Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

International Flavors & Fragrances Inc. is a leading creator and manufacturer of 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, Biocides and Probiotics categories.

Please note the corporate action referenced below will have an impact on climate reporting as we establish a new corporate baseline for 2021.

On February 1, 2021, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with DuPont de Nemours, Inc. (“DuPont”), a wholly owned subsidiary of IFF merged with and into Nutrition & Biosciences, Inc. (“N&B”), a subsidiary of DuPont holding its Nutrition and Biosciences business (the “N&B Business,” and such transaction, the “N&B Transaction”). The shares issued in the merger represented approximately 55.4% of the common stock of IFF on a fully diluted basis, after giving effect to the merger, as of February 1, 2021.

Note: for reference in this questionnaire, IFF Legacy includes data related to the 2018 acquisition of Frutarom, unless otherwise stated. The new 2021 baseline includes data for the combined company which reflects the 2021 merger with DuPont N&B.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	No

C0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Guatemala
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovenia
South Africa

Spain
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-CH0.7

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

Row 1

Bulk organic chemicals

Aromatics

Bulk inorganic chemicals

Other chemicals

Specialty chemicals
Specialty organic chemicals

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	In 2021, our Chairman of the Board and CEO chaired the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), which consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate Executive Committee member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. In late 2021 IFF announced our new Do More Good Plan in which our CEO and Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee has oversight over climate-related issues via the SBC. Our governance model relies on functional integration of our sustainability strategy, which includes climate-related issues, across IFF, including goal development, implementation and progress toward goals. Additionally, our Chief Scientific and Sustainability Officer and VP of Global Sustainability and EHS report annually to the Board on progress against our goals and targets and seek guidance on strategy. Building on our CEO and Chairman of the Board's 2019 pledge on climate change to the UNGC's Business Ambition for 1.5C, in 2021 the CEO and Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee backed the launch of the ambitious Do More Good Plan which includes the target to reach operational net zero GHG emissions.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy	In 2021, our Chairman of the Board and CEO chaired the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), and cross-functional committees – Responsible Sourcing, Eco-

	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design – are each led by the appropriate Executive Committee (EC) member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. In late 2021 IFF announced our new Do More Good Plan in which our CEO and Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee has oversight over climate-related issues via the SBC. This governance model relies on functional integration of our sustainability strategy,, including goal development, implementation and progress toward goals. In 2021 our Chairman of the Board and CEO's position leading the SBC, combined with our company-wide functional integration of sustainability strategy, allowed the board to continually monitor implementation and performance of objectives, thereby contributing to the board's oversight of climate issues. Additionally, our Chief Scientific and Sustainability Officer and VP of Global Sustainability and EHS report annually to the board on progress against our climate related goals and targets and seek guidance on strategy. Building on our CEO and Chairman of the Board's 2019 pledge on climate change to the UNGC's Business Ambition for 1.5C, in 2021 the CEO and Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee backed the launch of the ambitious Do More Good Plan which includes the target to reach operational net zero GHG emissions.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	There are two main criteria that IFF utilizes to define competency across ESG related topics, including climate change, water stewardship, and deforestation. The first criterion is a broad understanding of global ESG issues as it related to IFF operations. The second criterion is participating in external/internal events and/or on councils related to global ESG leadership.

		For example, in 2021 IFF CEO Andreas Fibig, served as an executive committee (ExCo) member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). As defined by WBCSD one of the qualifications of being a member of ExCo is “Having detailed knowledge of and in-depth experience in key sustainability areas”. WBCSD is a “CEO-led community of the world's leading sustainable businesses which work together to accelerate the effort to be net-zero and nature positive.” The WBCSD’s mission is to combat climate change through businesses by providing SBT guidance as well as providing tools, protocols and best practices in order to combat nature inequality and climate change. Andreas served on WBCSD’s ExCo for several years which helped IFF progress toward the company’s climate impact goals and expanded his knowledge within Climate Change, Water Stewardship, and Deforestation as well as other environmental sustainability topics in general. IFF’s combined company board has had changes since IFF’s 2021 merger with DuPont N&B. IFF plans to increase the new board members’ competence within sustainability to ensure it continues to be a priority for the company. This will be done through online, external/internal forums and memberships, as well as conversations and training between select board members and our VP of Sustainability and EHS.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Risk committee	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee		

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

IFF has a dedicated Innovation and Sustainability Board Committee which has responsibility for 1. reviewing the Company's policies, programs and practices on sustainability and corporate responsibility and assessing new opportunities 2. reviewing and discussing with management the Company's environmental performance including progress toward targets, programs, policies and disclosure related to climate change.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is a major stakeholder in overseeing the direction of the global sustainability department and climate action at IFF. As an example of our management's commitment to climate policy, the VP of Global Sustainability and EHS and Chief Sustainability Office report quarterly to the CEO and executive committee on progress of climate related activities for the entire company including new acquisitions. For example, throughout 2021 IFF's VP of Sustainability and EHS highlighted the Do More Good Plan in each quarter's board meeting when outlining and finalizing the details of the Do More Good Plan. Climate Change targets are detailed within IFF's new Do More Good Plan were addressed in each meeting to ensure board alignment prior to the Do More Good Plan's official launch date in December 2021. The Chairman and CEO made the decision to accelerate the integration of heritage N&B sites and launch IFF's Do More Good Plan.

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). This role reports directly to the Chairman and CEO. This position is responsible for climate change issues, risks and opportunities in operations and at our facilities. He manages these issues by overseeing the Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team. The Global Operations Officer has responsibility for climate-related issues because of his management of the Eco-Effective Leadership Team, which has direct oversight for the achievement of our climate-change related goals.

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is a key leader of the Sustainable Business Council (SBC), which reviews targets and metrics quarterly. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate Executive Committee (EC) member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. The CSO has responsibility for climate-related issues because each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. The CSO position is also charged with driving low-carbon and circular-economy solutions into the R&D process.

These positions and our organization more broadly monitor climate-related issues through engagement with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Our Chairman and CEO, VP of Global Sustainability and EHS, and CSO each participate in WBCSD. Our Chairman and CEO was elected to the EC. Our engagement with the WBCSD, which holds forums and climate policy groups that provide information and trends on climate-related issues, is an opportunity to work with influential leaders to monitor these issues and make positive, lasting changes in society. Additionally, these positions also attend other forums, such as CDP events, to stay abreast of changes on key climate-related issues.

This will be the last year that IFF will report progress against IFF Legacy ECO-Effective+ goals. Following the merger with DuPont N&B we established a new combined company baseline in 2021. The new 2021 baseline will serve as the new performance based year as outlined by the new targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan. IFF Legacy goals will be retired following this reporting season. IFF is in the process of Science Based Target (SBT) approval for the new combined company baseline. The new combined company goal will be to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 with a new zero emission by 2040. The Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team will manage operational changes that drive us to achieve this goal.

The Global Risk Committee is a management risk committee made up of key members of the Company's management to integrate global risk activities (including climate-related issues) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across the Company. The Global Risk Committee is co-chaired by our CFO and EVP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. The Global Risk Committee has responsibility over climate-related issues because ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. The team evaluates for "Failure of climate change mitigation or adoption" and "Facility loss due to extreme weather event".

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	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 however this is considered equivalent). This role reports directly to the Chairman and CEO. Global Operations Officer who is ultimately responsible for our eco efficiency initiatives, has performance based objectives that are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction and achieved a 4.8% reduction in absolute emissions in 2021. This will be the last year that IFF will report progress against IFF Legacy ECO-Effective+ goals. Following the merger with DuPont N&B IFF established a new combined company baseline in 2021. The new 2021 baseline will serve as the new performance based year as outlined by the new targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Facility managers have performance based objectives that are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction target and achieved a 4.8% reduction in absolute emissions in 2021. This will be the last year that IFF will report progress against IFF Legacy ECO-Effective+ goals. Following the merger with DuPont N&B IFF established a new combined company baseline in 2021. The new 2021 baseline will serve as the new performance based year as outlined by the new targets set forth in the Do More Good Plan. Performance on these goals is assessed annually during performance reviews and salary determination.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Environment/Sustainability managers performance based objectives that are aligned with our approved Science Based emission reduction target and achieved a 4.75% reduction in absolute emissions in 2021. This will be the last year that IFF will report progress against IFF Legacy ECO-Effective+ goals. Following the merger with DuPont N&B IFF established a new combined company baseline in 2021. The new 2021 baseline will serve as the new performance based year as outlined by the new targets set forth in the Do More Good

			Plan. Performance on these goals is assessed annually during performance reviews and salary determination.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Employees are internally recognized locally and corporately for achieving results from energy and carbon reducing projects on the company intranet's Top Story, which recognizes employees for exemplary performance. Employees are internally recognized locally and corporately for achieving results from energy and carbon reducing projects on the company intranet's Top Story, which recognizes employees for exemplary performance. For example in 2021 one of our Green Teams located at our facility in Lenzing, Denmark was recognized on our intranet site for their efforts in utilizing waste heat from steam. Which saves about 220 metric tons of steam and leads to a reduction of 27 metric tons of CO_2.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

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

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

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

We further manage risk at the asset level, where we have global and regional crisis-management plans and procedures, and we conduct training for members of our cross-functional global and regional crisis teams. Additionally, each IFF facility assesses local risks and has a crisis management plan. Our regional and site level Eco-efficiency champions convey risks detected on the ground up through to corporate executives, who review risks annually.

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

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

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying and managing significant risks and opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future developments. Climate risks and opportunities are assessed based on the magnitude and likelihood of impact, potential financial impact, return on investment, scale of capital costs or operational expenditures, and potential for disruption or delays in production. We have a multidisciplinary company-wide enterprise risk management program that continually assesses risks more than once a year, including sustainability issues and climate change, on our business and the business of our customers. This enterprise risk management program considers risks for short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons within our direct operations. By assessing these time horizons in tandem with the procedures above, this enterprise risk management program determines which risks could a have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

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

We semi-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 or opportunity. Risks beyond 6 years are considered.

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

At the corporate level, day-to-day management of sustainability and climate-related opportunities is under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team. These processes can determine which risks have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization.

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

One example of a climate-related transition risk that was managed through this process is reputational impacts related to our customers increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, 21 major customers requested we respond to CDP supply chain questionnaire in 2021. Select customers use CDP as a grade to evaluate supplier performance and select core lists suppliers, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future sales. In response, IFF must maintain high sustainability performance and subsequent positioning on CDP as well as maintaining industry leading levels of transparency to ensure good standing with our customers. Therefore, IFF has continually increased the rigor of our sustainability goals, including the 2020 decision to commit to net-zero and beyond as part of our Do More Good Plan, and continues to increase our proportion of renewable energy in our operations. As a result, we determined that this is not a critical risk for the enterprise due to IFF's strong management of climate-related issues and reporting.

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

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

To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including downstream risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. This process, which covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, is used to determine which downstream risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. For example, a considered potential climate-related downstream transition risk specific to IFF is that our customers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, in 2021 for example, a considered potential climate-related downstream transition risk specific to IFF is that our customers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, in 2021, 21 of our major customers requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. Additionally, in response to growing concerns from our customers of climate related upstream physical risks we have begun procuring electricity from green energy sources to mitigate our output of greenhouse gases. IFF has committed to a Science-Based target and a net zero ambition as part of our Do More Good plan in response to this risk. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business due to the robust nature of current sustainability practices within the company.

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. In addition, our ingredient suppliers, similar to us, are subject to the risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale over which they have no control. These suppliers also could become insolvent or experience other financial distress. We purchase approximately 11,000 different raw materials from about 3,000 domestic and international suppliers and distributors. Approximately half of the materials we purchase are naturals or crop-related items and the other half are synthetics and chemicals. As a result, upstream risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. To enhance our risk management practices, our Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities, meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including upstream risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. This process, which covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, is used to determine which upstream risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

One example of a potential physical upstream climate-related risk evaluated in 2021 is the risk of reduced raw material availability caused by precipitation extremes and droughts that are exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Over the past several years, changes in precipitation extremes and droughts in Brazil, Madagascar, and Florida, USA, have affected the availability and cost of our key natural ingredients, such as orange oil and vanilla. This risk could impact the availability and pricing of these natural products. If we are unable to increase the prices to our customers of our products to offset raw material and other input cost increases, or if we are unable to achieve cost savings to offset such cost increases, we could fail to meet our cost expectations and our profits and operating results could be adversely affected. Increases in prices of our products to customers may lead to declines in sales volumes, and we may not be able to accurately predict the volume impact of price increases, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to be a substantive risk for the business in tandem with other disruptions in our supply chain which could adversely affect our business and financial results. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.

One example of a considered potential risk from emerging regulation specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Risk Committee in 2021 is the implantation of the EU taxonomy. The EU taxonomy regulation is designed to support the transformation of the EU economy to meet its European Green Deal objectives, including the 2050 climate-neutrality target. As a classification tool, it seeks to provide clarity for companies, capital markets, and policy makers on which economic activities are sustainable. As a screening tool, it seeks to support investment flows into those activities. This risk of this type of emerging regulation could cause higher operating costs including a fluctuation in energy prices that could adversely affect our profit margins. According to the World Bank Carbon Pricing Dashboard (https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/map_data) there are several emissions trading and carbon taxes under consideration. One of these emerging areas is Brazil, IFF has increased operation in this region due to M&A activity. IFF factored these proposed policies into our risk analysis. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2021Annual Report

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We operate on a global basis, with manufacturing and sales facilities in the United States, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Greater Asia. Any regulation that increases the cost of raw materials or commodities, particularly energy used to operate our facilities, has the potential to impact our profit margins and operations. In particular, various current regulatory efforts in environmental (including climate change), health and safety regulations and similar regulations could impact costs for our operations or supply chain. As a result, current regulations are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks,

		including current regulation, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential risk from current regulation specific to IFF is compliance with environmental regulations for our Tilburg facility in the Netherlands, which requires annual reporting of energy and carbon emissions. To address this, we developed a plan for reducing energy and low carbon energy procurement at this facility. IFF identified 37 projects as part of the 2021 CAPEX program to be implemented focusing on energy reduction including heat recovery to LED lighting. The projects are expected to save over 100,000 GJ of energy and over 8,000 MTCO2. The result of this risk assessment process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We operate on a global basis, with manufacturing and sales facilities in the United States, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Greater Asia. Any regulation that increases the cost of raw materials or commodities, particularly energy used to operate our facilities, has the potential to impact our profit margins and operations. In particular, various emerging regulatory efforts in environmental (including climate change), health and safety regulations and similar regulations could impact costs for our operations or supply chain. As a result, emerging regulations are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including emerging regulation, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential risk from emerging regulation specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Risk Committee in 2021 is the implantation of the EU taxonomy. The EU taxonomy regulation is designed to support the transformation of the EU economy to meet its European Green Deal objectives, including the 2050 climate-neutrality target. As a classification tool, it seeks to provide clarity for companies, capital markets, and policy makers on which economic activities are sustainable. As a screening tool, it seeks to support investment flows into those activities.. This risk of this type of emerging regulation could cause higher operating costs that could adversely affect our profit margins. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk

		was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, new or changes to other environmental regulations could have a material impact on our business. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.
Technology	Relevant, always included	To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including technology risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One potential technology risk we evaluated was our ability to properly monitor and manage climate-related performance across our global operations. In 2021, IFF upgraded our environmental management system to a more advanced and robust Software as a Service system that will be used to drive performance against our climate and environmental targets, and provide further insight as to how we can continue to upgrade our facilities and equipment to ensure our operational technology is allowing us to progress towards our sustainability goals.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our business operations and properties are subject to extensive and increasingly stringent federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations pertaining to protection of the environment, including air emissions, sewage discharges, the use of hazardous materials, waste disposal practices and clean-up of existing environmental contamination. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations or any future changes to them may result in significant consequences to us, including the need to close or relocate one or more of our production facilities, administrative, civil and criminal penalties, liability for damages and negative publicity. As a result, legal risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including legal risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a potential climate-related legal or regulatory risk specific to IFF considered in 2021 is that noncompliance with regional carbon emissions regulations could impact our license to operate in these areas, an example of this is at our Pargua facility. In 2021 the facility executed a project to implement a GLP boiler to

		eliminate coal as a fuel to reduce Green House Gas Emissions which accommodates a local regulation. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, noncompliance with other environmental laws and regulations may result in significant consequences to us. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.
Market	Relevant, always included	Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. Our ingredient suppliers, similar to us, are subject to the risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale, including industrial accidents, environmental events, strikes and other labor disputes, disruptions in supply chain or information systems, disruption or loss of key research or manufacturing sites, as well as natural disasters, and other external factors over which they have no control. As a result, market risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments, To enhance our risk management practices, we established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including market risks, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. A potential climate-related market risk evaluated in 2021 is the risk of reduced raw material availability caused by precipitation extremes and natural disasters. In 2021, the freeze in Texas caused significant damage to the industry in Houston that produced glycolated products such as propylene glycol (PG) and dipropylene glycol. Both products are used extensively in the taste and scent industry and therefore disruption ins supply have the potential to have a material impact on IFF's operations. Due to the freeze, we needed to now source this material globally causing an increase in emissions and delays in orders This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive climate-related risk for the business. However, other disruptions in our supply chain could adversely affect our business and financial results. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report
Reputation	Relevant, always included	There is a global trend towards an increasing demand for sustainable, climate-friendly products and technologies. IFF sells its products primarily to consumer facing companies and our customers are increasingly challenged to find sustainable, reliable sources of ingredients to make products consumers have come to expect or demand. Potential loss in business can come from reduced demand for

		products and loss of customers if IFF's reputation is harmed by not meeting customer expectations related to sustainability and climate change. As a result, reputational risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including reputational risks, and then critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. One example of a considered potential climate-related reputational risk specific to IFF is that our customers are increasingly demanding transparency regarding our climate change policies. For instance, during 2021, 21of our major customers, representing a significant portion of IFF's business, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the climate-related risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business. However, other adverse publicity about our products, or our customers' products that contain our ingredients, including concerns about product safety or similar issues, whether real or perceived, could harm our reputation and result in an immediate adverse effect on our sales and customer relationships. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities (including cybersecurity, compliance, business and crisis management) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including acute physical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. Furthermore, each business unit has an ERM Team Lead that serves as the single point of contact for all aspects of the risk process related to the business function. The team leads engage other personnel from the organization to gather the information needed, provide status and lead the project in a manner that conforms to the timelines as agreed upon in the initiation phase, and escalate any issues that may come up related to the ERM process. The following key artifacts are used to facilitate the ERM process and

		training: - A guidelines document describing how the process works; - Info-packs customized for each business function that provide the templates to be populated in order to outline and add detail for each of the risks. As a result, acute physical risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. One example of a potential climate-related acute physical risk specific to IFF identified and evaluated by the Global Risk Committee in 2021 was facility loss due to flooding. While flood risk is not considered material at the enterprise level, it is still a risk that IFF assesses. For example, in 2021, Hurricane Ida swept across Louisiana forcing our facility to shut down. Due to the impact of the hurricane the shutdown lasted for an extended period before returning to “normal” operations. IFF works with external consultants on an annual basis to evaluate our flood risk at key facilities utilizing risk metrics provided by the World Resources Institute’s Aqueduct tool. The tool is utilized to create facility-by-facility risk scores for both riverine flooding and coastal flooding for key facilities. The overall score for our portfolio is low, and this risk is therefore not considered material at an enterprise level. However, IFF will continue to monitor these scores and work to mitigate flood risk to our facilities. For additional information, please see our 2021 Annual Report.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our purchases of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in market price and availability caused by weather, growing and harvesting conditions, market conditions, governmental actions and other factors beyond our control. Our ingredient suppliers, like us, are also subject to the chronic physical risks inherent in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale over which they have no control. We purchase approximately 23,000 different raw materials from about 11,000 suppliers and distributors. Approximately half of the materials we purchase are naturals or crop-related items. As a result, chronic physical risks are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. To enhance our risk management practices, we recently established a Global Risk Committee made up of key members of management to integrate global risk activities) and to ensure appropriate prioritization of resources and alignment across IFF. The Global Risk Committee meets quarterly to discuss critical risks, including chronic physical risks, critique mitigation plans and review the gap analyses. ESG risks are also included in this program based on input from our Global Sustainability Team. Furthermore, each business unit has an ERM Team Lead that serves as the single point of contact for all aspects of the risk process related to the business function. The team leads engage other personnel from the organization in order to gather the information needed, provide status and lead the project in a manner that conforms to the timelines as agreed upon in the initiation phase, and escalate any issues that may come up related to the ERM

		process. A potential climate-related market risk evaluated in 2021 is the risk of reduced raw material availability caused by precipitation extremes and natural disasters. In 2021, the freeze in Texas caused significant damage to the industry in Houston that produced glycolated products such as propylene glycol (PG) and dipropylene glycol. Both products are used extensively in the taste and scent industry and therefore disruption ins supply have the potential to have a material impact on IFF's operations. Due to the freeze, we needed to now source this material globally causing an increase in emissions and delays in orders. This risk was identified and evaluated via the ERM process. The result of this process was that the risk was determined to not be a substantive risk for the business.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

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

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

Action: In 2021 IFF launched the Do More Good Plan which detailed new long-term Climate Change goals for the combined company following the merger with DuPont N&B. Our climate change goals are focused to reduce emissions. Failure to achieve the goals set forth in our Do More Good Plan will result in significant risk to maintaining relationships with critical customers as a strategic supplier. To execute the Do More Good Plan IFF will need to increase funding for operational improvements, which IFF is managing through the sustainability CAPEX fund. The fund approves efficiency and emissions savings projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. Should these projects not be implemented, we will have to increase our funding for other environmental footprint reductions, such as purchasing RECs and IFF could be at risk of not being in alignment with our core customer groups.

Result: The timescale for this implementation of this initiative is immediate, as described in this case study, and will be ongoing in the years to come. In 2021 IFF increased our operational budget and was able to implement more projects than previous years to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals. Our annualSustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts highlight performance against the above stated company targets. The first Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcast after the launch of the Do More Good Plan was the highest attended in IFF history. Attendees included customers, other stakeholders, shareholders, employees, and investors. This, along with our annual ESG+ report will be used to relay progress against our Do More Good Plan.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost of response to risk

15,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

This risk has presented itself globally across our customer portfolio and is demonstrated in the increased requests in climate related data through CDP Supply Chain. Specifically, IFF has 21 customers that are requesting climate-related data. In response to our most recent ESG materiality assessment in which Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, IFF launched the new Do More Good Plan in 2021. The plan detailed new long-term climate change goals for the new combined company following the merger with Dupont N&B. The Do More Good Plan was launched in 2021 with a commitment to climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by 50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

In support of the Do More Good Plan, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. 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 behavior. To inform customers and other stakeholders on our performance against our climate goals, IFF hosts an annual Sustainability and ESG+ webcast. The first sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcast after the launch of the Do More Good plan was the highest attended in IFF history demonstrating the importance our customers and other stakeholders place on IFF's climate-related targets.

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

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Company-specific description

Situation: Our operations are global and may be at risk should they fail to comply with emerging regulations related to climate change. For example, IFF is reviewing the EU Taxonomy and other reporting mechanisms in addition to local regulations to ensure that IFF can meet the future requirements. This presents a market-risk that could drive the need for increased operational efficiency for climate-related infrastructure and initiatives.

Task: Ensuring that IFF's Do More Good Plan is aligned with the latest climate science and would meet any proposed or emerging regulations. This creates a risk related to the need for increased CAPEX for operational improvements to comply with potential emerging regulations.

Action: To help manage potential climate change regulatory risks, IFF stays abreast of regulatory changes and complies with requirements. We actively participate in the activities of the key organizations that regulate our business and enroll in early adoption schemes like the U.N.'s Business Ambition for 1.5°C and the U.K.'s Climate Change Agreements. IFF has EcoEffective+ goals to produce 75% of our energy portfolio from renewable sources and reduce absolute GHG emissions by 30% below 2015 levels by 2025 (approved SBT), which will be retired after our 2021 reporting as we establish our new baseline with DuPont N&B and work towards our new climate goals as detailed in our Do More Good Plan. Goals are cascaded to our facilities and included in the performance goals of plant managers. Our global procurement team partners with our manufacturing facilities to optimize the purchase cost of energy. IFF also invests in operational improvements to deliver on targets.

Result: The timescale for this implementation of this initiative is immediate, as described in this case study, and will be ongoing in the years to come In 2021 in support of the Do More Good Plan, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its Do More Good Plan we will continue to be in compliance with emerging regulations related to climate change.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost of response to risk

15,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

This risk has presented itself globally across our customer portfolio, specifically in Europe with the pending EU taxonomy. In response to our most recent ESG materiality assessment in which Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics, IFF launched the new Do More Good Plan in 2021. The plan detailed new long-term climate change goals for the new combined company following the merger with Dupont N&B. The Do More Good Plan was launched in 2021 with a commitment to climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by

50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

In 2021 in support of the Do More Good Plan, IFF approved increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its Do More Good Plan we will continue to be in compliance with emerging regulations related to climate change. The cost of response to this risk is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2021. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our Do More Good Plan. The estimated cost of the response is based on historic funding and expected reduction of carbon emissions also taking into account financial payback. Using a three-year payback with a range of $30-$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the $15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 metric tons of carbon reduction over three years ($180 x 83,000 mtCO2e = $14.9M, 83,000mtCO2e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target)..

In 2021 IFF increased our operational budget and was able to implement more projects than previous years to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals. IFF annually hosts Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts which highlight performance against the above stated company targets. After the launch of the Do More Good Plan IFF hosted its first Sustainability and ESG+ webcast as a combined company. This webcast highlighted the Do More Good Plan as well as the sustainability goals set by the combined company. This webcast had the highest attendance in IFF webcast history, which included customers, other stakeholders, shareholders, employees, and investors. This, along with our annual ESG+ report will be used to relay progress against our Do More Good Plan.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Situation: In our most recent ESG materiality assessment, Climate Change was identified as one of the most material ESG topics. The assessment included significant stakeholder input which incorporated the voice of the customer. Our customers indicated that Climate Change is a key material issue and more specially how IFF is meeting their goals and how IFF can help customers meet their goals. In late 2021 IFF launched the Do More Good Plan which detailed new long term Climate Change goals for the combined company following the merger with DuPont N&B.

Task: Informing our customers on how IFF plans to meet long term Climate Change goals as defined by our Do More Good Plan set as a combined company as well as how our plan will help our customers meet their goals.

Action: In 2021 in support of the Do More Good Plan, IFF increased funds for operational improvements to implement efficiency and emissions saving projects that can enable us to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes its 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 with the opportunity to see increased revenues from increased demand for products and services. This is further supported by the Sustainable Solutions pillar of the Do More Good Plan which specifically focuses on 100% of innovations with a sustainable value proposition and most importunately tied to operational CO2e emissions reductions is a goal of 50x more CO2e saved for customers than generated in IFF direct operations.

Result: In 2021 IFF increased our operational budget and was able to implement more projects than previous years to stay on track to achieve our targeted goals. Which helped contribute to IFF's goal of 50x more CO2e saved for customers than generated in IFF direct operations. Throughout 2021 the Sustainable Solutions team was to communicate with our customers to determine where they are with their Climate Change goals and how IFF's emissions play a role within their value chain. This consisted of customers requesting the IFF ESG+ team for specific emissions and climate related information regarding specific products and how these products help meet long term climate targets. We are seeing increased requests for data through CDP (17 requests) as well as direct engagement by customers (24 requests) in 2021.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
11,280,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
The above impact figure is calculated using the expected return on investment from taking into account the cost of the actions are related to the sustainability CAPEX fund approved in 2021. The projects approved help deliver the efficiency and emissions saving to meet our long-term climate goal outlined in the Do More Good Plan. The estimated financial implication is based only on the current estimated return as it is very difficult to provide all aspects of the financial implications related to impact of future regulations. In general IFF considers strong projects with a payback of less than 3 years in addition to environmental benefits. Based on 2021 data, IFF is expecting to have a strong payback of 1.33 years on average. The cost of financial impact is determined using our anticipated CAPEX investment ($15 million) and this 1.33-year average payback for an average annual savings of $11.28 million per year ($15M / 1.33 years = $11.28M) If IFF executed its Do More Good Plan we will feel that we are in alignment with our core customer programs to help our customers achieve their long term climate goals.

Cost to realize opportunity
15,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
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 21 customers that are requesting climate-related data. Climate Change was identified as one of the most material topics based on our most recent ESG materiality assessment. In response IFF launched the Do More Good Plan (DMGP). The plan detailed long-term climate change goals for the combined company after the merger with Dupont N&B. The DMGP was launched in 2021 with a commitment to climate action by setting new science-based ambitions to reduce GHG emissions by

50% below 2021 levels by 2030; to achieve net zero GHGs by 2040; and be net positive by 2050.

To realize the increased revenues opportunity from increased demand for products and services associated with IFF's response to climate change through the DMGP, a sustainability CAPEX fund was approved in 2021. The sustainability CAPEX fund provides the necessary capital to deliver emissions saving projects needed to meet our long-term climate goals. If IFF executes the DMGP we will align with our core customer programs to help them achieve their climate goals. In 2021 IFF increased operational budget and implemented more projects to achieve our goals.

IFF annually hosts Sustainability and ESG+ stakeholder webcasts which highlight performance against the above stated company targets. After the launch of the DMGP IFF hosted its first Sustainability and ESG+ webcast as a combined company. This webcast reviewed the DMGP which outlines IFF's sustainability goals. This had the highest attendance in IFF webcast history, which included customers, shareholders, employees, and investors. This, and our annual ESG+ report will be used to relay progress against our DMGP.

The cost of response to this opportunity is roughly equal to our operational funding for sustainability projects in 2021. This funding is being used to maintain our energy and emissions reduction trends to be in line with our targets detailed in our DMGP. The estimated cost is based on historic funding and expected emissions reduction while taking into account financial payback. Using a 3 year payback with a range of $30-$60 per ton of carbon we estimate the $15M investment to reach our target of approximately 80,000 MT of carbon reduction over three years ($180 x 83,000 mtCO2e = $14.9M, 83,000 mtCO2e equates to our minimum 4% annual absolute reduction target).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

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

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

2021 ESG Report.pdf
IFF 2022 DMG Plan_SUMMARY.pdf

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		Several years ago, IFF launched an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) effort designed to pro-actively manage business risks. The current ERM does not include 2°C scenario analysis, but we used climate-related scenario analysis to determine our science-based target (SBT) that was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and a pathway for achieving the target. This scenario analysis utilized the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6, which is the low emissions scenario pathway from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. We identified this scenario via the SBTi guidance, which lists the scenario as appropriate for setting SBT. For our analysis, we

			used the RCP2.6 subcategory that keeps overshoot to under 0.4W/m2, and which requires a 49% to 72% absolute emissions reduction by 2050 from 2010 levels to stay under 2°C. For our modelling, we used the high-end input of 72% reduction. We considered the timeline through 2050 but focused our goal-setting analysis on the period of 2025 to 2030. These timelines are relevant to our organization because IFF has a 130-year history and we plan to support the wellbeing of our consumers, the health of our planet and the integrity of our business well into the future. Since RPC 2.6 considers all global anthropogenic emissions, we considered all areas of our business covering our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions from global operations as part of the analysis. We assumed a compound year-on-year reduction pathway of 2.3% and performed a sensitivity analysis on the effectiveness and impacts of different routes to target achievement. The primary result of the scenario analysis was the setting of IFF Legacy SBT commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% across all operations globally by 2025 based on a 2015 base year. IFF Legacy additionally committed to working with our suppliers (which represented 70% of its supply chain emissions) so that they set their own SBT reductions and report annual emissions by 2025. The results of the scenario analysis and our resulting SBT inform our business objectives and strategy through our decisions regarding renewable energy procurement and the design, building, operation and maintenance of our facilities and equipment to achieve greater energy efficiency. For example, we developed our parallel Eco-Efficiency+ goal of procuring 75% of our electricity from renewable sources.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Several years ago, IFF launched an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) effort designed to pro-actively manage business risks. The current ERM does not include 1.5°C scenario analysis, but we used climate-related scenario analysis in assessing updates to our SBTi-approved near-term science-based target (SBT) to align with 1.5°C and a pathway for achieving the target. 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.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		IFF is currently working with a consultant to conduct a qualitative physical climate risk assessment. The analysis will use an ensemble of climate model projections that was used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The climate model projections are based on two emissions scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and RCP 4.5. RCP 8.5 represents a higher-emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts. The assessment will calculate climate change impacts during each decade from 2020-2100 and impacts from each of four climate hazards (flooding, high winds, heat waves, and wildfires) will be quantified in financial terms (i.e., annual average modeled loss for each facility during each decade for each of the hazards listed above). Parameters will include asset values and locations, facility energy use and emissions, and other details. We will provide further results of this scenario analysis in 2023 after it is completed.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		IFF is currently working with a consultant to conduct a qualitative physical climate risk assessment. The analysis will use an ensemble of climate model projections that was used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for its 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The climate model projections are based on two emissions scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and RCP 4.5. RCP

			8.5 represents a higher-emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts. The assessment will calculate climate change impacts during each decade from 2020-2100 and impacts from each of four climate hazards (flooding, high winds, heat waves, and wildfires) will be quantified in financial terms (i.e., annual average modeled loss for each facility during each decade for each of the hazards listed above). Parameters will include asset values and locations, facility energy use and emissions, and other details. We will provide further results of this scenario analysis in 2023 after it is completed.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

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

Rationale for selecting scenarios:
The selection of RCP 2.6 as the scenario in our analysis to determine our original science-based target (SBT) for legacy IFF is based on SBTi guidance as RCP 2.6 is listed as an appropriate scenario for setting SBT. For our analysis, we used the RCP2.6 subcategory that keeps overshoot to under 0.4W/m2, and which requires a 49% to 72% absolute emissions reduction by 2050 from 2010 levels to stay under 2°C. For our modelling, we used the high-end input of 72% reduction. We considered the timeline through 2050 but focused our goal-setting analysis on the period of 2025 to 2030.
Our rationale for using IEA NZE 2050 in our analysis of an updated SBT aligned with 1.5°C and a net zero target is that this scenario is an important reference for SBTI's cross-sector pathway used in the corporate Net-Zero Standard.

For our ongoing and not-yet-complete physical climate risk assessment, we selected RPC 8.5 and RPC 4.5. Our rationale for these selections is that conducting the analysis under two different scenarios that encompass a broad range of future climate outcomes, IFF will be aligned with the guidance provided by the TCFD. RCP 8.5 represents a higher-emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change, while RCP 4.5 represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts.

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

1. What are the physical climate-related risks and impacts on IFF?
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. Our ongoing and not-yet-complete physical climate risk assessment will explore this focal question further and we will report the results of the assessment in future years.

2. What are the transitional climate-related risks and impacts on IFF?
Our customers have indicated climate change is a key material issue, and as a result our customers have rising expectations about IFF's response in order to meet their own climate goals. This presents a market-risk that could drive the need for increased CAPEX on climate-related infrastructure and initiatives. This risk has presented itself globally across our customers. For example, in our 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.

3. What long term operational improvement programs will enable us to meet a 1.5-degree scenario emissions reduction?
The primary result of the scenario analysis was the setting of IFF Legacy SBT commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 30% across all operations by 2025 based on a 2015 base year. An additional part of IFF's SBT is a commitment to work with our suppliers so that they set their own SBT reductions and report annual emissions by 2025. In 2022 IFF is resubmitting for a new SBT approval as a result of IFF's 2021 merger with Dupont N&B. This will take into consideration long term operational improvement programs to meet a 1.5C scenario. As part of the Do More Good Plan we have a net zero emission ambition by 2040 with an interim 1.5C target of 50% absolute emissions reductions target by 2030. In addition, as part of our Do More Good Plan we have a long-term transition to have all of our new products have a sustainability benefit through our sustainable solutions platform.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	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 5.4 % of our annual sales revenue in 2021 into R&D. As a result, one of the most substantial strategic decisions on products to date that have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities made in 2021 was when, IFF launched Axtra® PHY GOLD. This is a new state of the art enzyme developed to reduce the need for adding inorganic phosphor in the diet for pigs and poultry. It also reduces phosphor emissions, while improving yields. The new product is superior in performance to Axtra® PHY which is the previous industry benchmark from IFF. Already the effects of Axtra® PHY were substantial in terms of carbon footprint reduction, as documented in a life cycle assessment published in the peer reviewed 'Journal of Cleaner Production'. 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 2021 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global

		Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R & D and Commercial teams.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	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. In order to mitigate these climate change related supply chain risks regarding our raw materials IFF must 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. One of the most substantial strategic decisions for our supply chain to date that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is that through continuous engagement campaigns, approximately 90% of legacy IFF's direct global spend (business critical suppliers) was with suppliers assessed through EcoVadis or Sedex. Through these platforms we can set corrective action plans to assist suppliers in prioritizing and 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 2021 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R and D and Commercial teams. At

		the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team.
Investment in R&D	Yes	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 5.4% of our annual sales revenue in 2021 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 of the most substantial strategic decisions in R&D to date that has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, was when IFF launched Axtra® PHY GOLD. This is a new state of the art enzyme developed to reduce the need for adding inorganic phosphor in the diet for pigs and poultry. It also reduces phosphor emissions, while improving yields. The new product is superior in performance to Axtra® PHY which is the previous industry benchmark from IFF. Already the effects of Axtra® PHY were substantial in terms of carbon footprint reduction, as documented in a life cycle assessment published in the peer reviewed 'Journal of Cleaner Production'. The result of these R&D actions have been increased revenues from low carbon products and the flow of new low-carbon components into our existing products. At the corporate level, IFF's approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. In 2021 sustainability were climate-related topics are under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team.

Operations	Yes	Our short-, medium- and long-term strategies for operations have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, particularly through merger and acquisition activity. 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 we completed a materiality assessment of the new combined company. For the assessment we evaluated these issues based on their importance to our stakeholders and their potential impact on our business, by soliciting feedback from IFF employees, including our Sustainability Steering Team, key customers, and NGOs. This input helped us further transform and adapt our sustainability strategy to properly manage climate change and related environmental issues. The materiality analysis identified Climate Change as one of the most important material topics to IFF stakeholders as well as important topics covering water and energy efficiency. Despite our efforts, increased focus on sustainability may result in new regulations and customer requirements that may impact us. Our climate strategy will need to continuously evolve to address any operational risks or opportunities. At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. In 2021 sustainability and climate-related topics were under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC), chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed with our R&D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Acquisitions and divestments	IFF acknowledges climate related risks throughout our 2021 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, . In 2021, IFF worked on the integration of the merger with Dupont N&B. Due to the merger, IFF capitalized on the opportunity to reassess our climate-related strategies and goals thus affecting our short-, medium-, and long-term financial planning. As we continued to work to integrate N&B sites into our sustainability CAPEX process, it was clear that we would have to increase our sustainability capex program budget to account for the N&B legacy sites. In 2021 we have expanded our CAPEX from $2MM in 2020 to $15MM in 2021. In an effort to better financially plan for climate related risks, we completed our new combined company baseline in 2021 with the intent of identifying synergies, gaps and opportunities in our sustainability efforts. As part of our assessment, we had a deeper focus on sustainability practices which may require significant costs and time to implement thus altering our operational climate related strategy. In late 2021 IFF launched our Do More Good Plan with new 2030 goals that was a result of the need to continuously

		evolve to address any operational risks or opportunities. At the corporate level, IFF's general approach for identifying significant opportunities relies on our management's evaluation of current events and its expectations regarding future short-, medium-, and long-term developments. Sustainability and climate-related topics are under the purview of the Sustainability Business Council (SBC). In 2021 the SBC was chaired by our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The SBC consists of cross-functional committees (Responsible Sourcing, Eco-Effectiveness, Corporate Sustainability and Product Design) which are in turn led by the appropriate EC member and supported by a member of the Global Sustainability team. Each of these committees drives sustainability throughout that function, raises potential issues and provides regular updates to the SBC on progress. As relevant opportunities are identified, they are also reviewed by our R and D and Commercial teams. At the asset level, opportunities we pursue are implemented by our Green Teams and Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team. Through this evaluation of climate and sustainability related risks and opportunities.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

4

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

12.5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

20

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The increased focus on energy costs and our Do More Good Plan will increase efforts throughout IFF's entire CAPEX program deployment. Every CAPEX funded project has a environmental sustainability proposition in addition to operational needs. IFF is currently modeling the pending SBT of 50% GHG emissions reductions by 2030, which is aligned with 1.5 C expectation. For example, IFF is targeting a boiler upgrade at our Smirice facility which will replace a coal fuel source and save an estimated 17,000 metric tons of carbon emissions per year.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2015

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

144,395

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
162,770

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

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
307,165

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
215,015.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
156,007

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
79,410

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

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
235,417

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

77.8604333176

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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

IFF Legacy has an operational improvement fund as well as sustainability CAPEX. This is a dedicated fund specifically for projects that provide financial and sustainability benefits. This is an annual process and in 2021 IFF approved approximately $15M worth of projects that are expected to deliver significant emissions reductions to achieve our goal. In addition, IFF has a robust renewable energy strategy to promote increasing green energy both locally and regionally. IFF is ahead in meeting this target with a 78.3% completion rate with 4 years left until the target year. Please note that this target will be retired after this reporting season, due to the 2021 merger with DuPont N&B as we reset the baseline to 2021 and we will have new goals as outlined in our Do More Good Plan.

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

C4.2

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

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2010

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

0

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

0

Target year

2025

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

75

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

58.7

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

78.2666666667

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2015, we joined RE100, a global initiative of businesses that are committed to the goal of procuring 100% of their electricity from renewable sources. We are targeting 75% of our portfolio to help achieve our science-based target. Please note due to the 2021 merger with DuPont N&B and resetting of the baseline for 2021 we will be retiring this interim target after this reporting season with the expectation to meet 100% renewable electricity by 2030.

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. In 2021 IFF launched the evaluation of virtual power purchase agreements in Europe and North America which is planned for execution in 2022.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

70

Figure or percentage in reporting year

45.7

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

65.2857142857

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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

As part of our approved SBT, legacy IFF has a related Scope 3 goal to engage suppliers representing 70% of our supply chain emissions by 2025 to set their own SBTs and report annual emissions. To accomplish this goal, we engage with suppliers through CDP Supply Chain to encourage them to track their emissions, respond to the CDP climate change questionnaire and set an SBT. As of 2021, we have engaged suppliers representing 61.4% of our legacy IFF supply chain emissions through the CDP Supply Chain platform. Of this, suppliers representing 45.7% of our original legacy IFF supply chain emissions have approved, committed to or plan to set an SBT.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, 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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As we retire our 2025 EcoEffective+ goals, including our approved SBT for legacy IFF, we have verified our new baseline footprint for the combined company to serve as the basis for a revised SBT in line with the 1.5°C commitment, and an overall target to have net zero operational emissions by 2040 and net positive emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. Our net zero commitment is company-wide covering scopes 1 and 2, with no exclusions.

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

Yes

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

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

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

IFF does have plans to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain through our onsite Green Teams. Every manufacturing site within IFF has onsite Green Teams which help roll our environmental projects at the site as well as execute community events in order to help their local communities. In 2021 we had several facilities preform an onsite tree planting as well a send sampling trees home with their employees to encourage them to plant the trees in order to reduce the communities' emissions. IFF is always looking for better ways to Do More Good and mitigate emissions even outside of our value chain.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0

Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	44	10,138
Not to be implemented	17	200

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,161.12

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

241,000

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

635,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented 14 projects focused on lighting globally. These projects impact both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions

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Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

194.14

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
36,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
48,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Implemented 2 projects focused on increasing the energy efficiency of HVAC systems in the Hazlet, New Jersey facility. These projects impact location-based Scope 2 emissions

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Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in buildings
Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
92.53

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
12,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
31,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Implemented one project in our Tilburg facility focused on optimizing weekend controls. This project impacts location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20.46

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

10,000

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

23,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented two projects focused on insulation at a facility in France and a facility in Toronto, Canada. These projects impact Scope 1 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

575.08

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

143,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
29,000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Implemented 5 projects focused on installing and optimizing air compressors at facilities globally. These projects impact Scope 2 location-based emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in production processes
Fuel switch

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
816.48

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
334,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Implemented fuel switch project in Tecoman, Mexico facility. This project impacts Scope 1 emissions

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Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

45.36

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
30,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
36,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Replaced old engine motors in our Brazil facility. This project impacts Scope 1 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2,588.5

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
650,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1,662,000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Implemented 7 projects focused on process optimization including a project in our Hangzhou, China facility focused on optimizing incinerator fuels among others. These project impacts Scope 1 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Reuse of steam

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,319.04

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

263,000

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

383,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented 7 projects focused on optimizing and reusing steam in our facilities globally. These projects impact Scope 1 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

383.56

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

880,000

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

100,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented two projects, one in our Hangzhou, China facility and one in our Florida, USA facility focused on cooling condensate upgrades and optimization. These projects impact Scope 2 location-based emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

82.14

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

28,000

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

68,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented two heat recovery projects. One project was a heat recovery project for hot water in our France facility. The second project was heat recovery on a chiller in our Montreal, Canada facility. These projects impact Scope 1 emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solar heating and cooling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

381.93

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

29,000

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

13,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Installed solar water heaters in our Mexico facility. This project impacts Scope 2 market-based emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

420.94

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

16,000

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

84,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented 3 solar PV globally. These projects impact Scope 2 market-based emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

Product/component/material recycling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.35

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

48,000

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

71,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implemented plastic waste shredding project in Slovenia facility. This project impacts Scope 3 waste emissions.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	IFF requires that energy reduction projects have a clear return on investment and also takes into consideration the environmental and social benefits of these projects, ensuring projects adhere to the triple bottom line of sustainability.

Internal incentives/recognition programs	IFF has corporate goals to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 as part of the Do More Good Plan. In 2021, these goals were cascaded to each of our facilities and included in the performance management goals of Vice President of Operations for their respective Divisions. In addition, the overall corporate reduction target of 50% by 2030 has annual key performance indicators which is tied to annual incentive compensation at all levels of the organization, including Executives.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Internal methodology based on calculations by leveraging LCA principals

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

Other, please specify

Avoided emissions related to product use.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Enzymes and yeasts for fuel alcohol production.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

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

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

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

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Cradle-to-grave

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

17,000,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Using data from GREET 2.0 developed by Argonne National labs, GHG savings per gallon of ethanol used in passenger vehicles in lieu of conventional gasoline is calculated at 3.08 kg CO2e / Gal Ethanol. 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 product facilities. The GHG avoided from using ethanol produced by IFF enzymes is calculated by multiplying the savings per gallon by the gallons of ethanol produced using IFF enzymes, exceeding 17 million metric tons of CO2e/yr. No allocation is provided across the many different inputs required for FAL production. This number simply represents the GHG savings associated with the ethanol produced using IFF enzymes on a global basis.

Revenue percentages presented below are for estimation purposes only and are considered to be less than 2%.

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

2

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a merger

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

DuPont, N&B

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In February 2021 Legacy IFF merged with DuPont N&B, a division of DuPont. Creating a new combined company that approximately doubled revenue but significantly increased the size of the environmental footprint. The new combined company emissions footprint is approximately 8x that of Legacy IFF. The new baseline year will be 2021 for the combined company. Progress against the target outlined in section C4.1a is based on Legacy IFF's active SBT. Note, IFF is currently in progress of a new SBT for the new combined company as detailed in our Do More Good Plan.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	As with the merger with DuPont N&B we have added new facilities to our inventory.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year	Our new baseline year for the combined company will be calculated in 2022 for the 2021 calendar year. However our baseline year (2015) for our target reporting only includes IFF legacy which will be retired after this year's reporting season. IFF defines a "Significance Threshold" requiring a change in the Base Year emissions as a significant structural or methodology change or discovery of error(s) resulting in at least a 5% change in total corporate-wide GHG emissions over or under the emissions that would result if a correction is not made. Also, a Significance Factor of 10% change in individual facility GHG emissions from the previous year's emissions will trigger an internal verification review for that facility. The Office of Sustainability will evaluate the Significant Thresholds on an annual basis through the annual inventory reporting process. IFF will apply the EPA Climate Leaders Design Principles criteria and procedures

		to determine whether a structural change requires a change in Base Year emissions, and to determine how the Base Year emissions should be adjusted.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

889,095

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi- science-based target. For comparison purposed Legacy IFF's Scope 1 emissions was 156,007 metric tons of CO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

969,798

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi-science-based target. For comparison purposes Legacy IFF's Scope 2 location-based emissions was 142,387 metric tons of CO2e.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,023,016

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi-science-based target. For comparison purposes Legacy IFF's Scope 2 Market based emissions was79,410 metric tons.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,456,862

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 2,294,317 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44,999

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 27.151 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 2 emissions.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
438,817

Comment
Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 55,539 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
513,630

Comment
Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 206,214 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 4 emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
187,242

Comment
Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 35,821 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 5 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,983

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. For comparison purposed legacy IFF had 714 metric tons of CO2e in Scope 3 category 6 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41,000

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214,000

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113,000

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool along with other methods.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

625,000

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi science-based target. Category 7 is estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 tool.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

889,095

Comment

Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi- science-based target. For comparison purposed Legacy IFF's Scope 1 emissions was 156,007 metric tons of CO2e.

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
969,798

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1,023,016

Comment
Accounting for the merger with DuPont N&B, we have updated our base year from 2015 to 2021. 2021 will be the base year of our pending SBTi-science-based target. For comparison purposes Legacy IFF's Scope 2 location-based emissions was 142,387 metric tons of CO2e and market based was 79,714 metric tons of CO2e.

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,456,862

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44,999

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) 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 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.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

438,817

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Total global electricity and fuel use derived from our Scope 1 & 2 inventory are used as activity data in this category. Upstream emissions from fuel use are quantified by applied emissions factors based on life cycle assessment of fuels in various countries derived from lifecycle assessment tools. Upstream emissions from US purchased fuels (Activity A) and electricity purchases in the US (Activity B) are quantified using life cycle emissions factors from Argonne Labs' GREET1_2021 model (Version 1_2021, October 2021), with the electricity life cycle factors based on Year 2020 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 v3.5, 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 eGRID2020, February 2022. Emissions due to loses 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 Fifth Assessment Report, 100 year average.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

513,630

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

This category includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. Corporate-wide global logistics expense data was obtained from finance, and excluded from the dataset used to calculate scope 3 category 1. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2021 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 Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 100 year average.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

187,242

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Total weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from IFF's total global production are used as activity data for this calculation. Waste is categorized by type of material and diversion method, including recycling, composting, incineration, and landfilling. The waste-type-specific method, described in "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions," is then applied. Waste emissions factors are consistent with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance, and include 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 Fourth Assessment Report, 100 year average, and are used to convert all waste emission factors into CO2e.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1,983

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Air travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. For air travel, each cabin class / distance threshold pairing is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor from the 2021 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Version 1.0 June 2021 release. GWPs come from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
41,000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Screening-level assessment performed using Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool's factor of 1,700 kg CO2e / year / employee based on IFF's combined-company headcount of 24,000 at end of 2021..

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

214,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

113,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

625,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain
No additional upstream Scope 3 emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain
No additional downstream Scope 3 emissions

C6.7

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

Yes

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	192,946	These are biogenic emissions from the consumption of biomass fuel

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.000164

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

1,912,111

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

11,656,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.72

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Following CDP guidance on CO2 per unit of currency intensity reporting we we have estimated 2020 impact of the merge to be consistent with 2021 and provided the standard total revenue intensity measurement. This metric indicates a 0.72% decrease. Use of a carbon accounting software system has standardized comparisons and enable evaluation of additional metrics moving forward. This is IFF's first year reporting as a combined company which has had a significant change in business activities In the future we expect to have a decrease in emissions per unit of revenue as we implement our Do More Good Plan.

Intensity figure

0.9483

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

1,912,111

Metric denominator

metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,016,438

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Following CDP guidance on CO2 per unit of currency intensity reporting we have estimated 2020 impact of the merge to be consistent with 2021 emissions intensity per metric ton of production for the combined company. This metric indicates a 2% decrease. This is IFF’s first year reporting as a combined company which has had a significant change in business activities. In the future we expect to have a decrease in emissions per unit of product as we implement our Do More Good Plan.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	869,593	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	846	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	2,074	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	16,582	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	518,753
Other, please specify Rest of World	370,342

C7.3

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

By business division
By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Non-Operations	8,453
Health nd Biosciences	63,565
Nourish Food Design	52,120
Nourish Ingredients	573,422
Pharma Solutions	99,163
Scent	92,372

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Operations production activities	880,642
Non-Operations	84,533

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

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment

Chemicals production activities	880,642	Product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	521,593	543,068
Other, please specify Rest of World	448,205	479,948

C7.6

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

By business division
By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Non-Operations	18,973	18,145
Health and Biosciences	306,854	346,683
Nourish Food Design	71,338	57,049
Nourish Ingredients	315,319	351,892
Pharma Solutions	190,784	226,325
Scent	66,530	22,922

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Operations production activities	950,825	1,004,871
Non-Operations	18,973	18,145

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	950,825	1,004,871	Chemical product activities for this question are defined as manufacturing sites.

C-CH7.8

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

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Specialty chemicals	92	This percentage represents the portion of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions calculated via direct-spend data. For Scope 3 Category 1, corporate-wide global direct and indirect expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding commodities and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors (with margins) by commodity from the US EPA Office of Research and Development, Supply Chain GHGH Emissions Factors for US Industries and Commodities, updated January 17, 2022. The year 2018 factors are converted from 2018 dollars to 2021 dollars per the USA Bureau of Labor Statistics annual average inflation rate. Commodities already included in Scopes 1 and 2 (such as electricity purchases) and other Scope 3 categories (such as capital goods) were removed to prevent double counting. Global warming potentials (GWPs) used in the EPA EEIO factors are from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 100 year average.

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment

Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	0	IFF does not sell CO2 gas.
Methane (CH_4)	0	IFF does not sell CH4 gas.
Nitrous oxide (N_2O)	0	IFF does not sell N2O gas.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	IFF does not sell HFC gas.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	IFF does not sell PFC gas.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	0	IFF does not sell SF6 gas.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)	0	IFF does not sell NF3 gas.

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	17,920	Decreased	7.2	Several of our facilities increased their renewable electricity (wind) purchasing for production in 2021. This figure represents the decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions from 2020 to 2021 that can be attributed to our increase in renewable energy consumption from additional purchases in the reporting year. In 2021, 17,920 tCO2e were reduced from new renewable energy projects and purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2020 totaled 247,242 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in renewable energy consumption as follows: (17,920 / 247,242)*100 = 7.2%. IFF has made and will continue to make capital and operational investments to mitigate

				costs and reduce GHG emissions, such as building energy efficiency projects, boiler upgrades, and improved energy management plans at several of our sites.
Other emissions reduction activities	10,138	Decreased	4.1	This figure represents the decrease in emissions from 2020 to 2021 that can be attributed to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions reductions activities as highlighted in CC4.3a and b. In 2020, 10,138 tCO2e were reduced from our emissions reductions projects, not including renewable energy purchases, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2020 totaled 247,242 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in other emissions reduction activities as follows: (10,138 / 247,242)*100 = 4.1%. 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	0	No change		
Acquisitions	0	No change		
Mergers	1,676,684	Increased	578	In 2021 IFF Legacy merged with DuPont N&B, which resulted in an increase in metric tons of carbon emissions of 578% compared to 2020 Legacy IFF data (247,242 mtco2). 2021 will be the new combined company baseline.
Change in output	11,868	Increased	4.8	This represents the increase in production from 2020 to 2021 from 563,133 to 589,888 metric tons. In 2021, this increase in production resulted in a increase of 11,868 tCO2e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2020 totaled 247,242 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the

				percentage change in emissions due to change in output as follows: (11,868 / 247,242)*100 = 4.8%.
Change in methodology	0	No change		
Change in boundary	0	No change		
Change in physical operating conditions	4,450	Increased	1.8	This represents the increase in emissions associated with changes in physical operating conditions such as the influence of weather and other site-specific factors. In 2021, these factors resulted in an increase of 4,450 tCO2e, and our S1 and S2 market-based emissions for 2020 totaled 247,242 tCO2e. Thus, we calculated the percentage change in emissions due to change in physical operating conditions as follows: (4,450 / 247,242)*100 = 1.8%.
Unidentified	0	No change		
Other	0	No change		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	562,479	4,535,925	5,243,802
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		324,353	1,698,651	2,023,004
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		5,623	3,057	8,680
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	1,135,756	1,135,756
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		6,103		6,103
Total energy consumption		898,558	7,373,389	8,417,345

C-CH8.2a

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
562,479

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
4,490,004

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
5,052,482

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
304,988

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
1,662,406

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
1,967,395

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
0

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
0

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
1,128,767

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
1,128,767

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
6,103

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
0

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary
0

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
6,103

Total energy consumption

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary
873,570

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)
7,281,177

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

0

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

8,323,766

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

551,280

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

551,280

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
11,198.69

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
11,198.69

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
108,127

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
108,127

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4,427,797

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4,427,797

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,098,403

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

108,127

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

4,990,276

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	18,715	18,715	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	565,106	562,479	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2d

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

Electricity

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

11,314

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

11,314

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

11,314

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

0

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

Steam

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
565,106

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
562,479

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
565,106

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
0

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)
0

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)
0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
8,895

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
9,213

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

18,108

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,393

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,393

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

51,009

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53,332

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

104,341

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

84,534

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

84,534

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
87,559

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
16

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

87,575

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3,395

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

3,395

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5,522

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

5,522

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
128,847

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
137,159

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

266,006

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
325

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

325

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

14,691

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59,252

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

73,943

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

37,193

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6,251

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

43,444

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

697

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

697

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
197,195

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
288,698

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

485,893

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
87,466

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
215,845

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

303,311

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Guatemala

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
91

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

91

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Iceland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,877

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,877

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

12,159

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12,159

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

15,990

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15,990

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

18,952

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18,952

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

14,375

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14,375

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

994

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

994

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,243

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,243

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

14,614

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14,614

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

47,990

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

47,990

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

16,949

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

16,949

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

891

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

891

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
35,096

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

35,096

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2,983

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

2,983

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
127

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

127

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

365

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

365

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,555

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,555

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,321

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10,321

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,129

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10,129

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3,029

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3,029

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

45,397

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

45,397

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,019

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,019

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17,443

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

17,443

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5,753

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

5,753

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
26,974

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

26,974

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
864,905

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
515,916

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

1,380,821

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

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

4

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

C8.2h

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

---

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20,000

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
20,000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United States of America

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

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

9,416

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

9,416

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

20,000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

20,000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify

Comment

Green-e eligible

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

13,276.4

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

13,276.4

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46,273.1

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
46,273.1

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
China

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

14,263.8

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

14,263.8

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Finland

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

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

100,000

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

100,000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

2,100

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,100

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Netherlands

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

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable hydrogen fuel cell

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

5,750

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5,750

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Turkey

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

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Denmark

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
5,623

Comment

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
Finland

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
208,486

Comment

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
France

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
747

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
China

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
58

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
58

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

58

Comment

Country/area of generation

Denmark

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable biomass

Facility capacity (MW)

6,024

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

6,024

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Comment

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

24

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

24

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

IFF has a robust renewable energy strategy that includes implementation of power purchase agreements both local and virtual, green energy supply and purchasing renewable energy credits to support local markets and increase renewable energy supply. In 2021 IFF embarked on a program to evaluate large virtual power purchase agreements that will provide a long-term guarantee pricing to develop new renewable energy assets. These new assets will provide the renewable energy attributes to IFF while funding (in-part) new large utility scale renewable assets that will support the "greening" of the grid. It is anticipated that IFF will execute these contract in 2022 with an asset in operation date sometime in 2024

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, not specific to a country/area	There are several specific regions where IFF faces challenges in sourcing renewable energy. IFF is exploring PPAs including virtual agreements that span beyond specific countries. Over the past year we have seen issues with volatility in pricing, supply chain constraints, and projects with delivery issues such as extended completion dates and permitting issues

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Yes

C-CH8.3a

(C-CH8.3a) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Solid biofuels

Total consumption

109,826.41

Total consumption unit

metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

5.65

Heating value

HHV

Comment

This includes all plant-based feedstocks used in our manufacturing. Inherent CO2 is biogenic and thus reported separate from the scopes in our GHG inventory. Because this feedstock total includes a mix of biomass, the HHV and emission factor for wood and wood residuals are used as a proxy.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Other, please specify

Petrochemicals

Total consumption

12,967

Total consumption unit

metric tons

Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.28

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12.8

Heating value

HHV

Comment

This includes all petrochemical feedstocks used in our manufacturing. Because this feedstock total includes a mix of petrochemicals, the HHV and emission factor for diesel oil are used as a proxy.

C-CH8.3b

(C-CH8.3b) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	0
Coal	0
Biomass	79
Waste (non-biomass)	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	21
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-CH9.3a

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Output product
Specialty chemicals

Production (metric tons)
589,888

Capacity (metric tons)
2,106,438

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
0.264

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.572

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.109

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment
This intensity metric is tracked at a site-level and aggregated for a corporate total. The intensity value is tracked annually and part of our emissions and energy reduction targets. The numerators for intensities reported in this question are defined as emissions and consumption from manufacturing sites; they exclude offices. This intensity covers all products and reflects energy and emissions reduction efforts.

Output product
Other, please specify
Non-Operations

Production (metric tons)
1,426,550

Capacity (metric tons)
2,106,438

Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)
1.946

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
1.186

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)
0.777

Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)
0

Comment

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Unable to disaggregate by technology area		≤20%		IFF evaluates various low carbon production activities through our research and development strategy. In 2021, IFF invested 5.4% 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 2021 IFF launched Axtra® PHY GOLD, a new state of the art enzyme developed to reduce the need for adding inorganic phosphor in the diet for pigs and poultry. It also reduces phosphor emissions, while improving yields. The new product is superior in performance to Axtra® PHY which is the previous industry benchmark from IFF. Already the effects of Axtra® PHY were substantial in terms of carbon footprint reduction, as documented in a life cycle assessment published in the peer reviewed 'Journal of Cleaner Production'.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS-Assurance Statement IFF 2022 CDP Climate Change.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-3

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS-Assurance Statement IFF 2022 CDP Climate Change.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-3

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS-Assurance Statement IFF 2022 CDP Climate Change.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-3

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

ERM CVS-Assurance Statement IFF 2022 CDP Climate Change.pdf

Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain

verification relates to			
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	IFF verifies its direct and indirect energy data annually for year on year change in energy usage. This is an organization wide verification and is part of our sustainability reporting process.
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	IFF receives verification on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data annually for both scope 1 and scope 2. The verified numbers are used to support our year on year change in emissions calculations. This is an organization wide verification and is part of our sustainability reporting process. The verification also helps IFF monitor and report on progress towards our SBTi approved emissions reduction target.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

8.8

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

12.2

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

408,208

Allowances purchased

81,607

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

76,908.69

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

124,464.99

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In 2021 IFF launched its Do More Good Plan which includes an ambitious climate related target of 50% absolute emissions reduction by 2030 based on a baseline of 2021. The focus is to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for all global facilities, including those covered by emissions trading schemes. In the short-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 modeling that will specifically target manufacturing technology, process improvements and new research and development that will lead the way for new sustainable product operations that will not only reduce overall emissions related to production of products but have an overall benefit on the entire value chain.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

IFF has a formalized capital project approval process to promote energy efficiency projects and low-carbon solutions. If a project claims environmental benefits in terms of energy, water, and hazardous waste, this is taken into consideration along with traditional ROI. Integrating sustainable criteria at the corporate level and across the portfolio, we can show environmental value from investments which are then taken into consideration for internal hurdle rates which values carbon-reducing solutions. Based on 2020-2021 projects, we calculated that the shadow price was equivalent to approximately $30 per metric ton of CO_2e. As part of the merger with DuPont N&B the price of carbon for CAPEX project ($5MM USD and above) is $100 per tonne of carbon. To unify the process IFF will adopt $100 per tonne of carbon as part of the 2022 CAPEX program. We will explore framing this internally as an "internal carbon price" going forward, including applying the ICP to the ROI for each project.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

30

Variance of price(s) used

Uniform pricing that is applied throughout the company independent of geography, business unit, or type of decision. It will be updated annually as proposed projects will change each year.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

The carbon price will help IFF transition to low-carbon economy by emphasizing the need for a proper carbon management strategy. We expect it to help drive energy efficiency, drive low-carbon investment, and identify and seize low-carbon opportunities. Along with our traditional financial measures and eco savings approach, the shadow carbon price adds value to capital projects that reduce GHG emissions. Our Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team and our Green Teams are able to greenlight and implement numerous carbon-reduction projects to make progress toward our climate-related goals. IFF approved 44 capital projects in 2021 to save an additional 8,748 metric tons of CO2e per year. An example of the impact of carbon pricing in 2021 was the implementation of intelligent lighting systems in our Dandenong facility. Which had higher than typical project payback from a financial perspective but was approved for implementation due to the carbon savings.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

44.4

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our supplier engagement strategy is based around the Scope 3 component of our SBTi-approved science-based target, which committed to working with our suppliers (representing 70% of its supply chain emissions) so that they set their own science-based reduction targets and report annual emissions by 2025. Please note that the ecoEffective+ Goals for IFF Legacy will be retired after this reporting season as we have launched our Do More Good Plan with 2030 goals. The coverage of this target prioritizes IFF's engagement not on a vaguely defined list of "key suppliers" but rather on the absolute emissions of all suppliers, which will maximize the science-based target's impact. The target's requirement of suppliers to report emission reduction progress will not only encourage progress on GHG emissions management but also allow measurement of absolute emissions reductions. At this point this coverage is only of legacy IFF suppliers as we continue to integrate suppliers related to the merger with DuPont N&B.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IFF's approved science-based target includes supplier GHG emissions reductions and/or improved climate change strategies including target setting.
In 2021, As part of our approved SBT, legacy IFF has a related Scope 3 goal to engage suppliers representing 70% of our supply chain emissions by 2025 to set their own SBTs and report annual emissions. To accomplish this goal, we engage with suppliers through CDP Supply Chain to encourage them to track their emissions, respond to the CDP climate change questionnaire and set an SBT. As of 2021, we have engaged suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain platform. Of this, suppliers representing 45.7% of our original legacy IFF supply chain emissions have approved, committed to or plan to set a SBT.

Comment

Our engagement of suppliers for our approved science-based target will primarily be through CDP Supply Chain and in the future we will strive to report on our combined company

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing
Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

1.4

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

40.9

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The sustainability of our customers, their brands and their products is key to our strategy. Our customers are increasingly challenged to find sustainable, reliable sources of ingredients to make products consumers have come to expect or demand. With so many pressing needs, we prioritize and adopt only those initiatives that are right for us, our customers and our communities. We engage with our customers both proactively and on an as needed basis. The measure of success is the customer scorecard. For instance, during 2021, 21 of our major customers, representing approximately 10% of our business, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. We engaged with other key customers on climate-related issues via other channels, resulting in engagement of customers representing a combined minimum total of 40.9% of our Scope 3 downstream T&D and processing of sold product emissions. Our rationale for the scope of this engagement is that focusing on our largest customers provides the largest opportunity for impact and engaging through CDP Supply Chain is an established mechanism for education and information sharing.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IFF engages its customers through multiple channels but our primary means of engagement is CDP supply chain, which is included on customers' scorecards evaluating IFF's sustainability strategy and performance. The impact of engagement via CDP supply chain could include customers reducing use-phase GHG emissions, increasing renewable energy procurement, or selecting our low carbon products because of the focus on these in our disclosure process. We conduct customer-specific monitoring to measure success, which we measure by monitoring our rating in performance scorecards of our customers and our presence on their core lists. Our CDP Climate Change score is often factored into these scorecards. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. A positive score on customer scorecards and our inclusion on their core lists are our key measures of success. In 2021, all performance ratings received were positive (100% satisfied customers among those providing performance ratings).

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

5.9

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

40.9

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The sustainability of our customers, their brands and their products is key to our strategy. Our customers are increasingly challenged to find sustainable, reliable sources of ingredients to make products consumers have come to expect or demand. With so many pressing needs, we prioritize and adopt only those initiatives that are right for us, our customers and our communities. We engage with our customers both proactively and on an as needed basis. The measure of success is the customer scorecard. For instance, during 2021, 21of our major customers, representing approximately 10% of our business, requested we respond to the CDP supply chain questionnaire. In addition, greater than 90 customers engage with questionnaires specific to climate change. We engaged with greater than 90 key customers on climate related issues via other channels, resulting in engagement of customers representing greater than 40.9% of our Scope 3 emissions for downstream T&D and Processing of Sold Products. Our rationale for the scope of this engagement is that focusing on our largest customers provides the largest opportunity for impact and engaging through CDP Supply Chain is an established mechanism for education and information sharing.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

IFF engages its customers through multiple channels but our primary means of engagement is CDP supply chain, which is included on customers' scorecards evaluating IFF's sustainability strategy and performance. The impact of engagement via CDP supply chain could include customers reducing use-phase GHG emissions, increasing renewable energy procurement, or selecting our low carbon products because of the focus on these in our disclosure process. We conduct customer-specific monitoring to measure success, which we measure by monitoring our rating in performance scorecards of our customers and our presence on their core lists. Our CDP Climate Change score is often factored into these scorecards. Some customers specifically use CDP as a grade for an annual supplier performance evaluation and use this information to help generate their core lists, where not being included can significantly reduce the number of future projects and sales. A positive score on customer scorecards and our inclusion on their core lists are our key measures of success. In 2021, all CDP performance ratings received were positive (100% satisfied customers among those providing performance ratings).

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We cover environmental expectations in our Responsible Sourcing Policy such as committing to environmental conservation and biodiversity enhancement by protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation, conversion and degradation. We also cover commitment to environmental targets and collaborating with disclosure platforms such as CDP to report on environmental impacts. We also ask suppliers to disclose and share details of their own operations through third parties including assessments like EcoVadis and Sedex, which covers environment & climate related questions. Please note that the percentage noted is for IFF Legacy and next years report will be updated to represent the combined company to reflect IFF's 2021 merger with DuPont N&B).

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

75

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

2021 ESG Report.pdf
IFF 2022 DMG Plan_SUMMARY.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

By supporting the works of external entities, such as industry associations and other organizations, we are able to monitor current and/or pending climate change legislation that may impact our business globally. IFF's Vice President of Global Sustainability and EHS along with the Sustainability Business Council, which is comprised of cross-functional business leaders, review all policies related to climate change to provide consistent alignment with our sustainability and business strategies.

Our process for ensuring engagement is consistent across different geographies and markets starts with the Sustainability Business Council. In addition to reviewing policies with the VP of Global Sustainability and EHS to ensure alignment with our sustainability principles and business objectives, members of this council are also frequently our representatives on or liaisons with trade organizations. They engage policymakers directly at a high level and relay information back to the VP of Global Sustainability and EHS to ensure consistency.

At the local level, Green Team core members interact with local officials to comply with regulatory frameworks and leverage ISO 14001 to help foster a working relationship with regulators to ensure they are updated with changing legislation. ISO 14001 is recertified every 3 years. The Green Team members report back to the Eco-Effectiveness Leadership Team, who report to the VP of Global Sustainability and EHS to maintain consistency and alignment with corporate policy engagement and strategy.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

International Fragrance Association (IFRA)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

630,134

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

IFF is on the board of and supports IFRA's sustainability policies. International Fragrance Association (IFRA) works closely with the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) to develop standards on fragrance material usage. In 2011, IFF partnered with the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) to develop a lifecycle assessment methodology for measuring and communicating product sustainability. The fragrance industry's creativity is built on a sound understanding of human behavior and attitudes. In common purpose with its customers and consumers the industry seeks to be at the forefront of what is environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable, including climate change. Through initiatives in energy and water conservation, emission and waste reduction and education and community relations projects it continues to invest in improving the sustainability of its harvest of raw materials, its processing of essential oils and its manufacture of fragrance blends.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

WBCSD

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

125,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

In 2021 our Chairman and CEO served on the Executive Committee of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). 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. The WBCSD is a CEO-led organization of forward-thinking companies that galvanizes the global business community to create a sustainable future for business, society and the environment.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021 10k.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 2, 23, 26, 93, 96

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

IFF 2022 DMG Plan_SUMMARY.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021 ESG Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Strategy
Emission targets

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity

Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	In 2021, IFF launched its Do More Good Plan that includes specific targets related to deforestation and biodiversity. Specifically, the IFF commits to accelerating its responsible sourcing practices by promoting regenerative ecosystems and achieving zero deforestation for strategic raw material supply chains by 2030, beginning with palm, soy and wood. The Do More Good plan and the goals and targets defined within have oversight at the Board level. From there, execution flows through the Executive Vice President of Operations and the Vice President of Global Procurement down to the Responsible Sourcing team. Also in 2021, IFF updated its Responsible Sourcing Policy including expanded environmental conservation and biodiversity enhancement sections on deforestation, conversion and degradation. We accelerated key integration activities to harmonize the Responsible Sourcing programs of both legacy IFF and heritage N&B. For example, following the merger, we had to adjust strategic priorities in response to heightened expectations from our expanded customer base on topics such as deforestation, regenerative agriculture, human rights for supply chains at risk, living incomes, community projects, audits, and certifications. Also, with the expanded post-merger IFF divisions in 2021, we ensured that our Responsible Sourcing program addressed all four business unit priorities. During this integration and transition year, we also paused the normal proceedings of our Responsible Sourcing Committee, co-led by our Vice President, Chief Procurement Officer, as well as our Vice President, Global Sustainability & Environmental, Health and Safety. In lieu of quarterly meetings, the Responsible Sourcing team worked closely with the Committee's two co-sponsors on a regular basis to reorganize and establish a new combined company approach for the Committee to include new stakeholders from all business divisions, thereby ensuring a successful governance structure beginning in 2022. Within IFF's Scent Division, both LMR and SCB, part of LMC, are members of the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), an internationally recognized non-profit association made up of member companies in the natural ingredient supply chains for the food, cosmetics, and natural pharmaceutical sectors who are committed to ensuring that their products are made with ingredients sourced with respect for people and biodiversity. In 2021, IBR, part of LMC, also became a UEBT member.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	SDG CITES

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management

		Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	[1]

[1]2021 ESG Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Global Operation Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

The assigned emissions calculations in SC1.1 are for IFF Legacy and DuPont Nutrition & Biosciences (N&B) operations.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11,656,000,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

249.43

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

165.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

287

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

165.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 201215 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,422.91

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

165.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report

(AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.76

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.88

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.41

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,523.27

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,010.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,752.71

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,010.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14,796.81

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,010.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and
assumptions made**

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,121.29

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,407.41

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,440.81

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,407.41

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10,605.87

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,407.41

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

974.07

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

646.27

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA’s eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,120.79

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

646.27

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member
Beiersdorf AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9,461.95

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

646.27

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Clorox Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4,575.15

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,035.47

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Clorox Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5,264.28

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,035.47

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Clorox Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

44,442.28

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3,035.47

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,661.34

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,429.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member
Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4,212.83

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,429.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

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Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35,565.68

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,429.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,927.37

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,942.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,368.31

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,942.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28,436.04

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,942.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1,679.64

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1,114.39

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

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Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,932.64

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,114.39

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16,315.76

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,114.39

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,226.55

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

813.78

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,411.3

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

813.78

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11,914.5

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

813.78

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

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Requesting member

Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,746

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,821.89

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,159.62

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,821.89

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26,674.26

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,821.89

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,774.22

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,177.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,041.47

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,177.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3

emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17,234.53

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,177.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,699.48

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,454.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4,256.72

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,454.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35,936.16

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2,454.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member
Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,373

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

910.95

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,579.81

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

910.95

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13,337.13

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

910.95

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate

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Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,742.95

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,156.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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

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Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,005.48

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,156.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16,930.75

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,156.4

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

KAO Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,968.73

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,306.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member
KAO Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2,265.27

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1,306.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

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Requesting member

KAO Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19,123.96

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,306.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6,636.18

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,402.9

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7,635.76

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,402.9

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses

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Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64,462.8

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,402.9

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining

relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7,322.68

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,858.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG

emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8,425.66

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,858.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions

associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71,131.36

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4,858.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Puig, S.L.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,180.02

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,446.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses

are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Puig, S.L.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,508.39

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,446.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and
assumptions made**

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining

relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Puig, S.L.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21,176.4

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,446.38

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG

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Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,716.25

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,138.68

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions

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Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,974.76

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,138.68

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA’s eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA’s WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16,671.41

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,138.68

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses

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Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,974.84

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,973.72

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining

relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3,422.93

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,973.72

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG

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Requesting member

Symrise AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28,897.12

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1,973.72

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions

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Requesting member

T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

144.93

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

96.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

166.76

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

96.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses

are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,407.81

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

96.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining

relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14,111.41

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9,632.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG

emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16,236.96

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9,632.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions

associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA’s WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

137,076.06

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

IFF operations use energy for heating and cooling of buildings, lighting, refrigeration, generating hot water and steam, process operations and cleaning. IFF obtained verification for absolute global Scope 1 GHG emissions.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9,632.5

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Energy sources were identified according to the global infrastructure and operational systems. Natural gas, purchased electricity, process derived fuels, and purchased steam accounted for more than 90% of our global energy consumption in 2021. These are the main energy sources we use to heat and cool our buildings, to generate hot water and steam; and for refrigeration, process operations and cleaning. Data is collected globally via an internet based system for capturing and calculating GHG emissions. Uncertainty could be due to human error, unit conversions, and estimation methodology. Our Scope 1 and 2 and data have been externally verified by the ERM CVS. Our Scope 3, Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) were calculated based on 100% primary data. The quantity of energy consumed for each energy type, such as electricity or natural gas, is used as activity data to calculate emissions. Consumption by fuel type is multiplied by emission factors for each of the three activities included in this category. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased fuels are based on life-cycle analysis software. Emission factors for upstream emissions of purchased electricity are based on life-cycle analysis software for the US, and on UK Defra 2015 Guidelines for other countries. Emission factors for T&D losses are based on EPA's eGRID database for the US, and on UK Defra 2012 Guidelines for other countries. GWPs are IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year). Going forward we will be evaluating data collection methods for other categories of Scope 3 emissions. For emissions from purchased goods and services and capital goods, corporate-wide global expense data was obtained from finance. The spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by sector from the US EPA EEIO factors. GWPs are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 year). Upstream transportation and distribution includes emissions associated with inbound shipments to our facilities, shipments between our facilities, and outbound shipments from our facilities that we pay for. For waste emissions, 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 using factors from EPA's WARM model. For emissions from business travel, travel data is provided by our travel agency and includes global air and rail travel by cabin class and distance threshold for each trip. All these scope 3 emissions were calculated based on 100% primary data. Remaining relevant categories were estimated using the Quantis Scope 3 screening tool and other internal methods.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Total Global Emissions are calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Customer emissions are allocated based on the market value of products purchased.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Given IFF's global footprint, multitude of suppliers, and broad range of natural and synthetic raw materials that are sourced from around the world, providing GHG emissions data per finished product is a complex process. That said, we have allocated our global GHG emissions data to our customers according to volume of products purchased and developed models to estimate GHG emissions on a per category and per product basis. Over the last several years we also gained better insight into our Scope 3 emissions and can estimate emissions throughout the product life cycle. We have insight from our library of lifecycle assessments of fragrance and flavor ingredients and partnered with industry and LCA experts on product specific initiatives. Note that the conclusion from our lifecycle assessments is that our product manufacturing processes produced the fewest carbon emissions compared with raw materials and transport, which contributed the highest percentage emissions.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We have made great advancements over the past few years regarding product specific data, and would be happy to share and partner with you our customers to enhance our mutual understanding and reduce of GHG emissions throughout the product life cycle. We welcome the opportunity to partner with our customers and share product level data throughout the lifecycle, as indicated in SC2.1.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Clorox Company

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable

electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable

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Requesting member

KAO Corporation

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Puig, S.L.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable

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Requesting member

Symrise AG

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

IFF is a leader in circular design and renewable energy. We have the largest solar field and the first and only Wind Turbine in our industry. We also have an in-depth view of our own footprint as well as the value chain and have an approved Science-based Target. In 2019, we also signed onto be a member of the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. From renewable and Natural feedstocks to carbon reducing products, we can partner to help you to achieve your goals. Some opportunities that we presented this year for collaboration on climate change include products manufactured with 100 % renewable electricity, partnering on local renewable energy projects, fully traceable and For Life certified Naturals and Renewable and / or Cradle to Cradle certified fragrances. We welcome the opportunity to partner with you on initiatives that will help to support and advance your sustainability goals. And we look forward to our continued partnership to promote more sustainable products throughout your supply chain. Please contact Kip.Cleverley@iff.com, VP Global Sustainability to advance these opportunities. For an in-depth overview of our capabilities see Climate Change Emissions | IFF

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

Requesting member

Ajinomoto Co.Inc.

Initiative ID

2021-ID1

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Ajinomoto Co.'s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

2.84

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Altria Group, Inc.

Initiative ID

2021-ID2

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Altria Group’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain. Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

0.01

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

AstraZeneca

Initiative ID

2021-ID3

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of AstraZeneca's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

17.37

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Bayer AG

Initiative ID

2021-ID4

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Bayer's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

24.19

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Beiersdorf AG

Initiative ID
2021-ID5

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative
Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Beiersdorf AG's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
11.11

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Clorox Company

Initiative ID
2021-ID6

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative
Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Clorox's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

52.17

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Colgate Palmolive Company

Initiative ID

2021-ID7

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Colgate Palmolive's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

41.75

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Initiative ID

2021-ID8

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Diageo's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

19.15

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

Initiative ID

2021-ID9

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of EcoLab's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

13.99

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Initiative ID

2021-ID10

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Estee Lauder’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

31.31

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

FIRMENICH SA

Initiative ID

2021-ID11

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Firmenich’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

20.23

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Givaudan SA

Initiative ID

2021-ID12

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Givaudan's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

42.18

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Grupo Boticário

Initiative ID

2021-ID13

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Grupo Boticario's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

15.66

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Initiative ID

2021-ID14

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Johonson & Johnson's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

19.87

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

KAO Corporation

Initiative ID

2021-ID15

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Kao's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

22.45

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Initiative ID

2021-ID16

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of L'Oréal's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

75.67

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Initiative ID
2021-ID17

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative
Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Pepsico's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
83.5

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Puig, S.L.

Initiative ID
2021-ID18

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative
Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of

Puig S.L.’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

24.86

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Initiative ID

2021-ID19

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of SC
Johnson’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

19.57

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Symrise AG

Initiative ID

2021-ID20

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Symrise's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

33.92

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.

Initiative ID

2021-ID21

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of T. Hasegawa's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

1.65

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Initiative ID

2021-ID22

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Unilever's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

160.91

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Initiative ID

2021-ID23

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Description of the reduction initiative

Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Ajinomoto's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are working towards better understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can now allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

33.38

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

18

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service

Enzymes, Cultures and Probiotics

Description of good/ service

Enzymes, Cultures and probiotics (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

1,508.46

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Not applicable as this is the first year this figure is being provided for this product.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service

Product 2: Non-Operational Sites

Description of good/ service

R&D (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

52,501.92

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Not applicable as this is the first year this figure is being provided for this product.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service

Product 3: Food and Beverage Flavoring

Description of good/ service

Food and Beverage flavoring (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

231.21

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Not applicable as this is the first year this figure is being provided for this product.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service

Product 4: Proteins and Texturants

Description of good/ service

Proteins and Texturants (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

958.27

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Not applicable as this is the first year this figure is being provided for this product.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service

Product 5: Pharmaceutical, Dietary supplement and industrial polymer

Description of good/ service

Pharmaceutical, Dietary supplement and industrial polymer solutions (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

2,258.46

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Not applicable as this is the first year this figure is being provided for this product.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service

Product 6: Fragrance and Fragrance Ingredients

Description of good/ service

Fragrance and Fragrance Ingredients (metric tons)

Type of product

Intermediate

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Confidential

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

711.34

±% change from previous figure supplied

-10

Date of previous figure supplied

December 30, 2021

Explanation of change

Global reduction of emissions per metric ton of production.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service

Product 1: Enzymes, Cultures and Probiotics

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1,508.46

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it.

Name of good/ service

Product 2: Non-Operational Sites

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

52,501.92

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it

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Name of good/ service

Product 3: Food and Beverage Flavoring

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

231.21

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it.

Name of good/ service

Product 4: Proteins and Texturants

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

958.27

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it.

Name of good/ service

Product 5: Pharmaceutical, Dietary Supplement and Industrial Polymer

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2,258.46

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it

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Name of good/ service

Product 6: Fragrance and Fragrance Ingredients

Please select the scope

Scope 1 & 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

711.34

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality

Primary data used include natural gas combustion and electricity production. Because readings are obtained from monthly bills and "revenue meters," which are typically subject to stringent calibration requirements by local governments, uncertainty level for natural gas quantities and GHG emissions can be assumed as <5%. Emissions reported as per metric ton of production. Scope 2 emissions use market-based accounting

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

It hasn't been verified at the product level yet, but we are taking steps toward it.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit
All IFF Products	Initiative 1	We have many voluntary energy and GHG emission reduction (Scope 1 & 2) initiatives that help reduce the carbon footprint of our products and achieve our energy targets. As part of our Ecoeffective+ program and signing the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C Pledge, IFF strives to meet our Science-based Target for emission reductions throughout our operations and value chain. Examples include installing an energy recovery system at our R&D facility in Union Beach, NJ that will save over 11M cubic ft of natural gas annually; and improving the CIP process in our Dandenong, Australia flavors facility, which will save over 430,000 kWh annually. In addition to reducing energy consumption, we also are focusing on powering our facilities with more renewable energy. In 2016, Tilburg, Netherlands, became the first in the industry to generate wind power on-site. Installation of a 2.4 megawatt turbine began in late 2015, and it was completed and operational by July 2016. We have found that reducing our overall facility level emissions has a great impact on product level emissions reductions and will continue to work toward product specific allocation. The emission	Ongoing	45

		reductions provided are in kg CO2e per unit kg of product and exclude our recently acquired Frutarom operations.		

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Yes

SC4.2e

(SC4.2e) Explain which initiatives have been driven by requesting members.

Requesting member(s)	Name of good/service	Initiative ID
Ajinomoto Co.Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Ajinomoto's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Altria Group, Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Altria's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain	Initiative 1
AstraZeneca	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of AstraZeneca's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Bayer AG	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being	Initiative 1

	a responsible member of Bayer's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	
Beiersdorf AG	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Beiersdorf AG's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain	Initiative 1
Clorox Company	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Clorox's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Colgate Palmolive Company	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Colgate Palmolive's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Diageo Plc	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Diageo's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1

Ecolab Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of EcoLab's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Estee Lauder Companies Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Estee Lauder's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain	Initiative 1
FIRMENICH SA	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Firmenich's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Givaudan SA	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Givaudan's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Grupo Boticário	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Grupo Botioario's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our	Initiative 1

	overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	
Johnson & Johnson	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Johnson & Johnson’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
KAO Corporation	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Kao’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
L'Oréal	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of L’Oreal’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
PepsiCo, Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Pepsico’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Puig, S.L.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Puig S.L.’s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level	Initiative 1

	emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	
Symrise AG	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Symrise.'s supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
T. Hasegawa Co., Ltd.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of T. Hasegawa's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Compagnie Financière Richemont SA	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
Unilever plc	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of Unilever's supply chain. Multiple energy efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	Initiative 1
S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.	Organizational emissions reductions are being driven by our desire to be more sustainable in this area as well as by our commitment to being a responsible member of SC Johnson's supply chain. Multiple energy	Initiative 1

	efficiency and renewable energy reduction initiatives are underway specifically at the locations that provide your products. We are continuously improving our understanding of specific product level emissions reductions and can currently allocate a percentage of our overall emissions reductions to your supply chain.	

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms