Symrise AG

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

10/17/2024, 10:17 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Symrise is globally recognized as a leading manufacturer of fragrances, flavors, cosmetic and other active and functional ingredients and aroma molecules as well as sensorial and nutritional solutions for improved wellbeing of consumers in the global food and FMCG markets. Our organization is structured into the following segments: 1. Taste, Health & Nutrition and 2. Scent & Care. Symrise manages a strong and diverse portfolio that consists of 10.000 raw materials of synthetic and also natural origin purchased from 5000 suppliers from all continents. With creativity, a sustainable mindset and our competences (e.g. green chemistry) Symrise transforms these raw materials into 30.000 products for our clients in the above-mentioned markets. The enormous diversity of our raw material and product portfolio offers huge opportunities to meet changing consumer demands. At the same time, our portfolio is of course exposed to - and interlinked with - global change phenomena, including environmental impacts relating to climate, water, soil or ecosystems and biodiversity. Especially our bio-based portfolio depends on the functional integrity of ecosystems and the ecosystem services they provide, including the provision of high-quality freshwater water resources for raw material production in our value chain and for manufacturing processes in our own operations. For this reason, we are committed to become a strong part of a global solution to tackle the above-mentioned challenges. Our Vision is to be a leading sustainable ingredient manufacturer that supports pleasure, health and well-being while promoting positive socioeconomic impact and ecological prosperity along our value chains.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

4730000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE000SYM9999

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Ecuador
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

☑ Colombia
☑ Thailand
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Madagascar

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

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

Select from:
☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

We have published the addresses of all operations on our corporate website and are happy to share GPS data per location upon request via our sales teams. Also, we are happy to share with all customers the information in how far the ingredients used for their products come from facilities mentioned in W9. upon request. However, given, that we manage 30.000 products, we can only share these data upon request via our sales teams and not through the CDP platform.
[Fixed row]

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

Bulk organic chemicals
☑ Aromatics

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

24579.78

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :By-products

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

5203

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☑ Palm oil derivatives

☑ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

5285

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ By-products (e.g. glycerin, gelatin)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

409243

(1.22.6) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is embedded soy (metric tons)

408113

(1.22.7) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is direct soy (metric tons)

1129

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Embedded soy [soy row only]

☑ Soybean oil

☑ Soy derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

266.03

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Cocoa extract & flavors

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

55.7

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Coffee extract & flavours

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

We did not apply a specific threshold to determine business value of this commodity, but rather focused our assessment on the total volume sourced and processed in conjunction with aspects such as no. of ingredients produced by Symrise which contain this commodity. Finally, also strategic (functional value of this commodity in conjunction with material specific substitution potential of this commodity was included in our assessment and justifies our selection.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The mapping is done based on our internal proprietary traceability tools and methods which we combine with external tools, such as EcoVadis, SEDEX or CDP Supply Chain platforms, covering information on direct and indirect suppliers, including technical suppliers. This covers also scope 3 category 1(Raw materials and services).
[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

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

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

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

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

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

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

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

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

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

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Alignment with budget planning (annual) and low carbon transition plan.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Alignment with mid term planning that contains strategic planning side and financial planning side.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

Alignment with Paris agreement and our own targets to reach net zero.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Scenario analysis plays a crucial role in how Symrise assess and respond to the multifaceted risks and opportunities posed by climate change as it allows us to forecast the potential impacts of different climate-related developments on our operations, particularly in critical areas such as raw material procurement and logistics. Understanding both acute and chronic climate risks is essential to maintaining the resilience and sustainability of our global supply chain. By using S&P Climanomics and integrating external climate data, including the IPCC's CMIP6 models, we model various physical risks that affect raw material availability. Through these models,

we analyze different time horizons and climate scenarios, ranging from best-case to worst-case projections. This allows us to prepare for a wide range of potential outcomes, including supply disruptions or increased costs, while also identifying opportunities to innovate or diversification strategies. The insights gained from analyzing different climate scenarios feed directly into company-wide decision-making processes. For example, we carry out an ongoing analysis of upstream value chain with regard to possible threats to the cultivation and supply areas of raw material, of climate change impacts on Symrise's direct suppliers at the division level for the 10-20 most important suppliers by purchasing volume per supplier, and important global logistics hubs for the distribution of Symrise's goods including the top 10 most used airports in terms of air freight in kilograms as well as seaports in terms of the number of containers shipped. To ensure a rigorous approach, Symrise uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in assessing risks and opportunities and evaluate risks both in gross terms and net of any mitigation strategies, providing us with a clear understanding of how certain actions could reduce our exposure to climate risks. The analysis includes projections over different periods, giving us the flexibility to develop both immediate action plans and longer-term strategic responses. By evaluating worst-case and best-case scenarios, over short-, medium- and long-time frames, we are able to implement preventive measures to mitigate risks or, conversely, capitalize on opportunities that arise from evolving climate conditions.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ IBAT for Business
☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards
☑ Global Forest Watch

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Land loss to desertification
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Scenario analysis plays a crucial role in how Symrise assess and respond to the multifaceted risks and opportunities posed by climate change as it allows us to forecast the potential impacts of different climate-related developments on our operations, particularly in critical areas such as raw material procurement and logistics. Understanding both acute and chronic climate risks is essential to maintaining the resilience and sustainability of our global supply chain. By using S&P Climanomics and integrating external climate data, including the IPCC's CMIP6 models, we model various physical risks that affect raw material availability. Through these models, we analyze different time horizons and climate scenarios, ranging from best-case to worst-case projections. This allows us to prepare for a wide range of potential outcomes, including supply disruptions or increased costs, while also identifying opportunities to innovate or diversification strategies. The insights gained from analyzing different climate scenarios feed directly into company-wide decision-making processes. For example, we carry out an ongoing analysis of upstream value chain with regard to possible threats to the cultivation and supply areas of raw material, of climate change impacts on Symrise's direct suppliers at the division level for the 10-20 most important suppliers by purchasing volume per supplier, and important global logistics hubs for the distribution of Symrise's goods including the top 10 most used airports in terms of air freight in kilograms as well as seaports in terms of the number of containers shipped. To ensure a rigorous approach, Symrise uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in assessing risks and opportunities and evaluate risks both in gross terms and net of any mitigation strategies, providing us with a clear understanding of how certain actions could reduce our exposure to climate risks. The analysis includes projections over different periods, giving us the flexibility to develop both immediate action plans and longer-term strategic responses. By evaluating worst-case and best-case scenarios, over short-, medium- and long-time frames, we are able to implement preventive measures to mitigate risks or, conversely, capitalize on opportunities that arise from evolving climate conditions.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ FAO/AQUASTAT
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Poorly managed sanitation
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

☑ Transition to bio-based chemicals
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Regulators

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Scenario analysis plays a crucial role in how Symrise assess and respond to the multifaceted risks and opportunities posed by climate change as it allows us to forecast the potential impacts of different climate-related developments on our operations, particularly in critical areas such as raw material procurement and logistics. Understanding both acute and chronic climate risks is essential to maintaining the resilience and sustainability of our global supply chain. By using S&P Climanomics and integrating external climate data, including the IPCC's CMIP6 models, we model various physical risks that affect raw material availability. Through these models, we analyze different time horizons and climate scenarios, ranging from best-case to worst-case projections. This allows us to prepare for a wide range of potential outcomes, including supply disruptions or increased costs, while also identifying opportunities to innovate or diversification strategies. The insights gained from analyzing different climate scenarios feed directly into company-wide decision-making processes. For example, we carry out an ongoing analysis of upstream value chain with regard to possible threats to the cultivation and supply areas of raw material, of climate change impacts on Symrise's direct suppliers at the division level for the 10-20 most important suppliers by purchasing volume per supplier, and important global logistics hubs for the distribution of Symrise's goods including the top 10 most used airports in terms of air freight in kilograms as well as seaports in terms of the number of containers shipped. To ensure a rigorous approach, Symrise uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in assessing risks and opportunities and evaluate risks both in gross terms and net of any mitigation strategies, providing us with a clear understanding of how certain actions could reduce our exposure to climate risks. The analysis includes projections over different periods, giving us the flexibility to develop both immediate action plans and longer-term strategic responses. By evaluating worst-case and best-case scenarios, over short-, medium- and long-time frames, we are able to implement preventive measures to mitigate risks or, conversely, capitalize on opportunities that arise from evolving climate conditions.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through a double materiality assessment, which has been independently audited and approved. This process particularly focuses on the risks and opportunities posed by climate change, categorized into physical and transitional climate risks. Physical climate risks encompass the direct effects of climate change on our operations ("outside-in"). These risks are further divided into chronic and acute categories. Chronic risks impacting Symrise business model include long-term challenges such as extreme temperatures, changes in wind conditions, water scarcity, soil erosion, and declining soil quality. Acute risks, on the other hand, involve short-term, extreme events like forest fires, tropical cyclones, droughts, floods, and landslides. Transitional climate risks focus on risks related to our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ("inside-out"). These include risks from CO2 pricing, legal challenges related to climate change, reputational risks, the adoption of new technologies, and shifts in market behaviors. Additionally, the assessment identifies opportunities arising from the global shift toward lower greenhouse gas emissions. These opportunities include improved resource efficiency, increased use of renewable energy, development of sustainable products, market growth from sustainable offerings, and competitive advantages due to Symrise's business model. This integrated approach allows us to better understand and respond to both the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identify priority locations at the hand of the WWF Risk Filter. It helps us identify those relevant water basins with water scarcity today and future projections of water scarcity. Based on that we define our engagement including our strategies and targets for addressing water stress. According to our 2025 water target, all operations which are located within water stressed areas have to reduce their water use / consumption by 15% until 2025 compared to 2018 levels.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Excerpt Symrise Sustainability Record 2023_Priority locations_Sites in Water stressed areas.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

80000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risks/opportunities are assessed on a gross and a net risk basis. Gross risk/opportunity is defined as impact without considering mitigating measures/controls. A net risk is defined as risks that remain after mitigating measures/controls. Symrise defines a substantive gross risk/opportunity impact in accordance with the existing risk scales as an EBIT effect of more than 80 million EUR that is combined with a high or very high probability of occurrence. In line with the time horizons we apply at Symrise, short-term looks at a 1-year impact, mid-term at up to 5 years and long-term at up to 10 or 25 years.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

80000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risks/opportunities are assessed on a gross and a net risk basis. Gross risk/opportunity is defined as impact without considering mitigating measures/controls. A net risk is defined as risks that remain after mitigating measures/controls. Symrise defines a substantive gross risk/opportunity impact in accordance with the existing risk scales as an EBIT effect of more than 80 million EUR that is combined with a high or very high probability of occurrence. In line with the time horizons we apply at Symrise, short-term looks at a 1-year impact, mid-term at up to 5 years and long-term at up to 10 or 25 years.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Our water related sustainability requirements are described in our water policy and our environmental policy. All requirements are operationalized by global and local operating procedures and work instructions, e.g. for water pollutant monitoring & reduction, spill prevention or contingency & emergency plans. Our management system and procedures consider all relevant local legal requirements regarding water as well as our global voluntary water related sustainability criteria beyond

compliance. Symrise has an environmental management system based on ISO 14001 and other standards, such as REACH. Globally, Symrise identifies and classifies potential water-pollutants according to United Nations-Globally Harmonized System (UN-GHS). Depending on the location of our operations, other local legislations and standards are considered, such as the German Ordinance on Plants for the Handling of Substances Hazardous to Water, where substances are classified in water hazard classes. On a global basis, our classification used to identify pollutants includes the following relevant aspects, metrics and indicators: Physical-chemical data (e.g., pH value, chemical oxygen demand, water temperatures, wastewater pollutants concentrations), Safety-relevant data (e.g. flash point), Environmental data (e.g. % biodegradability, solubility in water, bioaccumulation), Toxicological data, (including acute prolonged toxicity in fish, aquatic invertebrates or aquatic plants).
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Problems caused by sulphates are most often related to their ability to form strong acids which changes the pH. Acidified waters impairs the ability of aquatic organisms to extract oxygen from water and change the mobility of certain trace metals which in turn reduces the health or cause the death of fish and other species.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We regularly control our critical production infrastructure for risks that may lead to spills and leakages associated with chemical production plants where sulphur emissions are material. Our quality managers in collaboration with product developers assess and reduce the use of hazardous substances in our portfolio. We have an extensive set of water related operating procedures (maintenance of chemical production infrastructure and storage conditions, accident prevention and response, hazardous substance control) and emergency plans (leakages, spillages) in place at all of our operations as well as resource recovery of sulphur from investing in technology. In our US chemical production of aroma molecules, significant volumes of sulfur occur during the production process because we require sulfur at multiple manufacturing sites as a raw material. Investments in sulfur recovery technology were made in 2022 to separate sulfur from our waste streams and recover it for other purposes leading to a reduction of sulfur pollution by 75%. Success is measured by annual reduction (%) of pollutant concentrations in wastewaters by tracking the following: hazardous waste volumes generated, wastewater volumes generated, concentration of wastewater pollutants. Success of procedures is monitored by local EHS teams who monthly (immediately) report results (issues) to internal IMS, corporate and external audit teams, which are carried out in accordance with ISO 19011 and ISO 14001.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oxygen demanding pollutants negatively impact aquatic ecosystems, as these substances reduce oxygen concentrations in waterbodies, which is then no longer available for aquatic organisms. In addition, the oxygen demanding organic pollutants we use can also have toxic effects on aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In addition, we regularly control our critical production infrastructure for risks that may lead to spills and leakages. Our water management system hereby regularly goes beyond legal compliance, as we apply many water related sustainability criteria on a global basis, even if local law does not require this. Finally, our quality managers in collaboration with product developers regularly assess and reduce the use of hazardous substances in our portfolio.Success is measured by annual reduction (%) of pollutant concentrations in wastewater. In case of deviations, e.g. monitored wastewater parameters do not comply with legal requirements or our voluntary standards beyond compliance, corrective action measures are triggered and implemented on various timescales (from immediately to a few weeks), depending on urgency and severity.Success of procedures and legal compliance is monitored by local EHS teams who monthly (immediately) report results (issues) to internal IMS and corporate audit teams, where corrective actions and guidance for hazard plans are defined and provided. Besides regular performance reviews, audits are carried out internally and by third parties in accordance with ISO 14001 or 19011.We measure the success of our management procedures through the comparative analysis of 1. hazardous waste volumes generated2. wastewater volumes generated 3. concentration of wastewater pollutants, such as COD.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The production of aroma chemicals is associated with the use of certain heavy metals or Adsorbable organic halides (AOX) which we monitor and control as part of our environmental management system. The discharge of AOX into receiving waters may result in numerous physical, chemical, and biological responses. Generally, heavy metals are toxic for aquatic organisms and high concentrations can cause various disease conditions depending on the type of metal and level of exposure. AOX compounds pose a potential concern because they resist breaking down in the environment. Some of these molecules are toxic at high concentrations. As they can accumulate in the food chain, they pose a potential threat to aquatic organisms, non-aquatic organisms and finally, also to human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We qualitatively and quantitatively monitor heavy metal concentrations such as AOX in our waste waters and control our critical production infrastructure for risks that may lead to spills and leakages. Our water management system goes beyond legal compliance, as we apply many water related sustainability criteria on a global basis, even if local law does not require this. Quality managers in collaboration with product developers regularly assess and reduce the use of hazardous substances in our portfolio. Success is measured by the annual reduction (%) of pollutant concentrations in wastewater. In case of deviations, (e.g. monitored wastewater parameters do not comply with legal requirements or our voluntary standards beyond compliance) corrective action measures are triggered and implemented immediately to ensure compliance. Success of procedures and legal compliance is monitored by local EHS teams who monthly (immediately) report results (issues) to internal IMS and corporate audit teams and third party audits in accordance with ISO 19011.We measure the success of our management procedures through the comparative analysis of: 1. hazardous waste volumes generated, 2. wastewater volumes generated, 3. concentration of wastewater pollutants.In comparison to 2022 our 2023 heavy metal emissions in wastewater was reduced by 41% to 18,39 kg in 2023 vs 31,17 kg in 2022 on a global basis (figures adjusted by M&A integration) thanks to eco-efficiency and waste reduction programs.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**In our own operations we do not involve directly in forest related activities. We only source materials with respective impacts (upstream).

(3.1.3) Please explain

In our operations there are no such relevant activities and/or sites (e.g. farms) over which we have operational or financial control.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Risk & opportunity both in the range of
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Madagascar

☑ Philippines

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We purchase strategic raw materials like vanilla/cocoa etc. which are nature based. In 2022 roughly 80% falls under this category. These materials are used to produce extracts, which can be used to boost taste and odour. These agricultural goods are usually sourced from water-stressed countries (e.g. USA, Madagascar, Philippines), clearly showing our exposition to the impacts on harvests from changing climate conditions (rising temperature, water stress). Rising temperature may result in shrinking harvests for our suppliers due to water scarcity. The resulting shortage on the market may lead to increasing prices and as a result to increasing operational costs for us. Lower yields in agriculture farming for raw materials such as citrus and vanilla are also related to other climate change related patterns, like floods or hurricanes. Increasing prices on our supply side will result in a lower EBIT margin for us. In 2018, we experienced a shortfall in our onion production in Germany that illustrates this risk. We lost approximately 30% of our onion production (2,000 tons) in Germany alone due to draught. Please note: Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work on risks and opportunities. Data and figures will be validated by our auditor in the future. The classification of this risk, ascribing medium magnitude and presented figures here are thus preliminary.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this risk, ascribing medium magnitude and the figures presented below are based on a qualitative analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

12000000

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

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate related supply chain risk result in price volatilities/additional operational cost. For example, hot and especially dry summers in Europe or Africa might boost the price of key strategic agricultural raw materials. Vegetables like onions, garlics, carrots, beetroots, celeriacs, fruits like citrus, bergamot, oranges, cherries,

strawberries, bananas, coconuts, cranberries, herbs like cloves, mint, parsley, camomile, and various types of cereals, just to name a few. Symrise has approx. 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities. To estimate our total exposure, we have to add up the potential climate related cost effects for all the above mentioned agri- and aquacultural raw materials exposed to such effects calculated by purchased volumes multiplied by an estimated price increase. This leads to an estimation of our "raw material costs at climate risk" of some 60 million per year with such a grave event. Our calculation is based on the example of onions: Hot summers in Germany (currently still moderately affected country regarding water scarcity) and the resulting risk for drought might lead to lower production volumes of onions, which leads to reduced volumes available and increasing prices. For onions, this risk can be estimated with approx. 300,000. Background to these figures: 7,000 tons of onions farmed for Symrise p.a. 2,000 tons estimated loss of approx. 30% due to drought (happened in 2018) On costs for 2,000 tons of onions from the market (not contracted but to be sourced at higher prices) approx. 130-150 /to resulting risk 2,000 x 150 300,000 This figure is also representative for other agricultural commodities we source elsewhere in the world (garlic, strawberries, beetroot). The prices for Symrise farmed/contracted onions are fixed by time of planting, not during harvest. Prices are relatively safe for us, risk born by farmers ("no risk" for Symrise). Long-term contracts help both farmers and Symrise to assure a resilient supply chain. For agri- and aquacultural raw materials which we use in smaller quantities we do have appropriate insurance policies. Calculation/cost breakdown: 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities x 300,000 risk impact per commodity 60 million in any year with such grave events. Calculating with two years of severe impacts on our sourced raw materials over the mid-term (5 years), we estimate total costs at 120 million EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

12000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The related costs for management are an estimate based on the costs for maintaining dedicated stock levels. How can we compensate / which risk management is in place? Normally onions are contracted in a volume enabling 15 months reach. Hence, even if a crop is 25% short, we have enough volumes to compensate such losses in volumes. Product is shelf-stable (no risk), storage costs are approx. 100 /ton p.a. --120 ton * 100/ton 12,000 p.a. for 120 tons onion juice concentrate. Calculation/cost breakdown: 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities x 12,000 2.4 million. For the mid-term (5 years), we estimate total management costs at 12 million EUR.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We can't avoid the risk completely, but we try to reduce the impact. Thus, our strategy is to identify significant climate drivers in our portfolio and use this information to take appropriate actions as shown in the following CASE STUDY for onions. Situation: Increasing costs for onions are related to lower yields in agricultural farming due to climate change related effects. Task: The impact of increasing costs needs to be mitigated. Action: To manage this we conduct different activities. We work

closely with our supplier and establish long-term agreements to make sure that even if the availability of agricultural products shrinks, we are still able to obtain our raw materials for a predefined ceiling price: e.g., the price for onions is fixed by contract at the time of plantation. To reduce the effect of one local extreme weather event we have suppliers all over the world. This is part of our general diversification approach regarding our sourcing strategy which we rigorously implement in our supply chain since 2015 and is in accordance with our backwards integration strategy. This incurs no additional costs. Furthermore, we maintain dedicated stock levels for onions (120 tons) to be able to react to short-term fluctuations in availability: Thus, even if a year's harvest falls 25% short we still have enough volumes to compensate for these losses. Result: All these measures reduce the financial impact on operating costs from higher market prices and allow us to have a secured financial and operational planning. The backward integration that helps us hedge against climate related impacts proved safe also in the pandemic (2020 and 2021) when other similar effects prompted the breakdown of supply chains in other industry sectors – giving proof to the general effectiveness of our approach. The related costs for management is an estimation of costs, based on the costs for maintaining dedicated stock levels.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the reporting period, a new EU regulation on Deforestation Free Supply Chains (EUDR) has been agreed on by the European Council. According to the EUDR, market actors who manufacture specific raw materials or products must provide monitoring information, including GPS data of the areas, the respective raw materials have been sourced from. One of the raw materials defined in the EUDR is palm oil, as well as palm kernel oil and all related derivatives. In case our ongoing legal assessment concludes that we are in scope of the EUDR, Symrise has in the long run the Due Diligence to provide information on the areas, the purchased palm oil as well as all chemicals and derivatives that might contain processed palm oil are sourced from. Especially the later have extremely long and complex supply chains, which makes tracing back to the actual planting areas very complicated. Therefore, our risk is to not be able to provide all the necessary information needed to comply with the EUDR. The member countries of the EU now have 18 months to adopt the EU regulation into national legislation, to define a national supervisory authority and to make additional amendments. The countries can decide individually on penalties, fees or any other enforcement orders in case of non-compliance of the EUDR. Therefore, one the one hand there is a lot of pressure to implement processes to fulfil our Due Dilligence, while there is still insecurity on potential consequences and relevant authorities.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

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

Select from:
☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this risk, ascribing medium magnitude, its likelihood and the figures presented below are based on an analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

70000000

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

70000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact figure is based on a worst-case scenario. As the situation regarding sanctions and fees in case of non-compliance is still unclear, we estimate here a total sales ban of our palm-based products. If Symrise was prohibited to deliver any products that are related to palm oil or its derivatives, we would lose a sales volume of 70 mio EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

225000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Method for estimating the figure: Our cost of response is the cumulated sum of - 100.000 EUR: costs from purchasing licenses for additional traceability tools - 125.000 EUR: costs for additional staff and resources who are responsible to implement all regulative requirements into our operational processes.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Implemented response strategy: Since the draft of the EUDR has been introduced by the European Commission, Symrise has started to implement first processes and monitoring systems to guarantee compliance. These processes have so far been concentrated step by step on the relevant commodities, starting with timber, which is as well affected by the directive. For palm oil and derivatives, Symrise is at the moment evaluating potential monitoring tools, to improve traceability to local levels and generate the required GPS data of plantations. Furthermore, we increased our supplier communication to already sensitize our suppliers about the information we prospectively need from them and to inform then on all regulative requirements.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Madagascar

☑ Philippines

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Several river basins are affected.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We purchase strategic raw materials like vanilla/cocoa etc. which are nature based. In 2022 roughly 80% falls under this category. These materials are used to produce extracts, which can be used to boost taste and odour. These agricultural goods are usually sourced from water-stressed countries (e.g. USA, Madagascar, Philippines), clearly showing our exposition to the impacts on harvests from changing climate conditions (rising temperature, water stress). Rising temperature may result in shrinking harvests for our suppliers due to water scarcity. The resulting shortage on the market may lead to increasing prices and as a result to increasing operational costs for us. Lower yields in agriculture farming for raw materials such as citrus and vanilla are also related to other climate change related patterns, like floods or hurricanes. Increasing prices on our supply side will result in a lower EBIT margin for us. In 2018, we experienced a shortfall in our onion production in Germany that illustrates this risk. We lost approximately 30% of our onion production (2,000 tons) in Germany alone due to draught. Please note: Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work on risks and opportunities. Data and figures will be validated by our auditor in the future. The classification of this risk, ascribing medium magnitude and presented figures here are thus preliminary.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this risk, ascribing medium magnitude and the figures presented below are based on a qualitative analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

12000000

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

120000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate related supply chain risk result in price volatilities/additional operational cost. For example, hot and especially dry summers in Europe or Africa might boost the price of key strategic agricultural raw materials. Vegetables like onions, garlics, carrots, beetroots, celeriacs, fruits like citrus, bergamot, oranges, cherries, strawberries, bananas, coconuts, cranberries, herbs like cloves, mint, parsley, camomile, and various types of cereals, just to name a few. Symrise has approx. 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities. To estimate our total exposure, we have to add up the potential climate related cost effects for all the above mentioned agri- and aquacultural raw materials exposed to such effects calculated by purchased volumes multiplied by an estimated price increase. This leads to an estimation of our "raw material costs at climate risk" of some 60 million per year with such a grave event. Our calculation is based on the example of onions: Hot summers in Germany (currently still moderately affected country regarding water scarcity) and the resulting risk for drought might lead to lower production volumes of onions, which leads to reduced volumes available and increasing prices. For onions, this risk can be estimated with approx. 300,000. Background to these figures: 7,000 tons of onions farmed for Symrise p.a. 2,000 tons estimated loss of approx. 30% due to drought (happened in 2018) On costs for 2,000 tons of onions from the market (not contracted but to be sourced at higher prices) approx. 130-150 /to resulting risk 2,000 x 150 300,000 This figure is also representative for other agricultural commodities we source elsewhere in the world (garlic, strawberries, beetroot). The prices for Symrise farmed/contracted onions are fixed by time of planting, not during harvest. Prices are relatively safe for us, risk born by farmers ("no risk" for Symrise). Long-term contracts help both farmers and Symrise to

assure a resilient supply chain. For agri- and aquacultural raw materials which we use in smaller quantities we do have appropriate insurance policies. Calculation/cost breakdown: 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities x 300,000 risk impact per commodity 60 million in any year with such grave events. Calculating with two years of severe impacts on our sourced raw materials over the mid-term (5 years), we estimate total costs at 120 million EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

12000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The related costs for management are an estimate based on the costs for maintaining dedicated stock levels. How can we compensate / which risk management is in place? Normally onions are contracted in a volume enabling 15 months reach. Hence, even if a crop is 25% short, we have enough volumes to compensate such losses in volumes. Product is shelf-stable (no risk), storage costs are approx. 100 /ton p.a. --120 ton * 100/ton 12,000 p.a. for 120 tons onion juice concentrate. Calculation/cost breakdown: 200 agri- and aquacultural raw materials which are used in larger quantities x 12,000 2.4 million. For the mid-term (5 years), we estimate total management costs at 12 million EUR.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We can't avoid the risk completely, but we try to reduce the impact. Thus, our strategy is to identify significant climate drivers in our portfolio and use this information to take appropriate actions as shown in the following CASE STUDY for onions. Situation: Increasing costs for onions are related to lower yields in agricultural farming due to climate change related effects. Task: The impact of increasing costs needs to be mitigated. Action: To manage this we conduct different activities. We work closely with our supplier and establish long-term agreements to make sure that even if the availability of agricultural products shrinks, we are still able to obtain our raw materials for a predefined ceiling price: e.g., the price for onions is fixed by contract at the time of plantation. To reduce the effect of one local extreme weather event we have suppliers all over the world. This is part of our general diversification approach regarding our sourcing strategy which we rigorously implement in our supply chain since 2015 and is in accordance with our backwards integration strategy. This incurs no additional costs. Furthermore, we maintain dedicated stock levels for onions (120 tons) to be able to react to short-term fluctuations in availability: Thus, even if a year's harvest falls 25% short we still have enough volumes to compensate for these losses. Result: All these measures reduce the financial impact on operating costs from higher market prices and allow us to have a secured financial and operational planning. The backward integration that helps us hedge against climate related impacts proved safe also in the pandemic (2020 and 2021) when other similar effects prompted the breakdown of supply chains in other industry sectors – giving proof to the general effectiveness of our approach. The related costs for management is an estimation of costs, based on the costs for maintaining dedicated stock levels.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to our financial information system the share of total revenue generated compared to our global revenue generated is below 5%

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Bay of Bengal

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to our financial information system the share of total revenue generated compared to our global revenue generated is below 5%

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Grande

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to our financial information system the share of total revenue generated compared to our global revenue generated is below 5%

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :South Pacific

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to our financial information system the share of total revenue generated compared to our global revenue generated is below 5%

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Ebro

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to our financial information system the share of total revenue generated compared to our global revenue generated is below 5%
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

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

EU ETS

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

7.5

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

5225

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

30000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

21695

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

n.a.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGY: Our strategy is to have sufficient allowances ready to cover our verified emissions on our Union registry in time. In case we do not have enough allowances we would buy the difference on the marketCASE STUDYSituation: Symrise has one power plant which is under the regime of the EU

ETSTask: Meeting compliance with regards to our emissions under the EU ETS,Action: In order to make up for the difference between verified emissions and allocated ones in 2022 we either used surplus allowances from previous years or - if required - buy further allowances on the market. To comply with all the requirements of the EU ETS we report and verify our emissions every year well before the deadline of 31st March and surrender the allowances till the 30th of April.Result: For our power plant under the EU ETS, Symrise makes sure that we are compliant with regards to the volume of emission permits as well as the deadline.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Consumers are expected to focus on climate friendly products. Thus, climate performance is of high and growing importance for our key customers – e.g. the world leading cosmetic companies. Symrise produces high quality products (fragrances, flavors, cosmetic ingredients, and aroma chemicals as well as sensorial and nutritional solutions for the perfume, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, food, beverage, pet and baby food industries) in a very sustainable way, e.g., with low carbon footprints. In principle all our B2B customers (we estimate this share to be 90% of our turnover) are seeing the effects in their markets. They thus concentrate on climate friendly ingredients as input to their products. This leads to a substitution of products, shifting from carbon intensive to climate friendly ones. If we perform better than our competitors and manage to inform potential clients in a convincing way of our climate related performance, we expect our market share to grow from higher demand for our lower emissions products and thereby also to increase our revenues. We realize this opportunity through expansion of our production capacity

with relevant investments. Please note: Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work on risks and opportunities. Data and figures will be validated by our auditor in the future. The classification of this opportunity as substantive, ascribing medium magnitude and presented impact figures here are thus preliminary.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this opportunity, ascribing medium magnitude, its likelihood and the figures presented below are based on an analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

142000000

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

142000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Currently (2023), up to 8% of our turnover (equalling 378 million EUR) is related to customers who explicitly pay attention to climate issues and ask us to participate in the Supply Chain CDP. We already expect annual sales growth of 6% for climate sensitive products, but we anticipate that we can boost this value by one quarter to annually 7.5% (6% * 125% 7.5%): We tackle this by meeting the high requirements for core listings, including sustainability criteria, and aim at supporting our customers in fulfilling their own sustainability agenda. Breakdown of impact figure: The financial impact figure is calculated as the annual growth in sales volumes with climate sensitive customers. We multiply the current 378 million EUR in annual turnover (turnover where climate considerations play a significant role on the side of our customers) by the expected with 7.5%. This results in an annual impact figure of 28.4 million EUR (378 m *7.5%). Over the mid-term (5 years) we calculated a total impact value of 142 million EUR (28.4 million/yr * 5 years)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs for realization/breakdown of cost: In January and February 2019, Symrise has doubled its production capacity for menthols in Charleston, USA. The company is thereby further expanding its leading position for this product worldwide and ensuring reliable supply security at a consistent high quality. The outlook is good. Demand for high-quality menthol products, in particular for dental and personal care, has been growing constantly for years. The total investment was 30 million EUR.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Further explanation of our 5-step approach: 1. Systematic reduction of energy consumption and emissions. 2. Increase transparency: Assessment of current portfolio to ascertain current impact & discover carbon friendly alternatives. 3. Identification of stakeholder needs: We evaluate the materiality of our identified sustainability aspects annually. Business Unit and Key Account management gets regular customer feedback regarding requirements. This input is used for the materiality matrix & our sustainability agenda. 4. Initiation of program strategies: Goals and policies are developed to ensure consistency with internal & external communication. Related actions are addressed through our sustainability board to all related areas & locations. 5. Implementation of long-term projects: All our R&D efforts are managed globally and parallel to expected project returns, since 2012 we have a pipeline sustainability score. CASE STUDY for an implemented emission reduction: Situation: Since 2010 the production of menthol from natural materials (peppermint) has been very energy intensive. Task: To Reduce the related emissions. Action: Production of synthetic menthol (L-Menthol) causes 90% less CO2 per produced volume than that of natural peppermint. Therefore, we regularly increase our production capacity for L-Menthol. Result: We avoided since 2021 approx. 500 kt CO2/year.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Explanation of company specific opportunity: Symrise has anticipated opportunities to improve its market position against competitors globally (incl. US selection) and to strengthen our brand value by traceability for palm-based raw materials and corresponding products. Our internal market investigations show that – in light of increased legal requirements related to the EU regulation on deforestation free products – an increasing number of customers will be requesting documented evidence for deforestation free supply chains. In order to support our customers on their journey to proof, that the oil palm based materials they buy from Symrise are not associated with deforestation, our responsible sourcing teams are currently evaluating options to increase traceability beyond the mills and to get closer to the cultivation areas. This can be a very challenging exercise for the entire flavor & fragrance industry, especially wrt palm based derivatives which reach our company

(and competitors) after multiple processing steps. Even though the new EU regulation initially leads to additional costs, the resulting supply chain transparency gives us a competitive advantage against all companies, operating outside the EU. In this case, our customers may choose to increase purchasing volumes from Symrise and to buy less from competitors, which would strengthen our market position and company turnover with deforestation freepalm based ingredients & products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this opportunity, ascribing medium magnitude, its likelihood and the figures presented below are based on an analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1000000

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

5000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our financial impact figure is a range based on customer commitments to either maintain or increase their purchasing volume of Symrise ingredients over the next 2-3 years, provided that Symrise ensures that the related materials are proven to be deforestation free and can provide corresponding due diligence declarations on the basis of documented evidence for raw material origin and the absence of deforestation in the cultivation areas. Approach to calculate figure: Financial figure shows the predicted additional sales value of all products within our portfolio which (1) contain PO/PKODerivatives (above 0,5% concentration), and (2) is sold to customers with palm oil related sustainability expectations. Explanation: Palm Oil & Palm based derivatives are used in little concentrations in many Flavor & Fragrance formulations. Approx. 70% of our palm containing flavors and fragrances are sold to customers who specifically ask for certified palm oil within their flavorings or fragrances.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

225000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs to realize opportunity The 225.000 Euro sum up from: - 100.000 EUR: costs from purchasing licenses for additional traceability tools - 125.000 EUR: costs for additional stuff and ressources who are responsible to implement all regulative requirements into our operational processes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Explanation of strategy to realize opportunity: In the reporting period, we have developed a strategy to comply with legal requirements and customer specifications on deforestation free supply chains, which include the following key elements: 1. Market screening for traceability tools and service providers 2. Tool selection and implementation of traceability campaign beyond the mills 3. Conduct forest risk assessment at highest possible granularity, identify controversial sources associated with deforestation and find alternative supply 4. Maximize supply of sustainable palm based materials (incl. derivatives) and get documented evidence from tier1-n suppliers to classify our products as deforestation free 5. Sell sustainable palm based materials and enable customer to comply deforestation free product requirements Example of strategy in action: Since several years, Symrise is working hard improve responsible sourcing practices, supply chain transparency & traceability and supplier engagement for more sustainable materials. Thanks to our efforts, we have continuously increased the share of RSPO certified materials as well as traceability of palm based materials & derivatives. As a consequence, we have a good overview of the locations of the mills and oil palm processing facilities (5000) in the countries of origin. However, we want and – because of legal requirements – need to go further and improve traceability to cultivation areas in order to

be able to meet regulatory and customer requirements. Initial activities to maximize traceability as described have shown that this is a challenging, but possible exercise. As soon as we have finally selected our future service provider and have implemented the traceability & geomonitoring solution we will review and update our risk assessments and report on progress made, but this will require further time. We expect, that we are ready to report initial progress in the course of the next CDP reporting period.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tamil-Nadu

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

To improve product water efficiency, we conduct annual LCA's using supplier data on raw material origin and production processes. We assess water intensity of materials and products, identifying alternatives for water-intensive ones as needed based on customer requests. We promote lower-water-footprint products, like synthetic menthol, as alternatives and actively discuss water aspects with clients through sales or sustainability teams. Case study: - Situation: 80% of the world's mint is sourced from India, where groundwater levels are declining. Mentha Avensis, used for natural menthol, requires significant water. - Task: Reduce water footprint from natural menthol. - Action: Synthetic menthol production uses over 10 times less water (100m³ per kg of Mentha Arvensis crude oil vs. 1.5m³ for 1kg of synthetic menthol). We've increased synthetic menthol production and encouraged sustainability-focused clients to switch. - Result: Water savings exceeded 25,000 m³ during the reporting period, with plans for further reduction.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The effect on our financial performance has not been further quantified yet. Currently, we are in the process of refining our accounting work as figures and statements will be validated by our auditor. The classification of this opportunity, ascribing medium magnitude, its likelihood and the figures presented below are based on an analysis that will be refined. It is thus preliminary.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3000000

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

3500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

OUr financial impact figure is an estimated range and shows the approx. sales value that could be generated additionally when selling water saving menthol alternatives to a "standard" customer who substitutes at least 50% of its natural mint input by synthetic counterparts. Please note the financial impact figure shows the cumulated value over a 3 year period.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost figure to realize this opportunity reflects just the salaries of sales team and product development members involved in the customer engagement process (taking into account process duration 3-4 weeks per annum on average).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize this opportunity is deeply routed in our sales approach. As our ambition is to provide to all customers accurate sustainability footprints in various dimensions, including for water, we are able to identify, exchange on and jointly identify opportunities for substitution of specific low-performing materials within our flavor & fragrance formulations and to replace these through favourable counterparts based on sustainablity dimension of interest, including water. For this reason, we regularly discuss water related issues with various sustainability conscious customers to offer sustainable solutions at ingredient level which help our customers to achieve their water rerlated targets, and ours en passant as well.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

This policy “Corporate Governance Statement pursuant to Sections 289f, 315d of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and Corporate Governance Report” covers DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKING METHODS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND SUPERVISORY BOARDS, Composition and goals of both Boards, THE COMPETENCE PROFILE OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD as well as DIVERSIT Y CONCEPT FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND SUPERVISORY BOARD.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1_Symrise_Corporate_Governance_Statement_current.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify :Supervisory Board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Corporate Governance Statement for CEO and Supervisory Board / Symrise Corporate Report 2023 for CSO

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Climate Change is a material topic for Symrise. This is a result of the Materiality Assessment 2023. Consequently, Symrise has to report environmental topics in accordance with CSRD/ESRS E1-E5. Preparations for the CSRD Report have been initiated in 2023 already. Therefore, these environmental topics are on top of the agenda of the CSO together with the Sustainability Board, Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Corporate Governance Statement for CEO and Supervisory Board / Symrise Corporate Report 2023 for CSO

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We aim to purchase commodities like PalmOil from certified sources and keep this ambition on a very high level.

Water

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

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Corporate Governance Statement for CEO and Supervisory Board / Symrise Corporate Report 2023 for CSO

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer is informed on water-related issues at least on a quarterly basis by the Chief Sustainability Officer, who leads the global environmental strategy and sustainability management system. Relevant governance mechanisms include water monitoring, the implementation and review of water performance targets, water related guidance with respect to annual budget plans, mergers and acquisitions as well as water related OPEX and CAPEX. Furthermore, water related risk management and mitigation policies and strategies as well as corresponding water performance objectives and goals are aligned between the CSO and the CEO. Sustainability issues including water-related issues are always included when reviewing and guiding business plans, major plans of action and strategy. The CSO in

turn receives regular updates on the above mentioned issues from the Corporate Sustainability Team and the Symrise Sustainability Board, which oversees and controls the global environmental risk assessment and management system. All the governance mechanisms described above contribute to the board's oversight of material water related aspects by providing a substantive update on water-related risks and opportunities, water use and management practices at site level as well as with regards to existing and potential water policies and strategies for responsible water stewardship.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Corporate Governance Statement for CEO and Supervisory Board / Symrise Corporate Report 2023 for CSO

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Loss on Biodiversity is based on Climate Change measures. Climate Change is a material topic for Symrise. This is a result of the Materiality Assessment 2023. Consequently, Symrise must report environmental topics in accordance with CSRD/ESRS E1-E5. Preparations for the CSRD Report have been initiated in 2023 already. Therefore, these environmental topics are on top of the agenda of the CSO together with the Sustainability Board, Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

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

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The direct responsibility for our overall as well as our climate strategy lies with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The decision to assign climate-related responsibilities to the CEO is based on the significant decision-making authority held by this position at the board level. This decision-making power enables effective adjustments to our corporate and sustainability strategy, particularly concerning the progress made in climate-related areas. This includes the implementation of climate-related measures, targets, and objectives, which are most effectively handled at this executive level. To be adequately informed about the progress made on this sustainability and climate topics, the CEO receives reports by the CSO on a daily basis, who is in overall charge of the development and implementation of the sustainability agenda and defines the sustainability objectives. In addition to that, the CEO receives reports from the Sustainability Board quarterly which is chaired by the CSO. The CEO then reports directly to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis or whenever there are important climate-related issues to discuss – especially during the strategic meetings with the Supervisory Board where climate-related topics are discussed in a wide range. The CEO continuously promotes Symrise's approach to sustainability in all areas of the company by setting specific sustainability objectives for all managers which are integrated into individual performance goals. He manages sustainability in corporate processes using our Integrated Management System, based on the international standards on quality (ISO 9001), environmental protection (ISO 14001), work safety (OHAS 18001), sustainability (ISO 26000), energy (ISO 50001), social responsibility (SA 8000), the audit standards of the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) among other recognized local standards.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The direct responsibility for our overall as well as our climate strategy lies with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The decision to assign climate-related responsibilities to the CEO is based on the significant decision-making authority held by this position at the board level. This decision-making power enables effective adjustments to our corporate and sustainability strategy, particularly concerning the progress made in climate-related areas. This includes the implementation of climate-related measures, targets, and objectives, which are most effectively handled at this executive level. In order to be adequately informed about the progress made on this sustainability and climate topics, the CEO receives reports by the CSO on a daily basis, who is in overall charge of the development and implementation of the sustainability agenda and defines the sustainability objectives. In addition to that, the CEO receives reports from the Sustainability Board quarterly which is chaired by the CSO. The CEO then reports directly to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis or whenever there are important climate-related issues to discuss – especially during the strategic meetings with the Supervisory Board where climate-related topics are discussed in a wide range. The CEO continuously promotes Symrise's approach to sustainability in all areas of the company by setting specific sustainability objectives for all managers which are integrated into individual performance goals. He manages sustainability in corporate processes using our Integrated Management System, based on the international standards on quality (ISO 9001), environmental protection (ISO 14001), work safety (OHAS 18001), sustainability (ISO 26000), energy (ISO 50001), social responsibility (SA 8000), the audit standards of the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) among other recognized local standards.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO, holds the top management position and chairman of the board, observes and oversees major sustainability related activities and aligned with the CSO. Besides guiding our corporate strategy, the CEO is involved in decision making processes regarding our environmental and sustainability strategy, setting of water related targets or assessment of water relevance with regards to M&A or site expansions. In collaboration with the CSO and corporate risk management department he is overviewing major water related risks and guides the Corporate Sustainability Department in transforming results from our water risk assessments into corp.

actions improving corp. water performance. Water performance is reported quarterly by the CSO to the CEO & ExCom. Key findings, e.g. major site-specific water risks or deviations identified in the course of 3rd party audits, are discussed in person between CEO and CSO in order to provide the organization with guidance for corrective actions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The direct responsibility for our overall as well as our biodiversity management lies with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The decision to assign biodiversitye-related responsibilities to the CEO is based on the significant decision-making authority held by this position at the board level. This decision-making power enables effective adjustments to our corporate and sustainability strategy, particularly concerning the progress made in biodiversity-related areas. This includes the implementation of biodiversity-related measures, targets, and objectives, which are most effectively handled at this executive level. To be adequately informed about the progress made on biodiversity topics, the CEO receives reports by the CSO on a regular basis (almost daily), who is in overall charge of the development and implementation of the sustainability agenda and defines the sustainability objectives.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The direct responsibility for our overall as well as our climate strategy lies with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The decision to assign climate-related responsibilities to the CEO is based on the significant decision-making authority held by this position at the board level. This decision-making power enables effective adjustments to our corporate and sustainability strategy, particularly concerning the progress made in climate-related areas. This includes the implementation of climate-related measures, targets, and objectives, which are most effectively handled at this executive level. In order to be adequately informed about the progress made on this sustainability and climate topics, the CEO receives reports by the CSO on a daily basis, who is in overall charge of the development and implementation of the sustainability agenda and defines the sustainability objectives. In addition to that, the CEO receives reports from the Sustainability Board quarterly which is chaired by the CSO. The CEO then reports directly to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis or whenever there are important climate-related issues to discuss – especially during the strategic meetings with the Supervisory Board where climate-related topics are discussed in a wide range. The CEO continuously promotes

Symrise's approach to sustainability in all areas of the company by setting specific sustainability objectives for all managers which are integrated into individual performance goals. He manages sustainability in corporate processes using our Integrated Management System, based on the international standards on quality (ISO 9001), environmental protection (ISO 14001), work safety (OHAS 18001), sustainability (ISO 26000), energy (ISO 50001), social responsibility (SA 8000), the audit standards of the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) among other recognized local standards.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*10*	*Remuneration Report 2023 is public*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*0*	*This is work in progress. New incentives related to forests may be established in the coming reporting period.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*10*	*This is work in progress. New incentives related to forests may be established in the coming reporting period.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Personnel Committee (formed by members of the Supervisory Board) is dealing with the development of the Executive Board remuneration system – specifying the amount of remuneration and the related target agreements, and making corresponding recommendations at the full Supervisory Board meetings. Since 2021, Symrise has linked the remuneration of its Executive Board to climate and sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs): 20% of the annual bonus for the Executive Board members is linked to ESG targets, such as environmental and climate protection (among others greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water consumption and electricity from renewable energies).

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

By integrating climate and sustainability key performance indicators into Symrise AG's remuneration system, we are incentivizing and anchoring the reduction of emissions as well as climate change mitigation and sustainability measures within the personal goals of each Executive Board member. Therefore, it is ensured that climate protection becomes an intrinsic part of the corporate strategy. Please find even more detailed information in our Remuneration Report 2022, page 4ff.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Coverage for all consolidated sites of Symrise. Coverage is laid down in the financial report 2023

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability Record GRI.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Forest policy applies globally to all sites and value chains and thus includes also all forest risk commodities within CDP scope. Policy is available here: https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-policies

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify **:**2025

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Symrise_Forest_Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Water policy is valid globally and covers all own operations and value chains. No exclusions.The pllicy is available here: https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-policies

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**EU Water Framework Directive

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Symrise_Water_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ The Climate Pledge
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

In a nutshell, all of these initiatives are committed to avoid global warming, mitigate impacts on the water cycle and conserve and sustainably use ecosystems. [Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Eintrag Lobbyregister R005488 vom 05 Juni 2024.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

Lobbyregister account no. K6241114

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

As a contribution to the energy transition, Symrise wants to source renewable energies directly. Together with the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHK), Climate Protection Companies e.V. (KSU) and the German Energy Agency (dena) as well as with producers, potential buyers and other market players, Symrise wants to strengthen the direct purchase of green energies as part of the Renewable Energy Market Initiative. The overarching goal is to jointly develop new business models and options for action that strengthen the demand- and market-driven expansion of renewable energies and show companies options for decarbonizing their production. Due to the large untapped market potential, the initiative's activities initially focus on green power purchase agreements (Green PPAs). The vision: to accelerate the expansion of renewable energies in Germany with additional investments via Green PPAs and at the same time offer companies a central lever for protection against rising electricity prices and for decarbonization. In the future, further technical solutions and business models in the electricity and heat sectors such as green hydrogen, green process heat or self-generated electricity will be further areas of focus.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**International Organization of the Flavour Industry (IOFI)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Already in 2020, the Symrise CEO signed the "IFRA-IOFI Sustainability Charter". Consequently, Symrise is strongly supporting the position of the association. It is increasingly clear that a commitment to sustainable business practices also makes good long- term economic sense. Whether it is by reducing use of finite resources, careful management of renewable resources, responsible employment practices, promoting leading-edge safety standards, or nurturing of relationships with stakeholders, customers and consumers, all aspects of a business value chain can benefit from a sustainable approach. It is in this context, and with a strong reference to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), that the flavor and fragrance industries launch this sustainability initiative. A framework for progress Through this voluntary initiative, the flavor and fragrance industries seek to encourage enhancements in the field of sustainability by offering advice, sharing best practice, and measuring improvement by: - Raising awareness of sustainability within the sector - Providing businesses with a toolbox to help them continuously improve their performance - Reporting on progress at an industry level - Continuing to build trust between the flavor and fragrance industries and stakeholders - Identifying opportunities for collaboration to address shared challenges IOFI and IFRA, as the global organizations representing the flavor and fragrance industries, provide the platform for companies to identify, assess and report on advances in the field of sustainability, setting a framework for progress that encompasses the life-cycle – from sustainable sourcing, to environmental footprint, to well-being of employees, to product safety. The flavour and fragrance industries aspire to: - Reduce our industries' environmental footprint and address climate change - We continuously seek to reduce the environmental footprint of our product portfolio (natural and synthetic) - We apply measures to efficiently manage resources such as water and energy, reduce GHG emissions, and support the integration of circular economy principles - We are inspired by green chemistry principles

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

100000

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

As a long-standing member of this association, we have a stronger impact on our suppliers than as a single company. In this respect, we can better enforce our demands to reduce GHG emissions and achieve our Symrise target.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

WBCSD is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. WBCSD's Climate & Energy Program facilitates interaction on cutting-edge climate and energy topics between WBCSD members, their peers and stakeholders as they address critical industry issues and share best practices and solutions.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

WBCSD understands itself as a broad member organization that helps organize the step-by-step transformation required to arrive at net-zero, nature-positive and just future for the world. Through its commitments and actions, it aims at reaching major sustainability goals, including the Paris Agreement's 1.5 degrees target incl. Net Zero by 2050. WBCSD accepts the need for a rapid transformation of systems to decarbonize at an unprecedented scale. It acknowledges the central role the private sector plays in this process. In line with our own agenda at SYMRISE, WBCSD asks members to match their climate ambition with robust strategies and implementation to accelerate the required systems transformation.

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

90000

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

WBCSD's Climate & Energy Program facilitates interaction on cutting-edge climate and energy topics between WBCSD members, their peers and stakeholders as they address critical industry issues and share best practices and solutions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See GRI indicator 302 and 305

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_Symrise-Sustainability-Record-2023-GRI.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

no comment
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

TO adequately apply scenario analysis on material forest related aspects, including forest cover dynamics in the countires where the forest risk commodities & derivatives used in our portfolio originate, we would need to know exact locations of cultivation areas & plantations. As this prerequisite is not given, a deforestation focused scenario analysis has not been initiated with regards to the commodities within CDP scope.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IRENA

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify **:**Climate incl. RE targets and carbon pricing

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The key PARAMETER in the analysis was the average share/availability of renewable electricity in markets where we operate our major sites. Our ASSUMPTIONS include a stringent decarbonization pathway in line with a strong, policy supported roll-out of renewable energies in countries where we operate. Especially for Germany, quantitative and qualitative RESULTS from the analysis confirm the attractiveness of the projected roll-out of our own solar production capacities at relevant sites by 2025 and 2030. The key PARAMETER in the analysis was the average share/availability of renewable electricity in markets where we operate our major sites. Our ASSUMPTIONS include a stringent decarbonization pathway in line with a strong, policy supported roll-out of renewable energies in countries where we operate. Our way of applying scenario analyses to our R&Os is currently overhauled and thereby further refined and standardized.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Symrise selected IRENA scenarios as to explore/understand the availability and cost of renewable energies, to be used for the realization of our own decarbonization pathway. In general, renewable energy offers cost effective emissions reductions levers to our scope 1 and 2 emissions on a time horizon until 2030. The rationale for selecting this and other climate scenario in Symrise's analysis is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of potential risks and opportunities related to climate change across its locations. By using multiple modeled climate scenarios, we can project future financial impacts over four defined time horizons. In the future, our scenarios are derived from the CMIP6 model, which supports the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), and incorporate both RCP (Representative Concentration Pathways) and SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) to cover a range of socioeconomic and radiative forcing outcomes. This approach is relevant to the resilience of Symrise's business strategy as it allows the organization to assess the impacts of both extreme (RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5) and low (RCP2.6/SSP1-2.6) climate change scenarios. By doing so, Symrise can align its strategic and financial planning with critical assumptions about future climate-related risks, ensuring that its business strategy remains adaptable to both high-risk and low-risk climate futures. This dual focus helps us anticipate both physical and transitional risks that may arise under different climate trajectories, reinforcing the robustness of our strategy.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Based on physical stress factors (e.g. water sarcity, water stress) in the water basins within which our manufacturing sites are located we assessed actual and future risks to water availability and quality, which is an essential production factor to Symrise.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We analyzed operational risks related to water stress applying business as usual, best- and worst case scenarios on a 2024, 2030, 2040, 2050 timescale by assessing site specific operational water demands and future contraints within water basins to anticipate the effectiveness of ongoing and the need for additional future water efficiency measures in our own operations, with special considerations of sitrs located in water stressed areas.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The physical scenario we use is embedded in a scientifically based tool solution from a renowned provider. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 offers the best scientific data base available for that analysis. For this purpose, all assets of the Symrise Group (ownership) and the entire value chain are analysed for acute and chronic climate risks in a short-, medium and long-term time horizon. The physical PARAMETER we focus on in our analysis are those that are most relevant, e.g. for farming activities in our supply chain we put a special emphasis on (extreme) temperature as well as changes in hydrology, incl. chronic water stress and draughts. We made different ASSUMPTIONS for projected changes by event type (e.g. severity/duration/frequency) to calculate future effects of relevant drivers. Our way of applying scenario analyses to our R&Os is currently overhauled and thereby further refined and standardized. In the future the assessment of physical risks is based on replace values in corresponding to those reported to the insurance broker commissioned by the Symrise Group. These values are then used in conjunction with the "S&P Climanomics" tool. The risk values are calculated based on CMIP-6 hazard modeling. The analysis is carried out for the physical climate risks over the observation periods of 1, 5, 10 and 25 years in the climate scenario High (RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5). To determine the net loss values, Symrise makes assumptions about already implemented and future measures in the areas of adaptation and mitigation for physical risks in the various observation periods and the climate scenarios applied. The analysis assumes that 50%, 70%, and 90% of Symrise's global production sites will implement climate adaptation measures over the decades 2020-2029, 2030-2039, and 2040-2049, respectively. This is based on the progression of climate change and the anticipated increase in the severity of physical risks, including higher average temperatures, and reduced freshwater availability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Using high emission and warming scenarios (RCP8.5 as most extreme scenario) helps us test the resilience of our complete values chain, including our extensive upstream supply chain. The rationale for selecting this and other climate scenario in Symrise's analysis is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of potential risks and opportunities related to climate change across its locations. By using multiple modeled climate scenarios, we can project future financial impacts over four defined time horizons. In the future, our scenarios are derived from the CMIP6 model, which supports the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), and incorporate both RCP (Representative Concentration Pathways) and SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) to cover a range of socioeconomic and radiative forcing outcomes. This approach is relevant to the resilience of Symrise's business strategy as it allows the organization to assess the impacts of both extreme (RCP8.5/SSP5-8.5) and low (RCP2.6/SSP1-2.6) climate change scenarios. By doing so, Symrise can align its strategic and financial planning with critical assumptions about future climate-

related risks, ensuring that its business strategy remains adaptable to both high-risk and low-risk climate futures. This dual focus helps us anticipate both physical and transitional risks that may arise under different climate trajectories, reinforcing the robustness of our strategy.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The IRENA scenario underlined the opportunities that lie in renewable energy solutions as levers of cost-effective emissions reductions. Their roll-out may help decarbonize much of our scope 1 and 2 emissions on a time horizon already until 2030. Especially for Germany, quantitative and qualitative RESULTS from the analysis confirm the attractiveness of the projected roll-out of our own solar production capacities at relevant sites by 2025 and 2030. One of the RESULTS from the quantitative/qualitative analysis is our continued ambition for an even stronger diversification of our sourcing of materials in the future as well as a systematic backward integration. Such lessons learnt also feature in our risk management strategies as described (see how we deal with water related risks at 3.1.1). ONE MAJOR RECENT DECISION, based in output from the various scenarios analyses we implemented: The use of data from our IRENA scenarios helped us gain understanding in the availability and cost-effectiveness of renewable energy by 2030 and beyond (see results to questions 2 and 5 above). A most recent decision in this regard was made by our CEO and Supervisory Board in September 2024: We decided on future CAPEX invest for new solar capacities, including US and Germany, thereby addressing the sites first where we currently consume 85% of our total energy demand.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

We have applied different water risk scenarios based on WWF Water Risk Filter to identify sites which are already now or will be exposed to increased water stress until 2030, 2040 and 2050 in a busines as usual, best case & worst case scenario. Until 2030, the number of sites within our current operational footprint that could be exposed to increased water stress could increase by appro. 10-15% in a worst case scenario, while it is expected to remain stable in BAU and best case scenario. Until 2040 and 2050, the number of sites exposed to increased water stress (on a gross basis before mitigation measures) is expected to increase on average by approx. 20% in a worst case scenario without any mitigation measures. On this basis, we are currently developing water risk mitigation strategies to mitigate actual or potential physical (e.g. water scarcity & quality), regulatory (e.g. restrictions of freshwater supply & quantity) and reputational (e.g. tradeoffs among local water users) risks. Our water risk assessments (which we review and update on an annual basis) in conjunction with the short- mid- and long-term deviation of site specific mitigation measures plays a major role within our global Nature Transition Plan, which we are currently establishing on the basis of the TNFD framework. It helps us to guide resource planning and direct available water related OPEX & CAPEX efficiently into the estbalishment and improvement of our water and wastewater management system & pratices. Besides operational planning, the our water risk assessment results are also fed into other processes and departments, such as product development in order improve the water footprint of our products and the entire value chain, from agricultural production through to the improvement of sustainability performance of water dependent final products, e.g. in the household category.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year within own operations. The residual emissions in Scope 1 & 2 will be neutralized by removals. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products 90,00% by 2045 from a 2022 base year.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Twice a year stakeholder meetings are scheduled to discuss the Low Carbon Transition Plan. In 2022 we executed already the third materiality assessment with our stakeholders (investors, customers, employees, media, associations). Within the CSRD/ESRS and the upcoming ISSB and IFRS reporting requirements we currently execute a more detailed materiality assessment. The materiality analysis according to CSRD follows the new principle of double materiality. A distinction is made between impact materiality and financial materiality. A topic is material as soon as it has an impact and/or financial materiality for Symrise AG. Within impact and financial materiality we assess our own operations as well as our up- and downstream supply chain. Assessment results will be presented to the CEO, the Executive Committee as well as to the Supervisory Board. Low Carbon Transition Plan is twice a year on their agenda. Current status is published in Corporate Reports and Sustainability Records / GRI record.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Symrise will invest into the exchange to boilers and heat pumps provided by renewable electricity and if available by hydron in the next years. This is the result of the Low Carbon Transition Plan project which was approved by the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

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

The decrease in scope 12 emission was reported in the Corporate as well as in the GRI report 2023 which is based on the initiatives initiated in the reporting year. Ecoefficiency of GHG emissions scope 12 increased by 4,4 % in 2023.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Symrise is focusing on circular economy activities in its own operations but also together with its suppliers. It's Symrise business model that we upgrade side streams towards profitable products and side streams from the paper industry can be used to exchange gas by biofuel (Glydfuel)
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

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

In response to increasing customer requests regarding water we have started 5 years ago to systematically analyse and assess the water footprint of our raw materials and products to be able to 1. respond to customer requests on water issues, 2. identify water intensive materials and 3. develop water saving substitutes / counterparts with similar functional properties (e.g. synthetic menthol as a substitute to naturasl mint). The systematic analysis and assesment of water footprints for ourn entire portfolio is a long term challenge which is still ongoing, but has already informed and partially impacted the way we design our products.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Water related risks regarding raw material production have shaped our strategy and the ways of working in purchasing and supply chain management, as we have identified strategic supply chains exposed to water risks in the provider countries. Consequently we have set up targeted supply chain projects for strategic supply chains, such as our global mint program, which enforces good agricultural practices in the Indian mint sector and promotes application of water efficiency measures to reduce irrigation and save groundweater resources.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Water related risks have in recent years strongly impacted our R&D activities. Although our annual output is quite low compared to the rest of our portfolio, Symrise manufactures fragrances which are encapsulated into Microcapsules which usually are produced from plastics and cause harm to aquatic ecosystems after use phase. To mitigate our environmental impacts in this regards, Symrise has set approved in recent years significant investments into our Fragrance R&D departments to develop fully biodegradable encapsulation technologies to avoid this environmental impact completely. We are proud to say that these projects turned out to be successful (despite significant technological challenges) and that we are now in a leading position when it comes to providing to international markets fragrance encapsulation solutions which are derived from biobased and biodegradable feedstocks. This will also help our customers in the FMCG sector to perform on their own water related sustainability tagrets.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

One of our main strategic targets is to heavily reduce our CO2 footprint. One the one hand, this is due to the fact that clients reveal an increased demand for sustainable manufactured products, we aim to meet this demand. One the other hand, we aim to reduce costs for CO2 certificates and energy. To achieve this, our strategy is to reduce emissions by reduction of our energy consumption and carbon footprint in a systematic way. This changes our operations by making them less carbon intensive. The same effect applies to the ongoing improvement process in context of our running ISO 50001 Management System. Global emissions reduction targets, in particular our new Science Based Target ("SBT"), are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. Local reviews are aggregated to global level and signed off by our CEO. In 2018 we managed to reduce our scope 3 emissions by more than 250k tons of CO2 while we managed to keep scope 1 and 2 emissions at about the same level. This was managed through the investment in a significant capacity increase for L-Menthol that allowed us to substitute the more carbon intensive natural menthol. The TIME HORIZON of this strategy is current to long term: We are already executing this strategy and do not expect it to change in the foreseeable future. Regarding water security in our operations, we assessed circularity performance of our company based on a novel assessment approach and indicator set, developed and published by the WBCSD. With regards to our operations, the topic of water circularity is a key strategic aspect. We identified opportunities to improve water efficiency and increase water circularity. These opportunities have been translated into our roadmaps and action plans to promote investment decisions for targeted reconfiguration of our production processes to increasingly recover and reuse water in our factories with very high water throughput or which are located in water stressed areas.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

In accordance with the TCFD recommendations, the financial planning performed by Symrise takes climate related effects into account. The respective planning elements are of course interdependent and have been considerably influenced by climate related risks. Thus, the effects described below for revenues (which we describe here "pars pro toto") are closely related to effects in other elements, especially in Capital expenditures and Capital allocation. Our financial planning has a TIME HORIZON of 6 years and applies to all elements influenced. Climate change related effects have been factored into our financial planning and HAVE INFLUENCED our planning in several ways as we consider e.g. effects on increasing demand for some of our products (due to longer and hotter summers), effects from eventual unavailability of production sites (due to physical events like tropical storms) or changing demand by our customers who consider climate aspects in the product properties they buy. CASE STUDY ON REVENUES: Situation: Tropical Storms in South Carolina occur regularly and affect in a negative manner our profits due to delayed production and damages. Task: We need to guarantee our production also in times where some facilities are not available for production. Moreover, we need to hedge against costs from repairs, helping us to hedge against effects on our revenues. Action: On the one hand side we create and maintain redundant production capacities worldwide in order to be able to compensate for locally/regionally decreased availability of capacities: E.g. our site in Charleston manufactures Menthol-I (synthetic menthol). If production is disrupted there we may increase production at Holzminden, Germany. This is possible as the Holzminden production capacity has been expanded just recently. Such scenario of shifts in production volumes also entails additional shipping costs as Menthol-I need to be transported overseas to serve our US market supply. On the other hand, we use insurance to cover costs for related repairs after natural disasters. Result: We are effectively able to limit related cost risks on the revenues.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Strategic water risks are anticipated in financial planning, e.g. when it comes to M&A activities relating to significant investments. As described above, some time ago, multiple water aspects were taken into consideration during the acquisition process of a strategic supplier for natural raw materials. In 2023, we successfully anticipated the EU Taxonomy for sustainable investments. We are still in the process of connecting our financial and sustainability accounting to report on sustainability related CAPEX, OPEX and the role and contribution of the various branches of our business model to the 6 major environmental targets of the European Union, including for water. This will further promote the already existing integration of water aspects into our corporate strategy and financial planning, e.g. about M&A activities or investments into the reconfiguration of our manufacturing processes and equipment as part of our circularity strategies and ambitions. As previously explained, water efficiency of operations located in regions with water stress will impact the interest rate of sustainability linked loans, which the company issued in 2021. The financial planning aspects regarding the water related issues are integrated into our strategy which covers a time horizon beyond 2030

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Whenever environmentally sustainable, Symrise increases its efforts to transform from a mainly "chemical" towards a "bio-based" company. This process requires significant financial investments at all scales, including mergers and acquisitions to extend the natural raw material base within our portfolio. This may relate to significant investments of multiple million EUR with long-term ROI indicated. Further, we raise our financial expenses for forest specific initiatives, smallholder engagement, reforestation projects and activities to support our forest-based raw material suppliers. In the past there was no dedicated budget for forest issues, however, Symrise annually increased the investments in environmental welfare, including forest protection, e.g. by targeted investments in strategic naturals supply chains or acquisition of companies with premium sustainable natural raw material portfolios to strengthen our corporate strategy on portfolio diversification. Today, we are on the way to systematically integrate sustainability parameters into our financial planning and accounting, not only for climate and CO2 (e.g. internal CO2 price), but for all major environmental objectives of the European Union.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

95000000

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

2

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

10

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

20

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

2

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

98

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

Key corporate functions across all parts of the company were included in the analysis. Under the leadership of the sustainability team and in close cooperation with the finance team, results were determined in the course of a sequential approach: 1) Impact analysis: Identification of potential and actual economic activities listed in the taxonomy regulation which corresponds to those of Symrise. As a result, the activities 3.6 “Manufacture of other low carbon technologies” (relevant to sales, operating costs and investments), 7.2. “Renovation of existing buildings,” 7.3 “Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment,” 7.4 “Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings” (and parking spaces attached to buildings) and 7.5 “Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings” (relevant to investment) have been identified. 2) Quantification of taxonomy eligibility: Calculation of share in sales, operating expenses (OpEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx) 3) Review of taxonomy alignment: Detailed review of technical assessment criteria for each economic activity as well as DNSH criteria and minimum safeguards. 4) Quantification of taxonomy alignment: Calculation of share in sales, operating expenses (OpEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx)

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

8000000

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

3

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

10

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

20

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

9

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

91

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

Key corporate functions across all parts of the company were included in the analysis. Under the leadership of the sustainability team and in close cooperation with the finance team, results were determined in the course of a sequential approach (see description on CAPEX above).
[Add row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*In 2023 Symrise invested 270 million into research and development.*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Radical process redesign

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

70

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

60

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Over the last 3 years in total 687 700 m have been invested in low-carbon Research and Development. Approx. 30% of this sum is related to the chemical production. This means approx. 200 210 m have been invested in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Chemical production using variable renewables

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

25

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

30

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Consumers and customers require ingredients with a higher ratio on renewable carbon. Consequently R&D department is working on this strategic goal since 2020 with the aim to increase revenue of ingredients with a higher ratio of renewable carbon or ideally develop ingredients with 100% renewable carbon.

Row 3

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

5

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

10

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Based on the results of the Low Carbon Transition plan Symrise will be Net Zero by 2045 when residual emissions will be used by Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU) and/or Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).
[Add row]

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

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

3

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

3

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

4.5

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

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

The figures depited on the left reflect our 2023 opex / capex estimations in relation to the implementation of water efficiency and saving technologies in conjunction with the operation and continuous improvement of our environmental management systems, including improved water pollutant monitoring. As mentioned above, these figures are estimated, as the exact water related capex / opex from our 2023 expenditures usually relate to integrated environmental management activites and projects, where a precise allocation of expenditures to water (vs. climate, pollution, process efficiency, etc.) is not always possible.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis

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

We use our ICP (Symrise Carbon Control Price, SCCP) to place a monetary value on our carbon emissions, thereby supporting our decision-making processes. The shadow price is to drive emission reductions throughout our value chain. We focus on both capital expenditure and our energy procurement. The price range and spatial variance follows the objective to drive the decarbonization with reasonable incentives. We define the prices at then hand of our milestones in the decarbonization plan.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Price will grow over time – from 30 EUR/ton to 90 EUR/ton in 2035.

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

30

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

90

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Procurement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We established in 2024 an internal pricing regime although we already started in 2023. In 2023 we practiced the application of the ICP using a few examples.. In the reporting year ilt covered 2-5 % of our emissions in the selected scopes. We plan to continuously monitor the functionality and efficacy of the ICP. A first general review will be made in 2027, also looking at further price levels for the years up to 2045. We will do the review considering the achieved emission reduction pathway, the ongoing decarbonization efforts and the need to further raising ambition.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Strategic suppliers and suppliers with the highest emissions that have a significant impact on our products have been selected. We have been using the CDP supply chain database and the CDP-managed program for more than 10 years to continuously improve our emission reduction measures. The threshold is therefore 100%.

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

144

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Strategic suppliers and suppliers with highest timber based raw material volume that have significant impact on corporate performance with regards to deforestation have been selected. We have been using the CDP supply chain database and program for many years to continuously increase supplier awareness on forests and deforestation risks and to promote supplier engagement on forests (e.g. traceability & value chain mapping, raw material certification) to meet our corporate forest targets.

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

119

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Other, please specify **:**Procurement spent

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Strategic suppliers and suppliers with the highest raw material volume and water risks which have a significant impact on our products have been selected. We have been using the CDP supply chain database and program for many years to continuously improve transparency on water use in the value chain and assess raw material water footprints. The threshold is therefore 100%.

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

298

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with all suppliers. Prioritization in our engagement is also based on the classification criteria.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with all suppliers. Prioritization in our engagement is also based on the classification criteria and further relevant aspects. E.g. we prioritize engagement with smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with all suppliers. Prioritization in our engagement is also based on the classification criteria.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Within our Responsible Sourcing Policy we call on our suppliers to meet our climate-related requirements. We expect suppliers to manage the sources of their environmental impact responsibly. To reduce the stresses of climate change on our resources, efforts should be made to assess energy utilization and implement energy saving strategies, and measure and reduce greenhouse gas and other air emissions. We further encourage suppliers to set Science-based Targets. Our engagement policy can be found here: https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-policies

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Within our Responsible Sourcing Policy we call on our suppliers to meet our forest-related requirements. We expect suppliers to manage the sources of their environmental impact responsibly. To avoid & reduce tdeforestation in the supply chain, efforts should be made to improve traceability, identify raw material origin and ultimately assess forest cultivation practices and verify the absence of deofrestation in the supply chain, e.g. to own risk assessments or by supporting forest related certification schemes, such as FSC or RSPO. In light of EUDR legislation, we will in future put a much stronger focus on all other forest risk commodities. Our engagement policy can be found here: https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-policies

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In case of non-compliance with our water related requirements & expectations, we offer technical support and guidance (e.g. webinar trainings) to help our suppliers to comply with respective criteria until a deadline set by Symrise.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :CDP Supply Chain Program

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

From year to year we monitor via the CDP SC program, that number of suppliers implementing emission reduction measures will increase.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify **:**Traceability

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of our supplier engagement process we provide guidance and support to suppliers who do not comply with our sustainability targets.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of our supplier engagement process we provide guidance and support to suppliers who do not comply with our sustainability targets.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Other, please specify :CDP Supply Chain Program: "Cascading commitments down the supply chain in China"

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

From year to year we monitor via the CDP SC program, that number of suppliers having approved SBT will increase.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Scope 3 emissions of the category "purchased goods and services" contribute to approximately 90% to our overall carbon footprint. 51% of these our scope 3 emission comes from meat side streams, mainly chicken. 30% comes from chemicals, 8% from essential oils and 11% from natural materials. In total, key suppliers are responsible for 60% of our annual purchasing volume. The rationale to focus our engagement on these suppliers is, that their emission reductions have a considerable quantitative impact. Furthermore, focussing on them reveals a good cost-benefit relationship. For this reason, Symrise has engaged with the key suppliers to encourage them to set emission reduction targets. To this aim we have organized several seminars for our suppliers in cooperation with the CDP. Between 2016 and 20223, we were able to reduce Scope 3 emissions by approx. 40 %. By 2025, we want to increase the eco-efficiency of Scope 3 emissions by 15 % compared to 2020. In 2021, Symrise developed a new Science Based Target aimed at a maximum global warming of 1.5C, which meets the highest level of ambition currently possible. The target was approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative in February 2022. Symrise aims at reducing Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services by 30 % (2030) compared to 2020. In September 2024, Symrise applied for SBT with the highest level of ambition according to the Paris Agreement, Net-Zero. The result is expected in Q2/2025. As an alternative suppliers can also report their targets via EcoVadis. Currently we run an encouragement-campaign. If required, we are willing to increase the pressure on our key suppliers and would also consider abandoning business relationships in case of insufficient climate performance. To this target, key suppliers are those suppliers providing Symrise with carbon intensive raw materials.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Support suppliers lowering their emissions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

WE increase awareness among suppliers for the need to assess forest related risks in the supply chain. Besides increasing awareness, we also encourage our supplier to ensure visibility on raw material flows, as maximized traceability is a prerequisite for DF/DCF verification.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Traceability, forest risk assessment, DCF.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

To identify and manage water risks, we have to analyze & assess all relevant water aspects along the supply chain, including: - water management practices, - water related risks - water demand & discharge - water quality & pollution - availability of WASH-services Every supplier must pass an approval procedure before a business relation is initiated. The availability of sufficient amounts of good quality fresh water is vital for manufacturing processes of our suppliers and raw material cultivation. Thus, successful supplier selection and approval depends on provision of basic water related data, including information on water management practices, water related risks (incl. water use and scarcity) or specific water intensity of raw materials. Provision of basic water related data is mandatory for every new supplier and considered in supplier selection process.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**These are the most material requirements to our suppliers: - water management practices, - water related risks - water demand & discharge - water quality & pollution - availability of WASH-services

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

10001

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We directly and indirectly (with the help of suppliers, civil society organizations and scientific partners) engage with 10.000 smallholder farmers. We run multiple supply chain projects where forest valuation, reforestation, ecosystem regeneration and the promotion of good agricultural practices are the main targets. These projects are implemented in strategic value chains where Symrise has significant leverage to induce positive change on the ground, in environmental and socioeconomic terms. However, except of our engagement in the Amazon region, where we collaborate with smallholders on wild collected forest resources, these projects do not relate to the deforestation risk commodities within CDP scope, because our leverage within these supply chains is comparatively low.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

RATIONALE: OUR ENGAGEMENT FOCUS is on customers with relevant transport emissions: With regard to our downstream Scope 3 emissions "downstream transportation" is the only relevant category. Therefore, THE SCOPE OF OUR ENGAGEMENT lies on the reduction of transport emissions, accounting for 95% of our customers by number or 3.3% customer-related Scope 3 emissions. Background explanation: For fragrances, flavours, cosmetic ingredients and petfood there are no significant emissions related to the processing and to the use phase. Our products are usually blended with other components and represent only a very low dosage in final products of our clients. Emissions of a typical blending process are usually low compared to the whole process of producing of our products. In order to leverage the largest possible emission reduction potentials our engagement reaches out to as many of our clients as possible. (2023: 95%) To this aim, we have established an integrated supply chain management initiative together with our customers. It comprises the entire value creation chain from raw materials procurement to end products for all our customers and was developed for the efficient harmonization of ordering processes between Symrise and its customers. This so-called Symchronize system is a trademarked electronic data processing (EDP) system based on SAP software. It addresses order frequencies, optimized batch sizes, full pallets, and trucks as key criteria to reduce transport and distribution efforts and expenditures. We offer the usage of the Symchronize system to all our customers and suppliers. Thus, we aim to reduce- and upstream transport emissions as much as possible.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We MEASURE THE SUCCESS based on a KPI that compares our Scope 3 downstream transportation emissions with our sales volumes (tons CO2 from transportation against tons of sales in). Since we committed to become net-zero by 2045, our Scope 3 emissions must also go down. Assuming of around 5% residual Scope 3 emissions for downstream transportation, our respective KPI in 2045 would be 2 tCO2/m in turnover. We chose 2019 as base year for this KPI, because it allows us to assess our performance without bias from the pandemic. In 2019, the respective KPI was 40 tCO2/m. We consider our engagement as successful, if our reductions in any reporting year are larger than the linear reductions pathway that is required to meet our 2045 target. In order to be able to achieve a KPI of 2 tCO2/m, we must reduce our Scope 3 downstream transportation emissions by 1.46 tCO2/m annually. Following this approach, our targeted KPI in 2023 is 34,18 tCO2/m. With a figure of 14.5 tCO2/m in 2022, we consider our engagement successful. One example for ACTION/IMPACT driving down our Scope 3 downstream transportation emissions is our cooperation with L'Oreal. With this major client, we agreed on a shipping by fully-loaded trucks, achieving specific emission reductions. Many of our actions are based on the use of Symchronize: We have established this integrated supply chain management initiative together with our customers. It addresses order frequencies, optimized batch sizes, full pallets and truck

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

We regularly engage and exchange with sustainability conscious investors on various sustainability topics, including forests and deforestation. In regular investor calls and meetings we explain exposure of our suply chain to forest related risks and explain our sustainability strategy and management approaches to demonstrate our committment on the one hand, and our direct and indirect (including positive) impacts on forest ecosystems.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Since our engagement with investors varies depending on our investors sustainability agenda and targets, we do not yet have specific KPIs to measure effectiveness of stakeholder discussions, except the assessment results of rating agencies, such as ISS, Sustainalytics and others, all of which provide permance data on water related issues, which we regularly monitor and communicate within the company.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

We regularly exchange in the course of customer meetings on material sustainabiltiy issues associated with our common value chain, including water related issues and risks. By informing customers on the water footprint of the ingredients they purchase from Symrise and by raising awareness for water risks in the entire value chain, we promote sustainable solutions at various scales in sourcing, R&D, product design and product development to make sure that precious water resources are protected from sourcing (through promotion of sustainable, climate smart agriculture!) through to the end-of life stage (through continuous improvement of the biodegradability of our ingredients).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We ultimately measure success of our engagement as follows: KPIs at raw material level: Water footprint. KPI at product level: Water footprint biodegradability eco- & human toxicity

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Investors and shareholders are informed quarterly through our financial and ESG reporting. The legally required Annual General Meeting is held every year in May, at which more than 90% of Symrise's capital is represented each year. During the Annual General Meeting, investors and shareholders have the opportunity to obtain information and ask detailed questions about Symrise's ESG success. Symrise also offers an annual capital market day to which all investors are invited.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At least 90% of shareholders attend the annual general meetings every year. In addition, Symrise's share price is growing continuously and the dividend has been increased annually since 2009. As a manufacturer of fragrances and flavorings, Symrise has odor complaints at a few locations. Especially when the production sites are in residential areas. All odor complaints from neighbors are investigated and measures are initiated if necessary. The Executive Board is informed monthly about the development of odor complaints and the measures initiated. Through massive investments, exhaust streams from the production halls are passed through biofilters or similar state-of-the-art technologies to be released into the atmosphere without odor. If neighbors were to experience massive odor nuisance, the supervisory authorities would close production areas. This has never happened before. If production areas at Symrise were to be closed, investors would not invest any money in Symrise shares. In 2022, a fire broke out at a site in the USA/Georgia. The environment and human lives were not affected.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees, neighbours, etc.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Employees, neighbours, media, etc. are informed quarterly through our financial and ESG reporting as well by the yearly disclosed Corporate and GRI-Report. Furthermore, Symrise employees have the ability to attend townhall and company meetings (Betriebsversammlungen)

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As a manufacturer of fragrances and flavorings, Symrise has odor complaints at a few locations. Particularly when the production sites are in residential areas. All odor complaints from neighbors are investigated and measures are initiated if necessary. The board is informed monthly about the development of odor complaints and the measures initiated. Through massive investments, exhaust air streams from the production halls are directed through biofilters or similar state-of-the-art technologies so that they are released into the atmosphere without odor. If neighbors are massively bothered by odors, the supervisory authorities would close production areas. This has never happened before.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

It is our ultimate goal, to reduce our energy consumption in a systematic way. Case Study: For example, an ISO 50001 Management System was implemented at all German sites in order to reduce energy consumption. (All other manufacturing sites in the EU have executed successful Energy Efficiency Audits in 2016). Global emissions reduction targets are subdivided through the entire organization and managed locally on each manufacturing site. We review our program and objectives regularly in dedicated environmental committees. Responsibilities are defined; budget is allocated to defined measures. Best practices are shared by an electronic system, regular meeting and internal and external audits throughout the entire organization. Our operational excellence teams are trained and well experienced and harmonize our processes globally in order to improve e.g. energy and process efficiency. Annually we conduct Management Reviews with environmental experts and local management teams, which are then aggregated to regional and global level and signed off finally by our CEO. Consequently the CEO knows about risks and opportunities and consequently can approve CapEx for projects which add value to our customers but also to Symrise. One example is the significant investment of 30 m in 2017 for our power-heat co-generation plant in Germany, which reduces our carbon emission by more than 20000 tons/year.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 15

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 16

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 17

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 18

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 19

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 20

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 21

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Row 22

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select all that apply

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 6

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 7

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:
☑ Yes

Row 8

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations
☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearl monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 9

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 10

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 11

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 12

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 13

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 14

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 15

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 16

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 17

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 18

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 19

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 20

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 21

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 22

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Implement LCTP

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

300000

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Yearly monitoring

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We use the same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We use the same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We use the same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We use the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We use the same consolidation approach as used in your financial accounting.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

For scope 1 additional sources have been included (mobile combustion of owned vehicles), for scope 3 the inventory data for several subcategories has been refined (e.g. transport data, investments etc).
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In the ongoing approval process for our net-zero targets, further scope 1 and 3 data have been compiled in a more granular resolution. Moreover, in our FLAG target process, we prepared further data that is displayed in this report.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We report both market and location-based data.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Symrise has offices in some countries without manufacturing sites. These offices are not included.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

0.1

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Energy consumption of these offices is compared to whole consumption very low (

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

Almost most of our offices are equipped with state-of-the-art technology, such as LED lighting, notebooks, lifts (if applicable), heating or air conditioning and are used 5 days a week. Our production facilities and warehouses are generally operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in shift systems. According to the latest estimates, the consumption in the offices is less than 0.1% of the total emissions.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Symrise leases student apartments, office spaces, cellers, production facilities, and warehouses. Corresponding emissions are quantified, but excluded from the GHG inventory.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1.7

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are very low in comparison to the whole scope 3 inventory.

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

The calculation was extrapolated on the basis of the number of rented buildings and the type of buildings rented. We assumed an average size of 30 sqm for the rented student apartments. The emissions were extrapolated on the basis of average heat and electricity consumption per square meter in Germany (sources: DENA and Stromspiegel) and corresponding emission factors for electricity and natural gas (sources: Defra 2021, AGEB, BDEW, AGEE, GEMIS 5.0). The same procedure was followed for all other rented buildings, except that the sources differed (see table Office spaces, celler, production facilities, warehouses)

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Symrise rents a low number of flats and office spaces. Corresponding emissions are quantified, but excluded from the GHG inventory.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are very low in comparison to the whole scope 3 inventory.

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

*The emissions from properties leased by Symrise to third parties were calculated based on the rental income realized in the reporting year. The total rental income was divided by 12 to determine the rental income per month and multiplied by the average monthly gross cold rent per square meter in Germany to determine the approximate number of square meters rented. The calculated square meters were then multiplied by an emission factor for heat and electricity (tCO2/sqm*a).*

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Symrise operates one franchise contract. Corresponding emissions are quantified, but excluded from the GHG inventory.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are very low in comparison to the whole scope 3 inventory.

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

The emissions of the franchise company was extrapolated by the revenue of the Franchise compared to the revenue and the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of Symrise. Furthermore, an uncertainty factor was applied.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316090.91

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on site specific energy and consumption data and multiplication with respective emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153944.89

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on site specific energy data and multiplication with the country specific IEA emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25602.44

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on site specific energy data and multiplication with the country specific IEA emission factors.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1416474.92

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on product specific procurement data, as well as financial data on auxiliaries, outside services and packaging goods. Activity data is than multiplied with emission factors from ecoinvent, open LCA, as well as emission factors from the Symrise Sustainability Scorecard.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122732.94

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Multiplication of financial data on investment in property, plant & equipment as well as in intangible assets with emission factors from Exiobase 2019.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81946.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions retrieved by the IEA-data base.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55067.63

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Multiplication of financial data on purchases in transports as well as internal transports with emission factors from EcoTransIT and EN16258.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18560

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Multiplication of site-specific hazardous and non-hazardous disposal volumes and types with emission factors from UBA or the local waste disposal manager.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4700.17

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Extrapolation of business travel via plane, leased cars and train with FTEs.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13985.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Extrapolation of employee commuting via car, public transport and bike/on foot with FTEs.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90653.82

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Multiplication of financial data on transporting activities of sold products with emission factors from EcoTransIT and EN16258.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171104.11

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Symrise products have only a very low share of emissions in further processing, as usually only a few drops of the fragrances, flavors, etc. sold are added to the respective final products. For the emissions estimate for category 10, the intermediate products sold were divided into 2 areas: 1. Scent and Care (Fragrances, cosmetic base and active ingredients and functional ingredients) 2. Taste, Nutrition & Health (TN&H) (Flavors and functional ingredients pet food products (ingredients) for dogs, cats, fish, etc.) For both areas, an estimate was made of the cost share of the Symrise intermediate product in the final product (Scent and care: 5%; TN&H: 2%) in order to determine the total costs of the end products. The total costs were then multiplied with a suitable monetary emission factor, from which the Scope 3 emissions were extracted in advance (based on a comparable Ecoinvent emission factor) to filter out only the emissions in the further processing stage. Since the Symrise intermediate products only contain an average of 1% in the final product, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions were multiplied again by 1% in order to determine the Symrise-specific emissions in further processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8698.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since all investments produce the same products as Symrise, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions were extrapolated on the basis of FTEs in 2022 (incl. addition of an uncertainty factor)

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*290423.58*	*Calculation based on site specific energy and consumption data and multiplication with respective emission factors.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*144862.23*	*22898.91*	*Calculation based on site specific energy data and multiplication with the country specific IEA emission factors.*

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1732084.31

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**We used the Symrise Product Sustainability Scorecard (LCA Tool): For our calculation we used data of public available databases (e.g. Ethanol, glycerine) and literature (e.g. gelatine, essential oils) data.)

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

We started the CDP Supply Chain Program in 2017 to work with our suppliers on a more sustainable value chain. Our suppliers with the highest risk status on climate, water and forests were again requested to follow the CDP Supply Chain Program in 2022. Strategic suppliers, in particular, are eligible for the program. As we defined significantly more suppliers as strategic in the reporting year, approx. one third more suppliers were invited to participate in the CDP supply chain program compared with the previous year. Given the increase in the number of suppliers considered, the response rate in the climate sector fell from 58 % in the previous year to 53 %. Of the suppliers who participated in the CDP Supply Chain Program, 71 % have set active emissions reduction targets and 20 % have validated near-term SBTi targets. 85 % of participating suppliers reported on their operational GHG emissions. In addition, many suppliers are in turn engaging their own suppliers on climate-related issues: Around 69 % of participating suppliers motivated their own suppliers to set targets. However, there is clear potential for improvement in the use of renewable energy: Only 64 % of the energy consumed by participating suppliers came from renewable sources.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

123446.84

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use a conversion factor of the Federal Statistical Office Germany (370 ton CO2 / million). Our buildings and equipment is usually designed for long term use. Sometimes more than 50 years. Therefore from an LCA perspective their CO2 impact is much lower than the one of operational carbon footprint.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

86570.39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**(Forschungsstelle für Energiewirtschaft e.V." (https://www.ffe.de/)

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

0.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

For calculation of scope 3 emissions related to losses of electricity grid and upstream chains we used information of "Forschungsstelle für Energiewirtschaft e.V." (https://www.ffe.de/). The value of 61138 tons CO2 represents: Approx. 16% of Scope 1 emissions related to electricity (losses and upstream chains) Approx. 31% of Scope 3 emissions related to natural gas (upstream chains) Approx. 24% of Scope 3 emissions related to natural gas (upstream chains)

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

46928

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

0.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated distances of transportation of our main raw material volume from our main suppliers to our regional hubs and extrapolated to our whole supply volume. These distances are multiplicity with the transported volumes in tons. We have used the tool Ecotransit available at http://www.ecotransit.org/calculation.en.html

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

16850

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have estimated the emissions related to our Waste generated in operations as follows: A significant part of our waste is burnt internally, in plants which are under the scope of the EU ETS. Of course, these belong to scope 1. Based in this experience we know these emissions with high accuracy and brings us in the position to extrapolate emissions for waste which is externally burnt and thus belong to Scope 3.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8135

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Travelled distances via air, train and car are reported to our sustainability cockpit. For air travelling which is the most important source of emissions we have used the following figures: Distance 2000km 0.15 kg CO2/km Distance 800km &

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14441

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Extrapolation according to locations (e.g. distance to or size of communities and commuting modes) and numbers of employees working on sites

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Symrise has no upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

68585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated distances of transportation of our main product volume from our regional hubs to main customers and extrapolated to our whole sales. These distances are multiplied with the transported volumes in tons. Also included: Intercompany transport (e.g. finished goods from Symrise Germany to Symrise USA. We have used the tool Ecotransit available at http://www.ecotransit.org/calculation.en.html

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

175091.32

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Symrise products have only a very low share of emissions in further processing, as usually only a few drops of the fragrances, flavors, etc. sold are added to the respective final products. For the emissions estimate for category 10, the intermediate products sold were divided into 2 areas: 1. Scent and Care (Fragrances, cosmetic base and active ingredients and functional ingredients) 2. Taste, Nutrition & Health (TN&H) (Flavors and functional ingredients pet food products (ingredients) for dogs, cats, fish, etc.) For both areas, an estimate was made of the cost share of the Symrise intermediate product in the final product (Scent and care: 5%; TN&H: 2%) in order to determine the total costs of the end products. The total costs were then multiplied with a suitable monetary emission factor, from which the Scope 3 emissions were extracted in advance (based on a comparable Ecoinvent emission factor) to filter out only the emissions in the further processing stage. Since the Symrise intermediate products only contain an average of 1% in the final product, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions were multiplied again by 1% in order to determine the Symrise-specific emissions in further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sold products are usually processed by us or traded. Related to the intended use (Flavors, Fragrances, Cosmetics and functional Ingredients) the carbon footprint related to the use phase of the products is less than 0,1%.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most of our products are ingredients for flavors and perfume oils with a very high impact or efficiency. These substances are very highly concentrated. For this reason, only about 0.1% or less of these substances are dosed into customers products, which does not necessarily have to be the final end product. Food or perfume oils produced with Symrise products are not recovered or recycled, because there no need for this. We consider that the exclusion of the category 12 is reasonable. This would mean an exclusion of only 0,005% of our total Scope 3 Inventory.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Symrise has no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Symrise has no franchising activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since all investments produce the same products as Symrise, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions were extrapolated on the basis of FTEs in 2023 (incl. addition of an uncertainty factor).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No further impact known.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No further impact known.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Moderate assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Moderate assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-10-17 Symrise AG CDP-verification-letter_Final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Moderate assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024-10-17 Symrise AG CDP-verification-letter_Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 1-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In total, our change in renewable energy consumption has led to an increase of 3500 tons CO2 emissions. Dividing this by last year's total CO2 emissions, an increase of 1,1% was achieved. (3500 /316091)*100 1,1%. This increase in renewable energy is due to significant reduction of 11,4% of biofuel in USA, Jacksonville and Colonel's Island. The worldwide production volume remained almost the same compared to the previous year. The threats of climate change are becoming ever more obvious. And based on this, we take responsibility for future generations. We have set ourselves the ambitious goal of being GHG neutral by 2030. This means that the business activities of Symrise will contribute to preventing or sequestering more greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere than we produce through our operating activities. We have been sourcing all of our external electricity from renewable sources since 2020. In view of the aggravating situation concerning climate change, we again intensified our efforts in 2023 and thus were able to reach our ambitious goal ahead of schedule. Because of this, we were able to demonstrably cover our external electricity needs worldwide using renewable sources in 2020.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

19

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In total there are 60.000 tons CO2 from other emission reduction activities. The percentage change in emissions due to emission reduction activities divided by last year's total emissions: (60000 / 316091)*100 19.0%. This represents a 19.0% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities. Detailed explanation/background: Symrise is one of the biggest manufacturers of synthetic Menthol for more than 30 years. We have developed together with our main supplier a much more efficient manufacturing method and therefore we have already decreased our carbon footprint per produced kg Menthol by one third. The synthetic Menthol is a substitute to the natural one, which is extracted from peppermint plants by water steam distillation and a further crystallization process. We have calculated the carbon footprint of our synthetic product is up to 10 times lower than that of the natural material. Between 2019 and 2023 we have more than doubled our production capacity in USA and Germany which helped avoid approx. 35,000 tons CO2. Furthermore, the cogeneration of heat and power plant in Germany / Holzminden. It has started operation in 2017 at 70% capacity and reached full capacity in 2018. At full capacity it saves some 20.000t CO2 per year. Due to the fact full capacity was achieved in 2018, the 2.4 m annual monetary savings have been achieved since. In total 20 m have been invested by end of 2018 for the entire project. Another 5000 tons CO2 have been reduced by various measures to increase process and energy efficiency mainly in USA, Asia-Pacific, France and Germany. Examples are refurbished and economized boilers, LED lighting and state-of-the-art heat boxes.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no divestments

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25667

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In total there is an increase of 7000 tons CO2 resulted from acquisitions in USA in 2020, which are now fully operational with optimized process efficiency while production volume increased. The percentage change in emissions due to the increase of emission divided by last year's total emissions: (25667 / 316091)*100 8.1%. In Detail: Based on the Acquisition in USA which are now increasing process efficiency, total scope 1 decreased from 316091 tons in 2022 to 290424 tons in 2023, which is a decrease of 25667 tons CO2. At the same time, all electricity worldwide has demonstrably been purchased from renewable sources. Total scope 2 maintained at the level of 0 tons CO2 in 2023. So, in total 25667 tons CO2.*

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

25.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Our total output (tons) of products has decreased by 4.1%, but the ratio of energy efficient products have significantly increased based on a higher profitability. Almost most of the capacity increase was achieved in manufacturing sites which consumes high energy for cooling and heating. Based on this, we calculated a CO2 emission increase of 82.000 tons, which is an increase of 25.9%. We calculated the effect of changes in output using an analogous formula as described above. (82000 / 316091)*100 25.9%. This is an increase of 25.9%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No 'other'.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

17280

(7.12.1.2) Comment

In a plant in the USA, we have burned a substance ("glydfuel") in small quantities in recent years that was produced during the manufacture of paper from wood. It is therefore a renewable material. However, the amount of glydfuel is expected to go down to zero in the next future, as we want to extract new substances from the glydfuel for further use in our fragrance and cosmetics industry. This is a typical circular economy approach.In the past, we used the emission factor of light fuel oil as a reference for glydfuel to estimate the CO2 calculations.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

689.73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

673.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1256.21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

542.76

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5910.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1147.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.33

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

408.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

210.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5264.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1184.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2132.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13542.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

698.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

880.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

375.82

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1638.31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

87.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8740.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3436.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

202.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18163.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2476.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72396.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7472.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433.81

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

136.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1776.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

121.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Madagascar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129.36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

917.82

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

682.01

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6686.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4828.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1592.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

787.62

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

779.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

476.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4014.64

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8221.09

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279.74

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

613.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9780.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

469.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

495.88

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

519.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149386.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

93420.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20249.97
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Chemicals production*	*136741*
Row 2	*Non-Chemicals production*	*153683*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

136741

(7.19.3) Comment

Chemical production activities are located in Germany, USA, Mexico and Spain. Please note, Symrise has additional Flavor, Fragrance, Cosmetic Ingredients and Nutrition business in these countries. Significant acquisitions of non-chemicals production sites have been done during the past years for the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Chemicals production*	*54921*	*0*
Row 2	*Non-Chemicals production*	*89941*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

54921

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

22899

(7.21.3) Comment

Chemical production activities are located in Germany, USA, Mexico and Spain. Please note, Symrise has additional Flavor, Fragrance, Cosmetic Ingredients and Nutrition business in these countries. Significant acquisitions of non-chemicals production sites have been done during the past years for the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

290423.58

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144862.23

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22898.91

(7.22.4) Please explain

Consolidated sites have been included as disclosed in the financial report 2023.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

As mentioned above all consolidated sites have been included as disclosed in the financial report 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

30

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

For our SBT approval in February 2022 we calculated accurate scope 3 data. Scope 3 emissions contribute to 87% to our overall carbon footprint. 51% of our scope 3 emission comes from meat side streams, mainly chicken. 30% comes from chemicals, 8% from essential oils and 11% from natural materials.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell this product.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

2073

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.679

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

screens, Steam distilled extracts, like Peppermint

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data on CO2 factors of raw materials included in final product, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

425

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

960

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

2.526

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.702

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data on CO2 factors of raw materials included in final product, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

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

986

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.226

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

2.196

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.959

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingriedents

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data on CO2 factors of raw material included in final product, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

262

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

592

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

20.003

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Steam distilled extracts, like Eucalyptol and Peppermint. High complex aroma molecules like Menthols, Sun Screens

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

75

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

170

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

942

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.128

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

95

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

215

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex Aroma molecules like Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

33.525

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

75.687

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Steam distilled extracts, like Eucalyptol and Peppermint. High complex aroma molecules like Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.symrise.com/sustainability/reports-policies-standards-audits/#our-sustainability-records-gri

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

151

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

341

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules like Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

2.234

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.045

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Steam distilled extracts, High complex aroma molecules like Menthols. Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

144

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

326

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Steam distilled extracts, like Eucalyptol and Peppermint. High complex aroma molecules like Menthol. Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

1.738

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.925

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Sun screens, Hydrolites, Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

264

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

597

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

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

226

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

509

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

2.685

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.062

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Steam distilled extracts, like Eucalyptol and Peppermint. High complex aroma molecules like Menthols

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

15

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules like Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

111

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

252

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

High complex aroma molecules like Menthol

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 85% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

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

909

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.053

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ingredients

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

We have evaluated approx. 90% of Sales; data GAPs have been extrapolated to 100%. We used literature data, evaluated common synthesis of main raw materials and own manufacturing data. Currently, there is only less primary data from suppliers available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Most of the products are tailor made with high complexity (Flavor, Nutrition, Fragrances, Cosmetic Ingredients, etc.). Thousands of raw materials are used from several countries and thousands of suppliers. Allocating of energy consumption to an individual manufacturing processes is also not always possible, due to complexity of the processes.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We have a global reporting tool to monitor all sales to all customers globally. We use this tool to get a list of sold products to each requesting customer. With another tool we can break down the product list to identify used raw materials and the manufacturing method we used to manufacture the product. After we calculate the CO2 footprint based on the big volume raw materials and products using data of primary and secondary data. To better understand where greenhouse gas emissions occur in the upstream chain and in the production of individual products, Symrise calculated product carbon footprints for onion powder and chicken powder in the reporting year. The analysis was performed in accordance with ISO standard 14067:2018 and the standards of the GHG Protocol. All activities from the production of raw materials to the finished product were considered. The analysis shows: To produce one kilogram of onion powder, around 1.70 kg of carbon dioxide equivalents are emitted – for chicken powder, the figure is around 7.75 kg of carbon dioxide equivalents. In both cases, the production of the raw materials and refrigeration caused the majority of the emissions. As a result of this, we are currently in the process to get more carbon data of our supply chain. Related to manufacturing flow diagrams which we received from suppliers, or where public data are available, we calculate a carbon footprint and add additional average data of our own manufacturing process to generate data which are as close as possible to the reality. As a basis for such evaluations we apply the CDP Supply Chain program since more than 8 years. In this reporting year Symrise started a project to implementing a Corporate Carbon Footprint and a Product Carbon Footprint tool. The solution provider which has been chosen is CO2 AI. It is a SaaS platform with AI enhanced feature to support Emission Factor Matching.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

113880

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1392715

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1506595

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

306148

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

306148

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

80395

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

80395

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

31646

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

31646

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

451674

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1473110

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1924784
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

941389642

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

6517144103

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

0

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

74585337

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

1066945298

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

0

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

0

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

1066945298

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

710945

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

0

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

710945

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

846389566

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

846389566

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

20929739

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

72280891

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

0

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

9321063
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

113880880

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

113880

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In a plant in the USA, we have burned a substance ("glydfuel") in small quantities in recent years that was produced during the manufacture of paper from wood. It is therefore a renewable material. However, the amount of glydfuel is expected to go down to zero in the next future, as we want to extract new substances from the glydfuel for further use in our fragrance and cosmetics industry. So it's a typical circular economy approach. In the past, we used the emission factor of light fuel oil as a reference for glydfuel to estimate the CO2 calculations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass than biofuel,

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No renewable hydrogen.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

112065

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

112065

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil is just in use for the self-generation of steam.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1280650

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

71215

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

109861

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our total consumption of gas consumed by the organization is 1.280.650 MWh. Gas is used in almost most of our production facilities to generate steam. But in Germany, we produce electricity and steam with a cogeneration of heat and power plant. The new cogeneration of heat and power plant in Germany / Holzminden started operation in 2017 at 70% capacity and reached full capacity in 2018. At full capacity it saves some 20.000t CO2 per year. The CHP power plant replaced an old power plant which was run with oil. Total gas consumption in Holzminden was 243.056 MWh in 2023. 45.2% of the total is used for the generation of steam (109.861 MWh), 29.3% is used for the generation of electricity (71.215 MWh) and 25.5% are heat losses (61.979 MWh).

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Hydrogen is not yet used for energy production, but is key for Symrise's Low Carbon Transition Plan.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1506595

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

71215

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

335806

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Substantial heat losses as it is explained with the example of the cogeneration of heat and power in Germany is part of substantial process and energy efficiency measures by our Total Productive Maintenance Teams.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

306148

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

306148

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

306198

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

306198

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

80395

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

80395

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

106695

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

106695

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

106695

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

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

71095

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

71095

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

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

284.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

284.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

805

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

1906

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2711.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12683

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

22

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12705.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2401

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2401.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3314

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3314.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15867

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

3658

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19525.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2185

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

1319

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3504.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1241

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1241.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9209

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9209.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

581

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

581.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27228

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27228.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27400

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27400.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

303.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1883

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1883.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

283

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

283.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Madagascar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

675

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

675.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9464

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9464.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1811

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1811.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1217

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1217.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14947

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14947.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1039

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1039.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13083

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13083.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

978

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

978.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

650

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

650.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154979

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

154979.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No further details on electricity consumption excluded.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1921

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Instituto Argentino de Normalizacion y Certificacion

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Instituto Argentino de Normalizacion y Certificacion

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

805

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**LGC

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Australien Government

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

12683

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Parques Eolicos Palmares SA (Rosario 3)

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Parques Eolicos Palmares SA (Rosario 3)

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2401

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

L Solar D, LLC

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

3314

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Santa Isabel

(7.30.17.12) Comment

via ACT Parque Solar Fotovoltaico Santa Isabel

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

15867

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chengxi Wind Power_Phase 2

(7.30.17.12) Comment

via ACT Chengxi Wind Power_Phase 2

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2186

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1992

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Guavio

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Guavio

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1241

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Proyecto Eolico Orosí

(7.30.17.12) Comment

via First Climate The Green Certificate Company (Central Issuer)

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ecuador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

9209

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2006

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :HIDROABANICO HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

(7.30.17.12) Comment

via ACT HIDROABANICO HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1256

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Egypt

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Project 2 - 4.055 MW Solar PV

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Project 2 - 4.055 MW Solar PV

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

27228

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Austria

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Statnett

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate via Statnett AIB

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

27401

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Austria

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Statnett, AIB

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate, Statnett, AIB

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

303

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Austria

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Statnett

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate, Statnett, AIB

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1883

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**2.7 MW Wind Turbine by M/s Solaris Ceramics Pvt. Ltd.

(7.30.17.12) Comment

ACT, 2.7 MW Wind Turbine by M/s Solaris Ceramics Pvt. Ltd.

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

284

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :AT Tokyo Corporation

(7.30.17.12) Comment

ACT, AT Tokyo Corporation

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9464

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hioxo Wind Farm Project

(7.30.17.12) Comment

ACT, Hioxo Wind Farm Project

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1812

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Austria

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Statnett

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Statnett

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1217

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Shaanxi Yijun 49.5MW photovoltaic power generation project

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Shaanxi Yijun 49.5MW photovoltaic power generation project

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

14948

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Khanh Hoa Sunshine Star JSC

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Khanh Hoa Sunshine Star JSC

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1039

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gouda Wind

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Gouda Wind

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

13084

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate Statnett, AIB

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

978

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Thailand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**BSPGR6 (Green and Blue Planet Solutions)

(7.30.17.12) Comment

First Climate BSPGR6 (Green and Blue Planet Solutions)

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

650

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets

(7.30.17.12) Comment

ACT, The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

154980

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

first Climate Seven Cowboy - Seven Cowboy Wind Project, LLC
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

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

1906

(7.30.18.6) Comment

We have supply chain agreements to purchase steam with a low-carbon energy mix in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, China and USA. This is part of our Low Carbon Transition strategy.

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

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

22

(7.30.18.6) Comment

We have supply chain agreements to purchase steam with a low-carbon energy mix in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, China and USA. This is part of our Low Carbon Transition strategy.

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

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

1320

(7.30.18.6) Comment

We have supply chain agreements to purchase steam with a low-carbon energy mix in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, China and USA. This is part of our Low Carbon Transition strategy.

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

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

3658

(7.30.18.6) Comment

We have supply chain agreements to purchase steam with a low-carbon energy mix in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, China and USA. This is part of our Low Carbon Transition strategy.

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

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

71095

(7.30.18.6) Comment

We have supply chain agreements to purchase steam with a low-carbon energy mix in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, China and USA. This is part of our Low Carbon Transition strategy.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

10000

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

6997

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

6997

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2000

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

1317

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1317

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2000

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

1342

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1342

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2000

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

1374

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1374

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Ecuador

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5000

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

4392

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4392

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2000

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

983

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

983

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

11000

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

7345

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7345

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

500

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

75

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

500

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

239

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

39

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

8000

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

4728

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

728

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1500

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

650

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

10000

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

2206

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2206

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

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

Like other manufacturing companies, Symrise causes direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that cause the earth’s average temperature to rise. This has far-reaching consequences for humans and nature: areas that are being desertified, an increase in floods and resulting famines and refugee movements. For Symrise, climate change is leading to rising energy and raw material prices as well as climate-related costs, for example, through emissions trading. Reputational

damage could also result in the loss of business and a drop in our share price. Climate change simultaneously offers opportunities, for example, through the increased use of efficient technologies that also result in cost savings. Given the urgency of the climate dilemma, SDG 13 requires prompt measures for climate protection. Among all of the stakeholders, the significance of the topic is also underlined by the result of our materiality analysis conducted in 2022 – with the high rating of the topic "climate protection and climate adaption" for Symrise as well as its relevance and impact on external stakeholders.Corporate Sustainability, supported by the Sustainability Board, is responsible for the topic of emissions reduction. The Sustainability Board meets several times per year to discuss, assess and report on climate-related data and developments. The goals and programs are determined by the Sustainability Board and finally approved by the CEO. The Risk Management department assesses company-specific risks and rewards related to climate change at least once a year and reports the findings to the Executive Board.Symrise compiles the greenhouse gas emissions of its operating activities according to the internationally recognized Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard. We report on them according to direct emissions (Scope 1), energy-indirect emissions (Scope 2) and other indirect emissions (Scope 3).As of 2030, Symrise is committed to being climate-positive at all its global production sites based on the Scope 12 emissions of the GHG Protocol. Furthermore, we want to increase the eco-efficiency of GHG emissions by more than 60 % by 2025 compared with 2010 – this would mean that we would achieve our Science Based Target set in 2017 five years ahead of schedule. In the reporting year, we were able to increase the eco-efficiency of GHG emissions (Scope 12), based on added value, by 10.4 % (2021: 11.3 %) and thus achieved our interim target for 2022. Between 2016 and 2022, we were able to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 40 %. By 2025, we want to increase the eco-efficiency of Scope 3 emissions by 15 % compared to 2020. In 2021, Symrise developed a new Science Based Target aimed at a maximum global warming of 1.5C, which meets the highest level of ambition currently possible. The target was approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative in February 2022. Symrise aims to reduce GHG emissions (Scope 12) by 80 % by 2028 compared to 2020. Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services are to be reduced by 30 % by 2030 compared to 2020.We achieve our climate goals through various measures: Since 2020, for example, we have demonstrably sourced our global external electricity requirements from renewable sources. Furthermore, we continue to review power purchase agreements (PPAs) and thus promote the energy transition. We continuously increase energy and process efficiency at all production sites.Through various energy and process efficiency measures, we saved almost 60,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents in the reporting year: These include our cogeneration plant at the Holzminden site, which reduces our emissions from energy generation by around 20,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents annually. Ongoing measures by our local Total Productive Maintenance teams are continuously also replacing energy-intensive consumer equipment such as motors, ventilation or heating systems, compressed air systems and boilers for the production of steam and cooling with more efficient alternatives.In the context of decarbonisation within our Low Carbon Transition Plan, we want to replace all our fossil fuels with electricity and hydrogen from renewable sources. Since 2022, work has been underway on an ambitious plan to transition country by country.To drive environmental and climate protection forward together with other stakeholders, Symrise is active in numerous initiatives and continuously joins new associations. Symrise is a for instance member of the RE100 Initiative.With its emission reduction targets and its commitment to numerous initiatives, Symrise takes a pioneer role in climate protection in the flavor and fragrance industry and acts in accordance with the resolutions of the UN climate conferences and the recommendations of the current IPCC.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from:

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Costs of IRECs are very high

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

That was the reason that we purchased them from Vietnam
[Add row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Gasoline

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

296

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

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

2.6

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

32988

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

296 tons of gasoline is equal to 770 tons of CO2

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Liquid biofuel

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

339

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

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

1.47

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

3246

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

339 tons of liquid biofuel (Glidfuel) is equal to 498 tons of CO2. 339 tons liquid biofuel replaces primary energy of about 3246 MWh.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

30

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Decreased

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

70

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ Increased

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change
[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

164391

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

200000

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

0.77

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.65

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.43

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

0

(7.39.8) Comment

Synthetic Chemical Ingredients
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

3.26

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

290424

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

946681

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Corresponding emission reduction activities are mainly driven by process optimizations and the continuous operation of the new cogeneration of heat and power plant in Germany/Holzminden. The CHP power plant replaced an old power plant which was run with oil. The switch to the gasfueld CHP power plant saved about 20.000 tons CO2eq per year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

6.54

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

144862

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

946681

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Corresponding emission reduction activities are mainly driven by process optimizations and the continuous operation of the new cogeneration of heat and power plant in Germany/Holzminden. The CHP power plant replaced an old power plant which was run with oil. The switch to the gasfueld CHP power plant saved about 20.000 tons CO2eq per year.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

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

316090.91

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

25602.44

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

0.000

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

341693.350

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2028

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

68338.670

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

290423.58

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

22898.91

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

313322.490

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.38

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company-wide and there are no exclusions. The entirety of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions is considered

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 80,00% by 2028 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution 30,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to maintain the active annual sourcing of renewable electricity by 100%.

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

Plan for achieving the target: Photovoltaics Electrification of passenger vehicle fleet Thermal insulation of steam networks Optimization and efficiency increases Heat pumps Full electrification of utility vehicles Electrode boilers for steam Hydrogen for combustion plants & waste incinerators Hydrogen use for direct heating CCS for CO2 from waste

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

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

1416474.92

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

81947

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

55067.63

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

18560

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

90653.82

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

171104.11

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

1833807.480

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

1833807.480

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

100.0

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

90.64

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

90.64

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1283665.236

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

1448715.32

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

86570.39

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

46928

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

16850

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

68585

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

175091.32

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

1842740.030

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

1842740.030

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The SBTi Validation Process started on October 2021 and in February 2022 SBTi approved the scope 123 target which has the ambition level of

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 80,00% by 2028 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution 30,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to maintain the active annual sourcing of renewable electricity by 100%.

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

Plan for achieving the target: Cat. 1: Increase supplier net-zero engagement Improve collection of primary data from suppliers (PCFs, LCAs) Potentially switch to other suppliers with lower emission values Increase in energy and process efficiency in the upstream value chain. Reduction of transport emissions, based on the emission factors used. Use of an average value related to the SDA Transport pathway (for trucks), SDA Maritime Transport pathway (for ships) and SDA Power pathway (for train), applied to a period from 2021 to 2045 -72.6% of transport emissions. Reduction of energy emissions related to the emission factors used in the amount of the SBTi SDA Power target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045) -91.9 % of power emissions. Cat. 3: Maintain the use of renewable energy. Reduction of energy emissions related to the emission factors used in the amount of the SBTi SDA: Power target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045) -91.9 % of power emissions. Cat. 5: Reduce waste during production processes and in offices Reduce water consumption Usage of technologies for water-saving measures Cat. 4 & 9: Analyse more efficient transport routes Switch transports to electric vehicles or trains Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA transportation target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for truck transport -75.9 % Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA Maritim transportation target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for ship transport -50.1 % Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA Power (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for train transport -91.9 %. Cat. 10: Improve calculation methodology. Get primary data from customers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

10/30/2022

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

316090.91

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

25601.44

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

1416474.92

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

81946.41

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

55067.63

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

18560

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

90653.82

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

171104.11

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

1833806.890

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

2175499.240

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

90.64

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

91.99

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

217549.924

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

290423.58

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22898.91

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1448715.32

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86570.39

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46928

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16850

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

68585

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

175091.32

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1842740.030

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2156062.520

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.99

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company-wide and there are no exclusions. The entirety of the Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions is considered.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 80,00% by 2028 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution 30,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to maintain the active annual sourcing of renewable electricity by 100%.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan for achieving the target: Photovoltaics Electrification of passenger vehicle fleet Thermal insulation of steam networks Optimization and efficiency increases Heat pumps Full electrification of utility vehicles Electrode boilers for steam Hydrogen for combustion plants & waste incinerators Hydrogen use for direct heating CCS for CO2 from waste Cat. 1: Increase supplier net-zero engagement Improve collection of primary data from suppliers (PCFs, LCAs) Potentially switch to other suppliers with lower emission values Increase in energy and process efficiency in the upstream value chain. Reduction of transport emissions, based on the emission factors used. Use of an average value related to the SDA Transport pathway (for trucks), SDA Maritime Transport pathway (for ships) and SDA Power pathway (for train), applied to a period from 2021 to 2045 -72.6% of transport emissions. Reduction of energy emissions related to the emission factors used in the amount of the SBTi SDA Power target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045) -91.9 % of power emissions. Cat. 3: Maintain the use of renewable energy. Reduction of energy emissions related to the emission factors used in the amount of the SBTi SDA: Power target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045) -91.9 % of power emissions. Cat. 5: Reduce waste during production processes and in offices Reduce water consumption Usage of technologies for water-saving measures Cat. 4 & 9:

Analyse more efficient transport routes Switch transports to electric vehicles or trains Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA transportation target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for truck transport -75.9 % Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA Maritim transportation target pathways (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for ship transport -50.1 % Reduction in transportation emissions, based on the emission factors used, in the amount of the SBTi SDA Power (applied to a period from 2021 to 2045), for train transport -91.9 %. Cat. 10: Improve calculation methodology. Get primary data from customers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

277083

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

277083.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

277083.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

193126.851

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

283368.99

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

283368.990

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

283368.990

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-7.49

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 30,3% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. This target includes FLAG emissions and removals.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Collect product carbon foorprints from our suppliers and compare them with PCFs of other suppliers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

277083

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

277083.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

277083.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

27708.300

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

283368.99

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

283368.990

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

283368.990

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2022 base year. This target includes FLAG emissions and removals.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Collect product carbon foorprints from our suppliers and compare them with PCFs of other suppliers.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

317.781

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

100

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes: Abs 1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SYMR-GER-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We continually invest in improved energy efficiency and in renewable electricity.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 80,00% by 2028 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution 30,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Symrise AG commits to maintain the active annual sourcing of renewable electricity by 100% through 2030.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We implemented a Low Carbon Transition Project which covers Emisssion Reduction Measures as well as an Internal Carbon Price approach. This is in line with the measures defined for the SBTi. SBT already approved near-term targets.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/25/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage is company wide and there are not any exclusions. The entirety of the Scopes 123 emissions was considered. As a public company we anyway have to be Net Zero by 2045 which is requested by law (Paris Agreement). Already in 2022 we started a Low Carbon Transition Plan project in order to define further milestones. We continuously exchange fossil based energy like gas and oil by electricity coming from solar / wind and hydrogen. A SBTi validation for scope 123 was confirmed by SBTi in February 2022 for the years 2020-2030: The SBTi Validation Process started on October 2021 and in February 2022 SBTi approved the scope 123 target which has the ambition level of

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

*Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90,00% by 2030 from a 2022 base year within own operations. The residual emissions in Scope 1 & 2 will be neutralized by removals. Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products 90,00% by 2045 from a 2022 base year. Furthermore, Symrise AG commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2022 base year. *This target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Symrise aims to invest in regenerative agricultural products.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Via the CDP SupplyChain program Symrise requests it's suppliers with highest emissions to put emission goals and actions on their board level, set SBTi targets, to invest into renewable energy supply etc. With this initiative we achieved successful emission reduction performance and reported this success in our yearly GRI reporting.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Yearly monitoring and reporting scope 12 performance and target achievements defined for scope 3 categories 1, 3,4,5, 9,10 as explicitly explained in Q7.53.1. [Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*12*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*4*	*6336*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*2409*
Implemented	*8*	*59789*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2400000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New cogeneration of heat and power plant in Germany / Holzminden. It has started operation in 2017 at 70% capacity and reached full capacity in 2018. At full capacity it saves some 20.000t CO2 per year. Due to the fact full capacity was achieved in 2018, the 2.4 m annual monetary savings have been achieved since. In total 20 m have been invested by end of 2018 for the entire project.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Symrise is one of the biggest manufacturers of synthetic Menthol for more than 30 years. We have developed together with our main supplier a much more efficient manufacturing method and therefore we have already decreased our carbon footprint per produced kg Menthol by one third. The synthetic Menthol is a substitute to the natural one, which is extracted from peppermint plants by water steam distillation and a further crystallization process. We have calculated the carbon footprint of our synthetic product is up to 10 times lower than that of the natural material. Between 2019 and 2023 we doubled our production capacity in USA and Germany which helped avoid approx. 35,000 tons CO2.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2100

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

160000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Symrise Total Productive Maintenance Teams continuously improve process and energy efficiency.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2689

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

140000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Symrise Total Productive Maintenance Teams continuously improve process and energy efficiency.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

When it comes to long term investments such as a new CHP, extension of menthol capacity, etc., energy efficiency and CO2 reduction measures are considered for the whole lifetime of the equipment. Every Capex approval contains a substantial evaluation of Carbon Emission reduction measures in tons and and is finally signed and approved by the CEO and CFO.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have established a "Symrise Carbon Control Price" this year.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Within the Capital Expenditure Process a "Green Factory" Toolbox is meanwhile implemented. Proposals as well as assessments of building engineers and experts from NGO's are incorporated to be available for the final approval of the board members.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To meet Net Zero goal by 2045 a global project was initiated in order to extend the number of products with known product-carbon-footprint information.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In order to meet climate positive corporate goal by 2030 for scope 12, a global Low Carbon Transition project was initiated in 2022. A clear emission reduction plan by 2030 and 2045 will be available including financial budget.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☑ Other, please specify **:**CO2 reduction due to substitution of carbon intensive natural product

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Symrise is one of the biggest manufacturers of synthetic Menthol for more than 30 years. We have developed together with our main supplier a much more efficient manufacturing method and therefore we have already decreased our carbon footprint per produced kg Menthol by one third. We have estimated that the carbon footprint of our product is up to 10 times lower than the natural material, which avoids approx. 250.000 tons up to 500.000 tons. CO2 per anno. SymTrap: Extension of energy-saving technology to biofunctional substances. SymTrap can now not only be used to extract and concentrate volatile flavoring substances – this technology, based on a sophisticated adsorption-desorption process, has been expanded to also provide a gentle method for extracting secondary plant materials with biofunctional properties. With our technology SymTrap we are able to convert several hundred kilograms of raw material into a kilogram of highly concentrated flavor. We aim at an increasing alignment and of our portfolio to the EU Taxonomy (for detailed information, see Sustainability Record 2023, p. 9 ff). We try to make our activities as sustainably measurable and transparent as possible.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

30

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ No
Cocoa	*Select from:* ☑ No
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*24579.78*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*24579.78*
Palm oil	*5203*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*5203*
Cattle products	*4285.87*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*4285.87*
Soy	*1129.79*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*1129.79*
Cocoa	*266.03*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*266.03*
Coffee	*55.7*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*55.7*

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

Soy

(8.2.1.1) Disclosure of embedded soy

Select from:

☑ Some or all of our embedded soy volume is included in our “Sourced volume” as reported in column 4 of 8.2

(8.2.1.2) Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers

When calculating the embedded soy volume, several materials are considered, each representing a different tier of soy use. These include animal products such as Beef, Chicken, Farmed Fish, and Pork, all measured by their carcass weight, as well as Dairy products, specifically Milk & milk derivatives. Additionally, Chocolate is also included in the assessment. These products are evaluated to determine the volume of soy embedded within them, reflecting the soy used in animal feed or as an ingredient during production.

(8.2.1.3) Volume calculation methodology

The volume of embedded soy in the specified products is calculated using the methodology provided by the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS). This approach is implemented through the RTRS Soy and Corn Footprint Calculator, which estimates the amount of soy used in the production of various goods, taking into account factors such as feed conversion ratios and the soy content in animal feed. The methodology ensures an accurate assessment of direct & indirect soy usage across different product categories. More details can be found on the RTRS website: RTRS Soy and Corn Footprint Calculator

(8.2.1.4) Embedded soy disclosure volume (metric tons)

408113

(8.2.1.5) % of sourced volume that is embedded soy

99.72

(8.2.1.6) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.2.1.10) DF/DCF status assessed for embedded soy

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below subnational levels. TIMBER DERIVATIVES ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our timber based raw materials originate from 2 major sourcing countries: USA & CANADA. Approx. 95% of the raw material volume can be traced to subnational levels, including the cultivation regions of the pine plantations our company is associated with through our suppliers. Approx. 5% of our raw material input requires further efforts to increase traceability accordingly.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

60

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below national levels. PALM OIL ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our palm based raw materials originate from 3 major sourcing countries: Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand. Approx. 60% of the raw material volume can be traced to subnational levels, but no material is traceable beyond the palm oil mills. Still around 40 of our palm based inputs can only be traced to the country of origin.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

30

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below subnational levels. CATTLE ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our catle based raw materials mainly originate from the US and central Europe, e.g. Germany and France. Because of supply chain complexity and intransparency of material flows at tier2, we are yet only able to trace approx. 30% of our supply chains to in the country of origin below subnational levels, but have currently no information about the exact areas where the cattle was raised.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

17

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below subnational levels. SOY ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our soy based raw materials (usually soy oil, soy sauce and physically or chemically modified soy derivatives) originate from US, the European Union (e.g. Austria, Germany) and Asia (mainly China, India). In the reporting period, less than 20% of our soy based raw material input can be traced below country level.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below subnational levels. COCOA ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our cocoa based raw materials originate on average from around 10 countries and usually consist of cocoa extracts, powder, butter and flavors. Like for coffe, the cocoa based ingredients we purchase are often blended with different cocoa qualities from various origins. Major sourcing countries include Cameroon, Madagascar or Nigeria, while the majority of our cocoa inputs are cultivated in Ivory coast and Ghana. We have limited visibility on raw material flows beyond supplier level and can therefore only trace back around 10% of our input to specific cultivation areas.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Please note: Please note: Our raw material portfolio and our supplier network is extremely diverse, including within every forest risk commodity category. According to our enterprise IT Symrise has SEVERAL HUNDREDS raw material-supplier-country relations in our portfolio. We believe it is neither feasible nor meaningful to maintain all these datapoints in the CDP portal. For this reason, we rather decided to disclose in column 2 the main country of cultivation per commodity. Further countries of cultivation are then mentioned in the "please explain column". In addition, the figures in column "volume sourced from country / areas of origin reflects the

percentage of the total raw material volume per commodity which can be traced below subnational levels. COFFEE ORIGIN & TRACEABILITY: Our coffe based raw materials originate from 15 countries and usually consist of processed ingredients such as extracts and flavors which are usually blended with different coffee varieties from various origins to ensure standard qualit. Major sourcing countries include Ethiopia, Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia and Honduras. For this reason, we have limited visibility on raw material origin at regional level and can trace 90% of our coffee input only to the country of origin. In exceptional cases, cultivation areas and specific plantations are known and can be identified along our supply chains, but this applies to less than 5% of our coffee inputs..
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented

evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Cocoa

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

Coffee

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2026-2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

90

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In our forest policy as well as in our supplier code of conduct, we have described our criteria for sustainable sourcing of forest related raw materials, which we want to procure our entire supply from sustainable suppliers and sources. This includes of course also our annual palm oil demand. In order to do so, we do not only assess our suppliers with regards to forest issues, but also provide technical support and capacity building in order to make sure that they can comply with our forest related sustainability targets and our zero deforestation goals. Besides engaging our suppliers in the CDP supply chain program, we provide further guidance and support to our suppliers when it comes to improving traceability, our suppliers forest risk assessment or their target setting process. In the reporting year and according to our supplier compliance assessments, 80% of our strategic suppliers of forest related raw materials have participated in the CDP suply chain program, conducted own forest risk assessments or promoted sustainable sourcing practices to minimize environmental risks in the supply chain and therefore demonstrate committment to comply with the critical forest related sustainability criteria described in our supplier code of conduct and our forest policy. Despite increasing progress, our purchasing departments are instructed and strongly engaged to improve supply chain performance within the next reporting period through intensified supplier engagement. Wherever possible, we also engage in purhasing raw materials that are grown in accordance with rigorous sustainabiltiy standards, such as FSC. For this reason, we critically reviewed in the past years the ability of our suppliers to provide FSC certified materials from sustainable, certified sources in ordrer to contribute to our company objective to source all biological resources from sustainable sources until 2025, which also applies to our timber related inputs.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025. Wherever possible, we also engage in purhasing raw materials that are grown in accordance with rigorous sustainabiltiy standards, such as FSC. For this reason, we critically reviewed in the past years the ability of our suppliers to provide FSC certified materials from sustainable, certified sources in ordrer to contribute to our company objective to source all biological resources from sustainable sources until 2025, which also applies to our timber related inputs.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

5

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In our forest policy as well as in our supplier code of conduct, we have described our criteria for sustainable sourcing of forest related raw materials, which we want to procure our entire supply from sustainable suppliers and sources. This includes of course also our annual palm oil demand. In order to do so, we do not only assess our suppliers with regards to forest issues, but also provide technical support and capacity building in order to make sure that they can comply with our forest related sustainability targets and our zero deforestation goals. Besides engaging our suppliers in the CDP supply chain program, we provide further guidance and support to our suppliers when it comes to improving traceability, our suppliers forest risk assessment or their target setting process. In the reporting year and according to our supplier compliance assessments, 80% of our strategic suppliers of forest related raw materials have participated in the CDP suply chain program, conducted own forest risk assessments or promoted sustainable sourcing practices to minimize environmental risks in the supply chain and therefore demonstrate committment to comply with the critical forest related sustainability criteria described in our supplier code of conduct and our forest policy. Despite increasing progress, our purchasing departments are instructed and strongly engaged to improve supply chain performance within the next reporting period through intensified supplier engagement.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In our forest policy as well as in our supplier code of conduct, we have described our criteria for sustainable sourcing of forest related raw materials, which we want to procure our entire supply from sustainable suppliers and sources. This includes of course also our annual palm oil demand. In order to do so, we do not only assess our suppliers with regards to forest issues, but also provide technical support and capacity building in order to make sure that they can comply with our forest related sustainability targets and our zero deforestation goals. Besides engaging our suppliers in the CDP supply chain program, we provide further guidance and support to our suppliers when it comes to improving traceability, our suppliers forest risk assessment or their target setting process. In the reporting year and according to our supplier compliance assessments, 80% of our strategic suppliers of forest related raw materials have participated in the CDP suply chain program, conducted own forest risk assessments or promoted sustainable sourcing practices to minimize environmental risks in the supply chain and therefore demonstrate committment to

comply with the critical forest related sustainability criteria described in our supplier code of conduct and our forest policy. Despite increasing progress, our purchasing departments are instructed and strongly engaged to improve supply chain performance within the next reporting period through intensified supplier engagement.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

30

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

17

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

17.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. tagret valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

Cocoa

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 7

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

10

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk

commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 8

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

5

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. tagret valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with

the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 1 suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

25

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

25.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In our forest policy as well as in our supplier code of conduct, we have described our criteria for sustainable sourcing of forest related raw materials, which we completely want to procure from sustainable suppliers and (certified) sources until 2025. This includes of course also our annual palm oil demand. In order to do so, we do not only assess our direct suppliers with regards to forest issues, but also provide technical support and capacity building in order to make sure that they can fully understand, acknowledge and cascade our forest related sustainability targets and our zero deforestation goals further down the supply chain. Besides engaging our suppliers in the CDP supply chain program, we provide further guidance and support to our suppliers when it comes to improving traceability, our suppliers forest risk assessment or their target setting process. In the reporting year, we have also directly engaged with 9 indirect suppliers, who are connected with Symrise through traders. Through the provision of scientific and technical guidance we were able to trigger internal forest risk assessments at 7 (out of 9) suppliers, who committed to systematically engage with their suppliers to mitigate forest risks. Because this exercise was highly valuable to Symrise and our indirect suppliers, we have committed to engage with further 50 indirect suppliers by 2025 and help them to support our direct suppliers to comply with our forest related sustainability criteria, as described in our supplier COC and our forest policy.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In our forest policy as well as in our supplier code of conduct, we have described our criteria for sustainable sourcing of forest related raw materials, which we completely want to procure from sustainable suppliers and (certified) sources until 2025. This includes of course also our annual palm oil demand. In order to do so, we do not only assess our direct suppliers with regards to forest issues, but also provide technical support and capacity building in order to make sure that they can fully understand, acknowledge and cascade our forest related sustainability targets and our zero deforestation goals further down the supply chain. Besides engaging our suppliers in the CDP supply chain program, we provide further guidance and support to our suppliers when it comes to improving traceability, our suppliers forest risk assessment or their target setting process. In the reporting year, we have also directly engaged with 9 indirect suppliers, who are connected with Symrise through traders. Through the provision of scientific and technical guidance we were able to trigger internal forest risk assessments at 7 (out of 9) suppliers, who committed to systematically engage with their suppliers to mitigate forest risks. Because this exercise was highly valuable to Symrise and our indirect suppliers, we have committed to engage with further 50 indirect suppliers by 2025 and help them to support our direct suppliers to comply with our forest related sustainability criteria, as described in our supplier COC and our forest policy.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

51

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions. target valid globally and covers entire material volume of this commodity and its derivatives within our portfolio

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025. Wherever possible, we also engage in purhasing raw materials that are grown in accordance with rigorous sustainabiltiy standards, such as RSPO. For this reason, we critically reviewed in the past years the ability of our suppliers to provide RSPO certified materials from sustainable, certified sources in ordrer to contribute to our objective to source all oil palm based raw materials from sustainable sources until 2025. Despite significant progress, we still have to improve our performance regarding sustainable palm sourcing in order to meet our objectives until end of next reporting period.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In the reporting year we have – as a response to the new EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products – set ourselves the target to re-asses all supply chains of relevant materials (according to Annex 1) in accordance with the provisions and assessment procedures of the EU regulation (Art. 27) and to get documented evidence (due diligence declarations) from all relevant suppliers to demonstrate absence of deforestation within their supply chains and, therefore, compliance with the EU regulation by end of 2025 at latest. Although this target is triggered by an EU regulation, we apply it to the entire Symrise group, because (i) non-EU manufacturing sites can also sell our forest related products to European customers (ii) the target supports our global voluntary sustainability ambitions set out in our forest policy. Why the target has been chosen: In light of the EU Regulation on Deforestation free products an increasing number of EU and non-EU customers have requested in the reporting year from Symrise to review and reassess our forest related raw material portfolio and to provide due diligence information and declarations according to the EU directive to make sure that our ingredients are not associated with deforestation. How we are planning to meet this target: In the reporting year we have set up a cross-divisional task-force which assessed the legal scope of the new EU regulation and the legal obligations for companies, who place forest risk commodities and derivatives on the EU market. One of the key obligations for affected companies is to conduct a systematic risk assessment of all materials listed in the EU regulations appendixes on the basis of an assessment approach, which will be published in 2025. Wherever possible, we also engage in purhasing raw materials that are grown in accordance with rigorous sustainabiltiy standards, such as RSPO. For this reason, we critically reviewed in the past years the ability of our suppliers to provide RSPO certified materials from sustainable, certified sources in ordrer to contribute to our objective to source all oil palm based raw materials from sustainable sources until 2025. Despite significant progress, we still have to improve our performance regarding sustainable palm sourcing in order to meet our objectives until end of next reporting period.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, that human rights and environmental protection are promoted and protected along the value chain. This system applies to all raw materials within our portfolio, including forest related raw materials. Through our sustainable sourcing policy in conjunction with our supplier code of conduct request our suppliers to support us on our journey to fight deforestation within our common value chain. By continuously incresing traceability in conjunction with thorough risk assessment and an increasing use of sustainability certifications, we strive to achieve our vision to source all natural raw materials in a way that benefits people and nature in the countries, where our raw materials originate. Methods used to trace back timber: Certification schemes for natural resources offer a comprehensive traceability concept to define a link between producer of sustainable products and end users of products. Symrise therefore relies on the RSPO certification scheme and its traceability systems. This system allows tracing back palm oil and derivatives to the mill under the supply chain models “Identity Preserved”, “Segregated” and “Mass Balance”. Additionally, we have a FSC chain of custody certification. Therefore 100% of our Timber related deforestation risk commodiy inputs are traceable to the cultivation areas. 5% from Brazil, 95% from US & Canada.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, Methods used to trace back Palm Oil: Certification schemes for natural resources offer a comprehensive traceability concept to define a link between producer of sustainable products and end users of products. Symrise therefore relies on the RSPO certification scheme and its traceability systems. This system allows tracing back palm oil and derivatives to the mill under the supply chain models "Identity Preserved", "Segregated" and "Mass Balance". Our internal company traceability system integrates our global trade activities into our Enterprise IT. We use a supplier web-interface to identify not only the country of cultivation but go even further by requesting our suppliers to disclose subnational provenance data at regional and –where possible – local level with updated GPS data. This allows us to trace our materials back to the source. Therefore, we request our suppliers to provide us GPS-data about the mill locations where their palm oil supply is processed and to allocate our raw material purchases to these mills. With the help of this system, we succeed in better managing our global trade activities, ensuring ongoing trade compliance, and optimizing our cross-border supply chain. It furthermore includes a risk management process regarding resource supply, which supports us to be always in compliance with the constantly changing international legal regulations that are further encompassed in the principles of the RSPO traceability scheme. Symrise sources Palm Oil only from countries that support the RSPO traceability scheme and that furthermore have national legislation on the cultivation of palm oil in force (e.g. MSPO, ISPO). Example: In the reporting period, Symrise achieved a 100%% Palm Oil traceability to mill and has therefore a good overview of the mills since then. On the basis of supplier information on the origin of our materials, we know that Symrise is indirectly connected - through our suppliers - with mills in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and strongly engaged in getting a "real-time overview" of raw material flows from the mills to Symrise. Together with the RSPO certification, this enables us to monitor legality, environmental & social responsibilities, and business practices. This has bound the entire supply chain to become committed to transparency and an ethical conduct in business operations and transactions.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, that human rights and environmental protection are promoted and protected along the value chain. This system applies to all raw materials within our portfolio, including forest related raw materials. Through our sustainable sourcing policy in conjunction with our supplier code of conduct request our suppliers to support us on our journey to fight deforestation within our common value chain. By continuously incresing traceability in conjunction with thorough risk assessment and an increasing use of sustainability certifications, we strive to achieve our vision to source all natural raw materials in a way that benefits people and nature in the countries, where our raw materials originate. Through our traceability systems applied in our pet-food division, which processes meat-sidestreams from slaughterhouses (including pork livers, chicken carcasses and to a limited extend also beef) we are able to trace back 100% of our raw material inputs to the slaughterhouses. We assume, that that the vast majority of cattle processed at these slaughterhouses was raised in the same country. But source and direction of material flows beyond the slaughterhouses gates is not fully visible to Symrise, so the above assumption does indeed require further evidence, which our sourcing teams try to gather from suppliers & sub suppliers.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, that human rights and environmental protection are promoted and protected along the value chain. This system applies to all raw materials within our portfolio, including forest related raw materials. Through our sustainable sourcing policy in conjunction with our supplier code of conduct request our suppliers to support us on our journey to fight deforestation within our common value chain. By continuously incresing traceability in conjunction with thorough risk assessment and an increasing use of sustainability certifications, we strive to achieve our vision to source all natural raw materials in a way that benefits people and nature in the countries, where our raw materials originate.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, that human rights and environmental protection are promoted and protected along the value chain. This system applies to all raw materials within our portfolio, including forest related raw materials. Through our sustainable sourcing policy in conjunction with our supplier code of conduct request our suppliers to support us on our journey to fight deforestation within our common value chain. By continuously incresing traceability in conjunction with thorough risk assessment and an increasing use of sustainability certifications, we strive to achieve our vision to source all natural raw materials in a way that benefits people and nature in the countries, where our raw materials originate.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability & due diligence systems: Symrise has established a supply chain due diligence system in order to make sure, that human rights and environmental protection are promoted and protected along the value chain. This system applies to all raw materials within our portfolio, including forest related raw materials. Through our sustainable sourcing policy in conjunction with our supplier code of conduct request our suppliers to support us on our journey to fight deforestation within our common value chain. By continuously incresing traceability in conjunction with thorough risk assessment and an increasing use of sustainability certifications, we strive to achieve our vision to source all natural raw materials in a way that benefits people and nature in the countries, where our raw materials originate.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

90

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

5

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

2

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

5

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

80

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

13

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

30

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

55

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

15

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

17

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

40

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

43

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

10

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

70

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

15

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

5

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

90

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

5

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

9

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

9

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

0

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

limited traceability and visibility of cultivation areas to adequately analyse & assess DF/DCF status of plantations
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Action taken in the last year to maintain third-party certification: Symrise has established clear responsibilities for supply chain management with regards to certification of timber based raw materials. Within our Aroma Molecules Department, where the vast majority of our timber based raw materials are utilized, a dedicated manager is tasked to: - ensuring and improving traceability of raw material flows to the cultivation regions and areas (pine plantations, which do not necessarily "qualify" as forests) - guiding purchasing departments to source raw materials in FSC certified quality - ensure adherence to our sustainability policies, procedures and work instructions - maintain FSC certification & documentation for all relevant raw material inputs As a result, 95% of our timber based raw material input (crude sulfur turpentine sidestreams from the paper industry)come from FSC certified sources in the reporting period.
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chian complexity, intransparency of exact locations of cultivation areas and cultivation practices

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The primary reason for not monitoring or estimating our deforestation and conversion footprint yet is the challenge of traceability. The complexity of supply chains in our industry makes it difficult to track the origin and production practices of palm oil. This lack of transparency and traceability hinders our ability to accurately assess the environmental impact related to deforestation and land conversion.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chian complexity, intransparency of exact locations of cultivation areas and cultivation practices

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The primary reason for not monitoring or estimating our deforestation and conversion footprint yet is the challenge of traceability. The complexity of supply chains in our industry makes it difficult to track the origin and production practices of palm oil. This lack of transparency and traceability hinders our ability to accurately assess the environmental impact related to deforestation and land conversion.

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chian complexity, intransparency of exact locations of cultivation areas and cultivation practices

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The primary reason for not monitoring or estimating our deforestation and conversion footprint yet is the challenge of traceability. The complexity of supply chains in our industry makes it difficult to track the origin and production practices of palm oil. This lack of transparency and traceability hinders our ability to accurately assess the environmental impact related to deforestation and land conversion.

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chian complexity, intransparency of exact locations of cultivation areas and cultivation practices

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

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Cocoa

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chian complexity, intransparency of exact locations of cultivation areas and cultivation practices

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The primary reason for not monitoring or estimating our deforestation and conversion footprint yet is the challenge of traceability. The complexity of supply chains in our industry makes it difficult to track the origin and production practices of palm oil. This lack of transparency and traceability hinders our ability to accurately assess the environmental impact related to deforestation and land conversion.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The primary reason for not monitoring or estimating our deforestation and conversion footprint yet is the challenge of traceability. The complexity of supply chains in our industry makes it difficult to track the origin and production practices of palm oil. This lack of transparency and traceability hinders our ability to accurately assess the environmental impact related to deforestation and land conversion.
[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Cocoa	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Coffee	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

20

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Greater transparency

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In the reporting year, we have further established and improved our due diligence procedures regarding EUDR, which affects many of the deforestation risk commodities within CDP scope. Besides setting up new governance structures and management procedures that implement EUDR requirements we also increased engagement with suppliers to improve data collection process and increase traceability to and beyond country of cultivation. The main barrier for not yet having increased DF/DCF volumes within our portfolio is the limited traceability and transparency of raw material flows along our very complex supply chains. For this reason, we have again in 2023 worked with the CDP supply chain program and additional awareness programs to increase efforts among our entire supplier network to improve not only traceability, but also increase transparency on material flows, forest management practices at the source of our supply chains and to increase the availability of certified materials, especially for forest risk commodities and derivatives

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

20

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Greater transparency

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In the reporting year, we have further established and improved our due diligence procedures regarding EUDR, which affects many of the deforestation risk commodities within CDP scope. Besides setting up new governance structures and management procedures that implement EUDR requirements we also increased engagement with suppliers to improve data collection process and increase traceability to and beyond country of cultivation. The main barrier for not yet having increased DF/DCF volumes within our portfolio is the limited traceability and transparency of raw material flows along our very complex supply chains. For this reason, we have again in 2023 worked with the CDP supply chain program and additional awareness programs to increase efforts among our entire supplier network to improve not only traceability, but also increase transparency on material flows, forest management practices at the source of our supply chains and to increase the availability of certified materials, especially for forest risk commodities and derivatives

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**It is common practice at Symrise that we are committed to share certification details upon specific customer request through our sales teams.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Because of the fact that our forest risk commodities and derivatives are usually used in complex ingredients (e.g. flavors & fragrances),it is very complex to analyse and assess percentages per requesting supply chain member. Therefore, as in previous years, we remain committed to provide these data upon direct request of our customers, which will be coordinated by our sales teams in collaboration with sustainability and raw material management teams.

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**It is common practice at Symrise that we are committed to share certification details upon specific customer request through our sales teams.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Because of the fact that our forest risk commodities and derivatives are usually used in complex ingredients (e.g. flavors & fragrances) it is very complex to analyse and assess percentages per requesting supply chain member. Therefore, as in previous years, we remain committed to provide these data upondirect request of our customers, which will be coordinated by our sales teams in collaboration with sustainability and raw material management teams. We are happy to share the customer specific certification status regarding Palm Oil with our customers upon request via our sales teams.
[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chain complexity & intransparency of exact agricultural practices in >100 countries where our >>1000 natural raw material originate.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We have assessed the carbont footprint of the majority of our raw materials portfolio which usually include standard emission factors for biogenic emissions in the supply chain. Because visibility of land-use related emissions at the basis of our renewable value chains is low due to missing information on exact agricultural practices in the more than 100 countries in which our 1000 natural raw material types originate, it will require time until the land-use related emissions are fully transparent to use, accurately assessed per raw material batch and adeuately allocated to our product portfolio. In any case, maintenance of biogenic emissions of 100 natural raw materials & derivatives based on timber, oil palm, soy, cocoa and coffee together with their biogenic emissions within CDP portal is not feasible and would not create additional value to our stakeholders. Therefore, we remain committed to share product specific carbon footprints with all our customers or other interested stakeholders upon request.

Palm oil

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chain complexity & intransparency of exact agricultural practices in >100 countries where our >>1000 natural raw material originate.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

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Soy

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chain complexity & intransparency of exact agricultural practices in >100 countries where our >>1000 natural raw material originate.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

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Cocoa

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chain complexity & intransparency of exact agricultural practices in >100 countries where our >>1000 natural raw material originate.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

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Coffee

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**supply chain complexity & intransparency of exact agricultural practices in >100 countries where our >>1000 natural raw material originate.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

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100 natural raw materials & derivatives based on timber, oil palm, soy, cocoa and coffee together with their biogenic emissions within CDP portal is not feasible and would not create additional value to our stakeholders. Therefore, we remain committed to share product specific carbon footprints with all our customers or other interested stakeholders upon request.
[Fixed row]

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

We currently run various supply chain intervention projects which focus on improving the state and condition of ecosystems (e.g. reforestation, ecosystem regeneration, promotion of sustainable agricultural practices for improved soil conservation, carbon sequestration or sustainable water use) on which the supply of relating raw materials depend. This applies e.g. to vanilla and other aromatic plants from Madagascar, natural mint from India, Patchouli and Clove from Indonesia, wild collected non-timber forest products from the Amazon etc. pp. Direct intervention projects related to the commodities in scope of CDP disclosure have not been established by Symrise, as these commodities are not of equal strategic important to Symrise as the strategic biological resources mentioned above. And because our leverage to induce positive impacts in raw material cultivation in the palm, cocoa, timber or soy sector are comparatively low, we focus our engagement on those countries and supply chains, where we have significant leverage to induce positive impact on the ground.
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply
☑ Environmental protection

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.5) Please explain

Procedure incl. Tools and Methods: Symrises procedure to ensure legal compliance with individual national regulations goes along with our Corporate Code of Conducts, our Supplier Code of Conduct, our Sustainable Sourcing Policy & our Forest policy & strategy. We set time-bound targets, are in constant dialogue with suppliers and implement approaches to avoid non-compliance with international conventions and local laws on nature protection and forest preservation. The compliance-process includes several steps: 1) All relevant (inter-) national regulations are monitored within our internal compliance management and Risk Identification & Assessment Process (Current & Emerging Regulation Risk). 2) The compliance of suppliers with laws and regulation is monitored as part of our supplier assessment procedure. 3) The resulting information is evaluated and assessed by our Sustainability Approval Group. 4) Whenever new regulations emerge our suppliers are informed, and the supplier assessment framework is adapted accordingly. We have tools and methods (e.g. Supplier web-interface and thematic Questionnaires, EMS and certifications) in place to maintain the certification status as well as compliance with applicable local law in our sourcing countries. Our Global Process Management department has updated and implemented standard operating procedures and conducts regular audits to ensure compliance with all voluntary standards and legal provisions. Why our procedures in place are sufficient: With regards to PO/PKO, the RSPO certification in combination with our internal supplier assessments and legal monitoring is a sufficient tool to ensure compliance because of the extensive principles, both tools rely on. The RSPO as well as the ISPO/MSPO cover a set of general themes such as legality, environmental & social responsibilities, and business practices. The ISPO/MSPO have far fewer criteria than the RSPO, which requires companies to go beyond national regulations. Because RSPO is far more transparent in its standard development and auditing results than ISPO and MSPO, we consider the RSPO certification – in conjunction with regulatory monitoring and supplier assessment & audits - as sufficient standard for ensuring legal compliance of our supply chain. For our timber related materials, same applies to FSC certification. For all other commodities, we have not yet managed to fully operationalize similar procedures, so this is still work in progress.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

For engaging in landscape or jurisdictional approaches that have a positive impact on the smallholders on the plantations of our forest risk commodities and derivatives, Symrise must as a first step improve the companys database on the exact locations of the areas, we are sourcing from. Our goal is to implement jurisdictional approaches that support the local smallholders and iimprove their livelihood. We already have a lot of positive experience with jurisdictional approaches from other commodities (e.g. vanilla, patchouli, non-timber forest products, etc.) where the relevant areas are known and we have the internal aspiration to provide these kinds of projects. Therefore, we are at the moment optimizing our monitoring system to increase traceability. As soon as this transparency is guaranteed, we start evaluation different projects and implement those with be highest benefit for the local population.
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Symrises role within the activity provided: Symrise became member of the RSPO to promote the RSPO certifications in our value chains for CPO, PKO and respective derivatives. Although 70,17% of our Palm Oil is already certified by the RSPO Mass Balance, we want to spread this certification and even improve it by RSPO Segregated and Identity Preserved. Within the membership, we annually publish our "Annual Communication of Progress" (ACOP) to inform external stakeholders about respective corporate activities, performance and progress regarding our palm oil policy objectives. How activity selected fits within Symrises environmental strategy: Symrise has published a ForestPolicy with specific criteria for palm oil, including the commitment to eliminate deforestation. The RSPO is a valuable initiative that supports Symrise along its realization of the goal by providing an encompassing certification scheme. That scheme guarantees a clear cut-off date, the traceability of natural resources back to the mill, ethical sourcing conditions for farmers, sustainable cultivation as well as compliance with legal requirements. Please note: As this is a global initiative with a global activity scope, we are not able not select any countries or subnational areas to which these activities apply.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Soy

☑ Cocoa

☑ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Symrises role within the activity provided: As an active member of the Global Compact, we adhere to its universal principles for responsible corporate management as well as to the sustainable development goals of the United Nations (SDGs). We actively contribute to achieving them along our entire value chain, from the generation of raw materials and product development to our customer relationships. A key requirement for participation in the Global Compact is the annual submission of a Communication on Progress (COP) that describes our companys efforts to implement the principles. We support public accountability and transparency and therefore annually report our process according to the Global Compact COP policy. How the activity selected fits within Symrises environmental strategy: The 17 global sustainability objectives pave the way for sustainable development and provide the framework for what we as a company can and must achieve to guarantee successful operations in the future as well. Due to our broad positioning and our multi-layered business model, we must keep an eye on all the goals and focus on those where we can make the most effective contribution. Based on the SDG subgoals, we identified six SDGs (8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17), where Symrise can, with regard to our business activities and the effects of our actions on the environment and society, achieve a particularly high impact throughout our entire value chain - especially in collaboration with our partners. Please note: As this is a global initiative with a global activity scope, we were not able to select any countries or subnational areas to which these activities apply.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Natural regeneration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Symrise runs multiple supply chain intervention projects aimed at benefiting both smallholder farmers and the local environment. These projects are spread across Madagascar (vanilla and other essential oils), India (natural mint), the Philippines (coconut), Brazil (non-timber forest products from wild collection in the Amazon rainforest), and other countries. Each project is tailored to local socioeconomic and ecological contexts. Symrise places a primary focus on Madagascar's vanilla sector, aiming to benefit smallholder farmers and the environment through sustainable vanilla production. Vanilla orchids thrive best under the shade of trees in healthy forests, making forest conservation and regeneration essential for a sustainable supply chain in Madagascar. Symrise's vanilla supply chain program promotes a sustainable and traceable vanilla sourcing model

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2016

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

10000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

10000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Madagascar

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-14.908715

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

50.269252

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

2500000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Measured outcome regarding biodiversity:Within our sustainable vanilla program, we currently partner with 84 local village communities. More than 5,000 of engaged smallholder farmers have already achieved Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade and/or UTZ/UEBT certification to guarantee utmost sustainable cultivation practices and protect the unique Malagasy biodiversity. Measured outcomes regarding carbon sequestration: More than 600,000 tree seedlings to support reforestation have been given to and planted by the farmers. Madagascar is increasingly harmed by climate change (e.g. droughts, extreme weather events) and forests can improve the local resilience against climate change on the one hand while further reduce the companys carbon footprint on the other hand. Estimating a carbon sequestration of 10 kg CO2 per tree and year (conservative estimation due to literature), a total of 5,000 tones CO2 captured due to the project each year can be assumed. In addition to that, in 2022 we have again increasingly invested in Carbon Offset projects in Madagascar in order to combine the creation of positive impacts for nature & biodiversity with the compensation of unavoidable CO2 emissions at our operations.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We directly and continuously measure and monitor (with calibrated water flow meters) our total freshwater withdrawals at all manufacturing sites on a regular monthly basis including total water withdrawal volumes. Results are reported quarterly from all sites by local EHS managers to the global headquarter, where water data and water performance are analyzed and assessed and water figures and KPIs prepared for internal and external reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since freshwater is crucial for our direct operations and manufacturing processes, we must monitor total water withdrawals at 100% of our manufacturing sites across all countries where we operate. This is essential to comply with local regulations, assess progress in water efficiency, and measure performance against our corporate water goals. Accurate monitoring and reporting of water usage is also vital to provide stakeholders, such as customers and investors, with reliable

information for their decision-making processes. Additionally, corporate water monitoring, accounting, and reporting are necessary to meet evolving legal requirements, such as the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water volumes by source are measured with calibrated water flow metres and monitored at all manufacturing sites around the globe on a regular monthly basis. Results are reported quarterly from all sites by local EHS managers to the global headquarter, where water data and water performance are analyzed and assessed and water figures and KPIs figures recorded and prepared for internal and external reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

With freshwater being an essential resource for direct operations / manufacturing processes, we need to monitor our total water withdrawals by source at 100% of our manufacturing sites in all countries where we operate in order to comply with local law, to assess progress in water efficiency and performance against our corporate water targets. A correct monitoring and reporting of our water throughputs is essential to meet information demands of external stakeholders, including customers and investors who deserve accurate information on our water stewardship for their decision-making processes. Finally, corporate water monitoring, accounting and reporting is also required because of evolving legal requirements on sustainability reporting (e.g. EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Symrise monitors the quality of water withdrawn quality with calibrated and physical & chemical quality testing methods and devices as follows: physical parameters (measured at least 1x per month according to German regulatory requirements): conductibility, pH, total hardness, measured in German degrees or dH; chemical parameters: Calcium, Natrium, Kalium, etc. microbiological parameters (monitored at least on a monthly basis): total bacterial count, E-coli, pseudomonas, coliform bacteria.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise actively monitors the quality of water withdrawn at each of its manufacturing sites, focusing on physical, chemical, and microbiological parameters of freshwater. This process ensures adherence to global and local water regulations, national food safety laws, international standards, and customer requirements, while maintaining compliance with good manufacturing practices.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Symrise monitors quality of water discharged with calibrated and physical & chemical quality testing methods and devices as follows: physical parameters (measured at least 1x per month according to German regulatory requirements): conductibility, pH, total hardness, measured in German degrees or dH; chemical parameters: Calcium, Natrium, Kalium, etc. microbiological parameters (monitored at least on a monthly basis): total bacterial count, E-coli, pseudomonas, coliform bacteria.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise routinely monitors the water discharged from all its manufacturing sites, assessing physical, chemical, and microbiological freshwater quality parameters. This is done to ensure compliance with both global and local water regulations, national food safety laws, and international customer standards, as well as to adhere to good manufacturing practices.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges by volume and destination are measured with calibrated meters on site and monitored at all manufacturing sites around the globe on a monthly basis. Results are reported quarterly from all sites by local EHS-managers to the global headquarter, where water data and water performance are analysed and assessed and water figures and KPIs prepared for internal and external reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In order to promote continuous improvement of our water performance, to comply with our water policy and stakeholder requirements on water stewardship and finally because of evolving regulations on corporate sustainability reporting we measure and report our water discharges by destination at all manufacturing sites according to the Global Reporting Initiative indicators, which we have used for more than 10 years as main framework for our annual sustainability reporting.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by treatment method are measured with calibrated water throughput metres on site and monitored at all manufacturing sites around the globe on a monthly basis. Monitored volumes are allocated to water treatment destinations and and specific treatment methods. Results are reported quarterly from all sites by local EHS-managers to the global headquarter, where water data and water performance are analysed and assessed. KPIs are prepared for internal and external reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise monitors total volumes of water discharges by treatment method at all of our manufacturing sites in order to promote continuous improvement of our water performance and to meet reporting requirements of key stakeholders as well as the Global Reporting Initiative indicators, which is our main framework for sustainability reporting.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges by volume and standard effluent parameters are monitored with calibrated equipment (physical and chemical measurements) on a monthly basis. Chemical Oxygen Demand of wastewater with loadings of wastewaters with sensitive indicator substances is a key corporate KPI for eco-efficiency. Results are reported quarterly from all sites by local EHSmanagers to the global headquarters. Water data and water performance are analysed with KPI's prepared for internal and external reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise monitors water discharge quality at all our manufacturing sites in order to (i) promote continuous improvement of our water performance, (ii) ensure our water discharges can be adequately treated and safely released back into the environment and (iii) to comply with local water related regulations and quality standards as well as our global water related company targets.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Why this water aspect is not relevant for the company: As a Flavor and Fragrance manufacturer without any land ownership and agricultural activities, neither pesticides nor nutrients such as phosphates or nitrates are material for our company. Although our quality management and control regularly checks our agricultural inputs for the occurrence of pesticides, nitrates or phosphates, these substances only occur – if at all – in traces in our raw materials. Because their concentrations are not detectable in our wastewater – as past wastewater analysis at various sites where agricultural inputs are used have shown – we do not consider pesticides, nitrates or phosphates as material to our company. In future, we do not expect these substances to become material, as long as there is no significant change to our current business model. However, should we ever directly engage in agriculture, we would of course integrate these substances into our wastewater management & monitoring.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Symrise monitors water temperatures at all sites where treated waters enter directly into freshwater bodies after on-site treatment. Temperature monitoring is done before and while waters are discharged into the environment and occurs once every month. Where direct discharge into water bodies occurs at manufacturing sites, water is only discharged once ambient temperatures are reached, which is ensured through monitoring with calibrated thermometers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise monitors water discharge temperatures at all manufacturing sites where our wastewater enters directly into freshwater bodies after on-site treatment in order to comply with local water regulations and to ensure that we do not at all negatively impact temperature regimes of local water bodies.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water consumption is a analyzed monthly and calculated on the basis of primary consumption data from manufacturing sites by subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawal which we both measure with calibrated meters on site. Differing water volumes relate to distillation processes and enter into the atmosphere as steam.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Symrise monitors total volumes of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption in order to promote continuous improvement of our water performance and inform internal decision making (e.g. on water saving related investments) and, finally, to meet stakeholders information demands and comply with reporting requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative or the EU sustainability reporting directive, which are our main frameworks for sustainability reporting.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

9185

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Symrise uses flow meters to measure water volumes in real time at all operational sites, with the exception of sales offices where water demand is minimal and operational control over water management is not required. The total water withdrawal volume is a critical aspect of Symrise's sustainability management and reporting, playing a key role in corporate risk assessments, sustainability performance measurement, and serving as a KPI to incentivize local EHS managers to drive the implementation of the company's water policy and strategy. Water withdrawals by location and source are reported quarterly to headquarters in Holzminden, and the data is shared with external stakeholders annually as part of GRI reporting. In 2023, Symrise's total water withdrawals amounted to 9,185 megaliters, compared to 9872 megaliters in 2022 (adjusted figure due to integration of acquisitions), reflecting a decrease of approximately 7%. According to the defined thresholds, a deviation of /- 5% is classified as "about the same," a deviation between 5-15% is classified as "higher" or "lower," and a deviation of more than 15% is classified as "much higher" or "much lower." Given the 7% decrease, this would be classified as "lower" compared to 2022. This decrease is mainly attributed to improvements in

water efficiency measures at our operations. Symrise continues to invest in efficiency measures and water-saving technologies to manage water demand, particularly in water-stressed areas.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5270

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Symrise monitors and records wastewater destinations and treatment methods for all operations, with the exception of sales offices where water discharge is negligible, and operational control over water management is unnecessary. Total water discharge volumes, alongside water quality parameters (e.g., COD), are key components of the company's sustainability reporting. Water discharges by destination and per location are reported quarterly to headquarters in Holzminden and are included in the annual corporate report to external stakeholders, following GRI standards. In 2023, total water discharges reached 5270 megaliters, compared to 5401 megaliters in 2022 (figures adjusted, taking into account M&A integrations), marking a decrease of approximately 2,43%. According to Symrise's deviation thresholds,

a change within /- 5% is considered "about the same," while deviations between 5-15% are classified as "higher" or "lower," and changes over 15% are classified as "much higher" or "much lower." With a 4.1% increase, the water discharges in 2023 are classified as "about the same" when compared to 2022. This slight decrease is largely attributed to water saving and water efficiency measures at our own operations, which could be achieved despite an increase of our production volume. The ongoing implementation of water efficiency measures and technologies will also in future help to reduce water demands and enhance water recovery. Looking ahead over the next five years, Symrise plans to continue decoupling business growth from water usage and discharge by investing in water efficiency programs. This includes enhancing water circularity from steam distillation, with a particular focus on factories with high water throughput and operations in water-stressed areas. The company aims to maintain a balance between water supplies and discharges despite anticipated business growth.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3915

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, Symrise's total water consumption was 3915 megaliters, reflecting an increase of approx. 9% compared to 2022, when the total consumption was 3,574 megaliters. Without the company's water efficiency and saving programs, especially in water-intensive factories, water consumption would have risen further, proportional to the increase in production volume at operations with distillation technologies, which are associateed with high water consumption. Symrise calculates its total water consumption by subtracting total measured water discharges from total measured water withdrawals at all operations. Based on the formula CWDCWD, the total water consumption for 2023 is 3915 9,1855,270. Given the company's thresholds for year-on-year comparisons, where deviations of /- 5% are considered "about the same," deviations of 5-15% are "higher" or "lower," and deviations over 15% are "much higher" or "much lower," this 19.2% increase is classified as "much higher" compared to 2022. The rise in water consumption is attributed to increased production of water-intensive products (such as steam distillation for essential oils, which increases water evaporation into the atmosphere), but this has been mitigated somewhat by ongoing investments in water efficiency, saving, and recovery measures. For the next five years, Symrise aims to reduce water consumption at sites in water-stressed areas by at least 15% compared to 2020 levels. At other sites in non-stressed areas, the goal is to stabilize water consumption while the company continues to grow by 5-7% annually.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

650.39

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

7.08

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Areas with water stress were identified as part of our annual risk analysis, currently affecting sites in Mexico, India, Egypt, Chile, and Spain. The classification of water-stressed areas is based on the WWF Water Risk Filter risk assessment, which was expanded in 2022 to include a more detailed risk evaluation and scenario analysis to account for future conditions. By comparing the WWF Water Risk Filter results with local EHS data from our enterprise information system, we determined the following: In 2022, total water withdrawals from sites located in water-stressed areas were 663.56 megaliters, accounting for 3.77% of our total water use. In 2023, this figure slightly decreased to 650.39 megaliters, a reduction of about 1.99%, which is classified as 'about the same' based on our deviation thresholds: /- 5% is considered 'about the same,' /- 5-15% is 'higher' or 'lower,' and more than /- 15% is 'much higher' or 'much lower. Looking ahead, we anticipate a continued downward trend in water withdrawals from water-stressed areas as we implement additional water efficiency and conservation measures. Our forecast suggests that water withdrawals from these areas will decrease further, helping us exceed our corporate target of a 15% reduction in water withdrawals from water-stressed areas by 2025 (baseline: 2020). This projection reflects our ongoing commitment to sustainability and water stewardship in regions facing water scarcity.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

552

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is crucial for cleaning production facilities and machinery to prevent cross-contamination, ensuring compliance with food safety standards and supporting various manufacturing processes. In 2023, water withdrawals from surface water bodies totaled 552 megaliters, a decrease of 15.5% compared to 653 megaliters in 2022. This reduction is classified as "much lower" based on the deviation thresholds, where a deviation of /- 5% is considered "about the same," between 5-15% is classified as "higher" or "lower," and any deviation over 15% is considered "much higher" or "much lower." The primary reasons for this decline include water efficiency measures and changes in production programs at sites that utilize surface water and the relocation of surface-water-dependent production from a site in a water-stressed area to one in a non-water-stressed country that relies on a municipal water supply.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Why water withdrawal from this source is NOT relevant: As already indicated, use of brackish water is not allowed in manufacturing of Flavors or Fragrances because of food safety regulations, food safety standards and good manufacturing practices. Therefore, we do not consider the use of brackish water as relevant to Symrise and thus, do not monitor total volumes of brackish water. We do not expect significant changes to this situation in future and expect not to use this water source for our operations in future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3209

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is essential for maintaining operational stability and ensuring compliance with food regulations and safety standards. It is used as a solvent for flavors, fragrances, and other ingredients, as well as for steam distillation of essential oils and cleaning purposes. Water withdrawals from groundwater sources are directly measured at our operations using calibrated meters. In 2023, global water withdrawals from groundwater amounted to 3,209 megaliters, a decrease of 6.7% compared to 3,439 megaliters in 2022. According to the deviation thresholds, where /- 5% is classified as "about the same," 5-15% is "higher" or "lower," and greater than 15% is "much higher" or "much lower," this decrease is classified as "lower." The reduction is primarily attributed to changes in production volumes, even though water efficiency and reduction programs continue to be implemented at key operations, especially at five major sites in the US and EAME regions that rely on groundwater sources.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

According to our global and local water monitoring and management systems, Symrise does not use groundwater from non-renewable or fossil sources and in light of the global water challenge and has no intention to use this source in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Because our water supply is fully met by alternative sources, Symrise is neither dependent nor is our company using produced waters in its operations. Similarly, we do not intend or expect future dependence from produced waters.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5424

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

2023: 5424; 2022: 5794. Decrease of approx. 5%. "about the same". Reasons: same as above. Freshwater from 3rd party sources is crucial for cleaning production facilities and machinery to prevent cross-contamination, ensuring compliance with food safety standards and supporting various manufacturing processes. In 2023, water withdrawals from 3rd parties totaled 5424 megaliters, a decrease of approx.5% compared to 5784 megaliters in 2022. This reduction is classified as "about the same" based on the deviation thresholds, where a deviation of /- 5% is considered "about the same," between 5-15% is classified as "higher" or "lower," and any deviation over 15% is considered "much higher" or "much lower." Primary reasons for this decline include water efficiency measures at sites using this source in conjunction with relocation of production volumes from sites located in water stressed areas to sites located in non-stressed areas (and different water sources). [Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

184.5

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We monitor wastewater volumes at all our operations daily using calibrated flow meters. In 2023, the total volume of water discharged directly into surface freshwater bodies, following onsite treatment, was 184.5 ML, a decrease of 4.02% compared to 192.3 ML in 2022. This change is classified as 'about the same,' based on our deviation criteria: /- 5% is considered 'about the same,' /- 5-15% is 'higher' or 'lower,' and more than /- 15% is 'much higher' or 'much lower.' The slight reduction aligns with current business strategies in Chile, where we anticipate wastewater volumes to decrease by 2-3% annually over the next five years. Our treated wastewater discharges into a nearby pond that supports aquatic life, bird species, and serves as a refuge for our employees, contributing to a nature-based solution for local biodiversity.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Symrise does not discharge any wastewaters into brackish surface or sea waterbodies. Symrise does not expect to discharge any wastewater into brackish surface or sea water bodies in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Symrise does not discharge any wastewater into groundwater bodies. We do not expect at all to use groundwater bodies for water discharges in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4741

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In recent years, more than 95% of our total wastewater has consistently been discharged through municipal wastewater treatment plants (98.5% in 2022). In 2023, the total volume of third-party discharges (including wastewater removed by trucks and municipal treatment) was 4,741 ML, an 8.9% decrease from 5,209 ML in 2022, which we classify as 'lower' according to our deviation criteria: /- 5% is considered 'about the same,' /- 5-15% is 'higher' or 'lower,' and more than /- 15% is 'much higher' or 'much lower.' The reduction is mainly attributed to production volume adjustments and changes in water throughput across five major operations in EMEA and the US.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

158.13

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At few operations, Symrise has directly releases wastewater flows into the environment after thorough pre-treatment to make sure that aquatic ecosystems are not negatively impacted. In order to do so, various pre-treatment methods are applied. These include biological, chemical and further methods, e.g. ozone treatment. Sometimes, it is - due to the ecologic uncriticality of the raw materials processed in our factories, secondary treatment can be absolutely sufficient to ensure a safe release of wastewater into the aquatic environment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

26.4

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At few operations, Symrise has directly releases wastewater flows into the environment after thorough pre-treatment to make sure that aquatic ecosystems are not negatively impacted. In order to do so, various pre-treatment methods are applied. These include biological, chemical and further methods, e.g. ozone treatment. Sometimes, it is - due to the ecologic uncriticality of the raw materials processed in our factories, secondary treatment can be absolutely sufficient to ensure a safe release of wastewater into the aquatic environment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

According to the above-mentioned global wastewater analysis done by our local EHS experts at least secondary wastewater treatment is applied to all our discharges. Therefore primary treatment is not relevant and we do not anticipate this trend to change in the future.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Based on the global wastewater analysis conducted by our local EHS experts, all of our discharges undergo at least secondary wastewater treatment. As a result, discharges into the natural environment are not considered significant, and we do not expect this to change in the future.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

As outlined in the global wastewater analysis conducted by our local EHS experts, all of our discharges receive at least secondary wastewater treatment. Consequently, discharges into the natural environment are not a concern, and we do not foresee this trend changing in the future.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No 'Other' levels of treatment are considered by Symrise and therefore not relevant.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The facilities included here (detailed further in 9.3.1) are the facilities that pose the biggest financial/strategic risk of impact to our organization. First: Non-manufacturing facilities, like sales offices, are included in our risk screenings but not in the detailed risk assessment due to their minimal water usage and our limited control over rented properties. Nevertheless, employees are encouraged to use water sustainably. Second: Our water risk assessments and management processes, aligned with ISO 31000 and other frameworks, thoroughly cover sustainability and water-related risks for all manufacturing sites. Given Symrise's diverse global footprint, no single site poses a significant strategic or financial risk. However, the cumulative impact of water risks could become material within 5-10 years, potentially requiring strategic adaptations. While we welcome stakeholder discussions on water risks, we focus CDP reporting on operations in water-stressed areas to highlight relevant case studies and streamline reporting efforts. Operational Footprint in Water-Stressed Areas: Water-related risks primarily depend on the locations of our operations. In the reporting period, Symrise operated 142 sites globally, including 85 manufacturing sites. A 2023 assessment identified 8 manufacturing sites across 5 countries (India, Egypt, Spain, Chile, and Mexico) in high-risk water basins, representing less than 10% of our global operations and 5% of production volume. We closely monitor water conditions at these locations and work with local EHS experts to assess risks such as water availability, infrastructure, and production-critical supply. While operational and financial risks over the next 5-10 years were identified, the likelihood of occurrence is low, and we have mitigation strategies in place.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have conducted a thorough evaluation of our upstream value chain and did not identify any significant dependencies, risks, impacts, or opportunities related to water usage within its supply chain. These factors are predominantly evident in the company's direct operations, where water management is more critical.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Egypt 1, Aroma Labs

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.948427

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.86257

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

14.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14.62

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 0.22 ML), water consumption in 2023 (2.31 ML) is significantly higher, representing 300%. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to incorporation into products, human uses such as drinking water, or irrigation of gardens on site. The increase in water consumption in 2023 is primarily the result of changed production demand, increased irrigation of local green areas on site, and increased water use for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services for our staff. The water consumption figures reported in this chapter are based on local measurements of water withdrawals and discharge data using calibrated meters. The breakdown of the consumption figures into categories is partially estimated and partially calculated based on Enterprise Information System data (e.g., Bill of Materials of manufactured ingredient solutions). These figures will be monitored more closely in future reports. Rationale for "comparison with previous reporting year": Deviation /- 5% “about the same” Deviation between /- 5-15% higher/lower Deviation /- 15% much higher/lower (in this case, 950%, which is "much higher"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Chile 1, BU Food

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**South Pacific

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.773466

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.743551

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

139.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

132.94

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.03

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

132.83

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

132.83

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption in 2023 at this site is 7.14 ML (W139.97-D132.83). Compared to 2022 (23.78 ML), water consumption has significantly decreased by -69.97%, classifying the change as "much lower." At this location, water consumption mainly relates to incorporation into products (90%) and human uses such as drinking water or irrigation of gardens on site (/- 15% “much higher/lower” (in this case, -69.97% "much lower"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Egypt 2, Futura Labs

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.952842

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.925592

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

49.65

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

49.65

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

30

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

30

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 25.3 ML), water consumption in 2023 (19.65 ML W49.65-D30) is much lower and decreased by -22.33%. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to evaporation through steam distillation of raw materials (70%), incorporation into products (25%), and human uses such as drinking water or irrigation of gardens on site (5%). The reduction in water consumption is due to changes in production programs, with fewer water-intensive products being produced as a result of shifts in customer demand. The water consumption figures reported in this chapter are based on local measurements of water withdrawals and discharge data using calibrated meters. The breakdown of the consumption figures into categories is partially estimated and partially calculated based on Enterprise Information System data (e.g., Bill of Materials of manufactured ingredient solutions) and will be monitored more accurately in future reports. Rationale for "comparison with previous reporting year": Deviation /- 5% “about the same” Deviation between /- 5-15% higher/lower Deviation /- 15% much higher/lower (in this case, -22.33%, classified as "much lower"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Spain 1, Granada

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Ebro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.67639

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.25804

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

329.63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

323.36

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

345.02

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

345.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-15.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 85.6 ML W345.01-D259.41), water consumption in 2023 (-15.39 ML W329.63-D245.02) is much lower and decreased by -117.98%, reflecting a significant shift where more water is being discharged than consumed. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to evaporation in production and incorporation into products (95%), and human uses such as drinking water or irrigation of gardens on site (/- 15% much higher/lower (in this case, -117.98%, classified as "much lower"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: India 1, Sustainability

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify **:**Bay of Bengal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.874279

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

80.224996

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5.33

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 1.54 ML W7.17-D5.65), water consumption in 2023 (C2.27 ML W7.6-D5.33) is much higher and increased by 47.40%. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to evaporation through steam distillation of raw materials (80%), incorporation into products (15%), and human uses such as drinking water (5%). The increase in water consumption is primarily due to changes in production programs, with increased production of water-intensive products to meet rising customer demand. The water consumption figures reported in this chapter are based on local measurements of water withdrawals and discharge data using calibrated meters. The breakdown of the consumption figures into categories is partially estimated and partially calculated based on Enterprise Information System data (e.g., Bill of Materials of manufactured ingredient solutions), and these figures will be monitored more accurately in future reports. Rationale for "comparison with previous reporting year": Deviation /- 5% “about the same” Deviation between /- 5-15% “higher/lower” Deviation /- 15% “much higher/lower” (in this case, 47.40%, classified as "much higher"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Mexico 1, Sustainability

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Grande

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.74533

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.28407

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

81.41

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

81.41

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

57.85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

57.85

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption in 2023 at this site is 23.56 ML (W81.41-D57.85). Compared to 2022 (37.91 ML W98.29-D60.38), water consumption has decreased by -37.85%, largely due to the continuation of our water efficiency and water-saving measures, implemented as a risk response to significant local droughts. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to incorporation into products (90%) and human uses such as drinking water or irrigation of gardens on site (/- 15% “much higher/lower” (in this case, -37.85%, classified as "much lower"). Please note: Descriptions of river basins are based on the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Spain 2, Parets del Valles

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Guadalquivir

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.13789

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.6287

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.23

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.23

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.92

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.92

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 2.54 ML), water consumption in 2023 (C2.31 ML W5.23 - D2.92) is lower and decreased by 9.06%. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to evaporation in production and incorporation into products (95%) and human uses such as drinking water or irrigation of gardens on site (/- 15% much higher / lower. Please note: Descriptions of river basins according to WWF Water Risk Filter tool

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Symrise: Mexico 2, Pet Food

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**North Pacific

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.566025

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.278419

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

17.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

17.7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.78

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

8.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Compared to the previous year (2022: 9.54 ML W18.34-D8.8), water consumption in 2023 (C8.92 ML W17.7-D8.78) is lower and has decreased by -6.50%. This reduction is the result of a combination of factors, including reduced production volumes and continued implementation of water efficiency measures, allowing for an overall decrease in water consumption despite ongoing operational activities. At this location, water consumption mainly relates to human uses (50% for drinking water and irrigation) and incorporation into products (50%). The breakdown of the consumption figures into categories is partially estimated and partially calculated based on Enterprise Information System data (e.g., Bill of Materials of manufactured ingredient solutions), and these figures will be monitored more accurately in future reports. Rationale for "comparison with previous reporting year": Deviation /- 2% “about the same” Deviation between /- 2-15% “higher/lower” Deviation /- 15% “much higher/lower” (in this case, -6.50%, classified as "lower"). River basins are described according to the WWF Water Risk Filter tool.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water withdrawals, discharges as well as water quality metrics are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water withdrawals by source, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audit according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water withdrawals by source, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audit according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water discharges, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water discharge volumes by destination, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water treatment levels per destination, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water discharge quality parameters, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

All EHS-data, including water consumption, are regularly checked, controlled in internal and external audits according to ISO 14001 and verified by external certification body. All sustainability information is available on our website has been audited in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

4730000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We expect our markets to grow by 3-5 annually. Regularly we exceed market growth at least by 2% on average. We invest in water efficiency and circularity programs and apply the green chemistry principles in product development and production, all of which contribute to water savings and water quality improvements. Considering the revenue growth and our efficiency and sustainability program, we expect water intensity to improve by at least 2-3% annually within the next 5 years. [Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Aromatics

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Our top Seller (for confidentiality reasons and in order to protect competitive advantage, we cannot provide the product name in conjunction with water intensity values and have decided to provide our data in relation to the corresponding business unit, but without stating specific product name).

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.42

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Because technologies and processes for this Aroma molecule are almost fully optimized in terms of energy and water efficiency, there is a slight improvement in water intensity compared to our previous year (-1%; water efficiency in 2022 1.44 m³/ton of product; 2023 1.4256 m³/ton). This improvement is the result of incremental optimization efforts, such as refining water management practices and minor adjustments to production processes. While we expect ongoing enhancements, no major changes are anticipated in the near future. We have two basic strategies to continue decreasing the water footprints of our products and water intensity: We use a tool to assess the footprint of raw materials and products. This gives product developers access to data on water-related environmental footprints. With this information, they can specifically select water-efficient raw materials for products under development, thereby reducing the footprint of the value chain and the product itself. Our Environment Management System (EMS) directs local environmental managers and production engineers to continuously optimize water-related production processes and technologies. The 1% improvement in 2023 is driven by EMS initiatives targeting sites with higher water consumption and efficiency opportunities. The EMS especially focuses on regions where water scarcity is a concern.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Aromatics

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Top Seller 2 (for confidentiality reasons and in order to protect competitive advantages, we cannot provide the product names in conjunction with water intensity values and have decided to provide our data in relation to the corresponding business unit, but without stating specific product name).

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2.65

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Product or raw material specific water intensity is used as a metric to guide product development or creation, as well as optimization projects in manufacturing processes and technologies. Because technologies and processes for this product are almost fully optimized in terms of energy and water efficiency, there is a modest improvement in specific water intensity (-0.75%) in 2023 (2.65 m³/ton) compared to the previous year (2022: 2.67 m³/ton). We anticipate no major changes at least not in the near future, as most improvements have been incremental. However, we have two basic strategies to further decrease the water footprints of our products and water intensity: We use a tool to assess the footprint of raw materials and products. This gives product developers access to data on water-related environmental footprints. With this information, they are able to specifically select water-efficient raw materials for products under development, thereby reducing the footprint of the value chain and the product itself. Our Environment Management System (EMS) directs local environmental managers and production engineers to continuously optimize water-related production processes and technologies. This reduces local water usage at manufacturing sites, with a particular focus on operations located in countries and regions where water scarcity is present or expected.

Row 3

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Top seller 3 (for confidentiality reasons and in order to protect competitive advantages, we cannot provide the product names in conjunction with water intensity values and have decided to provide our data in relation to the corresponding business unit, but without stating specific product name).

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

4.12

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Product or raw material specific water intensity is used as a metric to guide product development or creation, as well as optimization projects in manufacturing processes and technologies internally. For this product, efficiency measures in production led to an improvement in water intensity of 3.29% (4.12 m³/ton of product in 2023) compared to the previous year (4.26 m³/ton of product in 2022). This reflects our ongoing efforts to optimize water usage in production, although we anticipate further incremental improvements rather than major changes in the near future. However, we have two basic strategies to further decrease the water footprints of our products and water intensity: We use a tool to assess the footprint of raw materials and products. This gives product developers access to data on water-related environmental footprints. With this information, they are able to specifically select water-efficient raw materials for products under development, thereby reducing the footprint of the value chain and the product itself. Our Environment Management System (EMS) directs local environmental managers and production engineers to

continuously optimize water-related production processes and technologies. This reduces local water usage at manufacturing sites, with a particular focus on operations located in countries and regions where water scarcity is present or expected.

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Top seller 4 (for confidentiality reasons and in order to protect competitive advantages, we cannot provide the product names in conjunction with water intensity values and have decided to provide our data in relation to the corresponding business unit, but without stating specific product name).

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.81

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Product or raw material specific water intensity is used as a metric to guide product development or creation, as well as optimization projects in manufacturing processes and technologies internally. For this product, efficiency measures in production led to a notable improvement in water efficiency of 8.59% (water efficiency in 2023 1.81 m³/ton of product) compared to the previous year (water efficiency in 2022 1.98 m³/ton of product). This reflects our ongoing commitment to optimizing water usage, even though further efficiency gains may be incremental moving forward. However, we have two basic strategies to continue decreasing the water footprints of our products and water intensity: We use a tool to assess the footprint of raw materials and products. This gives product developers access to data on water-related environmental footprints. With this information, they are able to specifically select water-efficient raw materials for products under development, thereby reducing the footprint of the value chain and the product itself. Our Environment Management System (EMS) directs local environmental managers and production engineers to continuously optimize water-related production processes and technologies. This reduces local water usage at manufacturing sites, with a particular focus on operations located in countries and regions where water scarcity is present or expected.

Row 5

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Aromatics

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Top seller 5 (for confidentiality reasons and in order to protect competitive advantages, we cannot provide the product names in conjunction with water intensity values and have decided to provide our data in relation to the corresponding business unit, but without stating specific product name).

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

3.55

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

Product or raw material specific water intensity is used as a metric to guide product development or creation, as well as optimization projects in manufacturing processes and technologies internally. Because technologies and processes for this product are almost fully optimized in terms of energy and water efficiency, there is no change or improvement at all in water intensity compared to the previous year (3.55 m³/ton of product in both 2021, 2022 and 2023). We anticipate no major changes in water efficiency for this product in the near future. However, we have two basic strategies to further decrease the water footprints of our products and water intensity: We use a tool to assess the footprint of raw materials and products. This gives product developers access to data on water-related environmental footprints. With this information, they are able to specifically select water-efficient raw materials for products under development, thereby reducing the footprint of the value chain and the product itself. Our Environment Management System (EMS) directs local environmental managers and production engineers to continuously optimize water-related production processes and technologies. This reduces local water usage at manufacturing sites, with the EMS especially targeting operations located in countries and regions where water scarcity is present or expected.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.5) Comment

As we have approx 30.000 product in our portfolio it is not feasible to report water intensity data via CDP. We are happy to share information for specific products upon request via our sales teams.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Our raw material portfolio contains more than 10.000 raw materials (biobased & synthetic). As a company which falls under EU REACH, we have to assess human and environmental toxicity of our raw materials. Regardless if we speak about natural or synthetic substances: 1000 of the materials within our raw material portfolio have some kind of hazard classification. When it comes to product use, all of these materials are used far below their maximum allowed concentration. During the CDP reporting procedure we assessed our entire raw material portfolio in order to check, whether it includes any substances which are covered by the regulatory frameworks listed in column 1 of W1.4.a. Luckily, not one single raw material we purchase is affected by any of the frameworks. Therefore the percentage is 0. However, in the past, our industry has used various hazardous substances of very high concern (esp. in the Fragrance business), which we at Symrise immediately phase out of our portfolio as soon as these concerns arise and become regulated. In order to do so, we jointly engage with our competitors in various industry

associations, such as IFRA & IOFI, which have set up various thematic task forces, including for hazardous substance management. This joint work helps us and our entire industry to anticipate new scientific evidence regarding hazardous substances as early as possible.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Low water impact is classified by water intensity (l/kg) for the production of our products. In order to classify as "low water impact product" a specific product must have at least a 10% lower footprint than a comparable product with the same functional properties (e.g. natural mint vs. menthol or synthetic vanillin vs. natural vanilla extract.)

(9.14.4) Please explain

With this tool, we are able to identify water saving raw materials and products. A water saving raw material / product has – per our internal definition - a water footprint that is at least a 10% lower than the water footprint of a raw material/product with similar material or functional properties. Example: The water footprint of natural mint is approx. 10 times higher than the water footprint of our synthetic menthol. Therefore, we classify synthetic menthol as a highly water saving product compared to its natural counterpart.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*We have no other water targets to report here.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2009

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5.96

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2.84

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4.2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

56

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Planetary Boundaries

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Definition of target: Increase in the efficiency of the chemical oxygen demand in wastewater by 4% per year until 2025 or by a total of 60% compared to the base year of 2010. For a chemical company, one of the key environmental aspects is generation of waste and wastewaters. In order to ensure water security and quality of the water bodies our company is connected to, Symrise has set the global target to reduce effluent concentrations of our wastewaters, e.g. with organic compounds. To Symrise, reduction of wastewater loadings is considered a priority to ensure water quality and security. Metric to measure target: Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) -- measures concentration of organic pollutants of wastewaters, of all global operations efficiency; KPI tons of COD per mio. value added.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We will increase efforts to improve process efficiency in manufacturing with speciel short term consideration of operations where COD reduction measures are expected to yield maximum outcomes. In addition to process efficiency, we decided during the reporting period to complement our COD measuring processes through additional measurement of BOD in chemical production, as the BOD/COD-ratio is a good means to observe the biodegradability of wastewater flows in chemical production over time. Respective investments have already been planned and implementation started.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

To Symrise, COD is a key parameter to assess waste reduction in production and wastewater quality of production. In light with our corporate efficiency strategy pillar, the ecoefficiency of Symrise in terms of wastewater has to be continuously improved.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Basin level

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify **:**15% reduction of water withdrawals until 2025 at sites in water stressed regions

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

781.34

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

664.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

509.43

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

232

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Planetary Boundaries

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Definition of target: Reduce water demand of our manufacturing sites located in regions affected by water stress by 15% until 2025 compared to 2018. On the basis of our recent water risk assessment using the WWF water risk filter,, we identified in total 8 manufacturing sites which are located in 5 countries and in basins with high or very high water risk, according to the above described risk assessment procedure. Other facilities not identified in high or very high water risk areas were excluded from the target. We recognize the private sector has an important role to play in addressing the global water challenges of today and the future. For this reason, we have set a target to improve water efficiency at our sites located in areas of high water stress in line with water availability for human and ecological needs in these regions. Metric to measure target: Water withdrawals (megaliters) at sites located in water stressed areas according to WWF Water Risk Filter.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Accordingly, we have set the following goal for ourselves for 2025: Increase the efficiency of water consumption at all production sites in arid regions by 15% compared to the 2018 base year. In the reporting year, we saw a gradual progress toward this target, since water consumption at sites in countries suffering from water stress decreased by 30.9 % (2022: – 4.3 %). Since water stress is primarily dependent on geographical location, as well as sociopolitical influences, a site-specific approach makes sense. We therefore began assessing all Symrise sites in 2020 using a risk matrix. The sites with water risks that have already been identified must define water-saving targets and programs and initiate specific implementation measures that are regularly evaluated. In this way, they contribute to the achievement of our reduction goals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

One of our production locations, for example, is in Northern Mexico, a region that has struggled with severe water shortages in recent years. By implementing several projects there in the reporting period, such as developing alternative water sources, improved piping of condensate reservoirs, and the storing and recycling of water, we were able to save another 32.5 % of process water compared with the previous year. We have also been able to reduce water consumption at our production site in India, by implementing various measures, such as the collection and reuse of rainwater.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed drinking water services

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

10/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

10/10/2100

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Definition of target: Availability of fully functioning wash-services at all of our operations. Explanation of target: Without the availability of fully functioning wash services at our operations Symrise would not be able to comply with good manufacturing practices and ensure employee well-being. Therefore we have set the internal target to ensure that wash services are available everywhere at any time for our employees and all visitors. Metric to measure target: Total number and % of sites with fully functioning wash-services. In the reporting period, all of our operations (75 manufacturing sites and 67 non-manufacturing sites, i.e. sales offices) had fully functioning wash services. PLEASE NOTE: As this is an open end target that needs to be achieved today, tomorrow and every single day in future, we selected 2100 in the menue as target year.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Implementation of operational excellence programs in conjunction with environmental and health & safety management system.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

According to our water policy, 100% of our own operations must provide fully functioning WASH-services for all Symrise employees, subcontractors or visitors at any time and everywhere.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Law & policy

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	☑ Yes, we use indicators	☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have conducted biodiversity risk assessments for our own operations using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool in order to identify proximity of our operations to protected areas (including key biodiversity areas and other areas of high biodiverstiy value). Within 5 km radius 52 of our sites are located in proximity to protected areas, while 22 sites are located in proximity to key biodiversity areas. A materiality assessment to identify potential and actual impacts of our manufacturing processes on these areas is ongoing. To the best of our current knowledge, no impact pathways are apparent from which any significant direct negative effects of our production processes on these protected areas or the species living in them can actually be derived. However, the vast majority of negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity associated with our business model are located in the countries where our natural raw materials are cultivated and harvested. For this reason - and in addition to our rigorous integrated environmental management systems at our own operations, we take our supply chains in special consideration when it comes to conservation and sustanably use of ecosystems and biodiversity.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have conducted biodiversity risk assessments for our own operations using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool in order to identify proximity of our operations to protected areas (including key biodiversity areas and other areas of high biodiverstiy value). Within 5 km radius 52 of our sites are located in proximity to

protected areas, while 22 sites are located in proximity to key biodiversity areas. A materiality assessment to identify potential and actual impacts of our manufacturing processes on these areas is ongoing. To the best of our current knowledge, no impact pathways are apparent from which any significant direct negative effects of our production processes on these protected areas or the species living in them can actually be derived. However, the vast majority of negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity associated with our business model are located in the countries where our natural raw materials are cultivated and harvested. For this reason - and in addition to our rigorous integrated environmental management systems at our own operations, we take our supply chains in special consideration when it comes to conservation and sustanably use of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have conducted biodiversity risk assessments for our own operations using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool in order to identify proximity of our operations to protected areas (including key biodiversity areas and other areas of high biodiverstiy value). Within 5 km radius 52 of our sites are located in proximity to protected areas, while 22 sites are located in proximity to key biodiversity areas. A materiality assessment to identify potential and actual impacts of our manufacturing processes on these areas is ongoing. To the best of our current knowledge, no impact pathways are apparent from which any significant direct negative effects of our production processes on these protected areas or the species living in them can actually be derived. However, the vast majority of negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity associated with our business model are located in the countries where our natural raw materials are cultivated and harvested. For this reason - and in addition to our rigorous integrated environmental management systems at our own operations, we take our supply chains in special consideration when it comes to conservation and sustanably use of ecosystems and biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Solling

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

At our HQ in Holzminden, Germany, Symrise produces flavors, fragrances, cosmetic and other ingredients for food, beverage or consumer goods products. These production processes are associated with air emissions (odour emissions, GHG-emissions and non-GHG emissions.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Abatement controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our sustainability policies and procedures require, that Symrise avoids and reduces environmental impacts at all our own operations. For this reason, we have a well established integrated environmental management system to minimize air and water pollutants e.g. through process efficiency measures, application of various filter or cleaning technologies. In conjunction with the application of sustainable product design principles (e.g. application of green chemistry principles) we make sure, that our environmental impacts are minimized as far as possible. PLEASE NOTE: Because the situation in our HQ in Holzminden, Germany reflects perfectly our approach to environmental stewardship, we do not see added value in maintaining these information for all of our 50 sites which are located close to protected areas or other areas of high biodiversity value.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Madagascar

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

various

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2000

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

On Madagascar, Symrise operates a manufacturing site where vanilla beans are cured and processed. This manufacutring process does not create any negative impacts on biodiversity. At the same time, SYmrise engages with 5000 farmers on Madagascar and provides training & capacity development to improve farm productivity, resilience and farmers income, while promoting conservation and restoration of local ecosystems, on which the vanilla orchids depends to grow. Our activities on Madagascar

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our activities in Madagascar are an example of how we initiate and promote sustainable development processes in the countries of origin of selected natural raw materials through our business model. In addition, Symrise operates numerous other intervention projects in strategic supply chains in which we are committed to the well-being of people and nature on the one hand and to the long-term safeguarding of our value creation processes on the other, for example in India, Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa and other countries. Further information on this can be found in our corporate reporting (www.symrise.com) and is not repeated in our CDP reporting. Translated with DeepL.com (free version)
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Emissions to water in the reporting year

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The AA1000AS (AccountAbility 1000 Assurance Standard, 2008) is an internationally accepted, open-access standard that contains provisions for conducting assurance engagements. Assurance engagements in accordance with the AA1000AS (2008) are assessments of, and conclusions on, the nature and extent of compliance with the AA1000AS principles and, where applicable, the evaluation of the quality of published sustainability performance information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

240306-Symrise-Sustainability-Record-2023-GRI.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Carbon removals

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The AA1000AS (AccountAbility 1000 Assurance Standard, 2008) is an internationally accepted, open-access standard that contains provisions for conducting assurance engagements. Assurance engagements in accordance with the AA1000AS (2008) are assessments of, and conclusions on, the nature and extent of compliance with the AA1000AS principles and, where applicable, the evaluation of the quality of published sustainability performance information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

240306-Symrise-Sustainability-Record-2023-GRI.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The AA1000AS (AccountAbility 1000 Assurance Standard, 2008) is an internationally accepted, open-access standard that contains provisions for conducting assurance engagements. Assurance engagements in accordance with the AA1000AS (2008) are assessments of, and conclusions on, the nature and extent of compliance with the AA1000AS principles and, where applicable, the evaluation of the quality of published sustainability performance information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

240306-Symrise-Sustainability-Record-2023-GRI.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	No futher information.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

SYMRISE AG, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No