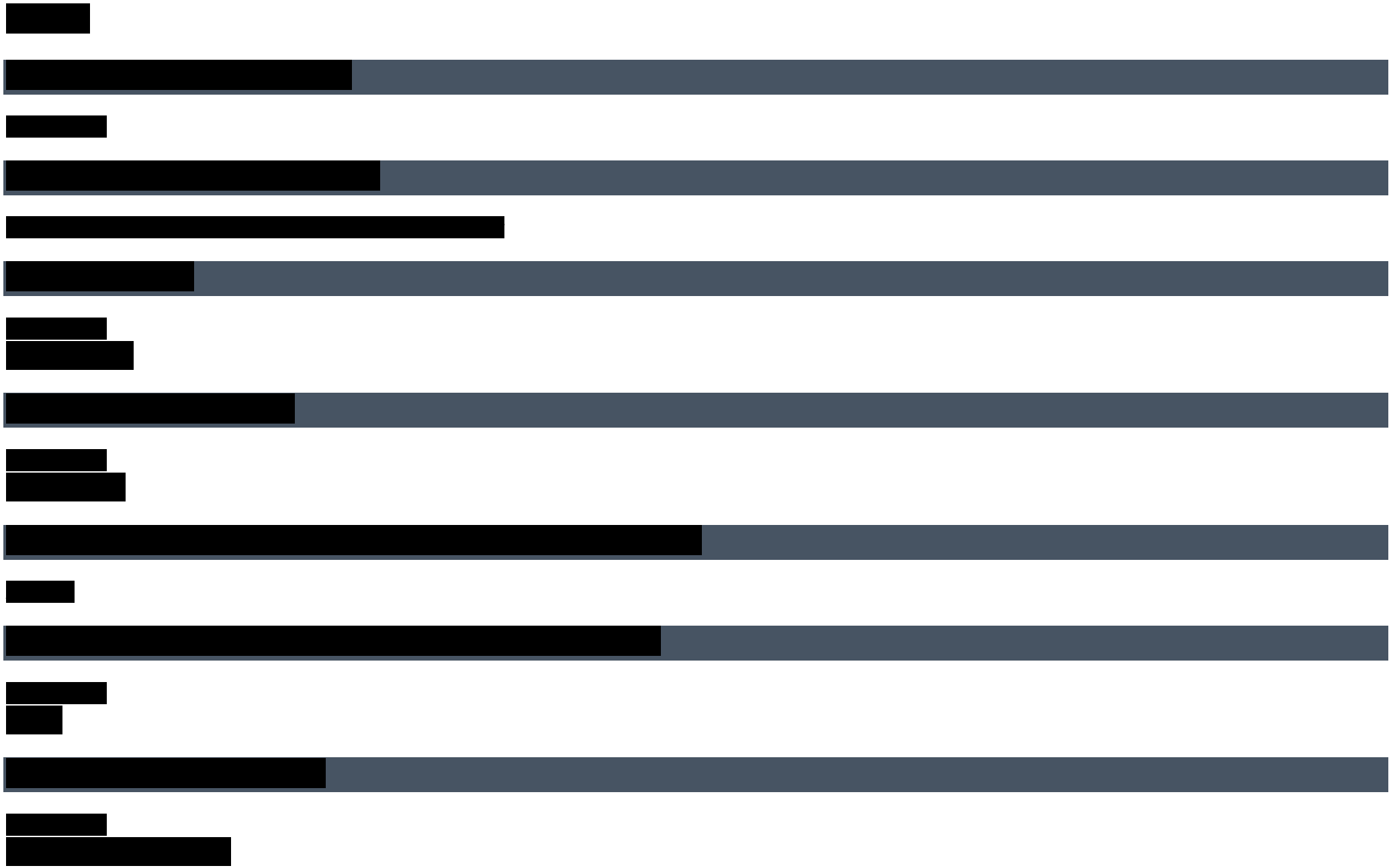


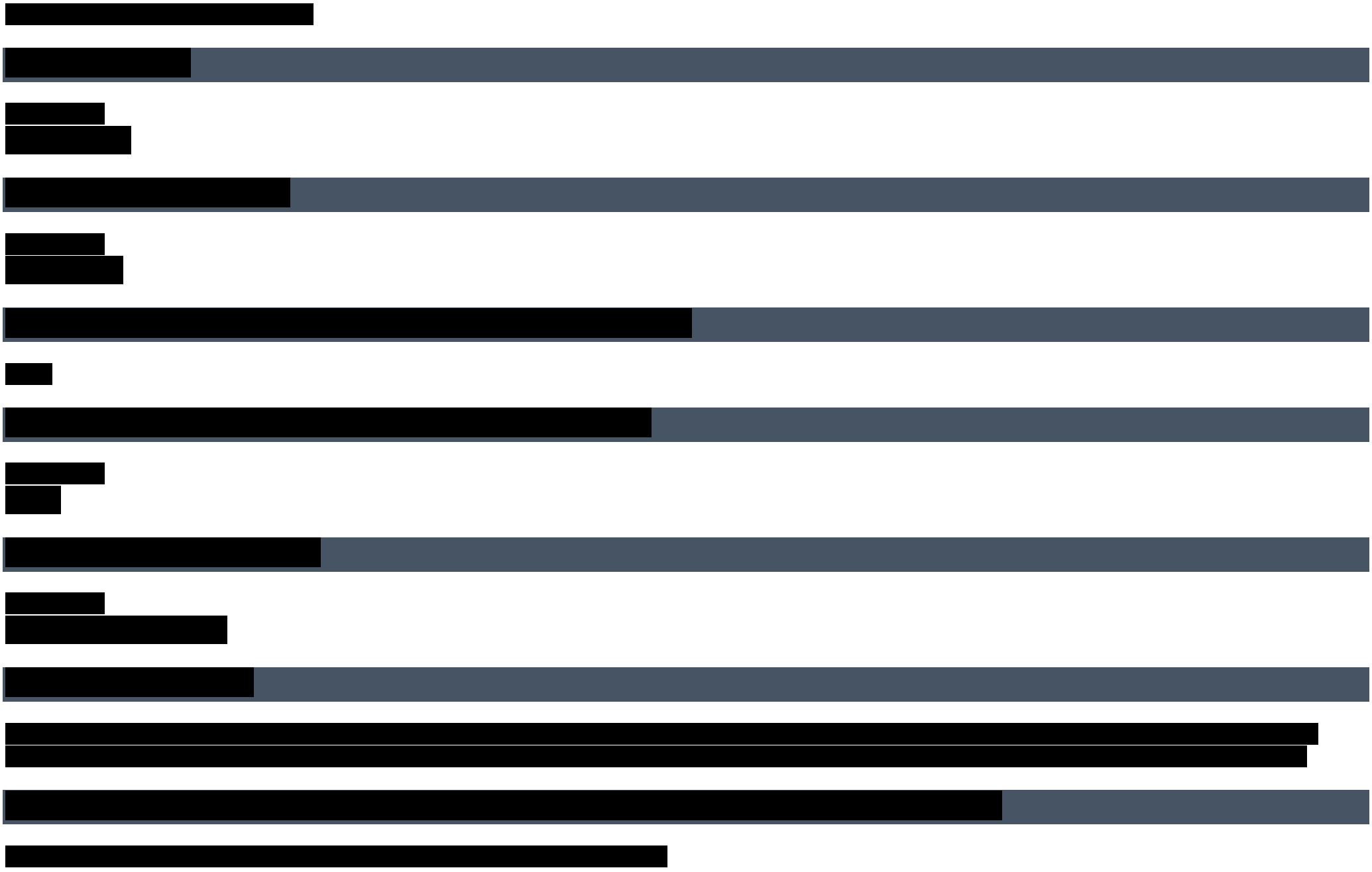


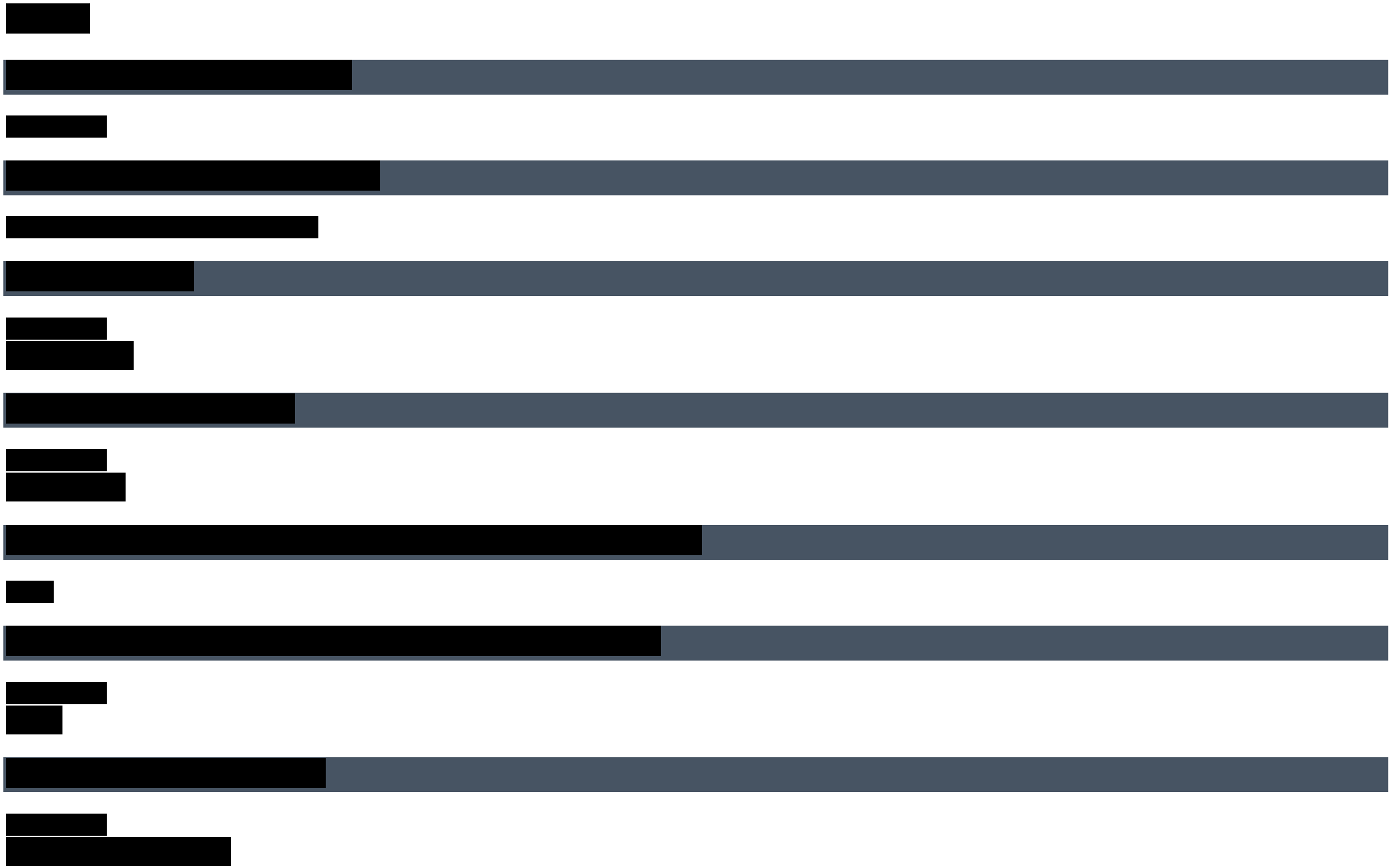


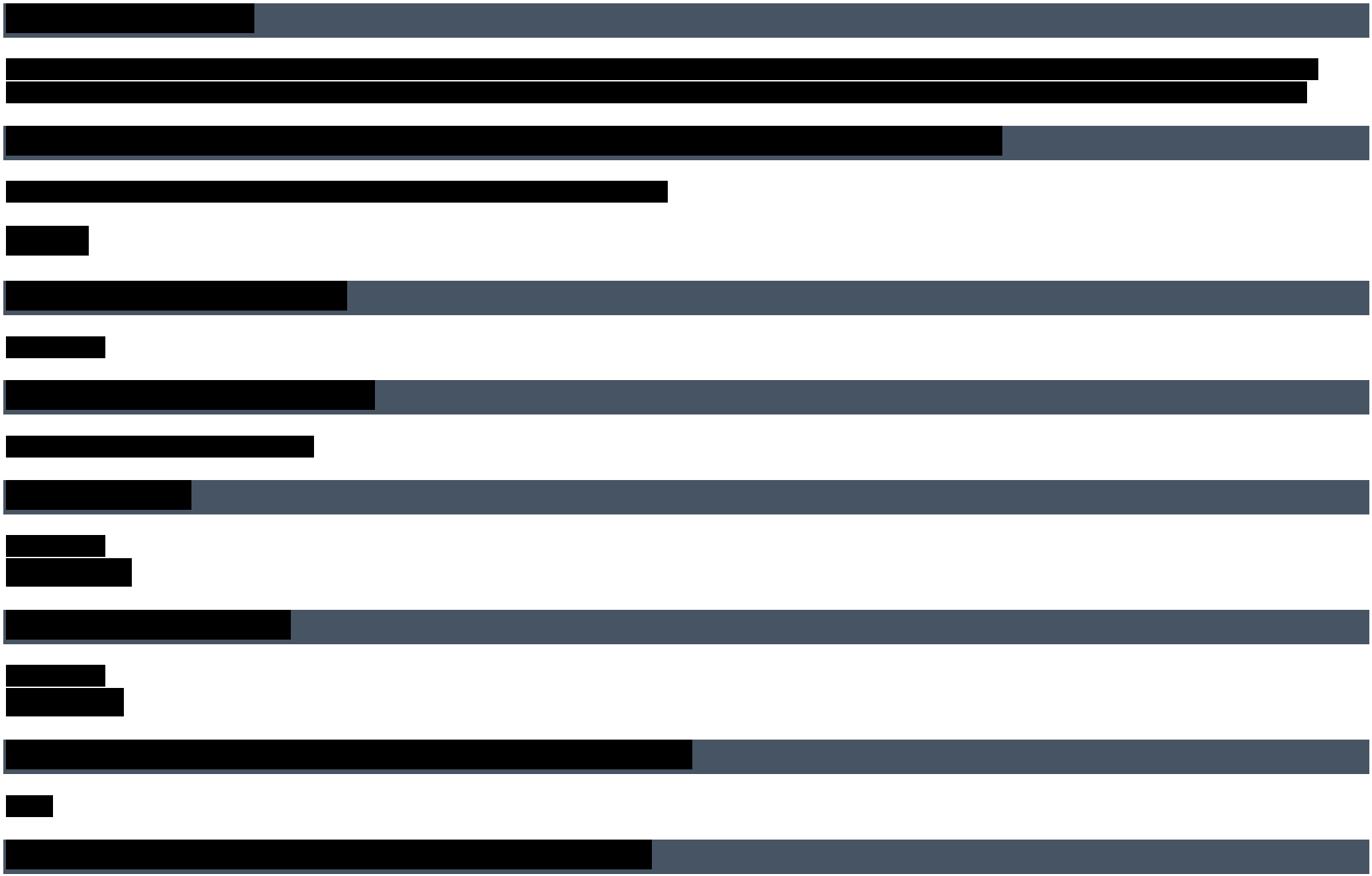


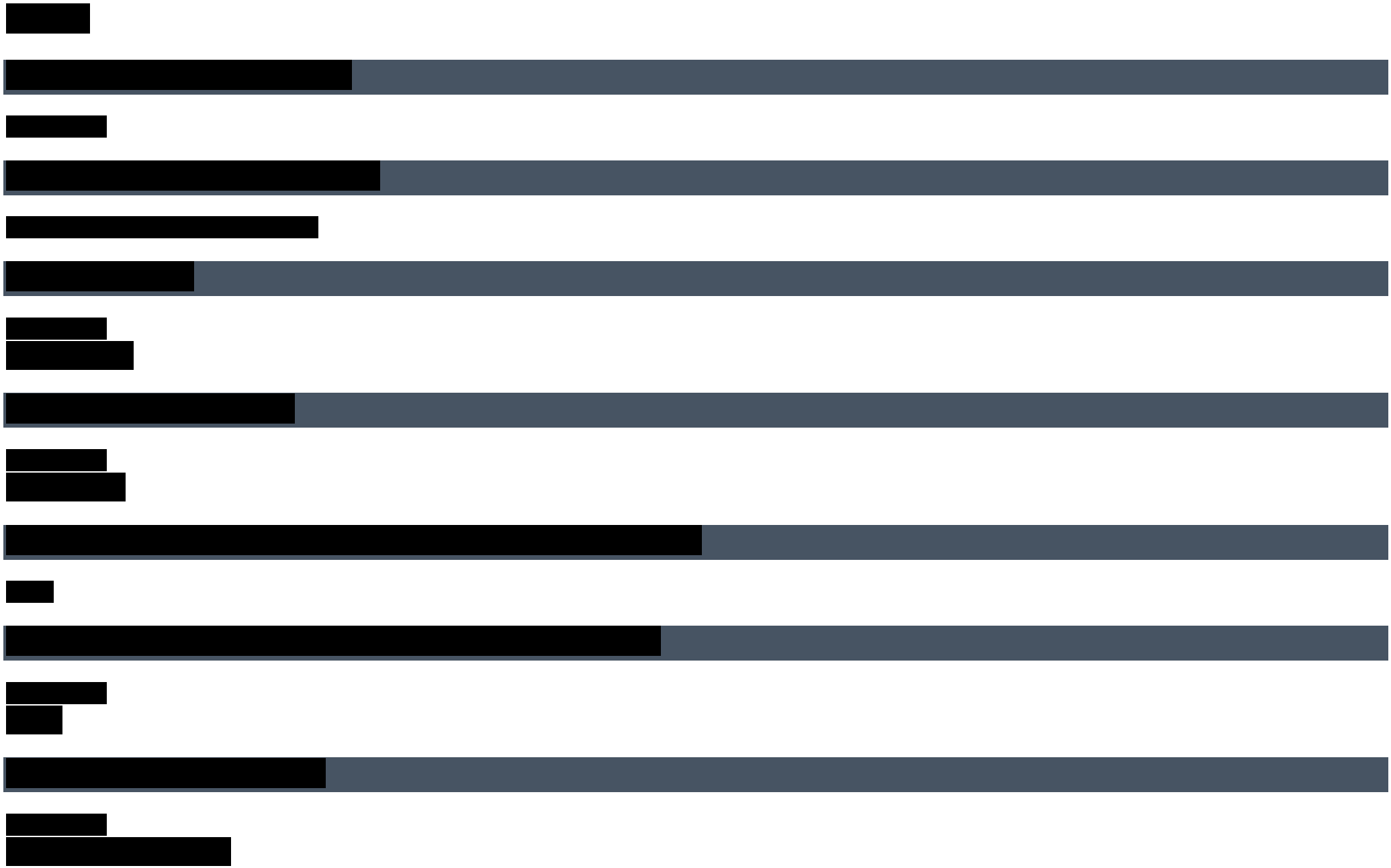












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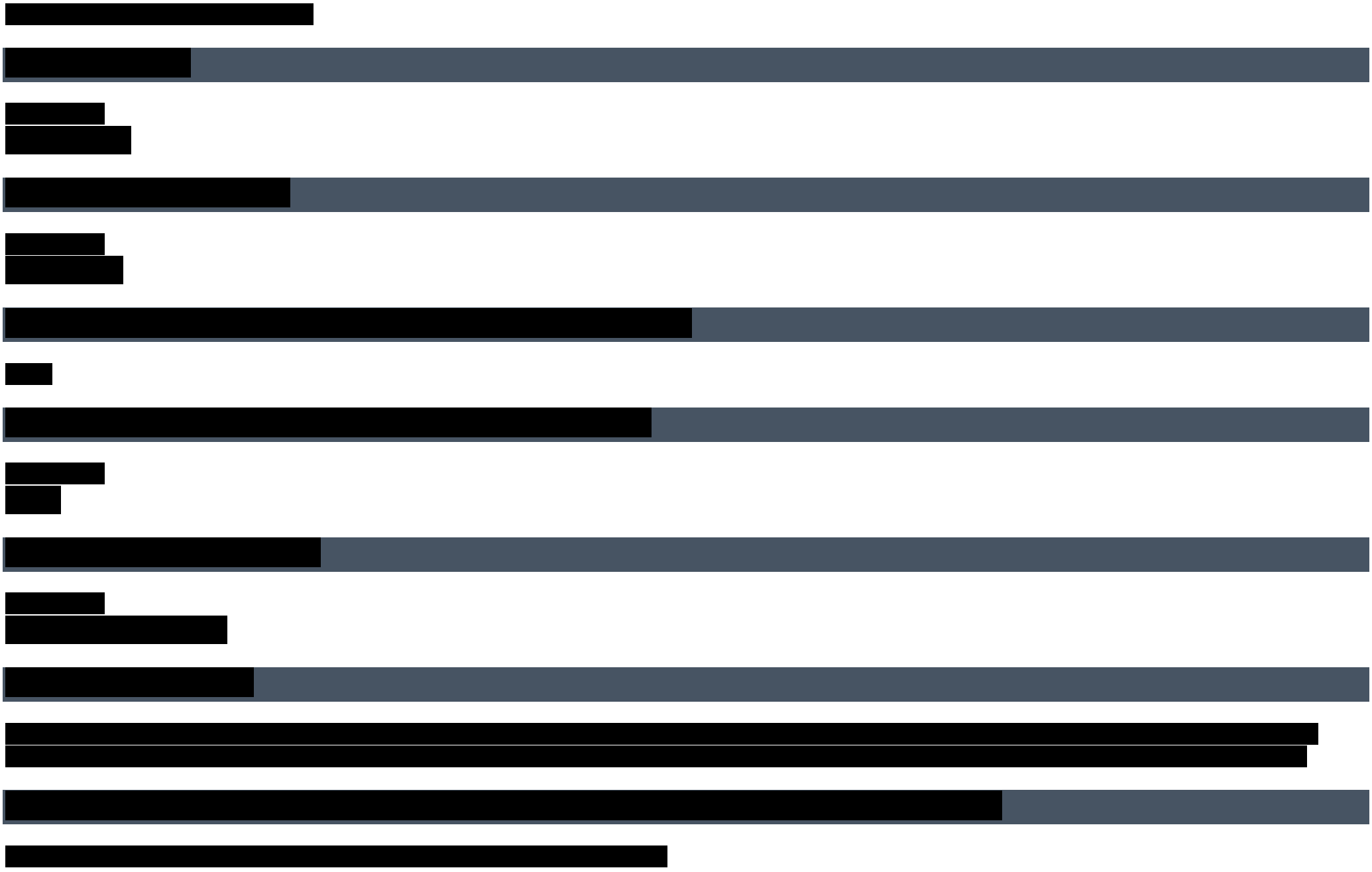

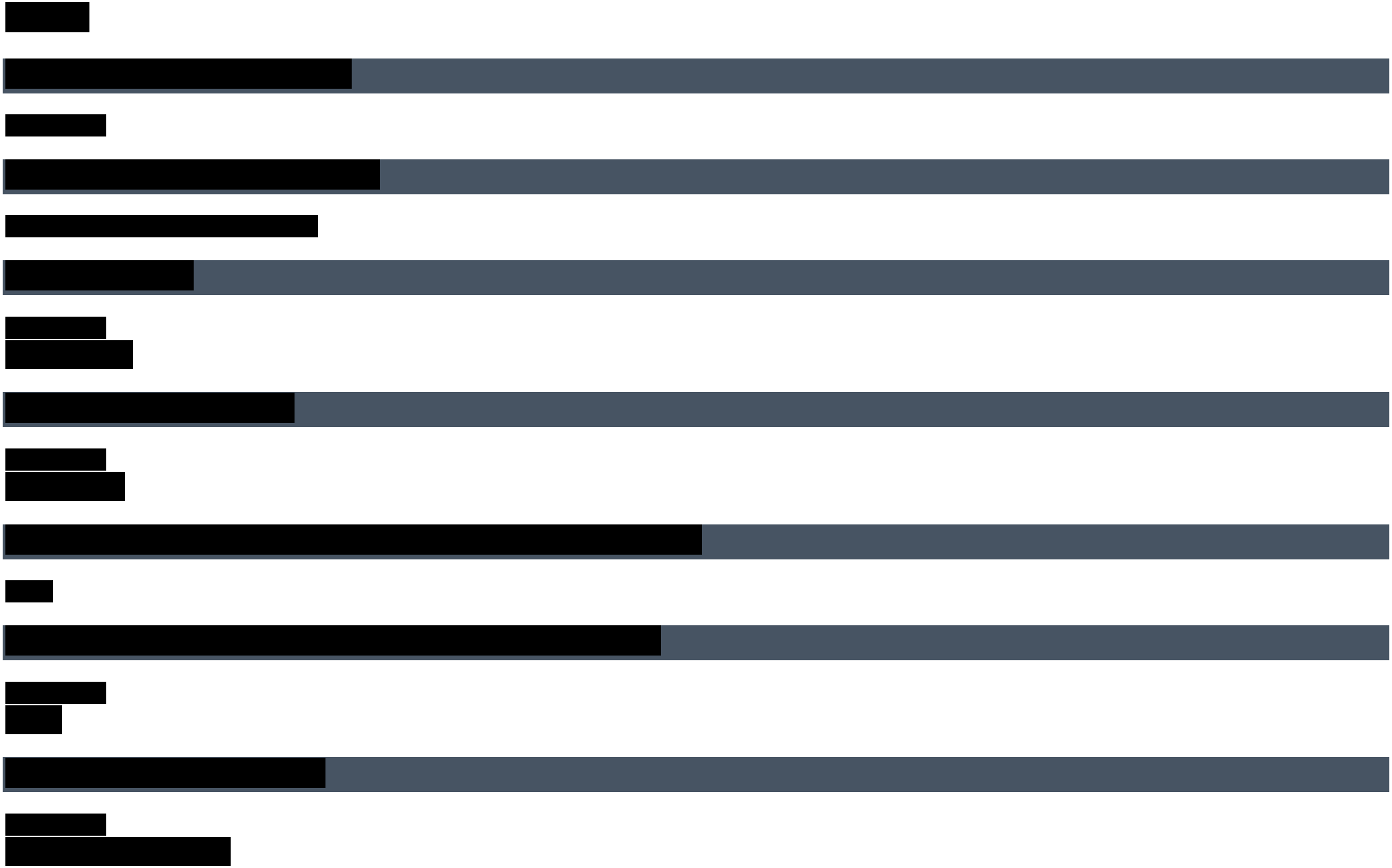

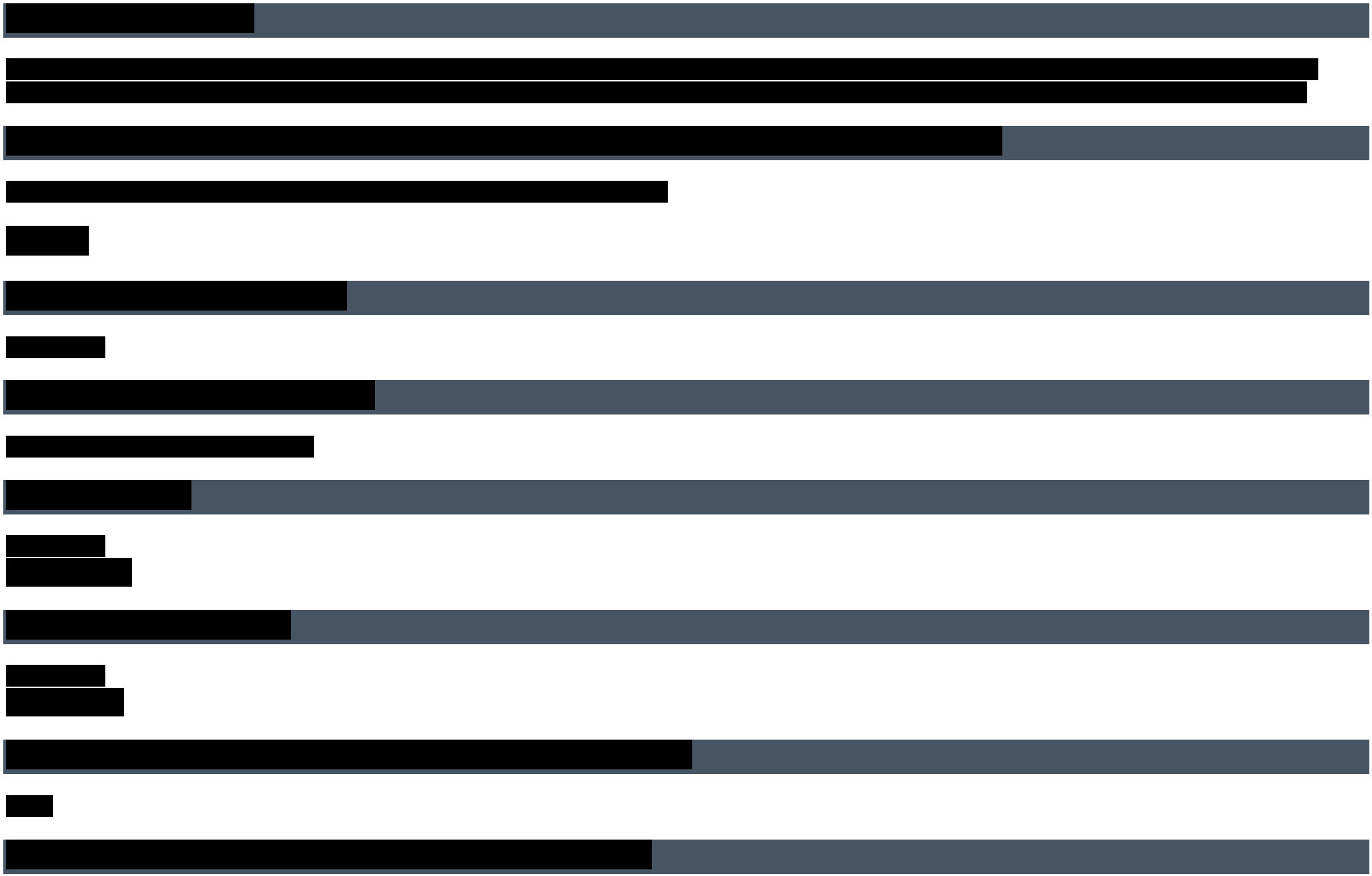

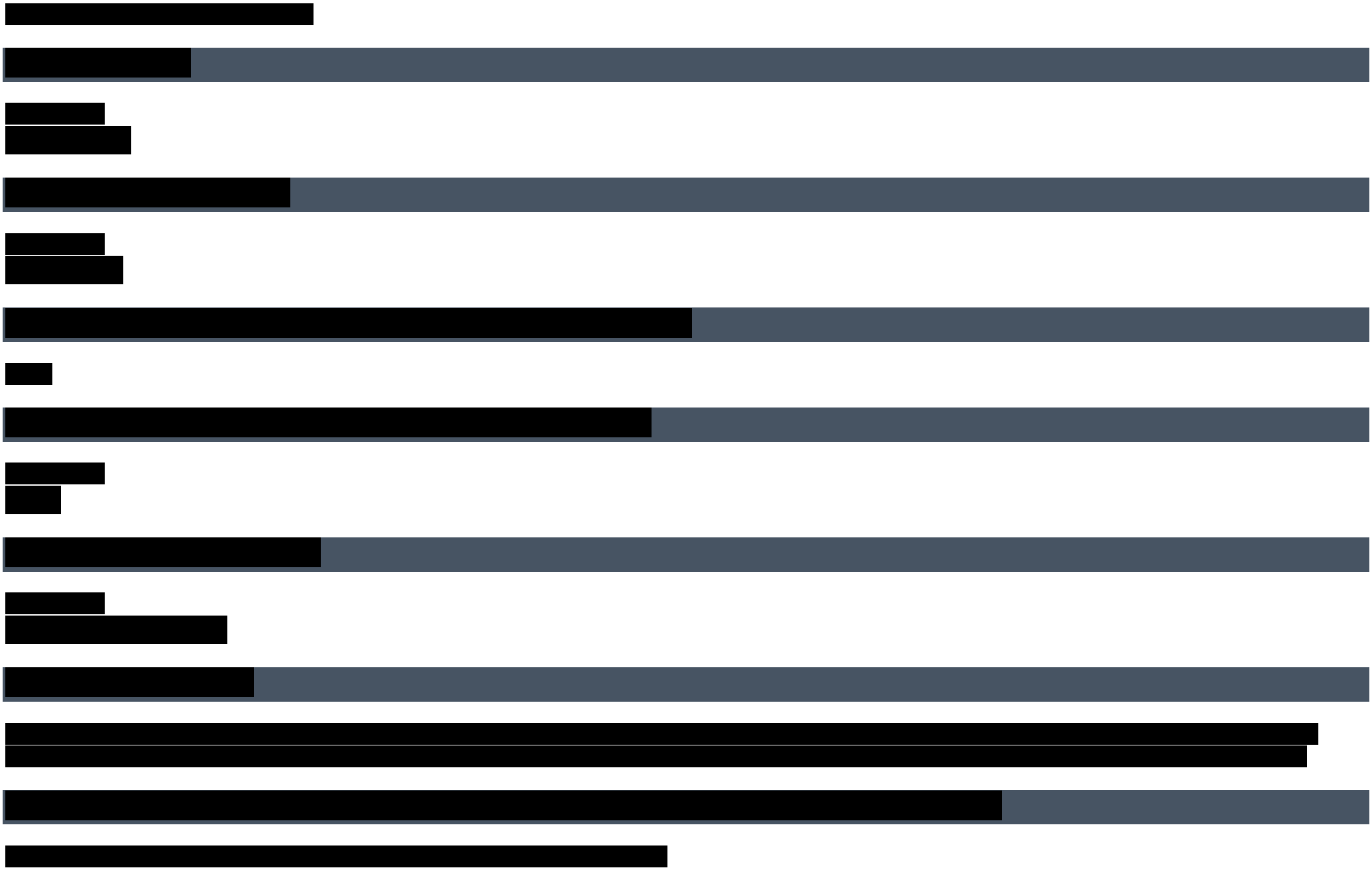

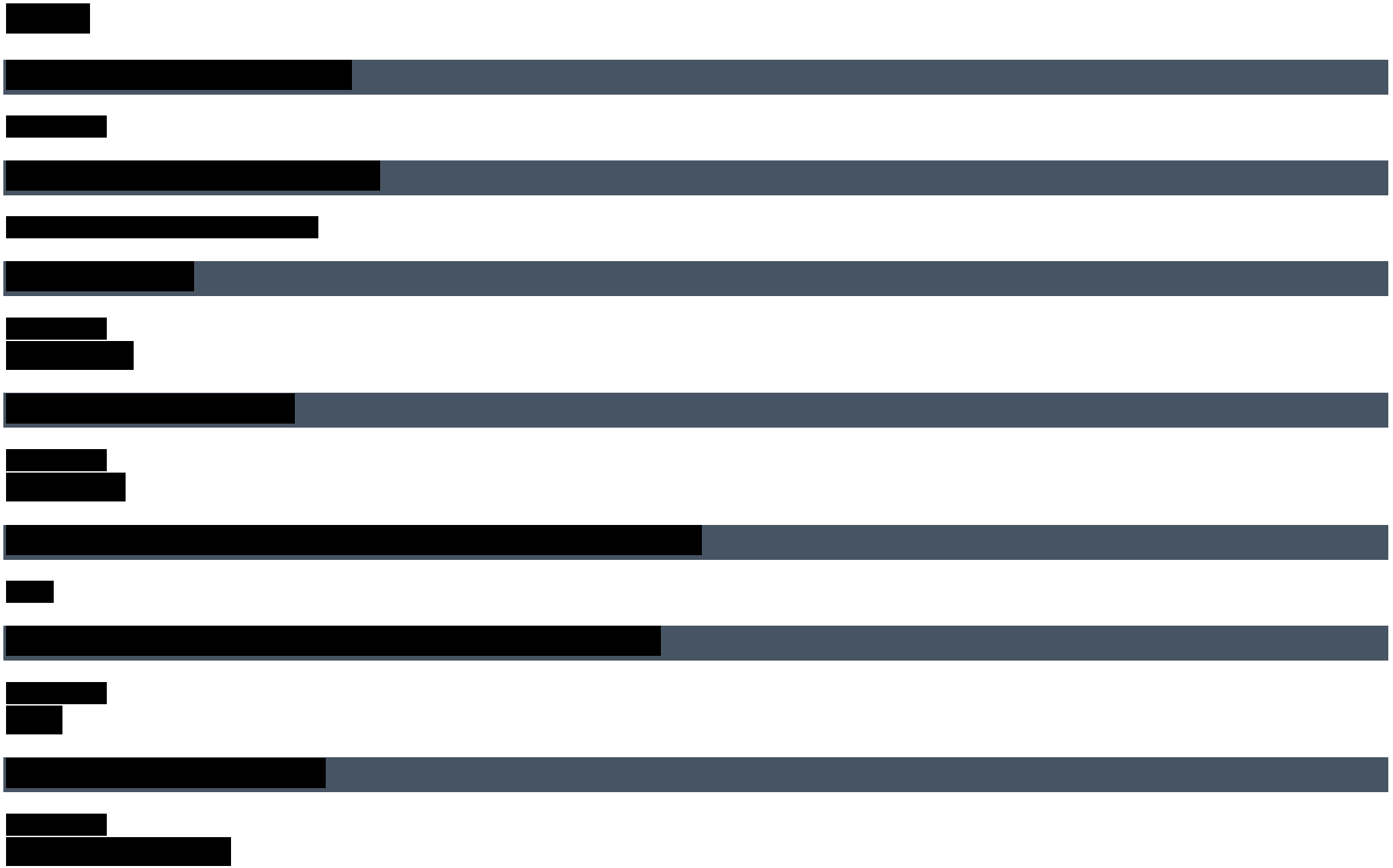

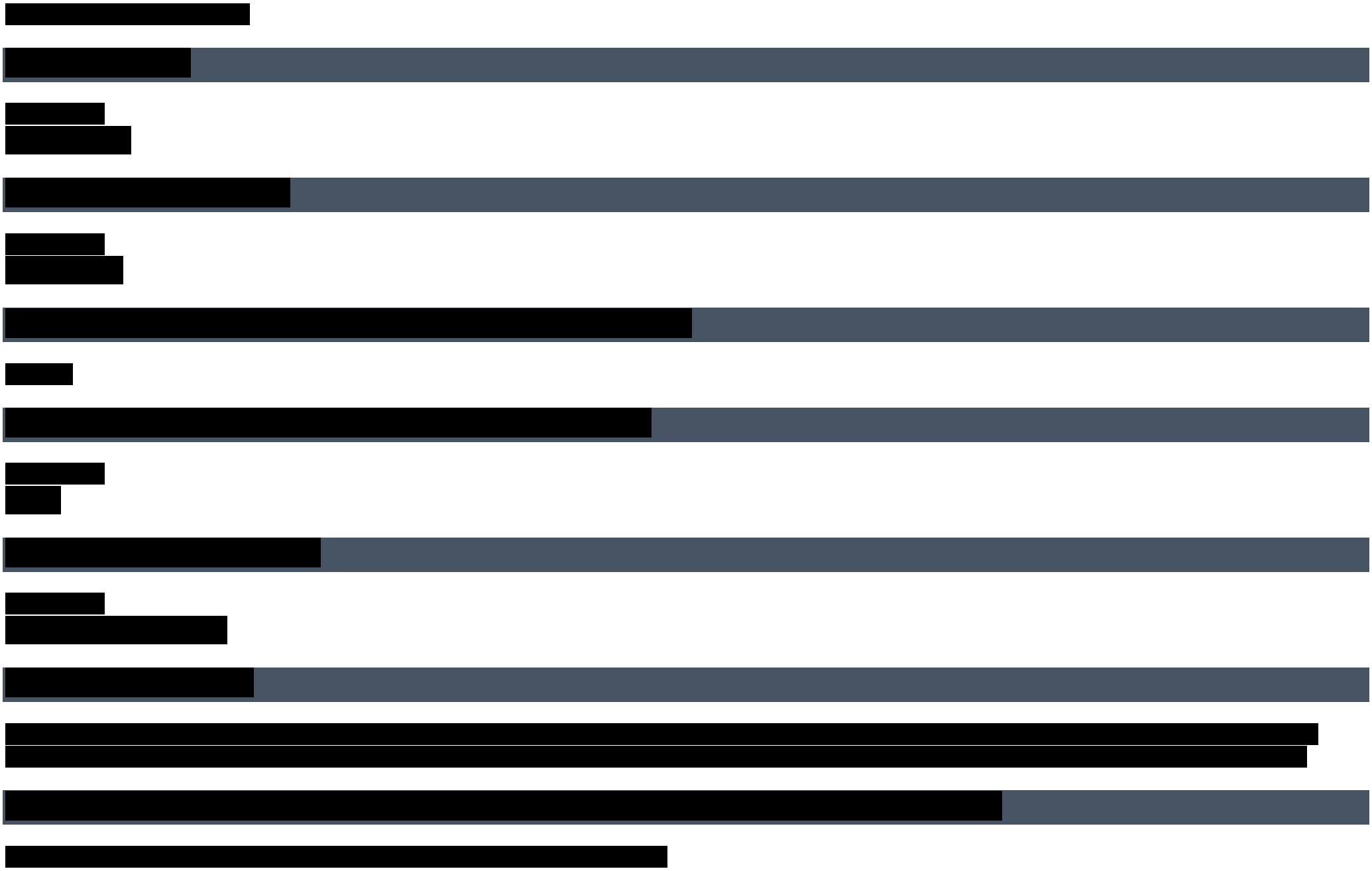

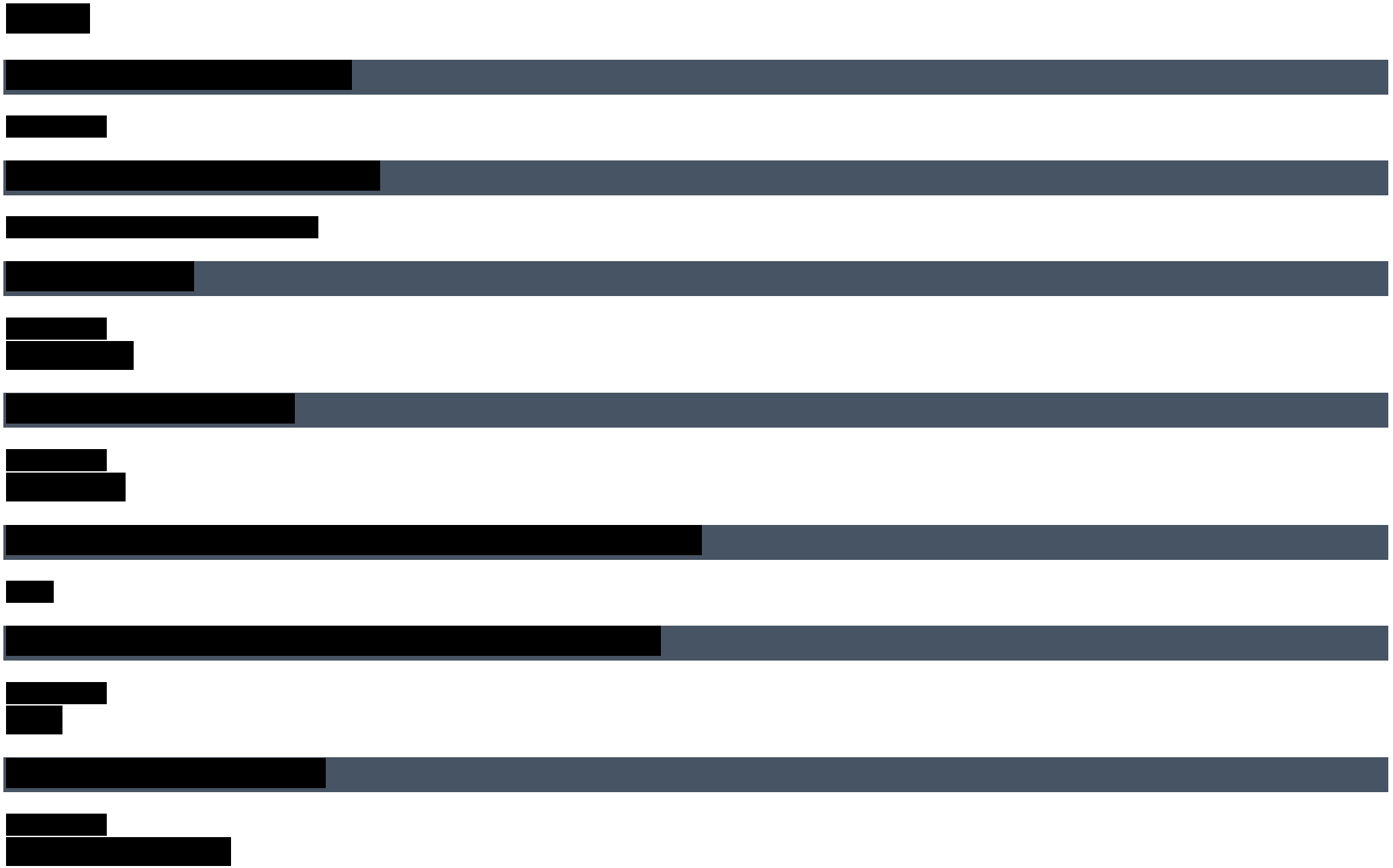

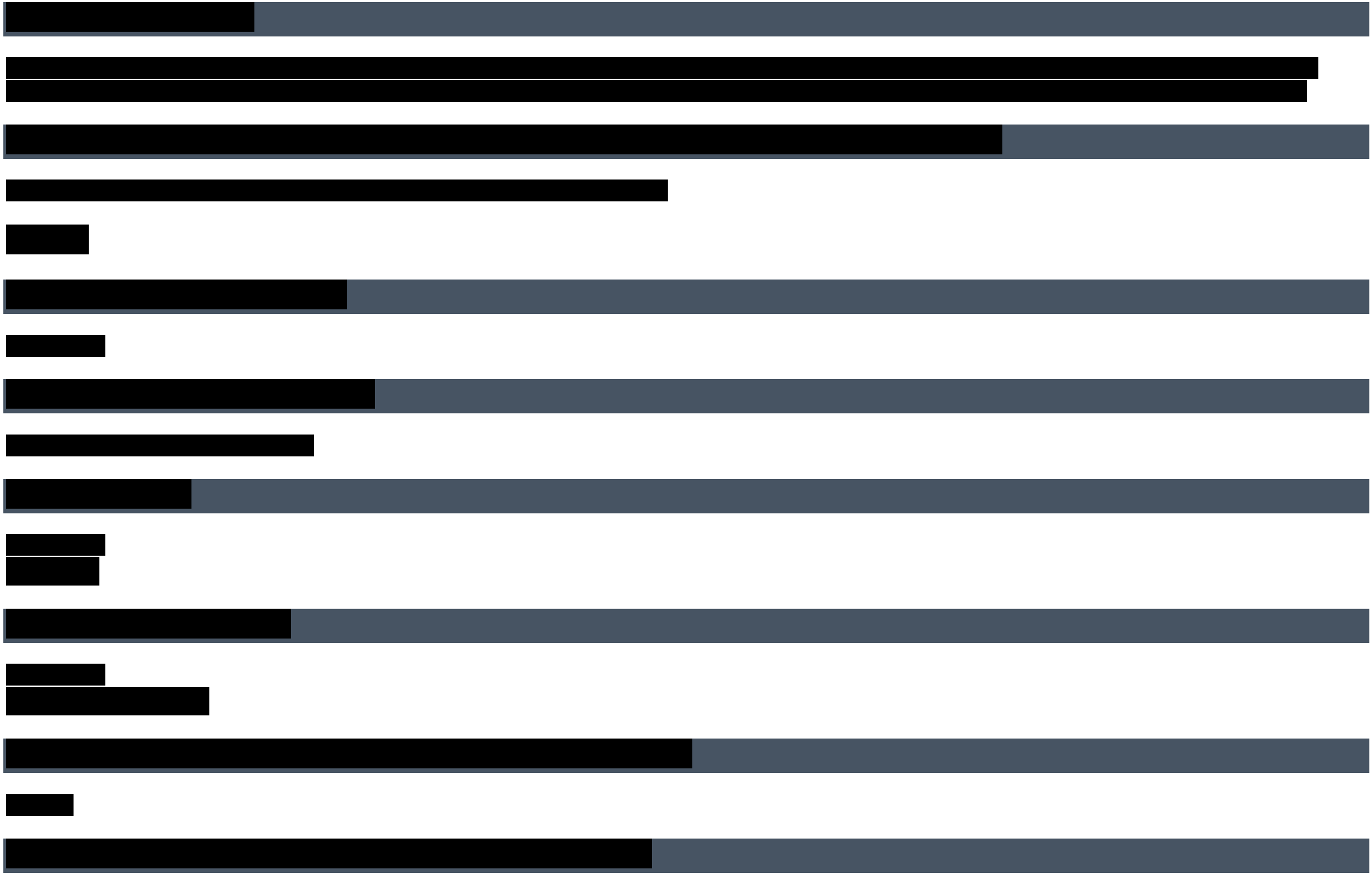

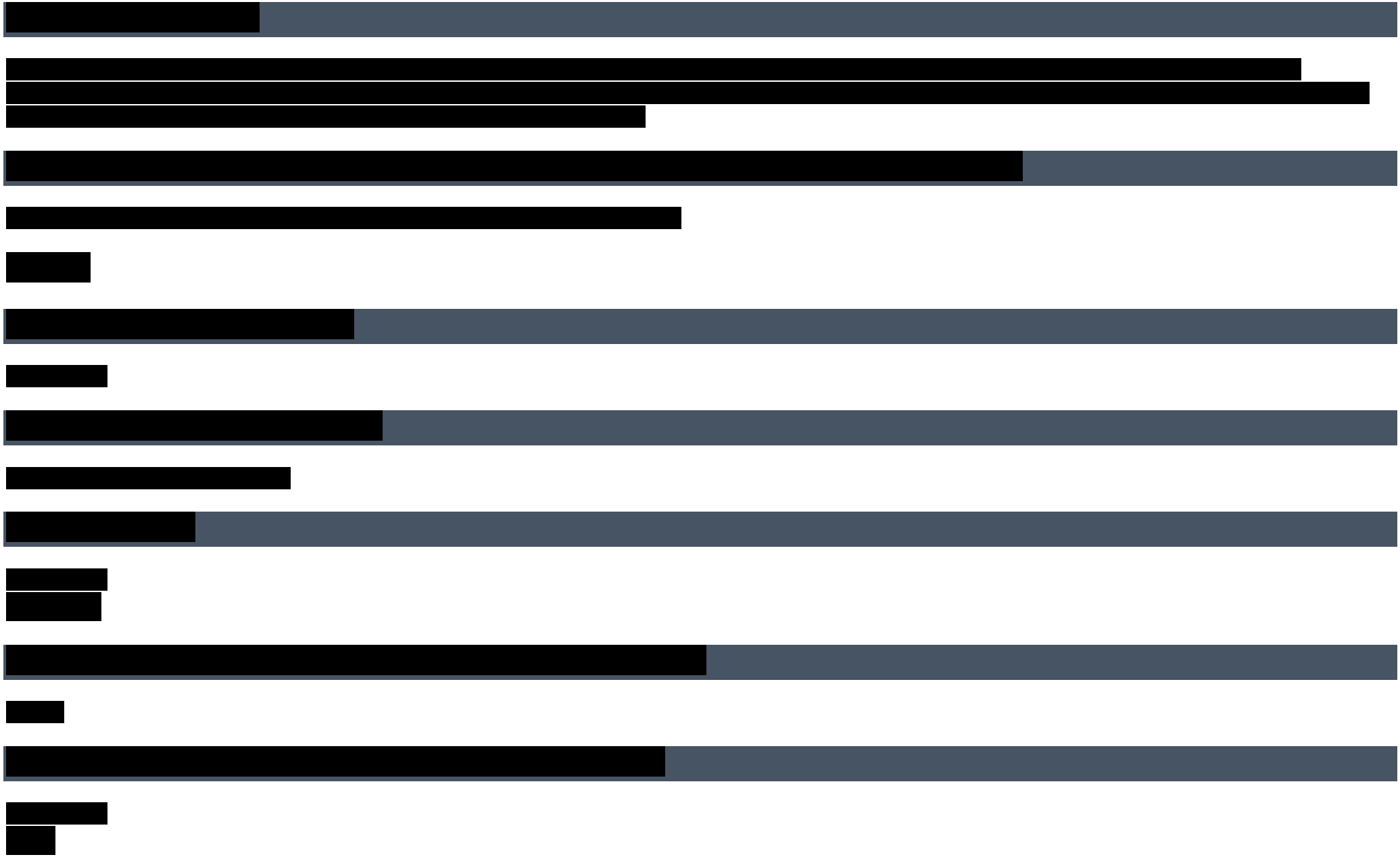

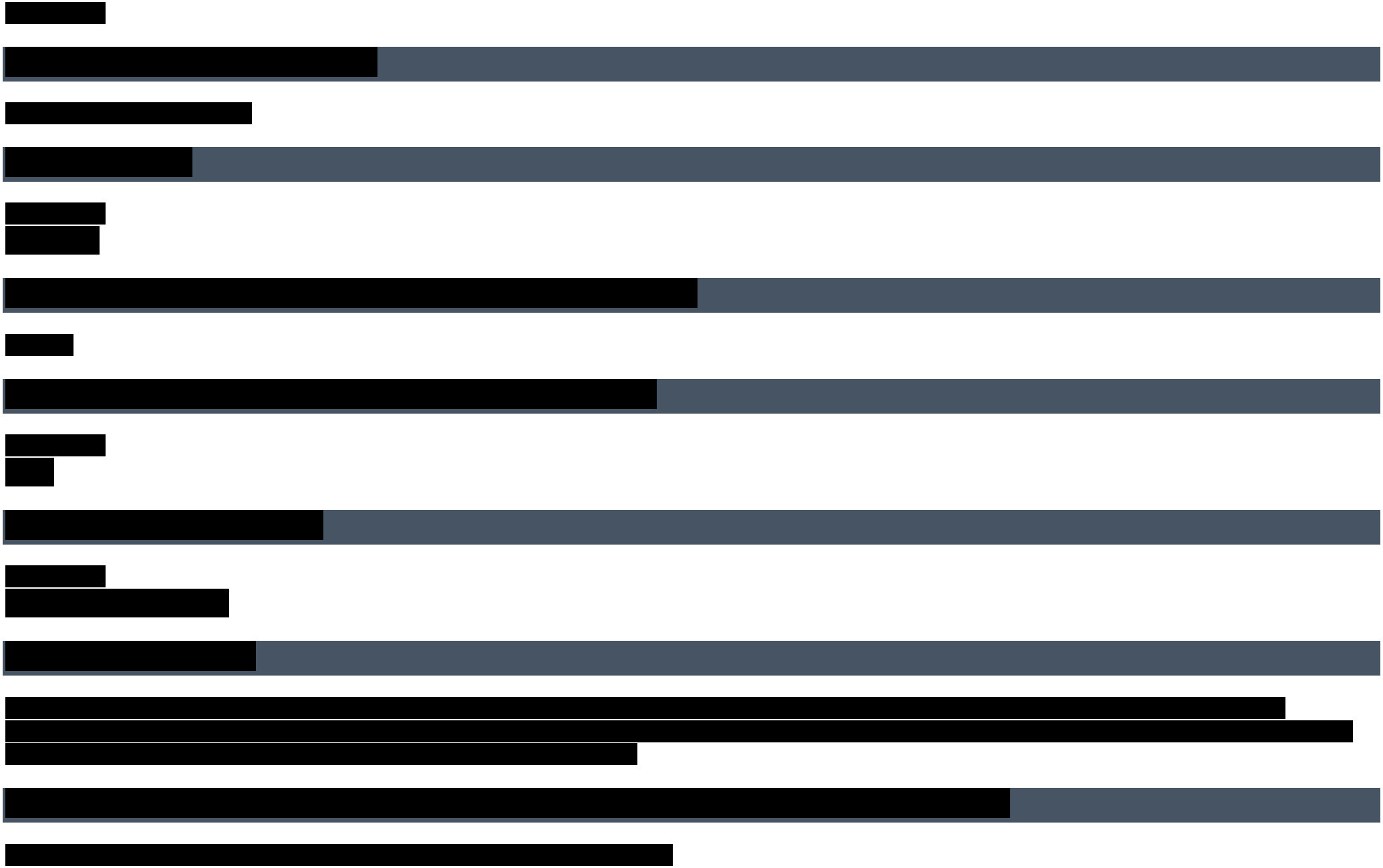

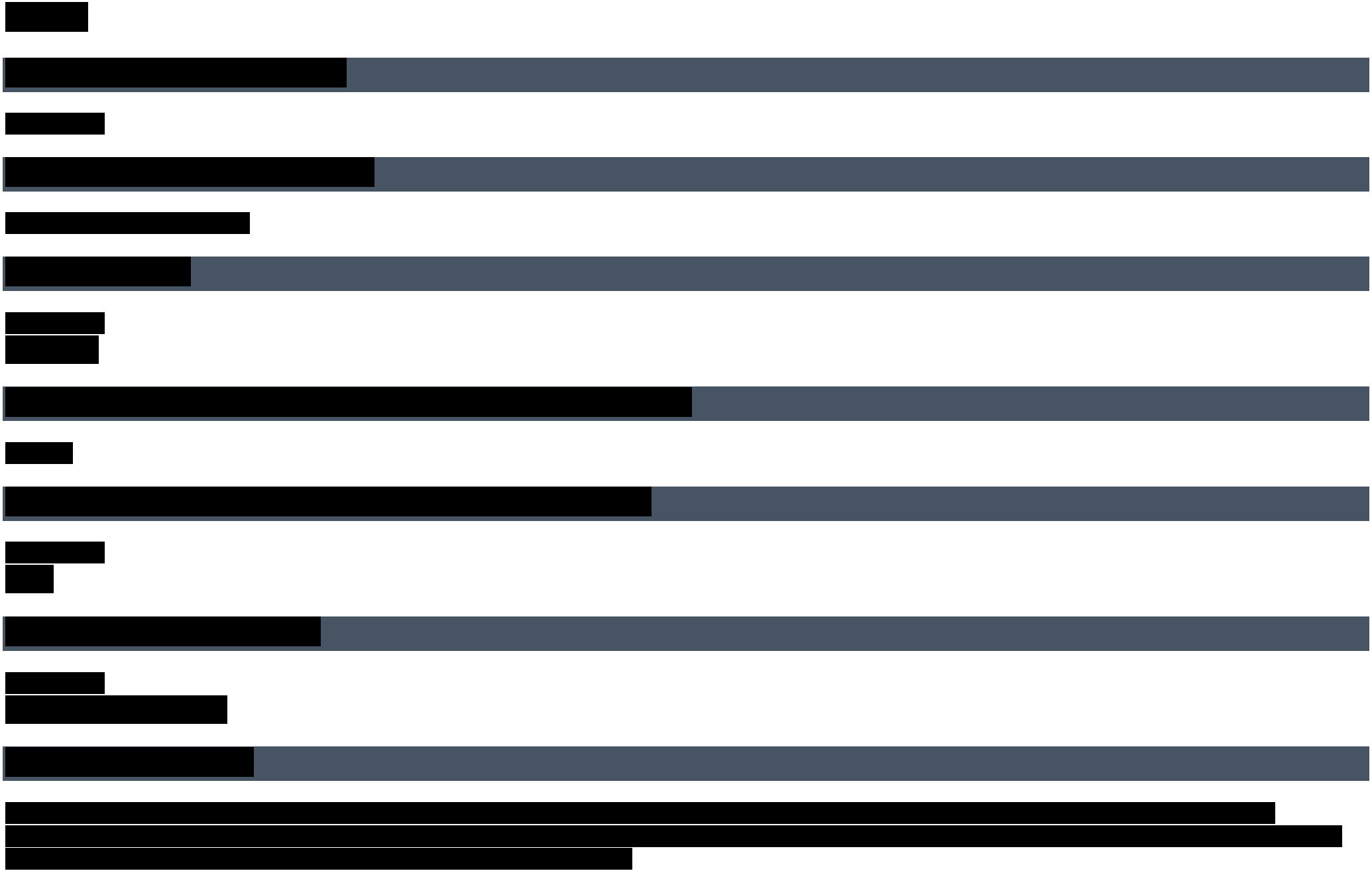

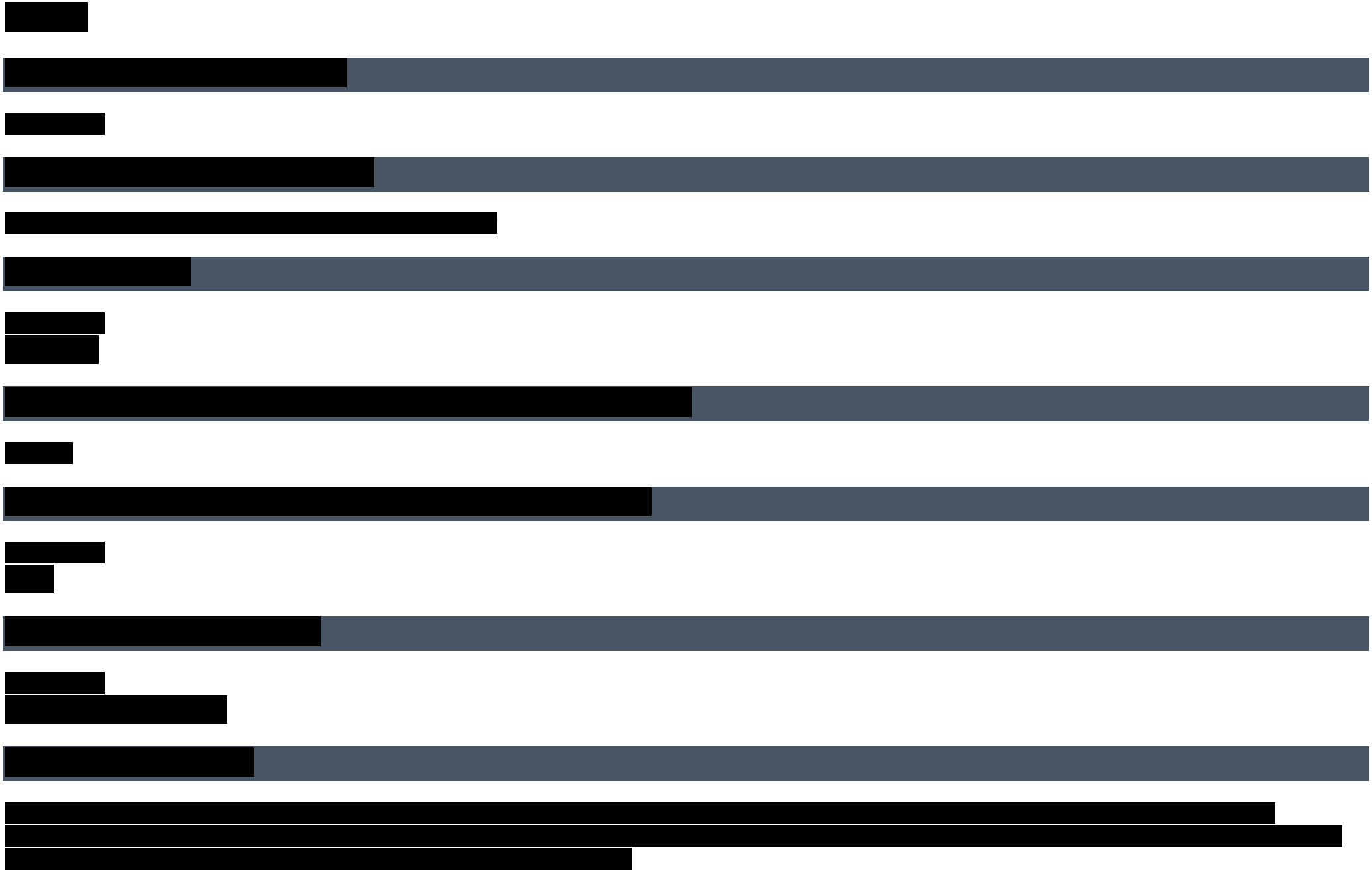

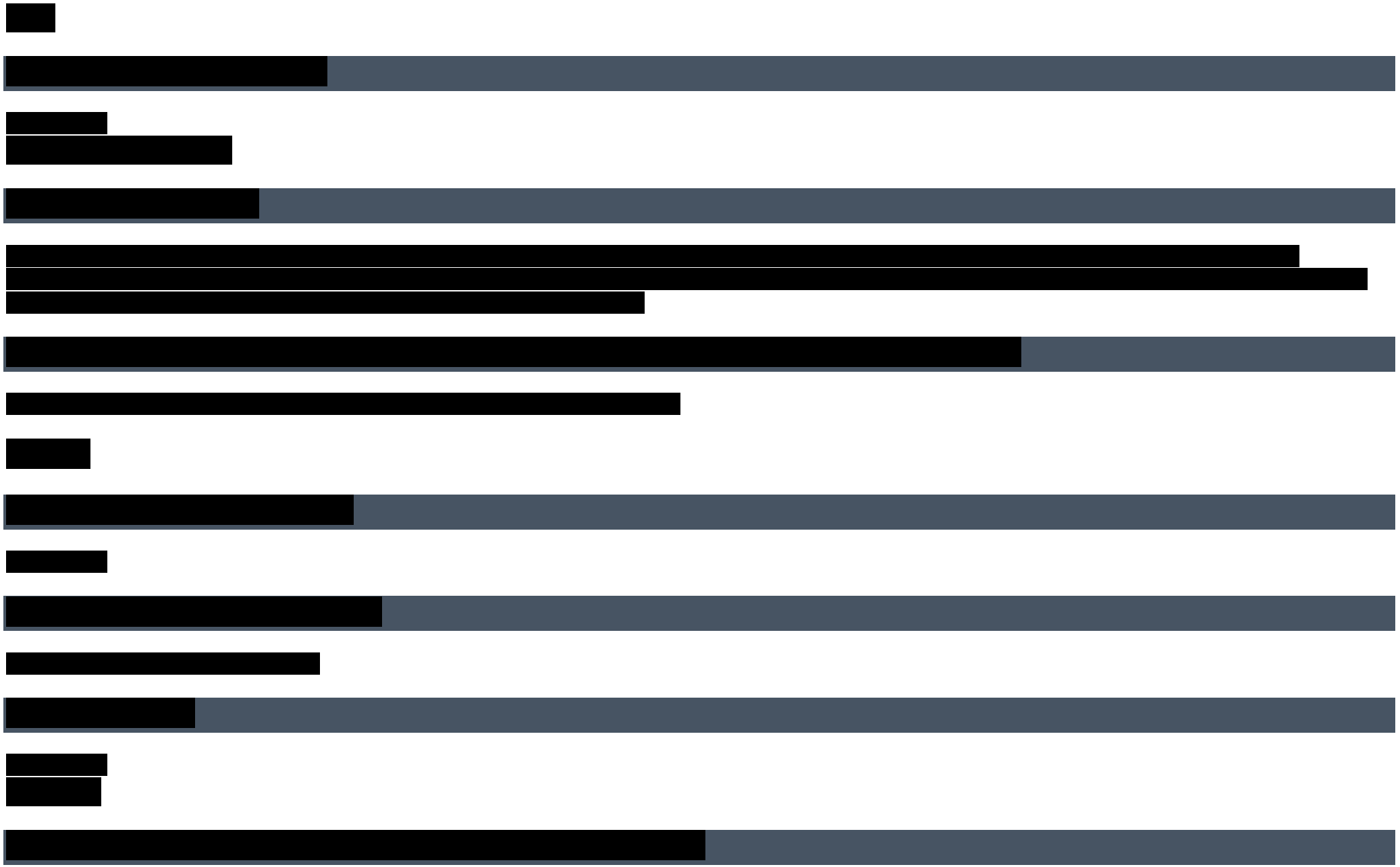

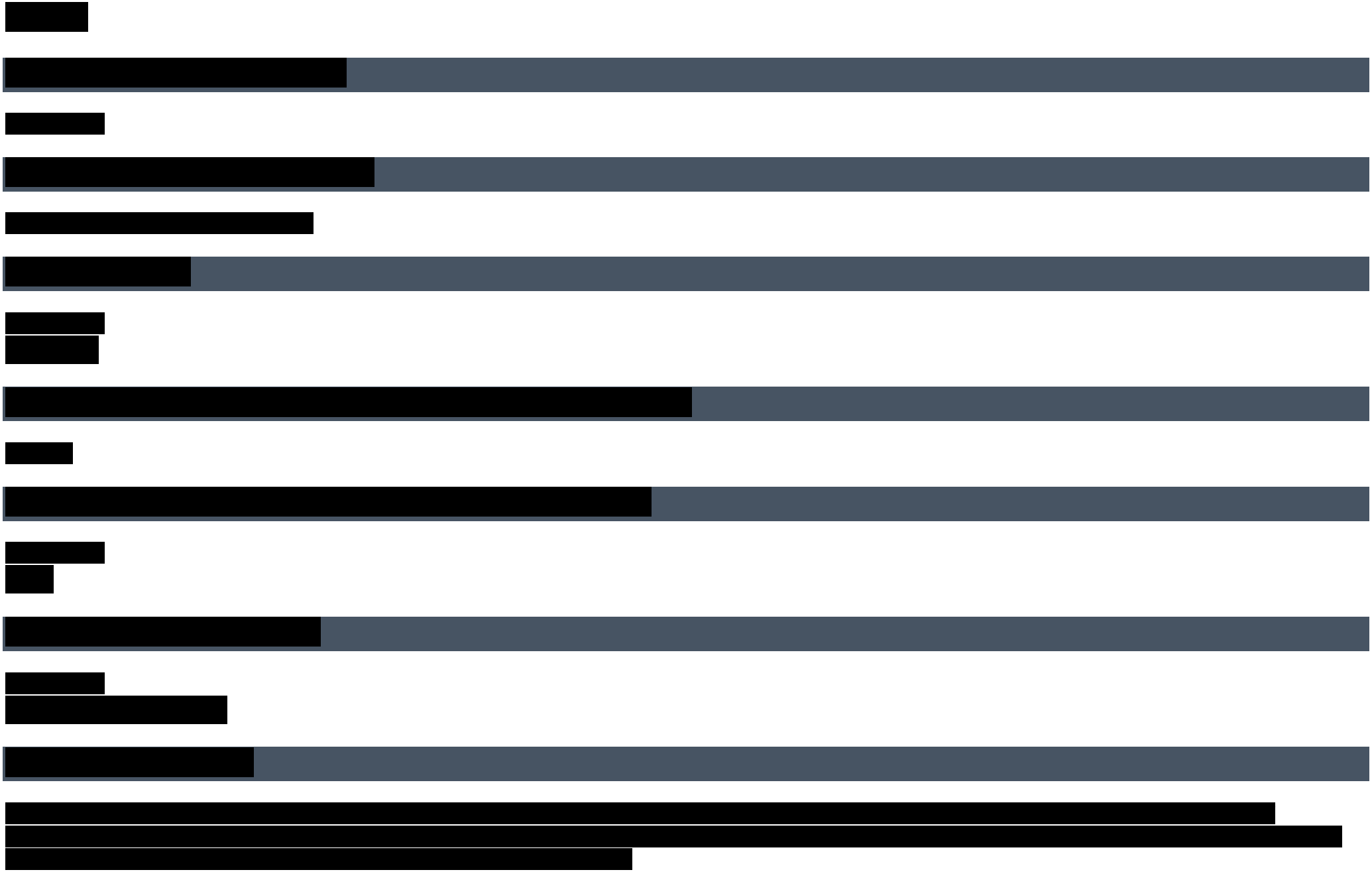

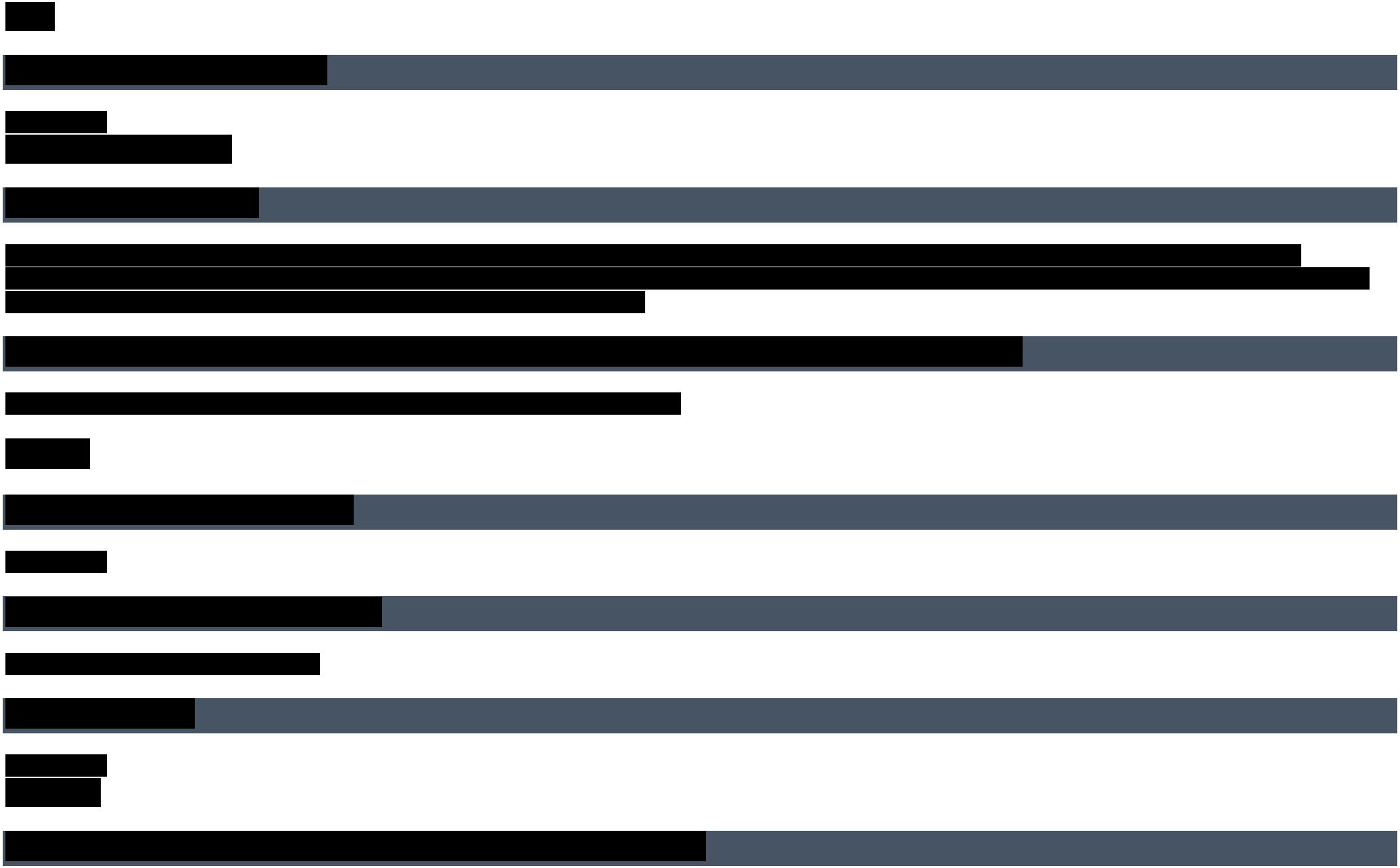

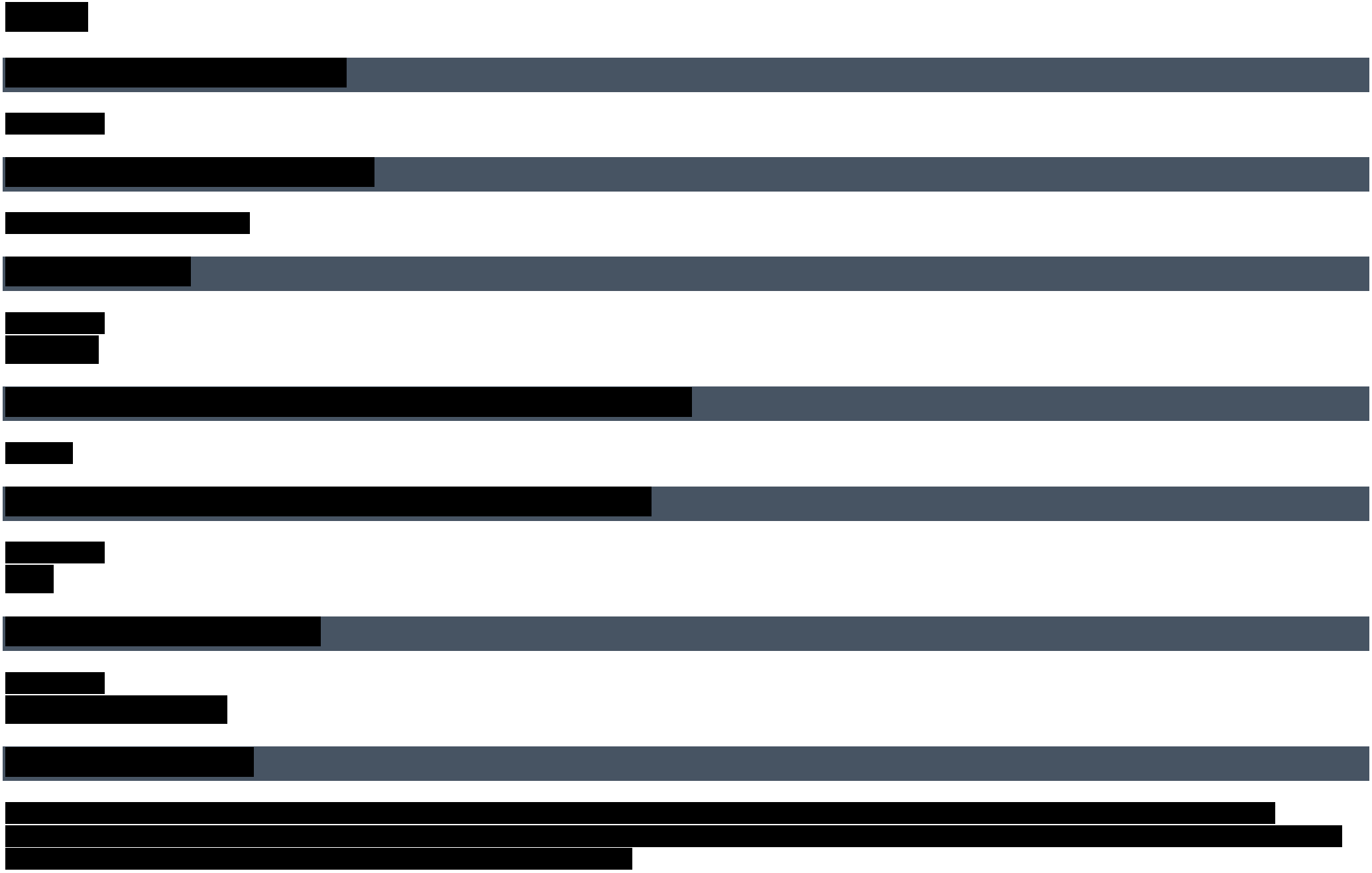

[redacted]

[redacted]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other
☑ Other, please specify **:**avoided emissions related to product use

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Enzymes and yeasts for fuel alcohol production.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**IFF Avoided Emissions methodology based on the WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions, available online at https://www.iff.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Avoided-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

GJ of Ethanol produced globally from IFF enzymes and yeasts produced in 2023.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent GJ from Gasoline combusted in a passenger vehicle

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

11700000

(7.74.1.12) 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. Calculated avoided emissions account for regional differences in ethanol production and sales volumes.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.2

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Rail
☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emissions related to product use.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cold water enzymes used in laundry applications sold in the United States and Europe

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**IFF Avoided Emissions methodology based on the WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions, available online at https://www.iff.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Avoided-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

loads of laundry in the US and Europe using 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 IFF cold-water enzymes produced in 2023.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent loads 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

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

6000000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Laundry scenarios for 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 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.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emissions related to product use.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Phytase enzymes used in animal feed for poultry and swine

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**IFF Avoided Emissions methodology based on the WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions, available online at https://www.iff.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Avoided-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Feed produced using using 1000 FTU AXTRA PHY or AXTRA PHY GOLD produced in 2023 by IFF for poultry and swine applications from hatch/birth through finishing

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Feed required from hatch/birth through finishing to produce the same quantity of poultry and swine as the functional unit using standard diets excluding phytase - i.e. utilizing monocalcium phosphate.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2300000

(7.74.1.12) 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/pigs fed on the diets. Studies by Y. Dersjant-Li, et.al (2020), Y. Dersjant-Li, et.al (2021), and Velayudhan, D.E., et.al., (2021) identify feed compositions and feed rates for a 1000 FTU AXTRA PHY GOLD diets and a non-phytase-based diet using monocalcium phosphate in poultry and swine applications. Impacts for the feed ingredients are calculated using models from agri-footprint and ecoinvent. Savings per bird/pig for AXTRA PHY GOLD 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. Attributional modeling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emissions related to product use.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Plant-based proteins used to displace animal-based proteins in the dairy replacement market, meat replacement market, and pet food applications

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :IFF Avoided Emissions methodology based on the WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions, available online at https://www.iff.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Avoided-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

metric tons protein from plant-based protein sources produced by IFF in 2023 for dairy replacement, meat replaceent, and pet food applications

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent protein produced for the dairy, meat, and pet food applications from dairy and meat sources

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

4100000

(7.74.1.12) 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 [Flysjo, 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,] US average meat consumption, excluding beef is used to be conservative for pet food applications Attributional modelling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.5

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emissions related to product use.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

XiviaTM Xylitol in sweetner applications (i.e., chewing gum). Made from wood sources.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :IFF Avoided Emissions methodology based on the WBCSD Guidance on Avoided Emissions, available online at https://www.iff.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Avoided-Emissions-Calculation-Methodology.pdf

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

metric tons of Xivia Xylitol at IFF manufacturing gate produced in 2023

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent metric tons of Xylitol produced from corn cob feedstock

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

217000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Peer-reviewed LCA data has been updated for both the IFF and benchmark sources to 2023 conditions and IFF production volumes. Attributional modelling is used for both the production of the benchmark and alternative scenarios as the savings represent the previous year's avoidance.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	*90598*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*90598*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8345.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Sumatra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5000.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13265.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3173.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West Sumatra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1540.49

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

East Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12267.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Sumatra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4485.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1152.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jambi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1945.06

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

661.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Sulawesi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

171.78

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

268.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West Sulawesi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

208.22

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lampung

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

241.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South-East Sulawesi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

28.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Sulawesi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

102.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bangka Belitung

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

294.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bengkulu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

354.41

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West Papua

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Papua

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Konawe Selatan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bombana

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14.53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gorontalo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sulawesi Barat

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Sulawesi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Banten

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kepulauan Riau

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10186.54

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Trengganu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1116.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pahang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6480.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Negeri Sembilan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1695.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Perak

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4924.09

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kedah

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

990.25

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sabah

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4875.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pulau Pinang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

276.34

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Selangor

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1466.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Melaka

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

250.75

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sarawak

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2173.73

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Escuintla

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

366

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Izabal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

956.61

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Quezaltenango

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

314.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Petén

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

283.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

81.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pará

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1950.71

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Magdalena

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

533.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cesar

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

231.61

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Meta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

250.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Casanare

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

107.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santander

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

64.73

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cundinamarca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Norte de Santander

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24.88

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bolívar

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West New Britain

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

437.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Morobe

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

116.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Oro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

74.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36.43

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

New Ireland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sanduan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Colón

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

419.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Yoro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

99.86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántida

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

123.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cortés

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Nakhon Si Thammarat

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

471.09

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Surat Thani

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

108.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krabi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

29.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Phattalung

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.44

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

San Martín

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

407.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

145.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ngounié

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Nanga

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kaoh Kong

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Unavailable information

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krong Preah Sihanouk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.98

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Liberia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

GrandBassa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.21

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalutara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

West Java

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lahad Datu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

San Marcos

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.37

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Nariño

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Antioquia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Vichada

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Valle del Cauca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Trang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chumphon

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chon Buri

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Trat

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Phangnga

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Satun

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Samut Sakhon

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kanchanaburi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ucayali

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alajuela

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Edo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Rivers

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.59

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Telangana

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Tamil Nadu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Agusan del Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriquí

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Tabasco

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Veracruz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántico Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.27

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Esmeraldas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Los Rios

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sierra Leone

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kailahun

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kelantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

835.65

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Information unavailable

(8.5.7) Please explain

Potentially linked to our supply chain
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion (conversion of natural forests). (Accountability Framework initiative). Source: https://accountability-framework.org/the-framework/contents/definitions/

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:
☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

30

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

35

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

7.14

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Other, please specify :IFF Sustainable Palm Oil Policy

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal is company-wide, including suppliers, which turns it highly challenging given the supply chain context, where only 20% of the global volume is certified RSPO, including the three supply chain modules: Mass Balance (MB), Segregated (SG) and Identity Preserved (IP), and the specific volume certified under the RSPO SG is not explicitly detailed in the available reports. In addition to the 35% of volume certified RSPO SG, we have an additional 25% volume certified MB. We understand that the MB model, although is not considered DCF, is currently necessary to the supply chain and contributes to the gradual transitions to the SG model.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Continue to engage with our suppliers and customers to promote the RSPO certification and RSPO-certified materials.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our ability to achieve this commitment depends heavily on the changing practices of the palm industry and the future market availability of the palm derivatives used in our products.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

70.73

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97.88

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.76

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Other, please specify :IFF Sustainable Palm Oil Policy

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We aim to achieve 100% of traceability to mill by 2025

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Continue to engage with our suppliers to enhance the level of traceability within the supply chain

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our ability to achieve this commitment depends heavily on the changing practices of the palm industry.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

45.86

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

76.95

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

57.43

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goals
☑ Other, please specify :IFF Sustainable Palm Oil Policy

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We aim to achieve 100% of traceability to plantation by 2025

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Continue to engage with our suppliers to enhance the level of traceability within the supply chain

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our ability to achieve this commitment depends heavily on the changing practices of the palm industry.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement in landscapes/jurisdictions

☑ Number of landscape/jurisdictional initiatives supported

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

1

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2027

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

1

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

1

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Other, please specify :IFF Sustainable Palm Oil Policy

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We aim to continue supporting the landscape initiative by 2027

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Maintaining our forest-related environmental risks and opportunities deeply embedded in IFF's business and financial planning

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

No further details

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ No, this target is separate from our no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:
☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Performance of owned or managed processing facilities
☑ Other owned or managed processing facilities performance target metric, please specify **:**Number of owned processing facilities certified RSPO

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/10/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

29

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

29

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

29

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Other, please specify **:**IFF Sustainable Palm Oil Policy

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We aim to maintain our sites certified RSPO indefinitely

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Maintaining our forest-related environmental risks and opportunities deeply embedded in IFF's business and financial planning

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

No further details
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication
☑ Internal traceability system
☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

IFF has implemented a traceability process as part of our Responsible Sourcing Risk Assessment methodology. Since 2021, we partner with third-party companies with proven expertise in the palm supply chain to map our top volumes, on an annual basis. All vendors supplying more than 1 MT in the year are included in the traceability data collection. Vendors supplying less than 1 MT in the year are considered 'longtail' and are removed from the traceability data collection. The third-party partners engage with our suppliers individually asking them to fill in a questionnaire with company names, parent company names, universal mills numbers (UML#), mill's name, GPS coordinates, country names, province/state names, municipality names and other traceability information. Then, the third-party partners consolidate all information, assess the risks in the supply chain and present us recommendations for risk mitigation measures. IFF has joined in 2024 the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD), an industry-led platform which brings together companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle environmental and social supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, and expanding into other derivative commodities. The ASD has put in place since 2020 a methodology to map palm oil and palm oil derivatives complex supply chains. Every year, via consultations with direct and indirect

suppliers realized by an independent third party, IFF investigates and collects data from our supply chain to map out our sourcing areas, and to identify the list of refineries, crushers and mills in the chain. After multiple years of investigations, ASD has built trust & maturity in the supply chain, resulting in greater cooperation among suppliers in the investigation process. Suppliers increasingly recognize the benefits of ASD's harmonized/centralized approach to transparency, which minimizes duplicative efforts and increases efficiency relative to previously fragmented & varying requests. IFF, through ASD, works closely with supply chain actors to clarify & align on transparency requirements through webinars and one-to-one meetings. In 2024, 1392 mills were identified as potentially part of our supply chain. Each year, we have been able to improve our traceability scores getting in 2024 to 98.25% of its volumes with traceability to the refinery, 97.52% traceability to mills, and 77.59% traceability to plantation.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

77.59

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

19.93

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0.92

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

1.56

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

85.4

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

35

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

50.4

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

35

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In 2023, IFF achieved 60% volume physical certified RSPO, which was assured by ERM CVS. See pages 25 and 138 of the 2023 IFF Sustainability Report attached. Of that 60%, 35% of our total volume is SG-certified and 25% of our total volume is MB-certified.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

25

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

35% of our total volume is RSPO SG-certified. 25% of our total volume is RSPO MB-certified. These percentages of our raw materials certified RSPO are certified by a third-party company (ERM). See information on pages 25 and 138 of the 2023 IFF Sustainability Report attached. We plan to switch from the MB to the SG model along the upcoming years upon customers requests.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

50.40

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

The methodology used to verify palm-based volumes is implemented through the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) collaborative platform, a third-party that gathers companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle environmental and social supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, and expanding into other derivative commodities. As a member of the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) coalition, we track the deforestation at production unit level area through the use of Nusantara Atlas, a satellite based deforestation and conversion monitoring tool. Thanks to the satellite imagery and to the team of experts, we are able connect the data from our supply chain to the deforested area since our cutoff date. To obtain the score of DCF through production unit, only the traceable volumes to production unit are taken into consideration. The ASD and Nusantara Atlas then connect the volumes, mapped thanks to the transparency investigation, to the deforestation area identified through the tool. The analysis also takes into account any social or environmental grievance linked to the mills to assess if the volumes are DCF.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

50.4

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

The methodology used to verify palm-based volumes is implemented through the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) collaborative platform, a third-party that gathers companies in the cosmetics, home and personal care, and oleochemicals industries to collectively tackle environmental and social supply chain issues around palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, and expanding into other derivative commodities. As a member of the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) coalition, we track the deforestation at production unit level area through the use of Nusantara Atlas, a satellite based deforestation and conversion monitoring tool. Thanks to the satellite imagery and to the team of experts, we are able connect the data from our supply chain to the deforested area since our cutoff date. To obtain the score of DCF through production unit, only the traceable volumes to production unit are taken into consideration. The ASD and Nusantara Atlas then connect the volumes, mapped thanks to the transparency investigation, to the deforestation area identified through the tool. The analysis also takes into account any social or environmental grievance linked to the mills to assess if the volumes are DCF.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

2023ASDPalm_Methodologies Summary (Transparency, Risk Assesment & DCF)_V1.0.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

This monitoring was not an immediate strategic priority until 2023. In 2024, we will be part of a pilot to monitor our deforestation and conversion footprint in 2024 through the ASD Initiative.
[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

IFF joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD) initiative that mutualizes the production and sharing of information, data, and solutions and accelerate transformation of the overall derivatives supply chain. ASD is a group of 40 companies and is lead by Transitions, consultancy agency specialized in building Sustainable Supply Chains for a various range of key commodities, and BSR, a global nonprofit organization that works with its network of more than 300 member companies to build a just and sustainable world.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

98.44

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Greater transparency

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

IFF joined the Action for Sustainable Derivatives ASD initiative that mutualizes the production and sharing of information data and solutions and accelerate transformation of the overall derivatives supply chain ASD is a group of 40 companies and is lead by Transitions consultancy agency specialized in building Sustainable Supply Chains for a various range of key commodities and BSR a global nonprofit organization that works with its network of more than 300 member companies to build a just and sustainable world
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member. **(Intentionally redacted for confidentiality)**

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are prioritizing our focus on our RSPO 2025 targets and certified volumes currently.*

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Third party tools

☑ Third party databases

(8.14.5) Please explain

At IFF, we utilize our Responsible Sourcing Risk Assessment Tool, a methodology developed with and validated by the Rainforest Alliance, to identify inherent supplier and ingredient sourcing risks based on country of operation and global ESG risk insights. For material-specific risks, we categorize natural raw materials and renewables based on the country of harvest. We also conduct hot-spot screenings on raw materials that have been flagged by credible sources and other risk tools, including the U.S. Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor and the NEPCon Sourcing Hub. Additionally, we utilize third party tools such as SEDEX and the EcoVadis 360 Watch tools, which monitor real-time public information about our suppliers from more than 100,000 sources and send us alerts when any findings are detected. Through our memberships and partnerships in a range of third-party ESG frameworks, we monitor and evaluate supplier performance against our corporate policies, including social and environmental compliance and management system practices. Additionally, to ensure that we continue to work with those vendors that share our high standards for sourcing and sustainability, we partner with like-minded organizations that help us monitor, assess, support and improve our suppliers' commitments and practices. We provide trainings and capacity building opportunities to our internal buyers, in order to harmonize the collective understanding of responsible sourcing and corporate supplier engagement programs in ongoing ways. Finally, as part of our commitment to supplier diversity, we engage with diverse suppliers and strive to provide them with the equal opportunity to compete to supply IFF's goods and services or to become IFF's preferred suppliers or subcontractors.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area

☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Risk of human rights issues

☑ Supply of commodities strategically important

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

These selected criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement are in line with of our Sustainable Palm Oil Policy, publicly available in our website. [Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Sungai Linau Landscape Conservation and Livelihoods Programme (SLP)

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Sungai_Linau_case_study.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

5897

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2027

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

367068

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
☑ Forest fires monitored and prevented
☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
☑ Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

☑ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
☑ Income diversification amongst producers in area
☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy
☑ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced
☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production
☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
☑ Increased uptake of certification
☑ Multi-commodity production promoted and farmer/supplier dependency on individual companies reduced
☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system
☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment
☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices
☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration
☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply
☑ Producers
☑ Private sector
☑ Local communities
☑ National government
☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Sub-national government

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Our engagement consists of providing financial support to the program. IFF is one of the 5 co-founders.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Proforest monitors the progress and reports to the members of the coalition

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Since our engagement is limited to providing financial support to the program, there is no specific achievements beyond the financial contribution.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

We communicate our financial support to the Sungai Linau Landscape Conservation and Livelihoods Programme in our annual sustainability reports, which are publicly available in our website, and in presentations to customers.
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

RSPO Member

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

NASPON member
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Peatland protection and restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Compliance with regulation

☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In 2023, IFF continued our financial support to the Sungai Linau Landscape Conservation and Livelihoods Programme (SLP) in Indonesia, which is located in the core area of Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve, made up of both peat swamp forest and agricultural land that is mostly used for palm and fiber production. Coordinated by the non-profit organization, Proforest, the SLP aims to support community-based land use development, strengthen village members' livelihoods, protect high-conservation-value and high-carbon-stock forest and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through forest and peat protection and restoration. Since the start of the program in February 2021, 457 smallholders from four villages have received Best Management Practices training and financial literacy training, with the aim to prevent further peat forest conversion to palm by increasing productivity through intensification. The investment of IFF and other companies has helped the program protect more than 5,000 hectares of peat forest, which are under social forestry scheme and community-based monitoring. In its next phase, SLP will focus on protecting an additional 5,000 hectares, restoring 20,000 hectares of peat via rewetting, and facilitating dialogues with the provincial government to broaden the impact of the landscape program.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:
☑ 2027

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

5897

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

10000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1.249171

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

101.98174

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:
☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

367068

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- ☑ Protection of land tenure
- ☑ Protection of human rights
- ☑ Compliance with regulation
- ☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals
- ☑ Increase in carbon sequestration
- ☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- ☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework. Proforest monitors the progress and reports to the members of the coalition periodically. [Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where water is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Data not available, shared premises

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Small leased office spaces (fewer than 20 employees) where water is provided through the lease and is managed by our landlords. The rationale for this exclusion is that small leased office spaces represent an insignificant portion (
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water withdrawals total volume.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water withdrawal for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The data is collected at the site level through a combination of onsite water meters as well as monthly utility bills. At the corporate level, the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. To manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we externally report global usage. We use per metric ton of production to report the water intensity of each site.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water withdrawal volumes by source.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water withdrawal for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices by source. The data is collected at the site level through a combination of onsite water meters as well as monthly utility bills. At the corporate level the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes to manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we externally report global usage. We use per metric ton of production to report the water intensity of each site.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water withdrawal quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF monitors water quality at each manufacturing facility and tracks, at a minimum, TSS, COD, and BOD. Each site measures the data based on local regulations which may include using monitoring methods that incorporate sensors, the colorimetric method, or a Winkler titration.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water discharge volumes by destination

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water discharge for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The data is collected at the site level through a combination of onsite water meters as well as monthly utility bills. At the corporate level the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. To manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we eternally report global usage. We use per metric ton of production to report the water intensity of each site.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water discharge volumes by destination.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water discharge volume by treatment method for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The data is collected at the site level through a combination of onsite water meters as well as monthly utility bills. At the corporate level, the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. To manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we eternally report global usage. We use per metric ton of production to report the water intensity of each site. At leased facilities where primary water data is not available due to the lease contract, estimated volumes are used.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

FF directly monitors water discharge volumes by treatment method.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water discharge volume by treatment method for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The data is collected at the site level through a combination of onsite water meters as well as monthly utility bills. At the corporate level, the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. At leased facilities where primary water data is not available due to the lease contract, estimated volumes are used. To manage and drive performance, we use this software to internally track and report individual facilities while we eternally report global usage. We use per metric ton of production to report the water intensity of each site.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Tracked by specific facility and local parameters for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities. Each site measures the data based on local regulation which may include using monitoring methods that incorporate sensors, the colorimetric method, or a Winkler titration. The data is collected and tracked annually at the corporate level.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

This data is gathered at the manufacturing facility level and follows local requirements and regulations. Facilities obtain this data in different ways. Some facilities measure this data directly while others have a third party that measures these emissions.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF currently does not monitor water discharge quality emissions at a corporate level, but it is monitored at the manufacturing facility level to comply with local permit/regulation requirements. IFF has implemented an internal tracking system that requires sites to record any deviation from the permit observed on any sites. IFF expanded the corporate Environmental and Remediation group by adding another employee specifically to analyze IFF's wastewater treatment processes. Their goal is to continue to progress IFF's water stewardship efforts including analysis of discharge quality emissions at the corporate level. Leased office spaces handle their own water treatment processing and testing but also comply with local permit/regulation requirements. These leased spaces are out of IFF's operational control, IFF does not manage the wastewater treatment processing for leased sites. Water discharge volume from leased office spaces was not consistently available. So, IFF is reporting 76-99%.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

This data is gathered at the manufacturing facility level and follows local requirements and regulations. Facilities obtain this data in different ways. some facilities measure this data directly while others have a third party that measures the water temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF currently does not monitor water discharge quality temperature at a corporate level, but it is monitored locally to comply with local permit/regulation requirements. Where practical IFF has plans to measure water discharge temperature within 2 years. In addition, water with elevated temperatures is a very good source for heat exchange as a method for energy efficiency usage and therefore will be used in these processes prior to discharge Leased office spaces handle their own water treatment processing and testing but also comply with local permit/regulation requirements. These leased spaces are out of IFF's operational control, therefore IFF does not manage the wastewater treatment processing for non-operational controlled leased sites. At leased facilities where primary water data is not available due to the lease contract, estimated volumes are used.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water consumption – total volume

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water consumed for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The withdrawal and discharge data is collected at the site level using onsite water meters. At the corporate level the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. The water consumption is then calculated by taking the total water withdrawal and subtracting the total water discharge which results in IFF's total water consumption (C W – D). At leased facilities where primary water data is not available due to the lease contract, estimated volumes are used.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors water recycled/reused

(9.2.4) Please explain

IFF tracks water recycled/reused volume for the portfolio's manufacturing facilities and some larger offices. The data is collected at the site level through onsite water meters. At the corporate level the data from the onsite water meters is collected and tracked monthly using a global web-based software application where the sites upload their water meter volumes. As part of our 2025 water goals, we aim to use recycled water for at least 50% of our non-product operations. In 2023 our Rio de Janerio site located in Brazil, contributed to our increase in recycled water by installing a waste water reuse system rather than discharging it. This project alone saved IFF over 750 thousand gallons of water annually.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

IFF directly monitors fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WASH services are implemented and consistently maintained for 100% of manufacturing facilities and larger offices. The data is collected and tracked monthly. This is a corporate policy implemented and monitored by EHS managers on a site-by-site basis.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

79033

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**The decrease is due to improvements in efficiency as well as a decrease in output.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

IFF had much lower total water withdrawals than reported in previous years. IFF will continue to pursue the water stewardship objectives stated in our Do More Good Plan as well as our new water stewardship strategy to increase water efficiency which may include the use of recycled water for our non-product operations, in addition to focusing on contextual based targets for facilities in high water risk areas. Values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired, opened, or divested. IFF's definition of "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting as IFF considers "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

71113

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The decrease is due to improvements in efficiency as well as a decrease in output.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

IFF had much lower total water discharge as compared to previous years reporting. We anticipate future total water discharge to continue to decrease as we anticipate our withdrawal to decrease as we continue to execute reduction projects. This anticipation will be supported by our Do More Good Plan as well as our water stewardship strategy to increase water efficiency which may include the use of recycled water for our non-product operations, in addition to focusing on contextual based targets for facilities in high water risk areas. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired, opened and/or divested. IFF's definition of "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting as IFF considers "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7920

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The decrease is due to improvements in efficiency as well as a decrease in output.

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water consumption is the difference between withdrawals and discharges (using the formula C W – D) we calculate consumption as 79,033 – 71,113 7,920 megaliters/year). The majority of water withdrawn is used for cleaning and cooling. IFF had much lower water consumption as previous years reporting due to efficiency enhancements as well as lower output in 2023. We anticipate future total water consumption to continue to decrease as we continue to integrate and optimize our sustainability procedures. This will be driven by our Do More Good Plan as well as our water stewardship strategy to increase water efficiency, which may include the use of recycled water for our non-product operations, in addition to focusing on contextual based targets for facilities in high water risk areas. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition of "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting as IFF considers "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

8039

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

10.17

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We systematically track and map our plant water usage in conjunction with the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to assess exposure to water risk across multiple locations. The Aqueduct 4.0 water risk framework uses a robust, peer reviewed methodology and the best-available data to create high-resolution, customizable global maps of water risk. Overall water risk measures all water-related risks, by aggregating all selected indicators from Physical Quantity, Quality and Regulatory & Reputational Risk categories. The tool also provides customized weightings of these indicators for specific sectors, and we have utilized the chemical sector weightings. For the purposes of our water risk assessment, we define water stressed as areas where Aqueduct's overall water risk score with the chemical sector

weightings applied is high or extremely high. We combine our water withdrawal and production data with risk scores at locations across the organization to understand which facilities are exposed to the highest water risk. Our percent withdrawal from stressed areas is based on the total volume withdrawn in water-stressed areas defined by the tool divided by our total withdrawal volume. WRI released Aqueduct 4.0 on August 16, 2023 to reflect the most recent data and methodologies available for calculating water stress and risk, and projecting future risk. As a result of this, more IFF locations fell in high risk areas based on the updated data and methodology used by WRI. We anticipate future percentages of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas to decrease as our water goals help us set the framework to target and improve efficiencies at facilities in water-stressed regions. Our water reduction goals will help guide water reduction project execution especially for sites located in high to extremely high-risk areas. IFF corporate water management and pollution prevention experts work directly with these sites on water reduction efforts to ensure this decrease. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

29364

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's surface water withdrawal from rivers and lakes (surface water). Fresh surface water is relevant to IFF because we use it in our operations. We anticipate our future trends for withdrawals from freshwater sources to continue to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19956

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's seawater withdrawal. We anticipate withdrawals from seawater water sources to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's stretch internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1740

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's renewable groundwater withdrawal. Renewable groundwater is relevant to IFF because we use it in our operations. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. We anticipate withdrawals from seawater sources to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's stretch internal water

reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11982

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's non-renewable groundwater withdrawal. Non-renewable groundwater is relevant to IFF because we use it in our operations. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. We anticipate withdrawals from non-renewable groundwater sources to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's stretch internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

499

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's process water withdrawal. Produced/entrained water is relevant to IFF because we use it in our operations. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. We anticipate withdrawals from seawater sources to decrease in the near future as we implement new water reduction goals. This may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. Values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's stretch internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. Therefore, IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15492

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increases in efficiency, investment in water-smart processes and technologies as well as a decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's municipal water withdrawal. Third-party sources of water are relevant to IFF because we use water from these sources, such as municipal water suppliers in our operations. Good quality freshwater is essential to stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. We anticipate withdrawals from third party sources to decrease as we implement water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened. IFF's definition for "much higher" is 6% increase from previous year's reporting and IFF defines "much lower" as 6% reduction from previous year's reporting. IFF's methodology of defining "much higher" and "much lower" is associated with the company's stretch internal water reduction goals. IFF has an internal goal to reduce water intensity by 0-3% year over year. IFF considers doubling the 3% reduction goal would be a significant change.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35157

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's surface water discharge. This destination is relevant to IFF because we discharge water from our operations to fresh surface water bodies at some facilities. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. The reason for this decrease is due to the decrease in business activity throughout 2023 as well as the implementation of efficiency projects. We anticipate our future trends for surface water discharge to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19813

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's seawater discharge. The reason for this decrease is due to the decrease in business activity throughout 2023 as well as the implementation of efficiency projects.. We anticipate seawater discharge to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4622

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's groundwater discharge. This destination is relevant to IFF because we discharge water from our operations to groundwater at some facilities. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. The reason for this decrease is due to the decrease in business activity throughout 2023 as well as the implementation of efficiency projects.. We anticipate groundwater discharge to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11515

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This section highlights direct measurements of IFF's municipal water discharge. This destination is relevant to IFF because we discharge water from our operations to third-party destinations, such as municipal wastewater plants and public utilities, at some facilities. Good quality freshwater is essential to various stages of our manufacturing processes, especially product operations. The reason for this decrease is due to the decrease in business activity throughout 2023 as well as the implementation of efficiency projects. We anticipate municipal discharge to decrease in the near future as we implement new water stewardship goals that align with the Do More Good Plan. Please note, values may change in the future as new facilities are acquired or opened.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1313

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment levels are determined by wastewater classification and respective permit discharge limits. Volume changes reflect production changes and or changes in plant water efficiency upgrades that may impact overall water discharge volumes, or changes in site count due to mergers, acquisitions or divestments. Future trends are difficult to predict. However, short-term trends should be consistent with production trends unless there is a change in product or ingredient mix. IFF will continue to advance water efficiency measures though our annual CAPEX program to meet our long-term stewardship goals. IFF's discharge to tertiary treatment is markedly lower than the previous reporting year due to the increased visibility into sites discharge volumes, reduction in withdrawals due to decreased output, and water efficiency project implementation.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15175

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment levels are determined by wastewater classification and respective permit discharge limits. Volume changes reflect production changes and or changes in plant water efficiency upgrades that may impact overall water discharge volumes, or changes in site count due to mergers, acquisitions or divestments. Future trends are difficult to predict. However, short-term trends should be consistent with production trends unless there is a change in product or ingredient mix. IFF will continue to advance water efficiency measures though our annual CAPEX program to meet our long-term stewardship goals. IFF's discharge to tertiary treatment is lower than the previous reporting year due to the increased visibility into sites discharge volumes, reduction in withdrawals due to decreased output, and water efficiency project implementation.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

38275

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Treatment levels are determined by wastewater classification and respective permit discharge limits. Volume changes reflect production changes and or changes in plant water efficiency upgrades that may impact overall water discharge volumes, or changes in site count due to mergers, acquisitions or divestments. Future trends are difficult to predict. However, short-term trends should be consistent with production trends unless there is a change in product or ingredient mix. IFF will continue to advance water efficiency measures though our annual CAPEX program to meet our long-term stewardship goals. IFF's discharge to tertiary treatment is lower than the previous reporting year due to the increased visibility into sites discharge volumes, reduction in withdrawals due to decreased output, and water efficiency project implementation.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This is not applicable because it's not relevant. IFF treats any water used directly in the process prior to discharging it to the environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

16349

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increase/decrease in business activity and Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: Treatment levels are determined by wastewater classification and respective permit discharge limits. Volume changes are reflective of production changes and or changes in plant water efficiency upgrades that may impact overall water discharge volumes or changes in site count due to mergers, acquisitions or divestments. Regulatory or voluntary standards: Future trends are difficult to predict. However, these trends should be consistent with production trends in the short-term unless there is a change in product or ingredient mix. IFF will continue to advance water efficiency measures though our annual CAPEX program to meet our long term stewardship goals. IFF's discharge to third party without treatment is marked lower than the previous reporting year due to the increased visibility into sites discharge volumes, reduction in withdrawals due to decreased output, and water efficiency project implementation.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

IFF does not have any other category to report.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

3100

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

IFF facilities follow their local regulations within their downstream water processes. Water pollutant data is archived and maintained at the site level. In 2023 IFF began collecting water pollutant data at the corporate level to seek out opportunities for improvement. During the first year of data collection the corporate IFF team was able to obtain pollutant data from facilities discharging to a natural body of water. The data published in this question is related to IFF’s Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) calculation. IFF does have a level of uncertainty with the calculation as we are in the beginning stages of measuring this at the corporate level and estimations were included within the team’s calculation. This calculation includes but is not limited to total nitrogen, phosphates, nitrates, and suspended solids. [Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

55

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define 'substantive financial impact' when identifying or assessing 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. In the context of water-related risk, this definition applies to both direct operations and our supply chain. For our direct operations, we use the overall water risk as defined by WRI Aqueduct Tool as the metric to identify water-related risks that could cause 'substantive' change in our business, operations, revenue, or expenditure. The threshold that indicates 'substantive change' are areas labelled as "High" or "Extremely High" by the Aqueduct tool for our strategic sites. Our strategic sites are those that are critical to operations such as our manufacturing facilities or corporate headquarters. Each site is reviewed annually through WRI Aqueduct and assessed in terms of overall water risk, business growth and strategy. Although IFF's companywide portfolio does not face substantive water-risks there are some sites that are under water stress locally. Should Climate Change continue to mature and the forecasting models within the WRI Aqueduct tool become reality, specific IFF sites could face water risk situations such as flooding, drought, etc. 55 sites fell under high and extremely high risk from the WRI Aqueduct assessment which accounts for 10% of IFF's water withdrawal. In 2023, 6 sites were interviewed by a third party to see if they have had any challenges with their water management within their region or site and were asked about past and future water reduction and management projects. All facilities interviewed have not faced challenges but have been made aware that Climate Change could lead to future hardships. The interview consisted of contingency and mitigation planning in order to avoid future water risk impacts.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define 'substantive financial impact' when identifying or assessing 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. In the context of water-related risk, this definition applies to both direct operations and our supply chain. Water-related risks and resulting substantive impacts are assessed using multiple tools including those described below. For our direct operations, we use the overall water risk as defined by WRI Aqueduct Tool as the metric to identify water-related risks that could cause 'substantive' change in our business, operations, revenue, or expenditure. The threshold that indicates 'substantive change' are areas labelled as "High" or "Extremely High" by the Aqueduct tool for our strategic sites. Our strategic sites are those that are critical to operations such as our manufacturing facilities or corporate headquarters. Each site is reviewed annually through WRI Aqueduct and assessed in terms of overall water risk, business growth and strategy. To date, we have not identified a water-related risk for our strategic sites which could cause a substantive change in our business. For example, one substantive impact considered by the tool is the physical risk quantity which assesses reliable access to enough water to maintain operations. In our value chain, water quality and water quantity are important to our supply chain. We measure substantive impact in our supply chain using an internal risk scorecard that incorporates multiple environmental datasets, including the Yale Environmental Performance Index (EPI), which ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify **:**Black Sea, South Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.83916

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.42891

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

80.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

80.54

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

75.56

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

75.56

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review

mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Java-Timor

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.37428

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.2948

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

125.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

125.08

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

93.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

93.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

31.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify **:**Spain, South and East Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.97632

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.244593

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

27.94

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

27.94

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15.31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

15.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China
☑ Other, please specify :China Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.553759

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

114.06534

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

761.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

761.54

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

579.95

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

579.95

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

181.58

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:**India East Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.50779

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.987702

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

49.19

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

49.19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

33.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

33.1

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

16.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Pacific Central Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.966822

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

79.987702

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1256.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

1256.08

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

849.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

849.27

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

849.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

406.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an overall high or extremely high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**France, West Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

46.21895

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.13399

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

554.79

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

552.66

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.13

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

389.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

389.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

165.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

IFF selected to disclose this facility as the WRI Aqueduct tool determined that it is located in an medium- high risk waster stress area. Although this facility is located in a water stress area IFF believes that it less than 1% of IFF's total global revenue would be affected should a water scenario take place. IFF partnered with an external 3rd party to review the water risk assessment outcome to evaluate if the facility has faced water scenarios in the past and to review mitigation efforts in place. The site had been made aware of their water risk assessment outcome. The facility has water reduction plans in place and/or in a pipeline for execution. IFF also included this in the submission as there are upcoming water regulations within the region.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

IFF's third party auditors verify IFF's total water withdrawal as the sum of groundwater, municipal, surface, process and rainwater [megaliters and megaliters per metric ton of production]

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

IFF's third party auditors verify IFF's total water withdrawal as the sum of groundwater, municipal, surface, process and rainwater [megaliters and megaliters per metric ton of production]

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

IFF's third party auditors verify IFF's total water discharge as a sum of municipal, groundwater, fresh surface water and truck/rail [megaliters]

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

IFF's third party auditors verify IFF's total water discharge as a sum of municipal, groundwater, fresh surface water and truck/rail [megaliters]

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

IFF's third party auditors verify IFF's total water discharge as a sum of municipal, groundwater, fresh surface water and truck/rail [megaliters]

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

11479000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

145243.13

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate efficiency increases in our water intensity as this falls under IFF's Do More Good Plan. The Do More Good Plan supports an increase in water efficiency on a per ton of product production which is directly correlated to revenue. Generally, IFF expects a 3% efficiency increase in water intensity on an annual basis.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Proteins and Texturants

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

42.22

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ m3

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Within this section we are reporting on the 5 IFF divisions which represent five different categories of products within the portfolio. This water intensity signifies the Nourish Ingredients Division which represent the Proteins and Texturants product line water intensity which is lower than last year's reporting. The reason for the decrease is due to the decrease in production as well as implementation of water efficiency projects during 2023. When production is lower water withdrawal decreases. IFF utilizes the water intensity measurement to calculate and track specific divisions and site's water use per metric ton of product which helps each site and division improve water efficiency. IFF also has an annual internal stretch goal to have a 0-3% reduction in water intensity year over year to guide sites to focus on water efficiencies within their manufacturing process. The calculation IFF uses to calculate water intensity is cubic meters of water withdrawal / metric tons of production intensity. IFF leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program. IFF also monitors the amount of water being withdrawn from different sources to mitigate over consumption as well as supervise sites in high-risk water availability areas. IFF anticipates total water withdrawal to decrease, decreasing water intensity in the future due to future efficiency opportunities and implementation. IFF's leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Food and Beverage Flavoring

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

6.62

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ m3

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Within this section we are reporting on the 5 IFF divisions which represent five different categories of products within the portfolio. This water intensity signifies the Nourish Food Design Division which represents the Food and Beverage flavouring product line water intensity which is higher than last year's reporting water intensity. In 2023 the Nourish Food Design division had a decrease in production which resulted in an increase in the water withdrawal intensity. Nourish Food Design requires a baseload of water despite the level of production, thus seeing an increase in intensity due to the decrease in production. IFF utilizes the water intensity measurement to calculate and track specific division's and site's water use per metric ton of product produced which helps each site and division improve on water efficiency. The calculation IFF uses to calculate water intensity is cubic meters of water withdrawal / metric tons of production intensity IFF leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program. IFF also monitors the amount of water being withdrawn from different sources to mitigate over consumption as well as supervise sites in high-risk water availability areas. IFF anticipates total water withdrawal to continue to decrease, decreasing water intensity in the future due to future efficiency opportunities and implementation.

Row 3

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Fragrance and Fragrance Ingredients

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

11.01

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ m3

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Within this section we are reporting on the products related to the 5 IFF divisions which represent five different categories of products within the portfolio. The Scent division's total water withdrawal intensity increased from previous year's reporting.. This water intensity signifies the Scent Division which represents the Fragrance and Fragrance Ingredients product line water intensity. The Scent division uses water mainly for their cleaning processes. The Scent division relies on large vessels when holding and transporting product throughout the production process. With a decrease in production volume, the large vessels still need to be cleaned fully to maintain high quality product despite the volume of product held in the vessel. Although the Scent's total water withdrawal decreased from the past reporting year, the intensity increased due to the decrease in the division's production. IFF utilizes the water intensity measurement to calculate and track specific divisions and sites' water use per metric ton of product which helps each site and division improve on water efficiency. IFF also has an annual internal stretch goal to have a 0-3% reduction in water intensity year over year to guide sites to focus on water efficiencies within their manufacturing process. The calculation IFF uses to calculate water intensity is cubic meters of water withdrawal / metric tons of production intensity. IFF leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program. IFF also monitors the amount of water being withdrawn from different sources to mitigate over consumption as well as supervise sites in high-risk water availability areas. IFF anticipates total water withdrawal to decrease, decreasing water intensity in the future due to future efficiency opportunities and implementation

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Enzymes, Cultures and probiotics

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

105.75

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ m3

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Within this section we are reporting on the 5 IFF divisions which represent five different categories of products within the portfolio. This water intensity signifies the Health and Biosciences Division's which represent the Enzymes, Cultures and probiotics product line water intensity which is lower than last year's reporting. The Health and Bioscience division uses water in relation to the amount of production therefore the slight decrease in production throughout 2023 influenced the slight decrease of total water used which falls in line with using less water per metric ton of production. IFF utilizes the water intensity measurement to calculate and track specific divisions and sites' water use per metric ton of product which helps each site and division improve on water efficiency. IFF also has an annual internal stretch goal to have a 0-3% reduction in water intensity year over year to guide sites to focus on water efficiencies within their manufacturing process. The calculation IFF uses to calculate water intensity is cubic meters of water withdrawal / metric tons of production intensity IFF leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program. IFF also monitors the amount of water being withdrawn from different sources to mitigate over consumption as well as supervise sites in high-risk water availability areas. IFF anticipates total water withdrawal to decrease, decreasing water intensity in the future due to future efficiency opportunities and implementation.

Row 5

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Pharmaceutical, Dietary supplement and industrial polymer solutions

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

181.83

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:
☑ m3

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Within this section we are reporting on the 5 IFF divisions which represent five different categories of products within the portfolio. This water intensity signifies the Pharma Solutions Division which represent the Pharmaceutical, Dietary, supplement and industrial polymer solutions product line water intensity which is higher than last year's reporting. The Pharma Division saw a decrease in production in 2023, while needing a baseload of water withdrawal for the manufacturing processes. With a decrease in production volume while using a required baseline of water there was an increase in water intensity. IFF utilizes the water intensity measurement to calculate and track specific divisions and sites' water use per metric ton of product which helps each site and division improve on water efficiency. IFF also has an annual internal stretch goal to have a 0-3% reduction in water intensity year over year to guide sites to focus on water efficiencies within their manufacturing process. The calculation IFF uses to calculate water intensity is cubic meters of water withdrawal / metric tons of production intensity IFF leverages several strategies to reduce water intensity. IFF's continued work through the on-site Green Teams to recognize water inefficacies and find ways to reduce water use, as well as funding water stewardship projects through IFF's Sustainability CAPEX program. IFF also monitors the amount of water being withdrawn from different sources to mitigate over consumption as well as supervise sites in high-risk water availability areas. IFF anticipates total water withdrawal to decrease, decreasing water intensity in the future due to future efficiency opportunities and implementation.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

All IFF Products, includes intermediary and final products sold

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

53.24

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Metric Tons

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity provided is a global average across all operations. This is for direct operations only and excludes all water withdrawn to grow raw ingredients and other materials for product, including packaging and transportation.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Each manufacturing facility monitors water discharge quality and is monitored locally to comply with local permit/regulation requirements. Therefore, some regions have a different definition of "hazardous substances". All IFF manufacturing facilities and non-operations sites, including offices, R&D and creative centers, comply with their local regulations to ensure any substances considered "hazardous" by their regional authorities are handled properly.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Life cycle assessment following ISO 14040/14044 guidelines; measured as water consumption. Water scarcity calculations, specifically when incorporating use-phase benefits, require region specific data to complete and are a function of end user and application, not just our product.

(9.14.4) Please explain

IFF brewing enzyme solutions enable brewers to use un-malted barley or sorghum in lieu of malted barley in beer production. Depending on the region, barley and adjunct agriculture practices, and malting processes, an LCA (published prior to DuPont N&B merger with IFF) has identified water savings ranging from 0.86 L to 1.6 L water saved per L beer produced1. For instance, a 100% un-malted barley beer in France in lieu of 100% malted barley saves 0.91 L per L beer. Savings for beers produced with different blends of malted and un-malted barley would be proportional. Extrapolating French data to the EU for an aspirational perspective, if 20 million hL of beer (5% of the EU market) was produced with un-malted barley and IFF enzymes in lieu of malt, water savings equivalent to 728 Olympic-sized swimming pools could be realized.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in water discharges per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

51.46

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

38.92

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

53.24

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-14

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the sites within the portfolio that are under IFF's operational control

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF plans to achieve this target by implementing water reduction projects across the portfolio leveraging IFF's annual sustainability CAPEX fund. Since IFF and DuPont N&B's merger in 2021, IFF has been reviewing and normalizing the portfolio's water related data between the two companies. Fluctuations in production volume also led to large shifts in water intensities year over year. IFF expects the effects of the merger will subside leading to a more harmonized water intensity metrics to track long term water efficiency performance. IFF's water withdrawal intensity has stayed consistent since IFF's 2021 baseline.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of measure to track this target is cubic meters of water withdrawal per metric tons of production. IFF established a stretch internal target to reduce water intensity annually by 0-3%. IFF has estimated a 1.5% decrease in water withdrawal annually for the purpose of forecasting this target. This target was set in order to increase water efficiency efforts mainly through IFF's manufacturing sites' processes. The reduction in water intensity will in turn reduce water pollution as IFF will be discharging less water. IFF's percent achieved to target was anticipated due to the fact that water intensity is based on production volumes. IFF's manufacturing processes require water, water withdrawal is consistent with production volume making this target variable. When there is a decrease in production volume water intensity will increase. Inversely, an increase in production, water intensity will decrease as there will be more product produced per cubic meter of water used. IFF is anticipating an increase in water efficiency across the portfolio due execution of water stewardship projects, therefore we assume we will have a decrease in our intensity year over year moving forward. As the business normalizes we expect this number to return on track annually.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

51.46

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

38.92

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

53.24

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-14

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the sites within the portfolio that are under IFF's operational control.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF plans to achieve this target by implementing water reduction projects across the portfolio leveraging IFF's annual sustainability CAPEX fund. Since IFF and DuPont N&B's merger in 2021, IFF has been reviewing and normalizing the portfolio's water related data between the two companies. Fluctuations in production volume also led to large shifts in water intensities year over year. IFF expects the effects of the merger will subside leading to a more harmonized water intensity metrics to track long term water efficiency performance. IFF's water withdrawal intensity has stayed consistent since IFF's 2021 baseline.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of measure to track this target is cubic meters of water withdrawal per metric tons of production. IFF established a stretch internal target to reduce water intensity annually by 0-3%. IFF has estimated a 1.5% decrease in water withdrawal annually for the purpose of forecasting this target. This target was set in order to increase water efficiency efforts mainly through IFF's manufacturing sites' processes. IFF's percent achieved to target was anticipated due to the fact that water intensity is based on production volumes. IFF's manufacturing processes require water, water withdrawal is consistent with production volume making this target variable. When there is a decrease in production volume water intensity will increase. Inversely, an increase in production, water intensity will decrease as there will be more product produced per cubic meter of water used. IFF is anticipating an increase in water efficiency across the portfolio due execution of water stewardship projects, therefore we assume we will have a decrease in our intensity year over year moving forward. As the business normalizes we expect this number to return on track annually.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use
☑ Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring employee access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

143

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

143

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

143

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2015 IFF set a goal to have WASH services implemented and consistently maintained at each manufacturing facility and larger offices. This was achieved and IFF continues to maintain this goal. After the 2021 merger with the DuPont N&B division IFF restated the company's baseline to 2021, which is reflected in this goal.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

This was achieved and IFF continues to maintain this goal. After the 2021 merger with the DuPont N&B division IFF restated the company's baseline to 2021, which is reflected in this goal. IFF was able to achieve this goal by gathering updated details about our portfolio and ensuring WASH services are implemented at our facilities.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This was achieved and IFF continues to maintain this goal. After the 2021 merger with the DuPont N&B division IFF restated the company's baseline to 2021, which is reflected in this goal.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

51.46

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

38.92

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

53.24

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-14

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the sites within the portfolio that are under IFF's operational control.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IFF plans to achieve this target by implementing water reduction projects across the portfolio leveraging IFF's annual sustainability CAPEX fund. Since IFF and DuPont N&B's merger in 2021, IFF has been reviewing and normalizing the portfolio's water related data between the two companies. Fluctuations in production volume also led to large shifts in water intensities year over year. IFF expects the effects of the merger will subside leading to a more harmonized water intensity metrics to track long term water efficiency performance. IFF's water withdrawal intensity has stayed consistent since IFF's 2021 baseline.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of measure to track this target is cubic meters of water withdrawal per metric tons of production. IFF established a stretch internal target to reduce water intensity annually by 0-3%. IFF has estimated a 1.5% decrease in water withdrawal annually for the purpose of forecasting this target. This target was set in order to

increase water efficiency efforts mainly through IFF's manufacturing sites' processes. IFF's percent achieved to target was anticipated due to the fact that water intensity is based on production volumes. IFF's manufacturing processes require water, water withdrawal is consistent with production volume making this target variable. When there is a decrease in production volume water intensity will increase. Inversely, an increase in production, water intensity will decrease as there will be more product produced per cubic meter of water used. IFF is anticipating an increase in water efficiency across the portfolio due execution of water stewardship projects, therefore we assume we will have a decrease in our intensity year over year moving forward. As the business normalizes we expect this number to return on track annually.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic products

End-of-life management

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please explain

In 2021, IFF kick-started a pilot Plastic Reduction program across our Nourish labs, challenging teams across the globe to find and implement alternative solutions for single-use plastics. In 2023 this resulted in 40 labs actively seeking solutions across 11 countries. Including a reduction of approximately 1 million units of plastic (e.g., plastic bags, utensils, tasting cups) versus 2022. Reduced single-use plastic orders by an average of 24,800 units per location. In 2023, we actively sought alternatives for single use plastic pipettes that are widely used in our labs. While glass was the most accessible substitute, it raised significant safety concerns, leading us to prioritize reducing annual volume of plastic used for pipettes instead. As a result, many of our labs have transitioned from 3ml pipettes to 1ml pipettes, effectively reducing our pipette plastic volume by two-thirds. Preliminary estimates indicate that the pipette transition could lead to a potential reduction of up to 500 kg of single use plastic annually. Coupled with the pilot Plastic Reduction program IFF has a Zero Waste to Landfill target set for 2030. In 2030 IFF's target is to have all

our major facilities (defined by sites which generate 100 metric tons of waste annually) to be internally verified Zero Waste to Landfill. This involves the sites investigating other alternatives to mitigate waste to landfill, potentially including the reduction of plastic use at the facility. As of 2023 IFF has verified 51% of the major manufacturing facilities. As part of our waste reduction goals, IFF continuously seeks solutions to reduce our plastic usage.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IFF distributes product to customers in plastic containers. Many sites have sought to switch these containers to more rigid and durable, reusable containers to avoid waste to landfill and aid in recycling.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IFF distributes product to customers in plastic containers. Many sites have sought alternatives partnering with customers to seek decreases in plastic use as well as opportunities for re-use of the plastic packaging downstream.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components used	*0*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*IFF does not have a metric of durable goods used available at this time. This is tracked and measured at the applicable facilities.*

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
☑ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

IFF has not investigated or assessed our use of plastic packaging for the portfolio. IFF plans to continue our journey in plastic reduction projects as well as investigate the tonnage of plastic packaging used to distribute to our customers.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

IFF has not collected data on the circularity of plastic packaging used at the portfolio level. However, there are some facilities that have partnered with customers for plastic alternatives to mitigate plastic use. IFF plans to collect data on the portfolio's plastic use in the future in the effort to understand our plastic footprint in order to continue to reduce our plastic packaging used.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from:

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

At the end of 2023, IFF initiated our first assessment of our impacts and dependencies on nature and biodiversity within our direct operations. The assessment was conducted in alignment with the guidance and recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the LEAP approach. We screened 126 of our of most business-critical facilities to understand our potential for nature-related risks and opportunities at each of those geographic locations, as well as generally for our business. IFF uses the TNFD definition of sensitive locations: locations where the assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations – and where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) – interface with nature in areas deemed to be ecologically sensitive. We consulted the following datasets for information on sensitive locations: - Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): KBAs are home to critical populations of the world's threatened species. - Protected Areas (PAs): include both legally protected areas of all IUCN management categories and areas recognized by international and regional conventions and agreements. - Range Rarity: Range-size rarity is a measure of species endemism – a state of a species being found in a single and/or restricted geographic range. - High integrity ecosystems: are those that may contain large opportunities for safeguarding stocks of environmental assets and maintaining ecosystem service provision, both locally and globally. - Areas of rapid decline in integrity: represent areas with declining resilience of ecosystem service provision, high exposure to an organization's dependency-related risks, and potentially at risk of ecological tipping points. - Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision: including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and stakeholders. - Areas of water stress: Areas of known high physical water risk We first used scoring from the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool to screen the 126 sites to identify locations with a high KBA risk rating, a high PA rating, and a high range rarity rating. This screening

revealed a subset of sites to focus in on, and it was those sites that we also consulted datasets for high integrity ecosystems, areas of rapid decline in integrity, areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, and areas of water stress.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

At the end of 2023, IFF initiated our first assessment of our impacts and dependencies on nature and biodiversity within our direct operations. The assessment was conducted in alignment with the guidance and recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the LEAP approach. We screened 126 of our of most business-critical facilities to understand our potential for nature-related risks and opportunities at each of those geographic locations, as well as generally for our business. IFF uses the TNFD definition of sensitive locations: locations where the assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations – and where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) – interface with nature in areas deemed to be ecologically sensitive. We consulted the following datasets for information on sensitive locations: - Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): KBAs are home to critical populations of the world's threatened species. - Protected Areas (PAs): include both legally protected areas of all IUCN management categories and areas recognized by international and regional conventions and agreements. - Range Rarity: Range-size rarity is a measure of species endemism – a state of a species being found in a single and/or restricted geographic range. - High integrity ecosystems: are those that may contain large opportunities for safeguarding stocks of environmental assets and maintaining ecosystem service provision, both locally and globally. - Areas of rapid decline in integrity: represent areas with declining resilience of ecosystem service provision, high exposure to an organization's dependency-related risks, and potentially at risk of ecological tipping points. - Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision: including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and stakeholders. - Areas of water stress: Areas of known high physical water risk We first used scoring from the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool to screen the 126 sites to identify locations with a high KBA risk rating, a high PA rating, and a high range rarity rating. This screening revealed a subset of sites to focus in on, and it was those sites that we also consulted datasets for high integrity ecosystems, areas of rapid decline in integrity, areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, and areas of water stress.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

At the end of 2023, IFF initiated our first assessment of our impacts and dependencies on nature and biodiversity within our direct operations. The assessment was conducted in alignment with the guidance and recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the LEAP approach. We screened 126 of our of most business-critical facilities to understand our potential for nature-related risks and opportunities at each of those geographic locations, as well as generally for our business. IFF uses the TNFD definition of sensitive locations: locations where the assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations – and where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) – interface with nature in areas deemed to be ecologically sensitive. We consulted the following datasets for information on sensitive locations: - Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): KBAs are home to critical populations of the world's threatened species. - Protected Areas (PAs): include both legally protected areas of all IUCN management categories and areas recognized by international and regional conventions and agreements. - Range Rarity: Range-size rarity is a measure of species endemism – a state of a species being found in a single and/or restricted geographic range. - High integrity ecosystems: are those that may contain large opportunities for safeguarding stocks of environmental assets and maintaining ecosystem service provision, both locally and globally. - Areas of rapid decline in integrity: represent areas with declining resilience of ecosystem service provision, high exposure to an organization's dependency-related risks, and potentially at risk of ecological tipping points. - Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision: including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and stakeholders. - Areas of water stress: Areas of known high physical water risk We first used scoring from the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool to screen the 126 sites to identify locations with a high KBA risk rating, a high PA rating, and a high range rarity rating. This screening revealed a subset of sites to focus in on, and it was those sites that we also consulted datasets for high integrity ecosystems, areas of rapid decline in integrity, areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, and areas of water stress.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

IFF performed a biodiversity assessment across our direct operations. IFF also completed a double materiality assessment in which biodiversity came up as a key indicator. Biodiversity is important to IFF across our portfolio. Being that IFF is headquartered in the United States of America we have selected this area to signify that biodiversity is integral across our portfolio. As IFF's biodiversity program continues to mature IFF will be able to report on specific important biodiversity areas.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

IFF performed a biodiversity assessment across our direct operations. IFF also completed a double materiality assessment in which biodiversity came up as a key indicator. Biodiversity is important to IFF across our portfolio. Being that IFF is headquartered in the United States of America we have selected this area to signify that biodiversity is integral across our portfolio. As IFF's biodiversity program continues to mature IFF will be able to report on specific important biodiversity areas.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Total Energy Consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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's Third party auditors assured IFF's 2023 direct energy consumption, indirect energy consumption, total energy consumption (direct and indirect) (absolute and intensity (intensity based on production)), Total Scope 1 GHG emissions, Total Scope 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG Emissions (category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, Category 2: Capital Goods, Category 3: Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities, Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution, Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations, Category 6: Business Travel (air travel only), Total VOCs, NOx, Sox.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

RSPO certified palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives through the Mass Balance and Segregated supply chain models sourced in 2021 [% of total consumption]. The volume of heritage Frutarom corresponds to less than 1% of the total volume and was not included in this report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Verification for water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge volumes is conducted annually as part of our sustainability management process and the results are also included in our annual sustainability report, which is publicly available

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS CDP Assurance Report for IFF 2023.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Please visit IFF's 2023 Do More Good Report landing page and report to view more details about IFF's sustainability programs as well as more information about IFF's 3rd party assurance process.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

2023DoMoreGoodReport.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute