Givaudan SA

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
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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:

☑ CHF

(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

*Givaudan is shaping the future of food, fragrance and beauty, by becoming the innovation and co-creation partner of choice to our customers. We maintain our leadership position by challenging ourselves daily, inspiring our partnerships across the globe and serving our customers with heart and soul. With our two business activities, Taste & Wellbeing and Fragrance & Beauty, we provide customers with a broad range of solutions that match consumer demands for clean label, organic and natural ingredients in addition to being their creative partner of choice. Our value proposition reflects the Company's purpose of creating for happier, healthier lives, with love for nature. Touching people's lives ten times per day Together with our customers in the food, beverage, consumer goods and fragrance industries, we create products that delight consumers the world over. From your favourite drink to your daily meal, from prestige perfumes to laundry care, Givaudan is there, inviting you to engage your senses, every day, enjoying moments of delight. *Committed to innovation and sustainable growth* With our heritage stretching back over 250 years, we have a long history of creating and innovating scents and tastes. Our creations inspire every day emotions and delight millions of consumers the world over. We are at the forefront of innovation, with 7,5% of annual turnover invested in research, exploring and uncovering new and exciting ingredients and technologies to add to our vast palettes and portfolios. Co-creation and collaboration with customers and partners enable us to innovate and develop game-changing products and solutions. We have a global co-innovation network of accelerators and incubators enabling us to leverage the entrepreneurial and innovative ideas that start-ups have to offer. In addition, we partner with many of the prominent players in the industry to expand and augment innovative thinking, and accelerate the pace*

and quality of ideation with key suppliers. We are committed to driving purpose-led, long-term growth with the intention of increasing our positive impact on the world by innovating sustainable solutions while showing our love for nature and leading the way to improve happiness and health for people.
[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
	09/29/2024	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

7412000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:
☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

For environmental aspects, entities are integrated in the reporting process only if they are production sites or if their energy consumption is considered significant (higher than 0.05% of Givaudan's overall consumption).
[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH0010645932

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800SVRMQA1TD91D41

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
☑ Italy
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Morocco
☑ Eswatini
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*We are providing geolocation detail for over 90% of our production sites in 1.8.1*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

6th of October

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.938126

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.91398

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

House Of Naturals Andalucia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.876117

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-6.092242

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Argenteuil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.945644

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.261732

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ashford

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.152173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.901464

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Avignon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.92532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.880258

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Baierbrunn

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.01979

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.48213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barneveld

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.16608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.580184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Betlehem

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.67849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.38222

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Binh Duong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.925363

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.730538

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bischofszell

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.502221

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.2372

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Botucatu

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.958752

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-48.529424

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Oat Fiber AB Bua

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.24113

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.117373

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Burgdorf

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.066921

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.603529

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Burton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.79763

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.663168

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Carol Stream

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.901416

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.115768

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Carthage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.191653

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.480872

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Casablanca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.369741

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-7.566483

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Changzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.931217

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.951069

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chester

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.193352

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.912308

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chicago

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.756863

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.783954

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cimanggis

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.407076

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.862104

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cork

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.894198

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-8.371075

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cuernavaca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.916436

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.176674

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Daman

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.41534

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.83439

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Devon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.965652

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.629523

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dortmund

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.527414

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.625246

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubendorf

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.399488

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.608646

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

East Hanover

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.818195

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.344589

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Edison

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.188843

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.47804

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eswatini

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.51292

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

31.292794

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fukuroi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.764769

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.921591

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guangzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.124312

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.52825

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jaguare

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.553776

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46.743112

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jigani

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.78764

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.633403

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Johannesburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.24646

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.10133

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Johor Ba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.452624

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.982301

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jurong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.330116

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.712089

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kemptthal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.448429

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.704037

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lakeland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.047648

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.864497

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Linares

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-35.801688

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.656188

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mako

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.220334

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

20.496515

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Louisville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.25275

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.71323

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malvinas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.442348

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.775007

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manaus I.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.101514

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.953294

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manaus II.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.105215

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.952223

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manchester

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.475158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.333739

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Melaka

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.259767

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

102.292151

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Milano

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.567962

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.619679

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mitry Mory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.979388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.642855

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mount Olive

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.907302

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.733768

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Munro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.518967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.526224

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Naarden

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.29332

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.183798

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nantong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.01

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.86

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Overseal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.748192

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.568926

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oxiquimica Mexico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.27386

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.42322

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pedro Escobedo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.500971

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.139221

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pomacle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.35026

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.162834

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Port Washington

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.375367

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.888537

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pune

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.7555

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.2448

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Reyssouze

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.412166

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.927016

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Roha

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.4399

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.11674

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sant Celoni

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.697225

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.508938

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai DDW

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.003109

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.36241

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore Pioneer

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.320276

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.701702

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 66

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai River front

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.259331

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.651459

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 67

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Zhang Jiang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.214399

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.587399

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 68

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Smithfield

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.844776

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

150.945114

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 69

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Hackensack

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.86628

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.05442

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 71

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tien Giang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.509248

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.347184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 72

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Towaco

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.92735

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.336522

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 73

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Naturex Iberian

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.467562

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.515784

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 74

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vernier

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.206623

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.078519

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 75

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vika BE

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.950115

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.69821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 76

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vika NL

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.052282

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.664977

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 77

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Volketswil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.380866

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.666769

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 78

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Woodlands

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.456622

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.801085

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 79

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mexico Oaxaca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.130639

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.613426

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 80

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

UK Radcliffe (Fragrance Oils)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.575869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.282064

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 81

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Custom Essence Somerset

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.47825

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.499498

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 82

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Grasse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.631413

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.961459

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 83

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

France Ile Grande

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.805488

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.569224

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 84

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Higham Ferrers

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.304027

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.611771

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Givaudan does not directly own or manage agricultural land, and rather we buy agricultural ingredients from suppliers. Therefore we consider this Production aspect 'within our own value chain' as not relevant to us.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Our GHG model assesses that the vast majority of our upstream emissions of our purchased agricultural commodities are associated with the agricultural production itself, rather than any initial processing or manufacturing. Therefore we deem this as not important in order of magnitude.

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Our GHG emissions linked to distribution are not linked to emissions coming from the agricultural sector.

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). By consequence this scope 3 category and the impact on water is not relevant.

[Fixed row]

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

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Fragrance and Flavors compounds

(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:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Givaudan decided to exclude timber commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Pulp

☑ Secondary packaging
☑ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:
☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:
☑ Unknown

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

Select from:
☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply
☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant. Timber-based materials represent less than 2% of indirect procurement spend, and are procured mainly as packaging to support and carry Givaudan products. In addition, most of the timber-based packaging materials and pallets we use meet sustainability standards such as FSC or PEFC third-party certification schemes. We consider that the forest-risk arising from these purchases is therefore limited. This type of timber derivative is used to support and/ or carry Givaudan products and is not used for sale itself. Therefore we do not have revenue associated with this type of commodity. Some wood derivatives are included in Givaudan's raw material procurement, often by- product of the pulp and paper industry, for the

manufacturing of its fragrances. This material family, which represents less than 5% of our spend, is covered by our Responsible Sourcing programme and considered Responsibly sourced based on the due diligence carried out amongst our suppliers representing the top 80% of our procurement spend. Further, Givaudan is working with its suppliers to undergo Sedex/TfS factory audits at their premises (most key suppliers are certified) and procure FSC Mass Balance products, and gradually increase this FSC percentage in its portfolio. We are continuously reviewing our risks over the years to engage our suppliers and take actions if required.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Givaudan decided to exclude timber commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. Timber-based materials represent less than 2% of indirect procurement spend and the wood derivaties represent less than 5% of our direct procurement spend. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant.

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)

12130.5

(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

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(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

For this CDP 2025 reporting year, we are reporting the volume for FY 2024. In 2024, we purchased 12,130 tons of palm based ingredients globally, including palm oil, palm kernel oil, or their derivatives. These palm ingredients were used in the composition of our flavours, fragrance and cosmetics products, often in very small quantities in the final recipe. To calculate a realistic revenue dependency, we chose a threshold of 5% as the minimum concentration in the final product to consider those revenues as dependent on palm. The revenue represented by palm materials over a 5% threshold is between 21% and 30%. Note that this palm figure

represents a full year Jan- Dec 2024 volume of Palm, which is in line with the CDP reporting guidance. This Jan -Dec timescale differs from the timescale we use for the GHG emissions reported in this submission, which is from Q4 2023- Q3 2024.

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:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Givaudan decided to exclude cattle for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure, because we estimate these purchases not material to our business, and to rather focus on our palm supply chain.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

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

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Givaudan may use derivatives from cattle for its flavour ingredients but this represent less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider that the risk linked to the procurement of this commodity and derived products is therefore limited. Our cattle by-products supply chain is covered by our Responsible Sourcing due diligence programme "Sourcing4Good". More than 80% of our spend equivalent suppliers have answered our internal due diligence questionnaire and have provided sufficient elements to consider that the social and environmental risks associated with the sourcing of such products has limited risk. In addition, a dedicated project team has designed and is implementing the necessary actions to ensure our EUDR compliance in the EU region by Dec 2025. We will be able to prove that any in scope cattle derived material we procure is coming from deforestation-free and legal sources.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Givaudan decided to exclude cattle commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. Cattle-based materials represent less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant.

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:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Givaudan decided to exclude soy for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we estimate these purchases not material to our business, and to rather focus on our palm supply chain.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean oil

☑ Soy derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant. Givaudan may use soy-based products for its flavour ingredients but this represents less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider that the forest-risk linked to the procurement of this commodity and derived products is therefore limited. Givaudan purchases selected by-products from the dairy industry as raw materials for our creations and therefore may be exposed to some embedded soy in its supply chain. We acknowledge a potential forest-related risk linked to this embedded commodity and are taking the necessary due diligence measures to further probe and mitigate this risk going forward. In addition, a dedicated project team is designing and implementing the necessary actions to ensure our EUDR compliance in the EU region by Dec 2025. We will be able to prove that any in scope soy derived material we procure are coming from deforestation free and legal sources.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Givaudan decided to exclude soy commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. Soy-based materials represent less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant.

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:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Givaudan decided to exclude cocoa for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure, because we estimate these purchases not material to our business, and rather focus on our palm supply chain.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Cocoa beans, Cocoa powder

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant. Givaudan may use cocoa-based products for its flavour ingredients but this represents less than 1% of our total procurement spend. We consider that the forest-risk linked to the procurement of this commodity and derived products is therefore limited. Our cocoa products supply chain is covered by our Responsible Sourcing programme and is considered Responsibly Sourced. More than 80% of our spend equivalent suppliers have answered our internal due diligence questionnaire and have provided sufficient elements to consider that the social and environmental risks associated with the sourcing of such products has limited/managed risk. We further put our select key suppliers through factory and farm audits, with about 70% of key suppliers disclosing having factory audits like Sedex and about 60% of key suppliers disclosing farm level audits. Further, around 2% of our cocoa products today are certified through schemes like RFA/UTZ. In addition, a dedicated project team is designing and implementing the necessary actions to ensure our EUDR compliance in the EU region by Dec 2025. We will be able to prove that any in scope cocoa derived material we procure are coming from deforestation free and legal sources.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Givaudan decided to exclude cocoa commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. Cocoa-based materials represent less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant.

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:

☑ No, other reason, please specify :Givaudan decided to exclude coffee for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure, because we estimate these purchases not material to our business, and to rather focus on our palm supply chain.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Coffee beans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant. Givaudan may use coffee-based products for its flavour ingredients but this represents less than 1% of our total procurement spend. We consider that the forest-risk linked to the procurement of this commodity and derived products is therefore limited. Our coffee products supply chain is covered by our Responsible Sourcing programme and is considered Responsibly Sourced. More than 80% of our spend equivalent suppliers have answered our internal due diligence questionnaire and have provided sufficient elements to consider that the social and environmental risks associated with the sourcing of such products has limited risk. We further put our select key suppliers through factory and farm audits, with about 35% of key suppliers disclosing having factory audits like Sedex and about 40% of key suppliers disclosing farm level audits. In addition, a dedicated project team is designing and implementing the necessary actions to ensure our EUDR compliance in the EU region by Dec 2025. We will be able to prove that any in scope cocoa derived material we procure are coming from deforestation free and legal sources.

(1.22.19) Please explain

Givaudan decided to exclude coffee commodity for this submission of our CDP Forests disclosure because we assess these purchases not material to our business. Coffee-based materials represent less than 1% of our procurement spend. We consider materials that represent at least 5% of our procurement spend as significant. [Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

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

Select from:
☑ No
[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

(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 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Givaudan sources over 11,000 raw materials globally, with annual spending exceeding CHF 4 billion. With a network of more than 18,000 suppliers in over 100 countries, visibility of these supply chains is crucial. Our commitment to source 100% of our materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030 encompasses our entire procurement portfolio, including Naturals, Synthetics, and Indirect Materials & Services. Suppliers of our 165 focus natural raw material families complete a Due Diligence Questionnaire (DDQ). This DDQ collects detailed information about Tier 1 suppliers and beyond, including the geographic origin of ingredients at the farm, region, or country level, as well as manufacturing and farming activities to identify potential social and environmental risks. The DDQ is submitted by our suppliers and reviewed by the Procurement team. Any missing information is clarified through exchanges between suppliers and buyers. This traceability is essential for our risk assessments. From 2021 to 2024, we completed over 980 Naturals DDQs, covering our 165 priority families and more than 618 strategic suppliers. We combine DDQ data with internal field assessments and external risk evaluations, such as Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) and the TfS Audit, to engage suppliers where higher environmental or social risks are identified. We prioritize potential deforestation risks in our Naturals material families for further due diligence, including farm-level audits. As of 2024, 85% of our spending on natural raw materials and 48% on synthetic raw materials is flagged as responsibly sourced, with traceability data collected through DDQs. Specifically for palm oil (which we are focusing on for this CDP Forests disclosure), since 2017, we have collaborated with Earthworm Foundation to map our palm supply chain and identify the origin of our purchased volumes. During 2025, this traceability campaign successfully achieved traceability of 84% of our 2024 volume to the mill, which exceeds our '80% by 2025' target. In addition, we traced about 65% of our

palm volumes back to the production area and are working towards increasing this percentage. In 2024, we supported the Earthworm Foundation's landscape projects, which benefit smallholders. These projects covered about 29% of our palm volumes.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 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:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

[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)

2

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

The time horizons for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with the time horizons as defined in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The time horizons for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with the time horizons as defined in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The time horizons for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are aligned with the time horizons as defined in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.
[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
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Plastics
☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Scarcity of land resources

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Not achieving our company's commitments

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities 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

Givaudan's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process is a comprehensive and structured approach to identifying, assessing, treating, and monitoring risks that may affect the company's objectives, including climate change and other environmental matters (such as for example water or biodiversity). Givaudan's Executive Committee (EC) is responsible for the overall risk management process and is accountable for ensuring risks are appropriately and adequately identified, analysed and managed. The company conducts regular assessments, and develops mitigation plans to address the identified risks. The assessment is conducted with representatives from all divisions and functions of the company, and the risks are monitored and reported to the Board of Directors on an annual basis. Additional work is carried out within the divisions and central functions to cascade the risk management process further down into the organisation. Our structure for identifying environmental risks and opportunities are described below for their short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (3-5 years), and long-term (6 and beyond years) impacts: - We conduct environmental risk studies and research to identify the physical (acute and chronic), regulatory (current and emerging), technological, legal, market, and reputational risks relevant to Givaudan's operations and its supply chain, considering geographies, personnel, and other sector-specific issues. - We evaluate the financial impact of each risk vs the threshold of substantive financial risks of Givaudan. - We compile these risks in our risk matrix for further prioritization, analysis and assessment, and determination of their likelihood of occurrence and corresponding impact to understand the underlying risk drivers. Risk prioritisation is based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis using following criteria: - The likelihood of the risk/opportunity occurring - The qualitative or quantitative impact on the Company or asset - The quantitative impact to performance, cost or schedule for risk response measures - The probability of meeting the opportunity targets on cost, schedule, and/or scope - The quality of the risk/opportunity data being utilised is also assessed. · Formulation of the appropriate measures to exploit an opportunity and/or respond to a risk and · Tracking and reporting of risks and risk response actions

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Every two years

(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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Not achieving our company's commitments

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ 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

Givaudan’s Double Materiality Assessment involves conducting a comprehensive framework examining not only the company’s impacts on the environment, society, and the economy, but also the risks and opportunities for the company related to sustainability. The process is owned by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The process starts with defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment, identifying relevant ESG topics throughout the value chain. Based on those, the assessment consists of two dimensions: the inward-looking dimension and the outward-looking dimension. The inward-looking dimension focuses on the risks and opportunities for Givaudan's business related to the relevant ESG topics. It considers the potential impacts of those ESG topics on Givaudan's operations, strategy, and long-term value creation. The outward-looking dimension goes beyond the traditional approach and considers the impacts of Givaudan’s activities on the environment, society, and the economy. These two dimensions of the double materiality assessment allow Givaudan to gain deeper insights into the risks and opportunities associated with sustainability, and are used to drive sustainability improvements and inform strategic decision making. It fosters enhanced transparency, accountability, and long-term value creation for both the company and society. Stakeholder interviews are conducted to validate the outcomes of the impact

assessment and gather valuable insights. The time horizon of the aspects varies from short to medium to long term depending on the stakeholder's view. The materiality matrix is the outcome of the materiality assessment and is reviewed and validated by the Executive Committee and publicly disclosed in our integrated reporting suite. The materiality assessment is updated on average every two to three years, to ensure it remains relevant taking into account evolving ESG material topics, stakeholder expectations, and business conditions.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Business continuity plan

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

☑ Water utilities 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

Givaudan's Business Continuity Planning (BCP) is the process that outlines the steps and procedures the company will take to ensure the continuation of its critical operations and services in the event of a disruption or crisis. The BCP process is owned by the divisional management committees. It is designed to minimize the impact of potential risks and ensure the organization can recover and resume its operations as quickly as possible. The BCP typically includes strategies for risk assessment, emergency response, communication, resource allocation, and recovery. The BCP may include potential transfer of production from one site to another. This need to transfer can be triggered by a production site being unable to produce, for example due to an environmental issue (like a climate change related impact, an extreme weather event or water shortage) The risk horizons for the BCPs are short to medium term.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(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

(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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Supply Chain Risk Assessment "Windmill"

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Water stress

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

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

Technology
☑ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Suppliers
☑ 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

Givaudan's Supply chain risk management "Windmill" is the process to systematically identify, assess, and respond to risks linked to material-supplier combinations that may potentially impact the continuity of supply of materials. The goal is to ensure the continuity and resilience of the supply chain, minimize disruptions, and protect the organization from financial, operational, and reputational risks. The process is owned by the Chief Procurement Officer and the procurement category leaders. The future horizon of the risks is short to medium term. The "Windmill" includes environmental risks (such as climate, biodiversity, water, forests) and is incorporated in SAP as the central location of storage. Yearly maintenance is assured by each buyer responsible for materials segments.

Row 5

(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

(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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ SEDEX

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Givaudan's water risk management process involves identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within its direct operations and its value chain. This risk assessment is conducted in addition to Givaudan's ERM process, to specifically manage and monitor water-related risks. It follows our Water Policy and is based on the CEO Water Mandate recommendation, allowing a more detailed identification of water risks at the operational and supply chain levels, and a specific analysis related to the context at the watershed level. The following water risk aspects for Givaudan's direct operations are assessed using the physical indicators obtained from the WRI Aqueduct (specifically the Water Stress 2030 and Baseline Water Stress indicators) and WWF Water Risk Filter: physical (such as flooding and water stress), quality (such as water pollution), regulation and reputation (such as noncompliance to water regulations). To allow a more detailed identification of the water scarcity risk which might affect the direct operations in the factories of the Group, the baseline and future (2030) water stress levels are employed. All the sites have been plotted against baseline and projected water stress levels and they have been clustered into 2 categories: key sites located in areas facing high and/or extremely high water stress and other sites. All sites need to keep improving their water efficiencies, and those located in water-stressed areas have additional bold targets to further improve being water quantity an even more material risk. The other water-related risks of our operations such as quality, regulatory and reputation are tackled via another specific assessment focusing on compliance with regulatory and industry standards. In addition to the regulatory standards, we have developed an internal wastewater standard highlighting requirements to be fulfilled on all sites in addition to the regulatory requirements. Our ambition by 2030 is to have 100% of our wastewater discharge meeting or exceeding regulatory and industry standards. The procedure to identify and assess water-related risks in the supply chain is based on a corporate water footprint crossed with water stress index indicators and information from the SEDEX platform, SMETA audits and internal responsible sourcing policy. Our prioritised natural supply chains are evaluated through the SEDEX platform at factory level, and FSA/UEBT at farm level, and during on-site internal Vendor Quality Management audits to assess water risks in our supply chain. Givaudan also developed a Corporate Water Scarcity Index based on Life Cycle Assessment principles by consulting a third-party company. We also consulted these experts to consolidate the water scarcity risks at country level for the Givaudan's supply chain and direct operations. Givaudan also has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for sourcing activities covering a large range of water related risks.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ Global Forest Watch Pro

☑ SEDEX

☑ Starling

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Other, please specify :Due diligence questionnaires and external audits

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical
☑ Change in land-use

Policy
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Givaudan's Sourcing4Good Due Diligence process includes risk assessment and management measures to address environmental concerns and ensure responsible sourcing practices. The Sourcing4Good program covers all of Givaudan's active suppliers and applies to all natural and synthetic materials, as well as indirect materials and services (IM&S). The company uses a range of due diligence and verification tools to ensure that suppliers are meeting their expectations and the principles outlined in their Responsible Sourcing Policy, which also include environmental aspects. Givaudan gathers detailed information from its suppliers through a Due Diligence Questionnaire (DDQ) which is used to conduct risk assessments to identify potential risks and impacts (including environmental risks and impacts). The outcomes of this assessment are used to prioritise those suppliers for which third-party audits are conducted at the factory and/or farm level. Givaudan's risk

assessment process covers 80% of their natural raw materials spend and helps identify where risks might exist, ensuring compliance with international and national regulations. Prioritized raw material suppliers are asked to provide further due diligence information, including risks for the environment (such as biodiversity), and conduct external audits when the risk is high. This process allows Givaudan to collaborate with suppliers and assess the impact on the environment. In addition, Givaudan drives "Advanced level" projects that are collaborative and transformational, developed in partnership with suppliers and customers, in order to promote good practices such as regenerative agriculture and agroforestry to have a positive impact on biodiversity.
[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

Givaudan's Double Materiality Assessment involves conducting a comprehensive framework examining not only the company's impacts on the environment, society, and the economy, but also the risks and opportunities for the company related to sustainability. The process is owned by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The process starts with defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment, identifying relevant ESG topics throughout the value chain. Based on those, the assessment consists of two dimensions: the inward-looking dimension and the outward-looking dimension. The inward-looking dimension focuses on the risks and opportunities for Givaudan's business related to the relevant ESG topics. It considers the potential impacts of those ESG topics on Givaudan's operations, strategy, and long-term value creation. The outward-looking dimension goes beyond the traditional approach and considers the impacts of Givaudan's activities on the environment, society, and the economy. These two dimensions of the double materiality assessment allow Givaudan to gain deeper insights into the risks and opportunities associated with sustainability, and are used to drive sustainability improvements and inform strategic decision making. It fosters enhanced transparency, accountability, and long-term value creation for both the company and society. Stakeholder interviews are conducted to validate the outcomes of the impact assessment and gather valuable insights. The time horizon of the aspects varies from short to medium to long term depending on the stakeholder's view. The materiality matrix is the outcome of the materiality assessment and is reviewed and validated by the Executive Committee and publicly disclosed in our integrated reporting suite. The materiality assessment is updated on average every two to three years, to ensure it remains relevant taking into account evolving ESG material topics, stakeholder expectations, and business conditions.
[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify :Prioritized supply chains for RegenAg projects with impacts and opportunities on climate, water, biodiversity and supply chain resilience

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Direct operations: In 2018 we conducted our first corporate water footprint, which included the overlaying of our direct operations with water-stressed areas risk layer. We updated this assessment in 2023 to add new sites and raw materials. We also carry out an analysis of the proximity of our direct operations industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is checked with ground-truth inputs to prioritise sites for the development of biodiversity action plans for the sites where we foresee most substantive biodiversity-related risks. Upstream supply chains: In some high-risk supply chains like palm oil, we leverage on our transparency and traceability information to identify priority locations for action, either directly or through collaborative initiatives. For example, we contribute to 5 landscapes programmes in Indonesia, Malaysia and Côte d'Ivoire, countries where most of our palm sourcing originates and with high risk of ecosystem conversion and biodiversity loss. In 2024 we have also prioritized Natural supply chains to target as part of our Regenerative Agriculture strategy. The prioritisation was in part grounded on the contribution of these raw materials to our Scope 3 footprint and a further geographic prioritisation will take place to target our largest volumes by supply shed through collaboration with our strategic suppliers.

(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

2.3_Excerpt Givaudan IAR 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:
☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A given risk can be a driver for other commercial risks, which may have an impact on Givaudan. In this way, climate change is a driver for a number of effects which in turn may impact Givaudan's ability to operate. Climate Change and extreme weather conditions are already affecting millions of people, damaging crops and threatening water supplies. A continued build-up of GHG pollution is expected to lead to changed weather patterns and an even greater threat to supplies of natural raw materials. This impacts Givaudan's ability to operate and may translate in disruptions in the supply of natural raw materials, or in the operations due to water scarcity at manufacturing sites. The risks of operational or supply chain disruption have been assessed to have a "high" or above impact as defined above. Qualitative effect is defined as the impact on the achievement of objectives, including reputational impact. Quantitative effect of CHF 250M - CHF 500M cumulative impact on EBITDA over 5 years are considered as "high: severely threatened / severe reputational impact"

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A given risk can be a driver for other commercial risks, which may have an impact on Givaudan. In this way,climate change is a driver for a number of effects which in turn may impact Givaudan's ability to operate. Climate Change and extreme weather conditions are already affecting millions of people, damaging crops and threatening water supplies. A continued build-up of GHG pollution is expected to lead to changed weather patterns and an even greater threat to supplies of natural raw materials. This impacts Givaudan's ability to operate and may translate in disruptions in the supply of natural raw materials, or in the operations due to water scarcity at manufacturing sites. This paves way for Givaudan to formulate opportunities to mitigate the risks caused by these environmental factors. We qualitatively define opportunities with a substantive effect through ratings where anything that is assessed to have "high" and above impact on our EBITDA considered substantive. CHF 250M - CHF 500M cumulative impact on EBITDA over 5 years are considered as "high impact"
[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

Water is critical to our manufacturing activities and we want to lead the industry in conservation and stewardship. All products at Givaudan, finished products shipped to customers or raw materials from suppliers, are assessed to identify any possible hazard for the environment which includes water ecosystems. Furthermore, sites analyze, assess and monitor wastewater from our activities to determine water pollutants. We work to ensure that wastewater from operations is disposed in a responsible manner, we treat our effluents and monitor its quality through pH, conductivity, COD, BOD, TSS, Phosphorus, Ammoniacal nitrogen, total nitrogen, nitrites, toxicity, POX, AOX. Givaudan operates in multiple countries and follows effluents regulation of each country. An example is the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive which sets such allowable limits: 25 mg/L for BOD, 125 mg/L for COD, and 35 mg/L for TSS. Exceeding these would indicate that the discharge is polluted as per the Directive. Alongside the processes for identifying and classifying potential water pollutants, our company-wide Water Policy takes into account our impacts on water and our obligation to demonstrate water responsibility and stewardship in our operations. The Policy outlines our values of ensuring continuous improvements in the way we manage discharge, and helps us identify potential actions that would lead to detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems, so they can be avoided.

[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:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). In all types of wastewater treatment facilities the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is the reference standard to qualify the degree of contamination of the waste water. COD quantifies the amount of organic and in-organic matter in waste streams and is the main indicator for compliance with effluent quality standard internally as well as with local legislation. In terms of pollution a high level of COD correlates with threats to human health including bacteria from organic wastes, toxic algae blooms and seafood contamination. The waste water will also decrease the amount of dissolved oxygen available for aquatic organisms called eutrophication, a condition of natural water that can lead to the death of animal life. The scale of the pollution will be relatively local but the potential impact can be substantial as it impacts both the environment and the health of communities in which we operate. The magnitude depends on local conditions such as type of effluent discharged, local weather conditions and is generally low and unlikely considering the preventive measures in place and full compliance with regulation.

(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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We ensure that our wastewater (WW) is compliant with local regulation and request sites to follow internal WW standard. We operate our own WW treatment plants in several sites and apply the highest preventive measures to reduce risks of negative impacts to water, such as spillages or leakages. Strict controls include regular inspections of equipment and infrastructure such as pipes to uphold high standards of leakage control, equipment and methods are regularly upgraded to maintain quality. On-site staff are provided with training on water management/safety to ensure that we operate with utmost responsibility for water, this includes emergency procedures in response to leakage and subsequent remediation of accidental soil/water contamination. We monitor our WW quality through COD analysis and reports. A great effort is also applied upstream on new substances or products developed at our sites by going throughout a number of acute aquatic toxicity test including in some cases heavy metals and micro-pollutants. The success measure is based on full compliance with local and internal WW standards. This is met when daily testing of COD levels using water monitoring tools remains either stable, or below the maximum level required by both external and internal standards. As an example we follow the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive where the allowable limit for COD is 125 mg/L. Management procedures are successful if the COD 125 mg/L for our sites in the EU.

Row 2

(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

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD). In all types of wastewater treatment facilities the biological oxygen demand BOD is a pollution parameter mainly used to assess the quality of effluent or wastewater. BOD quantifies the amount of organic only matter in waste streams and is an important indicator for compliance with effluent quality standard internally as well as with local legislation. In terms of pollution a high level of BOD correlates with threats to human health including bacteria from organic wastes, toxic algae blooms and seafood contamination.The waste water will also decrease the amount of dissolved oxygen available for aquatic organisms called eutrophication, a condition of natural water that can lead to the death of animal life.The scale of the pollution will be relatively local but the potential impact can be substantial as it impacts both the environment and the health of communities in which we operate. The magnitude depends on local conditions such as type of effluent discharged, local weather conditions and is generally low and unlikely considering the preventive measures in place and full compliance with regulation.

(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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We ensure that our wastewater (WW) is compliant with local regulation and request sites to follow internal WW standard. We operate our own WW treatment plants in several sites and apply the highest preventive measures to reduce risks of negative impacts to water, such as spillages or leakages. Strict controls include regular inspections of equipment and infrastructure such as pipes to uphold high standards of leakage control, equipment and methods are regularly upgraded to maintain quality. On-site staff are provided with training on water management/safety to ensure that we operate with utmost responsibility for water, this includes emergency procedures in response to leakage and subsequent remediation of accidental soil/water contamination. We monitor our WW quality through BOD analysis and reports. A great effort is also applied upstream on new substances or products developed at our sites by going throughout a number of acute aquatic toxicity test including in some cases heavy metals and micro-pollutants. The success measure is based on full compliance with local and internal WW standards. This is met when weekly testing of BOD levels using water monitoring tools remains either stable, or below the maximum level required by both external and internal standards. As an example we follow the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive where the allowable limit for BOD is 25 mg/L. Management procedures are successful if the BOD 25 mg/L for our sites in the EU.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Total Suspended Solids (TSS). Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are small undesirable small particles present in wastewater effluents. It is considered as one of the parameters to evaluate water pollution. The suspended solids might absorb light and then cause increased water temperature and decreased oxygen. This environment is then considered polluted as it impacts negatively the biological life in water. The scale of the pollution will be relatively local but the potential impact can be substantial as it impacts both the environment and the health of communities in which weoperate. The magnitude depends on local conditions such as type of effluent discharged, local weather conditions and is generally low and unlikely considering the preventive measures in place and full compliance with regulation.

(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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We ensure that our wastewater (WW) is compliant with local regulation and request sites to follow internal WW standard. We operate our own WW treatment plants in several sites and apply the highest preventive measures to reduce risks of negative impacts to water, such as spillages or leakages. Strict controls include regular inspections of equipment and infrastructure such as pipes to uphold high standards of leakage control, equipment and methods are regularly upgraded to maintain quality. On-site staff are provided with training on water management/safety to ensure that we operate with utmost responsibility for water, this includes emergency procedures in response to leakage and subsequent remediation of accidental soil/water contamination. We monitor our WW quality through TSS analysis and reports. A great effort is also applied upstream on new substances or products developed at our sites by going throughout a number of acute aquatic toxicity test including in some cases heavy metals and micro-pollutants. The success measure is based on full compliance with local and internal WW standards. This is met when weekly testing of TSS levels using water monitoring tools remains either stable, or below the maximum level required by both external and internal standards. As an example we follow the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive where the allowable limit for TSS is 35 mg/L. Management procedures are successful if the TSS 35 mg/L for our sites in the EU.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphorus. High levels of phosphates in aquatic environments could result in algal blooms that can potentially lead to eutrophication. Oxygen is stripped from the water as the dead algae cells decompose, leading to anoxic conditions that can result in mass die-offs of fish and other aquatic life. The scale of the pollution will be relatively local but the potential impact can be substantial as it impacts both the environment and the health of communities in which we operate. The magnitude depends on local conditions such as type of effluent discharged, local weather conditions and is generally low and unlikely considering the preventive measures in place and full compliance with regulation.

(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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We ensure that our wastewater (WW) is compliant with local regulation and request sites to follow internal WW standard. We operate our own WW treatment plants in several sites and apply the highest preventive measures to reduce risks of negative impacts to water. Strict controls include regular inspections of equipment and infrastructure such as pipes to uphold high standards of leakage control, equipment and methods are regularly upgraded to maintain quality. On-site staff receives training on water management/safety to ensure that we operate with utmost responsibility for water, this includes emergency procedures in response to leakage and subsequent remediation of accidental soil/water contamination. We monitor our WW quality through total phosphorus analysis and reports. A great effort is also applied upstream on new substances or products developed at our sites by going throughout a number of acute aquatic toxicity test including in some cases heavy metals and micropollutants. The success measure is full compliance with local and internal WW standards. This is met when daily testing of total phosphorous levels using water monitoring tools to check whether nitrate levels remain either stable or below the maximum level required by both external and internal standards. As an example we follow the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive where the limit for total phosphorous is 2 mg/L. Management procedures are successful if total phosphorous 2 mg/L for our sites in the EU.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrogen (nitrates and ammonia). High levels of ammonia and nitrate in aquatic environments could result in algae blooms that can potentially lead to eutrophication. Oxygen is stripped from the water as the dead algae cells decompose, leading to anoxic conditions that can result in mass die-offs of fish and other aquatic life. The scale of the pollution will be relatively local but the potential impact can be substantial as it impacts both the environment and the health of communities in which we operate. The magnitude depends on local conditions such as type of effluent discharged, local weather conditions and is generally low and unlikely considering the preventive measures in place and full compliance with regulation.

(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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We ensure that our wastewater (WW) is compliant with local regulation and request sites to follow internal WW standard. We operate our own WW treatment plants in several sites and apply the highest preventive measures to reduce risks of negative impacts to water. Strict controls include regular inspections of equipment and infrastructure such as pipes to uphold high standards of leakage control, equipment and methods are regularly upgraded to maintain quality. On-site staff receive training on water management/safety to ensure that we operate with utmost responsibility for water, this includes emergency procedures in response to leakage and subsequent remediation of accidental soil/water contamination. We monitor our WW quality through total nitrogen analysis and reports. A great effort is also applied upstream on new substances or products developed at our sites by going throughout a number of acute aquatic toxicity test including in some cases heavy metals and micro-pollutants. The success measure is full compliance with local and internal WW standards. This is met when daily testing of total nitrogen levels using water monitoring tools to check whether nitrate levels remain either stable or below the maximum level required by both external and internal standards. As an example we follow the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive where the limit for total nitrogen is 15 mg/L. Management procedures are successful if total nitrogen 15 mg/L for our sites in the EU.

[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:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

We expect that our greatest impact on biodiversity in general and forests specifically is linked to the upstream sourcing of natural raw materials and associated risks in terms land use change, especially deforestation, cultivation and wild-harvesting practices. Hence we focus our engagements on upstream efforts. We do not see a strong link between our operations sites and forests themselves. We do not burn wood on our sites for example and so our sites themselves are not dependent on forests/ forest materials.

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

The impact of plastics remains limited as we are operating in Business-to-Business environment using large containers (we do not put on market single use plastics like FMCG companies but use plastic for product packaging, hygiene, food safety, safety and quality purposes). We remain focused on increasing the circularity profile of our plastic usage (about 20 thousands tons) with a first focus on the plastic packaging entering our factories through the packaging we buy for our finished goods (75% in mass); second focus on the plastic entering our factory through the purchase of raw materials (15% in mass) and third focus on plastic consumables like laboratory material (10% in mass). Our circularity strategy to reduce usage of plastics, designing for circularity, increasing usage of renewable materials and improving the system and the practices is ensuring that environmental risks are minimized, therefore no substantive effect on our organisation remains.
[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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(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

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Eswatini
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Givaudan is exposed to climate-related regulation that set a price on the GHG emissions generated by our production facilities through use of electricity and fuels. Climate-related regulations are increasing world-wide by quantity and location, and with our operations located in around 20 countries, the risk of exposure to emerging regulation is high. Any changes in GHG price regulations may have an impact on Givaudan, such as increased cost of operation (e.g., additional taxes on fuel, energy, or carbon emissions) and increased cost of raw materials (i.e., suppliers can pass on their increased production costs through product price increases). Givaudan spent approximately 70 million CHF in the reporting year on energy costs. Given the current trends in the energy markets in the countries where Givaudan operates, we project that our energy costs for fossil-fuel-sourced electricity could potentially increase by 13% because of carbon taxes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

Changes in GHG tax/price regulation can impact Givaudan's direct operations by increasing operating costs (e.g., additional taxes on fuel, energy, or carbon emissions). It could also impact the cost of raw materials if our suppliers were to face the same increased operating costs. In certain regions, governments might impose strict measures which go beyond taxation mechanisms such as closure of a site is emissions surpass a threshold. This situation would evidently have greater impact than a tax

(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)

8190000

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

10010000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Givaudan spent approximately 70 millions in the reporting year on energy costs. Given the current trends in the energy markets in the countries in which Givaudan operates, we project that our energy costs for fossil-fuel-sourced electricity would increase by 13% because of carbon taxes. This would negatively impact our bottom line by around 9 millions if we don't reduce our dependence on carbon-based electricity supply. Figure breakdown: 9,100,000 increase in operating cost = 70 million annual energy cost x 13% cost increase. The range provided (8,190,000 - 10,010,000) is calculated as /- 10% of this figure

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :The primary method to manage the risk of carbon pricing mechanisms is to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel based energy. We do this both through energy efficiency projects and procurement practices in renewable electricity.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2050000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs associated with managing energy tax risks over time can be estimated as a percentage of total expenses on renewable electricity (700,000) and expenses on energy efficiency projects (estimated at 2,800,000 during this reporting year) payable over the lifetime of the projects. These costs will be reduced by annual savings from energy efficiency projects (1,500,000). The total estimated cost of response to risk is around 2 million CHF. (2,000,000 2,800,000 700,000 – 1,500,000).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The primary method to manage the risk of carbon pricing mechanisms is to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel-based energy. We do this through energy efficiency projects, decarbonization projects and procurement of renewable electricity. In 2024, investment in energy efficiency and decarbonization projects amounted to 3.8 mCHF (payable over the lifetime of the projects). Furthermore, in 2024, we attained 100% renewable electricity supply to all our production facilities.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(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

☑ Colombia

☑ Indonesia

☑ Malaysia

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EUDR is due to begin implementation on 30/12/25 and Palm Oil is a target commodity in scope. Givaudan uses many palm oil derivatives and palm kernel oil derivatives in its flavour and fragrance formulations. The commodity often goes through several transformation steps before reaching us, making the physical traceability complex. Givaudan will be an 'Operator' in many cases, and must ensure 'no or negligible risk' of non compliance with EUDR for any in scope palm products we place on the market in the EU region. A Due Diligence Statement (DDS) must then be generated detailing the geo-location of the producing farms. Although the palm industry is preparing for EUDR, many smallholder palm farmers will not have the resources to satisfy the geolocation information requirements of this legislation. It is expected that there will be a big 'evidence gap' when it comes to EUDR supply chains, with Operators struggling to gather the needed information to conduct a solid due diligence process so that they could then complete the necessary DDS declaration in the EU Information System. The likelihood is that there will be a reduction in available EUDR-compliant palm supply. As all palm purchasers will be facing this problem, we could expect a short term price premium of up to 30%.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

We anticipate a market squeeze for EUDR compliant palm for supply to the European region. This will likely cause a price increase as well as supply imbalances. We will need to build 'safety stock' of palm materials we consider high risk by end Dec 2025, thus reducing cash flow in 2025. In addition, suppliers may want to pass on the impact of additional data gathering costs in their supply chains to customers (Operators) thus increasing the purchase price of Palm to the EU. There is expected to be an oncost of +30% on Palm from end of 2025 into 2026 as the EUDR begins implementation. Beyond the cost increase, which will be the main financial risk; as Palm is used in many of our formulations, the risk of not having the availability of palm to service our European business is also a potential revenue risk from lost sales to customers.

(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)

894000

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

1094000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the potential financial effect and assumptions Safety Stock of high risk of evidence gap material Q4 2025: +300,000 CHF min, +500,000 maximum Price Premium 2025-2026: Approximately 20% of our 12,130 tonnes of palm purchases are used in the EU region, approx 2,426 tonnes (FY2024). The average market price per kg of palm is USD1020/ tonne (https://www.statista.com/statistics/675813/average-prices-palm-oil-worldwide/). USD to CHF exchange rates are currently.8 so this equates to about 816 CHF/ kg. Assuming a 30% oncost during 2026 (CHF 816 x 0.3), EUDR compliance will add an additional 245 CHF/kg oncost. Assuming our volume needs stay consistent with prior years, we estimate our EU palm needs will cost an additional 593,885 CHF (2426 x 245 CHF/kg) to

purchase in 2026. We round this up to a 594,000 CHF estimate. Total Minimum: 894,000 (safety stock of +300,000 & oncost of 594,000), Total Maximum: 1,094,000 (safety stock of +500,000 & oncost of 594,000)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Consultancy Support +100,000 CHF Increased headcount and processes in Givaudan to manage this complex topic +300000M CHF (ongoing) Due diligence/ satellite monitoring software + 300000M (ongoing). The consultancy costs will be one off in 2026 but the headcount and new software are annual costs from 2025 onwards.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The EUDR regulation (which is already law) will enter into implementation at the end of 2025. Therefore we are actively preparing to ensure the necessary due diligence of our suppliers materials, so that we can be compliant. We have invested in designing the logic and implementation of an EUDR due diligence approach that will allow us to assess the supplier and country risks as defined by the EUDR legislation. We have invested to have satellite monitoring capability, as well as appoint additional headcount to oversee. The design of this approach has been done with an external expert consultancy. Investing in this way means that we will be better able to assess our supply chains and over time build the strong relationships with the suppliers who we can identify as having 'no or negligible risk' of being associated with deforestation. This will increase our negotiating power and ultimately help to manage cost risk. This builds on the longstanding work in partnership with the Earthworm Foundation to bring more visibility and traceability to our palm supply chain.

Water

(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:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Spain

☑ Brazil

☑ Mexico

☑ Morocco

☑ Viet Nam

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :All river basins are detailed in Q3.2

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Based on our water risk assessment using WRI Aqueduct, we identified that 14 production sites are in an area with high risk to water stress. The current (baseline) and future (2030) WRI aqueduct water stress indexes are indeed both extremely high (80%) for the area where this manufacturing site is located. Water access (and quality is essential) to operate this growing Givaudan manufacturing site. Water supply disruption is foreseen to potentially happen and this could interrupt the sites' operations, reduce its capacity or jeopardize the future expected growth. About less than 15% of our revenues are associated with our production sites in water-stressed areas.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(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

If water supply disruptions were to happen to our site located in water-stressed areas, we might see a decrease of at around less than 1% in our total annual revenue. Water stress increase coupled with a dependency on municipal water supply which is facing increasing pressure could put our facilities at risk of disruption in production capacity.

(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)

115000

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

2300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If water supply disruptions were to happen, we estimate the production to halt for roughly 2 months, which is equivalent to revenues of 2,300,000 CHF. This is our set maximum potential impact figure. This is unlikely since we regularly analyze the water trends in Morocco. For our minimum potential impact figure, we estimate water supply disruptions to affect 2-3 days of our operations, which is about 5% of our bimonthly revenue. Potential financial impact figure - maximum -- in the worst case scenario a sudden lack of water might impact our Operations stopping the production for roughly 2 months. This time is needed to be capable of moving the impacted volumes to another plant of the group and/or to identify an alternative technical means to deliver the factory with the needed water. The impact is therefore estimated as the loss of revenues coming from the factory at stake for 2 months. 1,150,000 CHF monthly revenue x 2 2,300,000 CHF revenue for 2 months (maximum potential impact figure) Potential financial impact figure - minimum -- the likelihood of suddenly having no water is relatively low, since early signals can be sensed earlier on (e.g. change of local regulations, social conflicts around water, increase in water prices, other companies being affected by water shortages, impact on own wells' flows, etc.). We therefore estimated the financial impact as a threshold of 5% of the maximum impact described above. 2,300,000 CHF (revenue for 2 months) x 5% = 115,000 CHF (minimum potential impact figure) Note: The potential financial impact related to the single example shown is below Givaudan's threshold for a substantive financial impact. We anyhow consider this overall risk related to sites located in areas facing water stress as a potential to have a strategic or substantive impact. If we put together, for all sites located in areas facing water stress, each single site's potential financial impact we are getting to the same order of magnitude of a substantive financial impact

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

456500

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost calculation is based on: (a) the cost of consultancy to run the water audit and identify key water savings projects (both water efficiencies and water reuse/recycle): 20,000 CHF (b) the cost of the dedicated water workstream support this specific site (assumption of 5% of the total time dedicated to all key sites located in areas facing water stress): 6,500 CHF (c) the cost of cooling pipings upgrades: 30,000 CHF (d) the cost of installing new on-site water cooling towers: 400,000 CHF Financial figure (a) +(b) +(c)+ (d) =20,000+6,500+30,000+400,000 = 456,500 CHF Cost of additional projects will be identified, assessed and validated in due course.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reduction in water withdrawal by increasing the current water efficiency of our processes and then looking at ways to reuse and/or recycle water is the key focus of the site. As per 2030 water goals, 25% of water withdrawal efficiency reduction is requested to the site between 2020 and 2030. This reduction shall indeed first come from water efficiencies and then by means of reusing and/or recycling water. In the past years we have implemented water monitoring, conducted leakages campaigns as well as worked with our employees on site to educate the staff on the procedures on how to use water efficiently in our manufacturing activities and cleaning of the equipment. In 2024, we focused on the improvement of the current water piping for upgrades, as a second step we are assessing potential cleaning processes improvements. This is planned to be deployed over 2024 and 2025. In terms of step change, the project feasibility of replacing the current cooling towers is under assessment and this important step should be taking place within the next 5 years. In parallel with a global and ad-hoc support for this site, a water audit was led by a 3rd party company expert in water management and treatments to identify key projects which will help the site to hit the 2030 targets and hence reduce the risk of having water stress impacting the production capacity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(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

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ Brazil

☑ France

☑ Mexico

☑ Japan
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Sweden
☑ Eswatini
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changes in weather patterns, more variability in seasonal weather, and increasing temperatures already affect ecosystems and drive changes in biodiversity. Givaudan depends on specific raw materials as a source of natural ingredients. Most of the natural ingredients sourced by Givaudan are not commodities, but rather specialties produced in small volumes. In recent times, raw material supply chains are becoming more volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous (VUCA context). Disruption in the supply of the raw materials we require for our production or volatility of raw material prices are directly linked to the likely changes in precipitation patterns and the extreme variability in weather pattern. Furthermore, an increase in demand for naturals is likely to happen and may negatively impact our ability to produce at competitive prices and in a timely manner, putting Givaudan at risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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 changing temperatures and variable weather patterns impact our natural raw materials portfolio in different ways, this depends on location of the production fields, of the maturity of the supply chain, the agricultural practices used by the farmers, among others. A disruption on the supply chain can cause increased procurement costs to find alternative sources and could potentially impact the deliverable to our customer.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

50000000

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

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact figure linked to changes in weather and precipitation patterns was estimated based on raw material spend from the previous years. By comparing the cost per kg of our VUCA raw materials between past year and this year, this lead to an increase of approximately 50 Mio CHF. We consider that the potential future financial impact is similar to what was observed in the past, this is why we estimate the financial impact figure to 50 Mio CHF.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

125000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The operational cost to manage this risk has been 500 K CHF to 2 Mio CHF/year (average: 1.25 Mio CHF) over the past five years. We expect to maintain cost of that magnitude over the next five years.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Action being implemented: Givaudan has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for sourcing covering a large scale of risk exposure pertaining to climate change. This includes regular assessments of potential risks, including environmental risks such as droughts, fires, rural exodus and back-up plans to maintain the whole supply chain process if any disruption occurs. Key Risk Management strategies to secure sourcing of our materials are: - Raw Materials Sourcing integrated in the category management process and as part of Global / Enterprise Risk Management operations - structured risk mitigation strategy, ("Windmill" process) to anticipate raw materials supply issues and suppliers deficiencies - Advanced level projects aiming at securing the most strategic and vulnerable naturals by supporting communities from which we source key natural raw materials through social and environmental projects (example with patchouli in Indonesia). Advanced level projects are an integral part of our Responsible Sourcing program Sourcing4Good.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Even though Givaudan is a B2B player without direct visibility to consumers, performance against climate change and environmental targets is important to our customers and to our investors, who are requesting increasingly more transparency on ESG issues, including performance on environmental targets and climate change response measures. Should we fail to address climate change and other non-financial targets in a way that is seen as appropriate by our stakeholders, this may lead to loss of investments, downgrade or non-inclusion in ethical investment indices or negative media attention. It could negatively impact our brand for our customers and reduce demand for our products and even lead to the loss of market share and/or commercial agreements with key customers. It can also negatively impact the Company' share price.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

Risk related to reputation and company image is directly impacting the relationship we have with our customers. If our customers loose trust in what we do and how we do it, this would directly affect their engagement with us as suppliers.

(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)

50000000

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

200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial implications of damage to our reputation in case this risk is unmitigated could be significant and would include value of lost sales and the loss of market capitalization due to a fall in share price. We estimate the financial cost were this to happen to be approximately 50 Mio CHF to 200 Mio CHF/year. This estimated figure relates to the value of lost commercial agreements with key customers who put sustainability performance as an essential criteria for commercial agreements. Due to steady increase of our customer base that put sustainability as an essential criteria for commercial agreements, this figure is likely to increase in the future.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of management explanation: Mitigating this risk is fully embedded in Givaudan's Company strategy and environmental goals. The costs of management of this risk can be viewed as linked to the costs to implement our GHG reduction programmes (about 2 Mio CHF). Other costs linked closely to our reputation include fees for auditing and external data assurance (in the range of 200 K CHF/year). Cost of response to risk 2,000,000 + 200,000 = 2'200'000 CHF

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Action being implemented: We manage this risk by implementing a strong sustainability programme to be an industry leader in environmental performance. As part of our strategy, Givaudan has committed to net-zero by 2045, including 2030 near-term targets. Our net-zero targets are approved by the Science Based Targets initiative. They are in line with the global effort to keep temperature increases below the 1.5C threshold, a key goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate action. In support of those goals, Givaudan has also committed to ensure that by 2025 all of the electricity it buys will come from renewable sources. Example: Integrated annual report and GRI reporting is externally audited and assured to guarantee reliability of our reported performance.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

91000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

50000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For transition risk: Givaudan spent approximately 70 millions in the reporting year on energy costs. Given the current trends in the energy markets in the countries in which Givaudan operates, we project that our energy costs for fossil-fuel-sourced electricity will increase by 13% because of carbon taxes. This would negatively impact our bottom line by around 9 millions if we don't reduce our dependence on carbon-based electricity supply. Figure breakdown: 9,100,000 increase in operating cost =70 million annual energy cost x 13% cost increase. For physical risk: The amount of financial metric (OPEX) linked to changes in weather and precipitation patterns was estimated based on raw material spend from the previous years. By comparing the cost per kg of our VUCA raw materials between past year and this year, this lead to an increase of approximately 50 Mio CHF. In 2024, we spend more than CHF 3.7 billion sourcing different raw materials and indirect materials and services. % of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks 50 mio CHF/3.7 billion CHF = 1.4%

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

1094000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The EUDR regulation (which is already law) will enter into implementation in the European Union area at the end of 2025. Transition risks as follows: We anticipate a market squeeze for EUDR compliant palm for supply to the European region. This will likely cause a price increase as well as supply imbalances. We will need to build 'safety stock' of palm materials we consider high risk by end Dec 2025. In addition, suppliers may want to pass on the impact of additional data gathering costs in their supply chains to customers (Operators) thus increasing the purchase price of Palm to the EU. There is expected to be an oncost of +30% on Palm from end of 2025 into 2026. Approximately 20% of our 12130 tonnes of palm purchases are used in the EU region, approx 2426 tonnes. The average market price per kg of palm is USD1020/ tonne (https://www.statista.com/statistics/675813/average-prices-palm-oil-worldwide/). USD to CHF exchange rates are currently.8 so this equates to about 816 CHF/ kg. Assuming a 30% oncost during 2025 (CHF 816 x.3), EUDR compliance will add an additional 245 CHF/kg oncost. We estimate this EU volume will cost an additional 594,370 CHF (2426 x 245 CHF/kg) to purchase in 2026. We round this up to a 594,000 CHF estimate. Coupled with 500,000 worth of safety stock needed for supply considered high risk, this brings an additional OPEX of 1,094,000 CHF. Givaudan's Operating costs for 2024 were 4,141,000,000 and so 1,095,000 CHF represents 0.03% of this in transition risk. Further forest-related financial risks will be assessed in the future as part of our TNFD preparations.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

2300000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on our water risk assessment using WRI Aqueduct, we identified that our site in Casablanca (Morocco) is in an area with extremely high risk to water stress. If water supply disruptions were to happen, we estimate the production to halt for roughly 2 months, which is equivalent to revenues of 2,300,000 CHF. This is our set maximum potential impact figure. This represents less than 1% of our total revenue.
[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

Ethiopia

☑ 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

1

(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

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Balsas

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :La Plata - Tiete

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Karnataka

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Morocco

☑ Other, please specify :Chaouia - Ouardigha

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify :Maule

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Santiago

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Guadalquivir

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico
☑ Balsas

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast Shanghai

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :South and East Coast

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.

Row 14

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam
☑ Other, please specify :Viet Nam, Coast

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The calculation is based on 78 manufacturing facilities. One facility in this context refers to a manufacturing site. Our risk assessment takes into account the % of the company revenue that could be affected by the water related event. Proportion figure is selected on the basis of actual production volume of site in relation to global production volume. No other facilities are located in this area (same watershed) hence not identified as additional potential substantive strategic impact on our business.
[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Our organization was subjected to very few & non significant enforcement orders during the reporting year. We consider significant regulatory violations if they are 0.1% than our defined high financial impact (CHF 250M - CHF 500M - cumulative impact on EBITDA over 5 years are considered as "high: severely threatened / severe reputational impact comprise).
[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

☑ State of Mexico carbon tax

☑ Switzerland carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

State of Mexico carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

17

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

776330

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Amount is in CHF. Tax is related to the consumption of natural gas

Switzerland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

8

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

1462413

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Amount is in CHF. Tax is related to the consumption of natural gas
[Fixed row]

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

This system concerns our Swiss and Mexican sites. The Swiss Confederation exempts a company upon request as long as in return the company commits to reducing its GHG emissions for a given validated amount and over an agreed period with the Confederation. In Mexico, the environmental CO2 emissions tax is applied to our natural gas consumption and helps fund projects such as CO2 capture initiatives and biogas development programs. Carbon pricing regulations are viewed within our group as public incentives to lower our CO2 emissions. We adhere to these regulations by enhancing our energy efficiency and investing in decarbonisation initiatives. The financial implications of these regulations are effectively incorporated into the business cases for energy reduction and decarbonisation projects. We have planned the necessary investments to continue to comply with these regulations.

(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

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(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

☑ Chile
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Eswatini
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Switzerland

☑ South Africa

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Givaudan customers operate in markets where consumers have high environmental sensitivity, for example in Europe. There are commercial opportunities to effectively anticipate our customers' needs and help them to respond to consumer behaviour changes. One of our strategic growth areas is around Plant Attitude, part of our commitment to driving happier healthier lives with love for nature. It has been established by many scientific studies in recent years that a shift to more plantbased diets can relieve pressure on natural ecosystems, reverse biodiversity loss and reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to food. The FAO estimates in their Sustainable Healthy Diets Guiding Principles (2019) that global adoption of a 'low-meat diet' can reduce diet-related GHGs by nearly 50 percent. Many consumers are increasingly aware of the ethical and environmental impacts of their food and are turning towards plant-based meat and fish analogues. In the future, it is expected that more people will be 'flexitarians', eating both plant-based and meat-based foods in their diets, shifting some of their meat-based consumption to plantbased alternatives. Our food industry customers are innovating to bring great tasting plant-based foods to the market. We aim to be their co-creation partner of choice, supporting customers in this journey by providing solutions to ensure their plant-based products taste and look great, as well as improving the nutritional profile of plant-based food.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

Increased revenues from access to the plant-based protein alternatives market which is a new market competing with the meat industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

175500000

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

214500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Plant Attitude is one of our strategic growth focus areas representing a business of around CHF 130M in the past years and we expect a solid growth level ahead. Considering our Purpose ambition to double our overall business (across our two divisions) 2020- 2030 through creations that contribute to happier, healthier lives, we could project Plant Attitude to grow at least by 50%, reaching CHF 195M CHF by 2030. 195,000,000 = 130,000,000 * 1,5. The range provided is a +/- 10% of this figure.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Givaudan invests over CHF 500M annually in R&D (565M in 2024). We spend at least 2% of this 500M on R&D investments into Plant Attitude annually, this results in an annual investment of CHF 10M/year to enable achieving an annual sales of 195M by 2030. This is additional to the significant amount that has already been invested in this platform from 2015-2023. 10,000,000 = 500,000,000*0,02*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have been investing in innovation in this space for a number of years and have established a 'Plant Attitude' platform. This platform offers access to an entire ecosystem of experts, innovative technologies and an integrated portfolio for the co-creation of plant-based food experiences, meeting consumer needs. From fundamental scientific understanding to holistic product design, we deliver customized solutions to develop delightful plant-based recipes. An example of one of our solutions is PrimeLock, a natural, vegan-friendly solution that mimics animal fat cells – encapsulates, protects and locks in both flavour and fat in plant-based meat substitutes- because plant-based meat substitutes depend on the right interaction between flavour, taste and texture. In 2022, Primelock won the Gulfood innovation award and the International V-Label Award for the Best Ingredient Innovation in business to business. With essential innovations like Primelock, we enable the shift to more sustainable diets, and thereby enable consumers to reduce the carbon footprint of their diets.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Norway

☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Guernsey
☑ Portugal

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

End consumers are increasingly aware of the importance of preserving natural ecosystems such as forests, made clear every day by the growing prevalence of extreme weather and nature loss. We see an increasing demand from our customers for transparency about our supply chain and responsible management. Indeed in 2024, Givaudan received more than 1200 queries on sustainability from our B2C customers, and the most popular topics were related to our action on Governance & business conduct, Climate and Responsible Sourcing. More than 55% of these customer queries came from customers based in Europe, who are responding to demand from their consumers. This steady consumer trend over the long run, coupled with growing legislation, presents an opportunity for companies like Givaudan to leverage the sustainability credentials of our portfolio to serve our customers' needs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

Givaudan has always been a leader in responsible sourcing, traceability and transparency. We see an opportunity to continue to differentiate Givaudan from its competition, staying ahead by demonstrating our ability to guarantee responsibly sourced palm in the products we offer our customers. This answers an increasing demand, and also allows us to position ourselves as a long-term partners and contribute to increasing our brand value.

(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)

37000000

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

74000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial benefit is expected to result from overall growth in demand for "responsible products." Many customer briefs already include explicit or mandatory sustainable positioning requirements covering transparency, traceability, and responsible sourcing of raw materials. Even if demand for responsible products grows by between 0.5% and 1% annually, this represents a significant revenue potential given our 7.4 billion CHF annual sales. This would translate into a financial opportunity of approximately 37 million to 74 million Swiss francs per year, in addition to the current base amount.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

700000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated costs include: Management costs to engage current and additional suppliers and gather the necessary supply chain information: CHF 200 k/year External consultations to engage suppliers and collect traceability information for the palm supply chain: CHF 100 k/year Annual contribution to landscape projects in palm-producing areas: CHF 150 k/year Implementation costs for sustainable agriculture promotion projects in key Naturals supply chains: CHF 250 k/year Total estimated annual cost: CHF 700 k Comparing this with the potential annual benefit (CHF 35–70 million), the financial upside significantly outweighs the investment required, supporting a strong business case for pursuing this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To capture this growth, targeted annual investments will be required to strengthen supply chain transparency, engage external partners, and support impact projects.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :all river basins in our sourcing locations

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Givaudan’s activities are dependent upon the environment in which we operate. Our Company relies on a steady supply of more than 12,000 ingredients from across the globe, natural resources that are used in the creation of our Taste & Wellbeing and Fragrance & Beauty products. Our activities depend on biodiversity, as do the many communities we work with and look to support. In direct consequence of change /variability in precipitation and weather patterns, raw material supply chains are increasingly becoming more volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous (VUCA context) exposing Givaudan to disruption the supply of natural raw materials such as Vanilla, Spices or Florals. This risk also translates into an opportunity to deploy programs such as the Sourcing4Good and RegenAgriculture programs which not only have benefits for the ecosystems and communities we work with but also increases Givaudan's resilience. In this type of program, we have the unique opportunity to train farmers/smallholders on good and sustainable agriculture practices and help them to adapt to the fast changing weather patterns, directly impacting their crop yield, drought risk management, and general water management. For Givaudan, it is a benefit to foster farmers/smallholders and secure supply chain for our iconic substances. These are long term agreements for mutual benefits. The location has been marked as Switzerland as default but this opportunity impacts all sourcing locations worldwide

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :increased resilience and decreased volatility on raw materials supply

(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:

☑ High

(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

Demonstration of our resilience as a company is a financial opportunity as given the context of the past years customers are looking for sturdy partnerships with companies that can withstand shocks and pressures such as the ones the climate crisis presents.

(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)

4950000000

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

6050000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Givaudan has a Purpose ambition to double our overall business (across our two divisions) by 2030 through creations that contribute to happier, healthier lives. This means doubling our revenue from 5,500 MM CHF to 11,000 MM CHF in 2030. We state this growth as financial impact for this opportunity since resilience is an essential factor for achieving this growth. In other words, if we do not make our supply chain resilient, this will directly impact our growth. 11,000,000,000/2 =5,500,000,000 CHF increase by 2030. Financial effect are shared +/- 5,500,000,000

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1050000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost of managing the programme and identifying top Ingredient priorities is integrated in Givaudan's sustainability yearly budget. The additional cost, which is the figure disclosed above, is the cost on implementing the pilot projects. In 2024 there were 7 pilot projects launched, which will have a 3 year time span with an approximate cost of 50k per project per year. 1050000 = 50000*7*3*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Givaudan launched its flagship Sourcing4Good program in 2021. In 2024; 100% of our rawmat suppliers and over 50% of our IM&S suppliers have now received our Responsible Sourcing Policy, and by the end of 2024, 85% of our total naturals portfolio by spend and 48% of our total synthetics portfolio by spend was flagged as sourced responsibly. In parallel, we completed over 100 audits and assessments of our suppliers and ran projects for 10 ingredients with world-wide supply chains (Guarana, Patchouli, Vanilla, Clove Leaf Oil) focused on local economic-socio-environmental issues, improvement opportunities and RegenAg practices implementation. The program traces industry criteria ranging from environmental and social benchmarks to improved supply chain security, greater transparency, and overall increased resilience. It offers suppliers more visibility and partnership opportunities and gives customers increased access to safe, high-quality products, sourced in a responsible way

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ Brazil

☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Eswatini
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Hungary
☑ Morocco

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Ambitious GHG emission reduction is not possible without innovation and evolving our technologies. We seek for opportunities to partner with experts from diverse fields in finding new ways to improve our environmental performance. Givaudan invests substantially in R&D. We look at energy intensive activities of our processes, and seek for opportunities to use new technologies to achieve the same performance with reduced GHG emissions. We have found that solar heat offers an energy-efficient way to power Givaudan's needs for heating and steam production. This technology is particularly interesting for our sites that are located in countries where the sun exposition is good all year-round as it could significantly reduce our Scope 1 emissions. It is particularly attractive to Givaudan for two main reasons: - First it is in line with our bold climate ambitions - Second, all Givaudan production site needs heating and it would be relatively easy to replicate this technology and would provide Givaudan a competitive advantage.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply
☑ 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

(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

Potential 20% reduction of the fossil fuel consumption for the sites equipped with this technology.

(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)

500000

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

1500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact is estimated based on a potential 20% reduction of the annual fossil fuel consumption for key sites where is technology could be implemented. The amount is expressed as a yearly saving in fossil fuel costs. The long term value corresponds to the deployment of this technology to additional sites.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are currently in the process of evaluating the CAPEX related to the deployment of such technology to "pilot" sites. This value needs to be revisited as soon we receive direct offers from our suppliers. It should be in the mCHF order of magnitude

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We seek for opportunities to partner with experts from diverse fields in finding new ways and technologies to improve our environmental performance. We look at energy intensive activities of our processes, in particular heating and steam production, and seek alternative technologies to achieve the same performance and jointly reduce our GHG emissions. We have found that solar heat offers an energy-efficient way to power industry's needs. The opportunity is developing the technology that will be able to efficiently and reliably respond to variable needs across a range of processes and sites.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Japan

☑ Spain

☑ Brazil

☑ France

☑ Italy
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Morocco
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Mexico
☑ Eswatini
☑ Malaysia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Givaudan's activities are dependent upon the environment in which we operate. Our Company relies on a steady supply of more than 12,400 ingredients from across the globe, natural resources that are used in the creation of our Taste & Wellbeing and Fragrance & Beauty products. Our activities depend on biodiversity, as do the many communities we work with and look to support. In direct consequence of change /variability in precipitation and weather patterns, raw material supply chains are increasingly becoming more volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous (VUCA context) exposing Givaudan to disruption the supply of natural raw materials such as Vanilla, Spices or Florals. This risk also translates into an opportunity to deploy programs such as the Sourcing4Good program which not only has benefits for the ecosystems and communities we work with but also increases Givaudan's resilience. Demonstration of our resilience as a company is a financial opportunity as given the context of the past years (Covid, War in Ukraine) customers and investors are looking to partner with/invest in sturdy companies that can withstand shocks and pressures such as the ones the climate crisis presents. In this type of program, we have the unique opportunity to train farmers/smallholders on good and sustainable agriculture practices and help them to adapt to the fast changing weather patterns, directly impacting their crop yield, drought risk management, and general water management.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply
☑ 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:

☑ High

(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

Effect of this opportunity is to ensure our growth targets by increasing the robustness of our supply chain and more specifically the robustness of the supply of our critical natural ingredients

(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)

5500000000

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

5500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Givaudan has a Purpose ambition to double our overall business (across our two divisions) by 2030 through creations that contribute to happier, healthier lives. This means doubling our revenue from 5,500 MM CHF to 11,000 MM CHF in 2030. We state this growth as financial impact since resilience is a key factor for achieving this growth.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

130000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Givaudan launched its flagship Sourcing4Good program in 2021 and made good progress in 2024: 53% of our total procurement spend portfolio (naturals, synthetics and IM&S) was flagged as sourced responsibly. In parallel, we completed over 100 audits and assessments of our suppliers and ran projects for 10 ingredients with world-wide supply chains (Guarana, Patchouli, Vanilla, Clove Leaf Oil) focused on local economic-socio-environmental issues and improvement opportunities. The program traces industry criteria ranging from environmental and social benchmarks to improved supply chain security, greater transparency, and overall increased resilience. Itoffers suppliers more visibility and partnership opportunities and gives customers increased access to safe, high-quality products, sourced in a responsible way. Example: Our GUARABEST program in Brazil is a collaboration between Givaudan, local guarana farmers and cooperatives (Brazbio, JV, reNature). Through it, we have trained 240 guarana farmers in good agricultural practices supporting price and volume security while protecting the unique local biodiversity. The project has enabled local communities to benefit from the collaboration through better incomes and greater market visibility, helping to build resilience in line with our goals. Beyond setting up traceability for our guarana supply from 2 producers cooperatives, the GAP training sessions include integrated soil fertility management practices (such as the use of compost or green manure), integrated pests and diseases management practices (use of mulch and cover crops), or again pruning of trees. This change of practices contribute to reducing the greenhouse gases emissions linked to industrial agricultural practices. In the latest phase, regenerative agricultural specialists reNature have helped us develop and implement a regenerative model farm to demonstrate economic and environmental benefits and inspire more farmers to transition towards regenerative techniques. We are also co-developing a monitoring & evaluation framework with agronomic indicators to evaluate progress of the farms in the S4G program.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The cost of realizing the opportunity of 130 kCHF relates to additional investments made in human, CAPEX and OPEX resources to develop our programs with local communities.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

130000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Givaudan's global sales in 2024 were of CHF 7,412 billion. Plant Attitude is one of our strategic growth focus areas representing a business of around CHF 130M, which represents around 2% of revenue.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

74000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our identified substantive environmental opportunity — increased demand for "responsible products" requiring transparency, traceability, and responsible sourcing — represents a potential annual revenue increase of CHF 37 million to CHF 74 million, equivalent to 0.5–1% of our total annual revenue (CHF 7.4 billion). The estimated annual cost to realise this opportunity is CHF 700 k (~0.01% of annual revenue), covering supply chain transparency initiatives, supplier engagement, contributions to palm landscape projects, and sustainable agriculture promotion in key Naturals supply chains.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

350000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*Givaudan's global sales in 2024 were of CHF 7,412 billion and 3–4% of sales are invested annually in CAPEX. In our Sourcing4Good and Regenerative Agriculture programmes, in 2024 there were 7 pilot projects launched, with an approximate cost of 50k per project in 2024. 350000 = 50000*7, which represents less than 1% of overall CAPEX*
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board of Directors seeks appropriate diversity of skills, experience, gender, age, background, and origin among its members while ensuring that its members also have the necessary skills and qualities to perform their duties competently, that a variety of perspectives are brought to bear on its decision-making, and that independence of thought and judgement is ensured in the critical exchange of ideas with the executive board. The Board of Directors should include sufficient members who are familiar with conditions and culture in Switzerland.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Q 4.1 giv-board-regulations.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ 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
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is the highest strategic management body of Givaudan. It sets Givaudan's strategy (and targets) and the investment policy, ensures adequate operational, financial and non-financial performance, manages succession planning and compensation, oversees Givaudan's internal audit, compliance and risk management and general governance matters, and reviews and approves the reported information. The entire Board of Directors is responsible for the ultimate direction, strategic supervision and control of the management of the Company, including ESG aspects (like climate, forests, water and biodiversity). The Board of

Directors was instrumental in defining the 2025 strategy 'Committed to Growth, with Purpose' aiming to deliver ambitious financial targets while also making progress with our Purpose. The Board of Directors oversees the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Givaudan's ERM risk universe includes environmental and climate risks. The Board of Directors decided to include "Purpose targets" in the long-term executive remuneration, including absolute GHG emissions reduction for scope 1, 2, and 3, which account for 10% of the long-term remuneration. In 2024 the Board of Directors held 8 meetings. Selected ESG topics are discussed at each meeting (may include climate, forests, water, and biodiversity). The Board receives business updates at every meeting. These contain references to climate change, forests, biodiversity and water matters, whenever relevant. The board receives annual reports on: ERM (including risks and opportunities related to climate, forests, biodiversity, and water) Sustainability (including climate, responsible sourcing, forests and biodiversity performance) EHS (including water performance). The board receives two updates annually covering the Sustainability strategy and performance (including climate, Responsible sourcing, forests and Biodiversity). Major CAPEX, acquisitions, and divestitures are part of the board's discussion whenever relevant. The Audit Committee oversees the financial and non-financial reporting. It ensures effectiveness and efficiency of internal control, risk management and compliance systems, and it assesses and overviews the internal and external audit processes.The Audit Committee receives biannual reports on ERM. This report allows reviewing and guiding risk management policies, including climate, forests, biodiversity, and water risks management. The Innovation Committee assists the Board in the identification of innovation opportunities, including those to advance with our environmental ambitions (including climate, forests, water and biodiversity).

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our commitment to delivering on Sustainability targets and ambitions is central to our business. By steering Givaudan's Purpose and strategy and having accountability for our overall Enterprise Risk management (ERM) process which includes forest related risk, the Board sets the direction for sustainability matters. The entire Board of Directors has responsibility for sustainability, including forests and ecosystem-related issues. As Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters are an integral part of Givaudan's strategy, familiarity with the subject is required of all members. The Board receives relevant training to keep their knowledge of ESG matters current. Example of forest-related decision/ coprorate target setting overseen by the Board of Directors: in 2022, the board validated our commitment to set a Net Zero SBTi target incl. FLAG target. In 2024, SBTi validated our Net Zero targets incl. FLAG and including the no-deforestation committment across our primary deforestation-linked commodities, which we aim to publish it during 2025.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ 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 major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is the highest strategic management body of Givaudan. It sets Givaudan's strategy (and targets) and the investment policy, ensures adequate operational, financial and non-financial performance, manages succession planning and compensation, oversees Givaudan's internal audit, compliance and risk management and general governance matters, and reviews and approves the reported information. The entire Board of Directors is responsible for the ultimate direction, strategic supervision and control of the management of the Company, including ESG aspects (like climate, forests, water and biodiversity). The Board of Directors was instrumental in defining the 2025 strategy 'Committed to Growth, with Purpose' aiming to deliver ambitious financial targets while also making progress with our Purpose. The Board of Directors oversees the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Givaudan's ERM risk universe includes environmental and climate risks. The Board of Directors decided to include "Purpose targets" in the long-term executive remuneration, including absolute GHG emissions reduction for scope 1, 2, and 3, which account for 10% of the long-term remuneration. In 2024 the Board of Directors held 8 meetings. Selected ESG topics are discussed at each meeting (may include climate, forests, water, and biodiversity). The Board receives business updates at every meeting. These contain references to climate change, forests, biodiversity and water matters, whenever relevant. The board receives annual reports on: ERM (including risks and opportunities related to climate, forests, biodiversity, and water) Sustainability (including climate, responsible sourcing, forests and biodiversity performance) EHS (including water performance). The board receives two updates annually covering the Sustainability strategy and performance (including climate, Responsible sourcing, forests and Biodiversity). Major CAPEX, acquisitions, and divestitures are part of the board's discussion whenever relevant. The Audit Committee oversees the financial and non-financial reporting. It ensures

effectiveness and efficiency of internal control, risk management and compliance systems, and it assesses and overviews the internal and external audit processes.The Audit Committee receives biannual reports on ERM. This report allows reviewing and guiding risk management policies, including climate, forests, biodiversity, and water risks management. The Innovation Committee assists the Board in the identification of innovation opportunities, including those to advance with our environmental ambitions (including climate, forests, water and biodiversity).

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ 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 compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors is the highest strategic management body of Givaudan. It sets Givaudan's strategy (and targets) and the investment policy, ensures adequate operational, financial and non-financial performance, manages succession planning and compensation, oversees Givaudan's internal audit, compliance and risk management and general governance matters, and reviews and approves the reported information. The entire Board of Directors is responsible for the ultimate direction, strategic supervision and control of the management of the Company, including ESG aspects (like climate, forests, water and biodiversity). The Board of Directors was instrumental in defining the 2025 strategy 'Committed to Growth, with Purpose' aiming to deliver ambitious financial targets while also making progress with our Purpose. The Board of Directors oversees the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Givaudan's ERM risk universe includes environmental and climate risks. The Board of Directors decided to include "Purpose targets" in the long-term executive remuneration, including absolute GHG emissions reduction for scope 1, 2, and 3, which account for 10% of the long-term remuneration. In 2023 the Board of Directors held 8 meetings. Selected ESG topics are discussed at each meeting (may include climate, forests, water, and biodiversity). The Board receives business updates at every meeting. These contain references to climate change, forests, biodiversity and water matters, whenever relevant. The board receives annual reports on: ERM (including risks and opportunities related to climate, forests, biodiversity, and water) Sustainability (including climate, responsible sourcing, forests and biodiversity performance) EHS (including water performance). The board receives two updates annually covering the Sustainability strategy and performance (including climate, Responsible sourcing, forests and Biodiversity). Major CAPEX, acquisitions, and divestitures are part of the board's discussion whenever relevant. The Audit Committee oversees the financial and non-financial reporting. It ensures effectiveness and efficiency of internal control, risk management and compliance systems, and it assesses and overviews the internal and external audit processes.The Audit Committee receives biannual reports on ERM. This report allows reviewing and guiding risk management policies, including climate, forests, biodiversity, and water risks management. The Innovation Committee assists the Board in the identification of innovation opportunities, including those to advance with our environmental ambitions (including climate, forests, water and biodiversity).
[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

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief 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

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(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

By steering Givaudan's purpose and strategy, the Board of Directors is involved in setting the direction for sustainability matters, including climate related issues, and covering the targets. Our commitment to delivering on Sustainability (including Climate) targets and ambitions is central to our business. The Board sets Givaudan's strategy, including on ESG topics, and has the oversight of all ESG aspects, including the sustainability strategy and targets, including climate related issues. The Board is also responsible to ensure that Givaudan's risk management, internal control and compliance systems are efficient and effective. In Swiss stock-traded companies, the Board of Directors delegate all day-to-day running of the activities to the "Executive Committee", the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon "C-Suite". Consequently, the Board of Directors of Givaudan has delegated the day-to-day running of Givaudan's activities, including its activities in the matter of sustainability and climate change to the Executive Committee. The seven-member Executive committee (EC), led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), are responsible for implementing Givaudan's strategy under the supervision of the Board. The CEO is appointed by the Board and has the task of achieving the strategic objectives of the Company and determining operational priorities. The EC approves programmes and initiatives with company-wide impact, such as e.g. the adoption of science-based targets / GHG or capital expenditures above a certain amount.

Forests

(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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ 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

By steering Givaudan's purpose and strategy, the Board of Directors is involved in setting the direction for sustainability matters, including forest related issues, and covering the targets. The Board sets Givaudan's strategy, including on ESG topics, and has the oversight of all ESG aspects, including the sustainability strategy and targets, including forest related issues. The Board is also responsible to ensure that Givaudan's risk management, internal control and compliance systems are efficient and effective. In Swiss stock-traded companies, the Board of Directors delegate all day-to-day running of the activities to the "Executive Committee", the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon "C-Suite". Consequently, the Board of Directors of Givaudan has delegated the day-to-day running of Givaudan's activities, including its activities in the matter of sustainability to the Executive Committee. The seven-member Executive committee (EC), led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), are responsible for implementing Givaudan's strategy under the supervision of the Board. The CEO is appointed by the Board and has the task of achieving the strategic objectives of the Company and determining operational priorities. The EC approves programmes and initiatives with company-wide impact.

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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ 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

By steering Givaudan's purpose and strategy, the Board of Directors is involved in setting the direction for sustainability matters, including climate related issues, and covering the targets. Our commitment to delivering on Sustainability (including Climate) targets and ambitions is central to our business. The Board sets Givaudan's strategy, including on ESG topics, and has the oversight of all ESG aspects, including the sustainability strategy and targets, including climate related issues. The Board is also responsible to ensure that Givaudan's risk management, internal control and compliance systems are efficient and effective. In Swiss stock-traded companies, the Board of Directors delegate all day-to-day running of the activities to the "Executive Committee", the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon "C-Suite". Consequently, the Board of Directors of Givaudan has delegated the day-to-day running of Givaudan's activities, including its activities in the matter of sustainability and climate change to the Executive Committee. The seven-member Executive committee (EC), led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), are responsible for implementing Givaudan's strategy under the supervision of the Board. The CEO is appointed by the Board and has the task of achieving the strategic objectives of the Company and determining operational priorities. The EC approves programmes and initiatives with company-wide impact, such as e.g. the adoption of science-based targets / GHG or capital expenditures above a certain amount.

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

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

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

By steering Givaudan's purpose and strategy, the Board of Directors is involved in setting the direction for sustainability matters, including climate related issues, and covering the targets. Our commitment to delivering on Sustainability (including Climate) targets and ambitions is central to our business. The Board sets Givaudan's strategy, including on ESG topics, and has the oversight of all ESG aspects, including the sustainability strategy and targets, including climate related issues. The Board is also responsible to ensure that Givaudan's risk management, internal control and compliance systems are efficient and effective. In Swiss stock-traded companies, the Board of Directors delegate all day-to-day running of the activities to the "Executive Committee", the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon "C-Suite". Consequently, the Board of Directors of Givaudan has delegated the day-to-day running of Givaudan's activities, including its activities in the matter of sustainability and climate change to the Executive Committee. The seven-member Executive committee (EC), led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), are responsible for implementing Givaudan's strategy under the supervision of the Board. The CEO is appointed by the Board and has the task of achieving the strategic objectives of

the Company and determining operational priorities. The EC approves programmes and initiatives with company-wide impact, such as e.g. the adoption of science-based targets / GHG or capital expenditures above a certain amount.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executives and selected management members are eligible to participate in the Performance Share Plan (PSP), which is designed to reward executives and key talent who significantly influence the long-term success of the business and our purpose ambitions. From 1 January 2021, a new PSP aligned with the Givaudan purpose was introduced. The financial metrics of sales and free cash flow traditionally used to calculate the PSP are retained, and are complemented by non financial criteria linked to three of the four focus areas of the Givaudan purpose: – Creations (80%): Financial targets of sales and free cash flow – Nature (10%): Environmental targets of net GHG emissions reduction (scope 1, 2 and 3) – People (10%): Social targets of senior leader diversity (women and high growth market representation) and employee safety.

Forests

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Nature portion of the PSP includes Forests, as the avoidance and reduction of land-use change (including deforestation) and promotion of sustainability verification and certification schemes (such as RSPO) are key levers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions, along with the adoption of Regenerative Agriculture practices in our natural raw material supply chains. Identified, these drivers bring the right awareness and influence decision making, this being the essence of any incentivization plans. By having included Scope 3 reduction in absolute terms in our incentive scheme, we focus on impact, leveraging our organizational setup and functional responsibilities (procurement, creations,...) to manage these topics.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The short term incentives for all executives include a profitability element (EBITDA) which is heavily influenced by cost efficiency. Reduction of use of water has a material cost impact. According to the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, members of the Executive Committee (EC) are given specific responsibility over the management of material issues (including water-related issues). This is reflected in the short term incentive. The success is measured in comparison with the company strategy targets of: improve water efficiency by 25% on sites facing water stress compared to 2020 levels; to continuously improve water efficiency on all other sites; and to ensure that 100% of our wastewater discharge meet or exceed regulatory and industry standards. The water efficiency and wastewater discharge quality indicators are chosen as performance indicators as they represent both the dependency of the company on water and the impact we can have on the water basin where we operate
[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

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The short term incentives for all executives include a profitability element (EBITDA) which is heavily influenced by cost efficiency. Reduction of use of energy has a material cost impact. According to the ERM risk assessment process, members of the EC are given specific responsibility over the management of material issues (which include climate change). This is reflected in the short term incentive. The success is measured in comparison with the company strategy targets. In addition, executives and selected management members are eligible to participate in the Performance Share Plan (PSP), which is designed to reward executives and key talent who significantly influence the long-term success of the business and our purpose ambitions. From 1 January 2021, a new PSP aligned with the Givaudan purpose was introduced. The financial metrics of sales and free cash flow traditionally used to calculate the PSP are retained, and are complemented by non financial criteria linked to three of the four focus areas of the Givaudan purpose: – Creations (80%): Financial targets of sales and free cash flow – Nature (10%): Environmental targets of net GHG emissions reduction (scope 1, 2 and 3) – People (10%): Social targets of senior leader diversity (women and high growth market representation) and employee safety.

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

The performance indicators are in line with our near term science-based targets and are an integrated part of our climate transition plan.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(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 Nature portion of the PSP includes Forests, as the avoidance and reduction of land-use change (including deforestation) and promotion of sustainability verification and certification schemes (such as RSPO) are key levers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions, along with the adoption of Regenerative Agriculture practices in our natural raw material supply chains. Identified, these drivers bring the right awareness and influence decision making, this being the essence of any incentivization plans.

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

By having included Scope 3 reduction in absolute terms in our incentive scheme, we focus on impact, leveraging our organizational setup and functional responsibilities (procurement, agronomy, biodiversity, creations,...) to manage these topics.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The short term incentives for all executives include a profitability element (EBITDA) which is heavily influenced by cost efficiency. Reduction of use of water has a material cost impact. According to the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) risk assessment process, members of the Executive Committee (EC) are given specific responsibility over the management of material issues (which include water-related issues). This is reflected in the short term incentive. The success is measured in comparison with the company strategy targets including both water efficiency and improvements in waste water quality management. The targets are to improve water efficiency by 25% on sites facing water stress compared to 2020 levels; to continuously improve water efficiency on all other sites; and to ensure that 100% of our wastewater discharge meet or exceed regulatory and industry standards. These two indicators (water efficiency and wastewater discharge quality) are chosen because they represent both the dependency of the company on water and the impact we can have on the water basin where we operate. This is why they are selected as performance indicators.

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

The members of the Executive Committee (EC) were given incentives based on their performance on meeting Givaudan's targets on water efficiency and waste water quality management, which can decrease Givaudan's operational costs. The targets are to improve water efficiency by 25% on sites facing water stress compared to 2020 levels; to continuously improve water efficiency on all other sites; and to ensure that 100% of our wastewater discharge meet or exceed regulatory and industry standards.
[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

☑ 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

Givaudan's Water Policy is a company-wide policy, meaning it is applicable to all geographies, operations and supply chain activities. Our policy emphasises our commitment to water stewardship. As an industry leader with 250 years of heritage, we take our responsibility seriously and strive to drive a positive impact in watersheds where we source and operate. Our Water Policy therefore focuses on where and what matters most to us in terms of water-related issues, risks and opportunities. For instance, the following aspects are covered which apply to our direct operations: - securing water supply and optimising water use; and - continuously improving how we manage effluent discharge In our supply chain and communities: - reducing water risk in the supply chain - improving water quality management aspects - fostering sustainable water use at the watershed level; and - improving access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Targets and goals outlined in the Policy are also aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 6 and SDG 12 where we specifically focus our attention on regarding water-related activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ 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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(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 :CEO Water Mandate

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

giv-givaudan-water-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

One of Givaudan's Purpose ambitions is to source all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030. This ambition is translated into our Responsible Sourcing (RS) Policy, which was first published in 2016 and updated in 2021. This document, shared with all our direct and indirect suppliers, details the principles and standards on environmental and social aspects that we require all our suppliers to work towards. In addition to the general requirements outlined in the Policy and applicable to all our suppliers, a specific set of expectations is laid out for our suppliers of Naturals, including an explicit reference to our commitment to source products that are deforestation and conversion-free. We expect our suppliers to adopt and promote sustainable agricultural or harvesting practices, as well as contribute to efforts to mitigate climate change, building climate resilience, protect and promote biodiversity. The RS Policy has been shared with

100% of our raw material (naturals and synthetics) and all significant IM&S suppliers globally. Our RS Policy is publicly available on Givaudan's website. This Policy is valid globally, for all Givaudan's entities, all supply chains and direct and indirect suppliers of raw materials and services. In addition, our Palm Oil position paper sets out our intentions and actions to source palm oil in line with NDPE principles.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

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

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

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

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :Refer also to our Palm Oil position paper: We aim to reach supply chain transparency to mill level with our top suppliers, equivalent to 80% of our volume on palm, by 2025.

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

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

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

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global Responsible Sourcing.pdf

Row 3

(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

One of Givaudan's Purpose ambitions is to become climate positive before 2050. Climate positive means removing more greenhouse gases from the atmosphere than we put in. This ambition aligns closely to our goal to show our love for nature in everything we do. We will tackle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions both in our operations (scope 1 and 2) and in our supply chain (scope 3). The actions to tackle the GHG emissions are deeply embedded in our Company Strategy and include: Looking at how we formulate, how we continue to innovate and how we continuously improve our ingredients portfolio to reduce the impact of our products. Rethinking how we get around; from the way we transport materials and goods, to the way we travel ourselves. Moving away from fossil fuels towards renewable electricity sources such as solar, wind, and geothermic energy and renewable energy sources such as biomass. And finally exploring carbon storage solutions. All these are well explained in our external and internal communications, our corporate website and integrated report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(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

2024 Integrated Report).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

☑ Business 4 Nature

☑ CEO Water Mandate

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

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

☑ Other, please specify **:Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI) Together for Sustainability (TfS) UEBT**

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

Business 4 Nature: Givaudan supports Business 4 Nature in their contribution to nature disclosure by signing up to their call to action 'Nature Is Everyone's Business' urging governments to adopt ambitious policies on nature and their 'Make it Mandatory' campaign, which urged governments at COP15 to make nature assessment and disclosure mandatory. CEO Water Mandate: In 2020, Givaudan endorsed the UN's CEO Water Mandate that brings together business leaders to address global water challenges. Our Water Policy also follows the best practice outlined in the Water Mandate. GRI Community Member: Reflecting our commitment to transparency, we communicate about our progress according to the GRI frameworks for sustainability reporting. RE100: Givaudan is committed to the RE100 initiative since 2015 and we keep building our efforts towards our commitment of 100% renewable electricity by 2025. We report yearly and participate in webinars to stay up to date on the evolution of the Technical Criteria. RSPO: Givaudan joined the RSPO in 2011 to promote the production and use of sustainable palm oil, supporting our commitment to eliminate deforestation from our supply chain; to address key issues such as traceability and to create a positive difference for workers, farmers and local communities. SBTi: We have aligned our target to the net-zero standard of SBTi (SBTi) SAI: SAI Platform tools help Givaudan make progress on sustainable agriculture with our suppliers. Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) by SAI Platform is our standard protocol for assessing and verifying our suppliers at farm level. We are also an active member of the SAI Dairy Working Group as it is considered to be an important platform for contributing to a more sustainable dairy sector: by partnering with other companies in this industry, we can contribute to finding solutions for common issues that are not only specific to Givaudan. TCFD: As a business potentially affected by climate change, we have been carefully considering many of the topics addressed by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for several years and with increasing scrutiny. We include TCFD recommendations in our reporting. TNFD: We have been carefully considering and managing many of the topics addressed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Through our comprehensive Integrated Report we are

addressing many of the recommended disclosures by TNFD. We are increasing our efforts to further enhance the quality and robustness of our analysis and reporting. We have not yet completed the full quantitative analysis required by TNFD, yet are fully committed and aligned with its principles. UN Global Compact: We have been a signatory since February 2010, and we measure our progress towards sustainability against its principles. Our Sustainability reporting also serves as our Communication on Progress (CoP) towards the implementation of these principles and to achieving our sustainability targets. We are also members of the UNGC Swiss Network, allowing us to access knowledge, tools and mutual learning as well as to participate in multi-stakeholder dialogue on key topics and share best practices with other members. WBCSD: We actively participate across WBCSD initiatives, helping to drive and shape the agenda. We collaborated closely on the development of the refreshed Vision 2050 and the 2050 vision report. We co-lead a WBCSD plastic and packaging workgroup that will define a transition for B2B chemical products. In 2020, we endorsed WBCSD's CEO call-to-action on Human Rights and signed WBCSD's CEO Guide to Human Rights. We are active members of FReSH, supporting the shift towards dietary patterns that are nutritionally healthy and environmentally sustainable. We actively participate in WBCSD climate imperative projects and working groups. RCI: Givaudan has been engaged as an advisory Board member with two seats since July 2021. We are also participating in key working groups. TfS: Givaudan has nominated a "TfS Coordinator" whose responsibility is to ensure that the different stakeholders within our organisation are made aware of the tools and activities within TfS and of how to maximise our membership. Our Head of Global Procurement and Sustainability is also heavily involved in the organisation from a steering committee perspective. In addition to the Coordinator role, representatives from Procurement and Sustainability are also involved in the different TfS workstreams such as audit, assessment and scope 3. UEBT: Givaudan works closely with UEBT, and their responsible sourcing standard is one of the protocols we use for assessing and verifying our suppliers at farm level, especially for niche botanicals and wild harvest supply chains. We also actively participate in various UEBT-led discussions, dialogues and surveys to further contribute towards integrating responsible sourcing aspects into botanicals trade worldwide.
[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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

00_Givaudan SA_Commitment_CDP-4.11.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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

We actively participate in numerous external initiatives and strategic collaborations with relevant organizations and partners to support and guide our work on the most material sustainability issues. Collaboration across our supply chain, as well as with other businesses and non-profit organizations, is essential. These engagements are overseen by our Global Head of Sustainability and their direct reports to ensure alignment with our climate strategy and transition plan. Climate actions are deeply integrated into our overall strategy and action plan. We continuously coordinate activities across our two divisions and corporate functions to uphold our commitments and targets. Progress is widely communicated throughout the organization via KPIs and scorecards—for example, eco-efficiency CAPEX investments are regularly reviewed by several leadership teams, including the executive committee. This comprehensive alignment enables Givaudan to present a unified voice on sustainability topics within external bodies and multi-stakeholder platforms. Specifically, regarding the trade associations IFRA (International Fragrance Association) and IOFI (International Organization of the Flavor Industry), we ensure consistent and proactive alignment between our corporate strategy and the industry's sustainability agenda through board membership and active participation in working groups. These associations and their regional representatives serve as key liaisons with policymakers across geographies. To date, Givaudan has consistently set and met higher standards on all sustainability aspects compared to industry association positions in dialogue with policymakers. Moving forward, if any inconsistencies arise, we will escalate these issues to the associations' boards before policies are finalized. We will provide detailed insights to foster high-quality discussions at the board level and vigorously defend our stance. Utilizing all governance mechanisms available—ranging from proposing alternatives to vetoing decisions—our goal is to help the board reach a consensus on revising industry positions on climate issues in relation to policymakers.

[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

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :International Fragrance Association (IFRA) and International Organization of the Flavor Industry (IOFI), Alliance pour la Préservation des Forêts (Alliance for the Preservation of Forests - France)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ 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

Givaudan is actively involved in several pre-competitive trade associations to advance sustainability in the flavor and fragrance industries. This includes participation in the IFRA and IOFI Sustainability Committee, which was formed to promote environmental and social responsibility across the sector. IFRA and IOFI have jointly developed a Sustainability Charter that sets out five main focus areas and 17 specific commitments along the value chain. The Charter is designed to complement each company's sustainability efforts, such as Givaudan's climate roadmap, by enabling the sharing of best practices and benchmarking progress. Givaudan participates on the Committee's board and regularly engages in its ongoing projects and initiatives. Additionally, Givaudan is a founding member of the Alliance pour la Préservation des Forêts (APF). The APF brings together companies committed to protecting ecosystems and biodiversity through collaborative landscape initiatives that extend beyond individual supply chains. It aids its members by sharing tools, harmonizing approaches, and providing practical support for implementing sustainability commitments. Since its establishment (with a core focus on sustainable palm oil), the APF's membership has grown to encompass a broader range of commodities. The Alliance maintains close links with the European Parliament, offering members insights into regulatory developments such as the EUDR. As a member, Givaudan benefits from shared learnings and mutual support with peers who have aligned environmental goals.

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

22000

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

The 22k paid annually to APF is a membership fee and supports the overall running of the Alliance, in pursuit of its aims as outlined.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, 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

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB Standards, SDGs, UN Global Compact

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

12-15, 43-47, 50-60, 77-185

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Givaudan-2024-Integrated Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

no further 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:

☑ Annually

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:

☑ Insufficient data

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

Our company has not yet used scenario analysis to identify potential environmental outcomes related to deforestation for Palm. To date, we have prioritized dedicating resources to establishing and strengthening our overall deforestation commitment, including developing the systems, policies, and governance needed to ensure robust implementation. At this stage, we do not yet have sufficient data coverage or quality across our supply chain to undertake a meaningful scenario

analysis. We recognize the importance of scenario analysis as a tool to assess potential future risks and opportunities, and we plan to build towards this as our data collection and monitoring processes mature. Over the next two years, we intend to improve data availability and supplier engagement, which will allow us to undertake a more comprehensive and credible scenario analysis to inform our strategy and strengthen our long-term resilience.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We are factoring into our overall investment plan that our Climate positive journey will tangibly benefit from reinforced climate regulations in advanced economies driving decarbonisation of our synthetics suppliers (petrochemical derived and energy intensive) thus supporting the drastic reduction of about a major part of our Scope 3 emissions related to synthetics raw materials. For our global operational sites we also count on the rise of country related subsidies to accelerate the complete shift from fossil fuels sources of energy (natural gas) to fully renewable sources for our Scope 1 before 2040 (to be noted our Scope 2 will be eliminated on or before 2025 due to the purchase of 100% of renewable electricity).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our Climate positive journey that is inclusive of Scope 123 is aligned and contributed to IEA's Net Zero by 2050 scenario presents a roadmap for the energy sector to transition to a net zero energy system by 2050. It assumes that advanced economies will reach net zero in advance of 2050 and sets out an emissions trajectory consistent with a 50% chance of limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5C without a temperature overshoot.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ 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 following water risk aspects for Givaudan's direct operations are assessed using the physical indicators obtained from the WRI Aqueduct (specifically the Water Stress 2030 and Baseline Water Stress indicators) and WWF Water Risk Filter: physical (such as flooding and water stress), quality (such as water pollution), regulation and reputation (such as noncompliance to water regulations). To allow a more detailed identification of the water scarcity risk which might affect the direct operations in the factories of the Group, the baseline and future (2030) water stress levels are employed.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The WRI Aqueduct is valuable for water risk assessments as it provides comprehensive, user-friendly data on global water risks, supports scenario analysis, and aids in informed decision-making, aligning with sustainability goals. This enhances organizations' understanding and management of water-related vulnerabilities. We have established 2030 targets on water with a focus on site facing water risks, and the results of this assessment informs the scope of our targets and prioritized locations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :2.7 degree scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(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 to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This exercise has been done on the company level and highlights the countries most exposed to climate change and its implications on water scarcity and biodiversity loss, in particular the tropical area and crops most exposed to climate change implications and the horizon (2030, 2040, 2050) which also served as a reference. Among the main data acquired for the scenario are those relating to the crops we are buying and the characteristics of the environments of origin that could change as a result of climate change. Changes made: we now better leverage our growing internal team expertise like agronomy experts to define key areas to look into, bring external support if required and collaborate with suppliers if needed. (example: where drip-irrigation make sense, where it does not to boost the plant resilience in low water table environments) Assumptions concerned the change of local weather patterns characteristics and impact on communities behaviors (replacing crops by other crops less affected by weather patterns or water scarcity challenges). While our company strategy follows a five-year plan, in the case of scenarios, we have tried to project long term horizons (2030, 2040 and 2050) to help us understand what changes or specific interventions in resilience / agricultural practices should be made to our supply chain. Finally, the analysis included a number of physical risks that may occur: cyclonic events, drought, drastic loss of pollinators (insects / birds /...), floods, precipitation, water tables level drop….

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The aim of this scenario (the 2.7 degree scenario that is very likely from latest forecast and information from IPCC and other government alignments) was to explore alternative opportunities to guarantee supply by looking at the following angles: alternative raw material source, reformulation, safety stocks and ensure resources are spent in the right area (R&D, innovation, procurement strategy, operational stock management,...). We used a participatory approach and involved selected stakeholders in the exercise.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :4.1 degree scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(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 to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This exercise has been done on the company level and highlights the countries most exposed to drastic climate change and its catastrophic implications on water scarcity and biodiversity loss, starting with the tropical area and surrounding countries and crops most exposed to climate change implications and the horizon (2030, 2040, 2050) which also served as a reference. Among the main data acquired for the scenario are those relating to the crops we are buying and the characteristics of the environments of origin that could change as a result of climate change, as well as other drastic environmental and societal adaptations. Changes made: we now better leverage our growing internal team expertise like agronomy experts to define key areas to look into first but also expanded scope of studies, bring external support if required and collaborate with suppliers where needed. (example: where drip-irrigation make sense, where it does not to boost the plant resilience in low water table environments, changes in R&D portfolios and impacts on reformulation activities to ensure business continuity) Assumptions concerned the change of local and regional weather patterns characteristics and impact on communities behaviors as well as country climate & social adaptations. While our company strategy follows a five-year plan, in the case of scenarios, we have tried to project long term horizons (2030, 2040 and 2050) to help us understand what changes or specific interventions in resilience / agricultural practices should be made to our supply chain. With drastic climate changes the R&D and reformulation efforts were identifies as required mitigation measures. Finally, the analysis included a number of physical risks that may occur: cyclonic events, drought, drastic loss of pollinators (insects / birds /...), floods, precipitation, water tables level drop…. as well as more stringent political and societal adaptations

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The aim of this scenario (the 4.1 degree scenario) was to explore alternative opportunities to guarantee supply by looking at the following angles: catastrophic loss of iconic raw materials, alternative raw material source, drastic reformulations to remove missing iconic raw materials, safety stocks and ensure resources are spent in the right area (R&D, innovation, procurement strategy, operational stock management,...). We used a participatory approach and involved selected stakeholders in the exercise.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ 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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The exercise has been done at company level on our assets. The hazards covered are the following: windstorms, flooding, storm surges, and tropical cyclones. The assessments are based on future climate scenarios for RCP8.5, for three time horizons (i.e. 2030, 2050, 2100). Physical risk qualitative analysis classified risks for all our sites as low, medium and high. For the quantitative analysis, the financial impact for the assets prone to losses has been assessed and by annual expected days of shutdown, and business interruption due to natural hazards.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In RCP 8.5 emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century. RCP 8. 5 is generally taken as the basis for worst-case climate change scenarios.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ 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 following water risk aspects for Givaudan's direct operations are assessed using the physical indicators obtained from the WRI Aqueduct (specifically the Water Stress 2030 and Baseline Water Stress indicators) and WWF Water Risk Filter: physical (such as flooding and water stress), quality (such as water pollution), regulation and reputation (such as noncompliance to water regulations). To allow a more detailed identification of the water scarcity risk which might affect the direct operations in the factories of the Group, the baseline and future (2030) water stress levels are employed.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The WWF Water Risk Filter is beneficial for water risk assessments as it provides tailored, comprehensive analyses of water-related risks specific to an organization's operations, while supporting scenario planning and aligning with global sustainability standards. This helps us effectively identify and manage their water risks and is

a good complement to the WRI aqueduct assessment. We have established 2030 targets on water with a focus on site facing water risks, and the results of this assessment informs the scope of our targets and prioritized locations.
[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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Evaluating different scenarios complementing our ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) approach allows the company to identify additional risk drivers of raw material supply disruptions to assess additional mitigation measures and / or recovery plans. From a business point of view, supply difficulties have an impact on costs, lead times to supply to our customers and will affect our ability to provide our customers. Our revenue and reputation could be affected. For all time horizons considered in our climate scenario analysis (2030, 2040, and 2050), some key raw materials in tropical areas are at high risk of supply chain disruptions because these area have a high of physical risks such as cyclonic events, drought, drastic loss of pollinators (insects / birds /...), floods,... Our engagement in climate action has further increased driving more ambitious investments & strengthening targets to improves our ability to implement the most favorable scenarios. In parallel additional business continuity activities has been developed in the area of accelerating the development of alternative raw materials sources in some specific cases. We are also focusing on supplier engagement to use our company as a force for good within our supply chain to raise awareness on climate change and necessary upcoming improvements in agricultural practices. Example: Grapefruit and vanilla supply shortages are concrete examples of what scenario analysis has identified as potential risks. The way we are anticipating these potential problems in 2024 is by diversifying our supply from different crops, sources, regions and developing bio-transformation processes that have the potential to generate desired end-products starting from other organic sources. In addition to that, we continue to develop a

range of natural identical materials (synthetics) complementing our naturals portfolio, deciding the increase of safety stocks, as well as reformulation possibilities to reduce the resilience on potentially exposed raw materials in 2024. In our operations, the outcomes of the RCP 8.5 scenario for physical risk qualitative analysis classified risks for 232 sites as low, medium, and high. The financial impact for each asset has been assessed and the results shows the projected financial impacts attributable to windstorms, flooding, storm surges, and tropical cyclones. The estimates are created based on future climate scenarios for RCP8.5, for three time horizons (i.e. 2030, 2050, 2100) The financial impact for the most damaging hazards has been quantified in terms of: Annual expected losses, i.e. the probability for a loss to occur annually. Climate Expected Losses is the sum of the values of all possible losses to physical damage (Likelihood x Exposure x Vulnerability) to buildings and their content due to a hazard events, each multiplied by the probability for a loss to occur. Results show that direct physical damage is less than 1% of Givaudan property, plant and equipment (PP&E) and the total impact for our operations is less than 1% of revenue.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ 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

All the sites have been plotted against baseline and projected water stress levels and they have been clustered into 2 categories: key sites located in areas facing high and/or extremely high water stress and other sites. This allows to complement our ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) approach to identify additional risk drivers in our Operations. In 2024, the result of our assessment showed that 14 key sites are located in areas facing high and/or extremely high water stress currently or by 2030. For these sites, we have put in a place a specific target that is more stringent to our overall water target. Our target is to improve water efficiency by 25% by 2030 versus a 2020 baseline. We have developed 50 water-saving best practices to support our efforts to reduce water consumption globally. These best practices are guiding principles for our manufacturing sites on operational aspects such as cleaning management, cooling systems, water treatment, mindset, etc. We have started the implementation at 10 of our sites in 2024 and will continue to introduce them in 2025. This will allow us to identify local opportunities to further reduce our water intake.
[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

We are tackling scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions with a commitment to be Net-Zero by 2045 approved by SBTi with 2030 near-term targets and a RE100 commitment to moving our our entire electricity supply for our production sites to fully renewable sources by 2025. In our operations (scope 1&2), in addition to moving our entire electricity supply to fully renewable sources, we are tackling energy efficiency and phasing out fossil fuels. Our greenfields are designed with alternative energy sources to fossil fuels. In tackling scope 3 emissions, we have a clear call to action to our suppliers which includes setting SBTs and integrate renewable electricity supply in their climate roadmap.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our net-zero transition plan is shared with our shareholder and investor community via our annual integrated reporting suite, ESG investor roadshows that take place several times a year, and around corporate events like the AGM. During these events (face to face or conference calls) feedback is gathered verbally, or in written format, and coordinated by our head of investor relations who reports to our CEO. Additional feedback is also gathered via our corporate website and company email.

The head of investor relationship has bi-weekly touch points with the head of sustainability and with corporate communications to review feedback received thus enhancing disclosure and transparency on our net-zero transition plan. This year, it is the second year that the non-financial report has been approved in the AGM, as per Swiss regulation. This includes the Climate transition plan /our net-zero roadmap).

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

Our climate transition plan relies on a number of transversal enablers. They are not linked to a specific annual timeframe but are rather meant to support our climate journey over the next 20 years. Our enablers are our assumptions and key dependencies. They include, among others: - supplier engagement: our ambition is to drive action through supply chain engagement and to collaborate across the industry. - innovation: ambitious GHG emission reduction is not possible without innovation and an evolution of our technologies. We seek opportunities to partner with experts from diverse fields in finding new ways to improve our environmental performance. The goal is to develop technologies that can efficiently and reliably respond to variable needs across a range of processes and sites. Givaudan invests substantially in R&D. -budget and financial mechanisms: Budget and financial mechanisms are also important enablers, and we have a dedicated budget for energy efficiency. Accordingly, and compared to the standard, extra capital is allocated to the design and construction of new greenfield facilities with higher energy saving design standards. We also use an internal price on carbon, - advocacy and promotion: Givaudan's involvement in numerous engagement activities demonstrates our ambition to help mitigate climate change and our desire to work in a broad global partnership of proactive companies dedicated to making a positive difference. Examples include our membership of IFRA and IOFI; RE100; Business ambition 1.5C; the UN GlobalCompact.

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

In 2024, we have had our net-zero targets validated by SBTi. We also made good progress against our scope 1&2 and have worked toward improving our scope 3 progress. We have progressed well on our commitment to be supplied with 100% RE by 2025 and have implemented a large number of energy efficiency projects. We have also increased our efforts on supplier engagement and we are continuously working to refine our GHG emissions data and glidepaths until 2025, 2030 and 2045. Overall, in 2024, good progress has been made on our transition plan.

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

giv-2024-integrated-report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Description of influence: 1. The opportunity to provide low-carbon products to our customers and to be a co-creation partner of choice, supporting our customers in their plant-based journey by providing solutions to ensure their plant-based products taste and look great, as well as improving the nutritional profile of plant based food has influenced the growth enabler 'Creations' of our current 2025 company strategy "Committed to Growth, with Purpose", expanding strategic relationships with suppliers, start-ups and partners; enhancing co-creation with customers. 2. With consumer demand for responsible products, including low-carbon products and plant-based products, increasing, we work with our customers and other key stakeholders to develop solutions to satisfy this consumer demand for these products. Our leading scientific research means that customers are benefiting from products that use fewer resources and have a lower environmental impact. This constitutes the opportunity for added revenues in new product areas. We maximize value, we also partner with our suppliers to create a differentiating and profitable business. Through supplier enabled innovation, suppliers tap into their innovative resources and together we achieve a level of innovation that is beyond what we can do on our own. Time horizon: Given that the customer demand for low-carbon products and plant-based solutions is gradually developing and expected to increase in the future, the time horizon considered is short, medium and long term. It is already integrated in our current 2025 strategy (short term) and is integrated in our Purpose (medium and long term). Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made: As part of our Supplier Enabled Innovation Program, we have a strategic initiative with a selected number of partners called "Connect to Win". Its aim is to unlock value from our existing supplier relationships and create a pipeline of technological innovation that differentiate us in the market. It is a structured, open door approach that acknowledges the possibilities of adding significant value to our existing procurement approaches while creating value in Givaudan's innovation agenda. Through this collaboration with strategic suppliers we are able to enhance the rapid development of, among others, low-carbon and plant-based 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

description of the influence: The risk of a disruption in the supply of the raw materials required for our production and/or volatility of raw material prices may negatively impact our ability to produce at competitive prices and in a timely manner. It has been identified as a major risk to the business and is reflected in the annual financial planning, since raw material prices impact our profitability margins. This risk has influenced Givaudan's long-term business strategy in many ways, characterised by an increased use of risks and opportunities assessments from protecting future supply chains while continuing to respond to consumers and market needs. The way we source, for example: with an annual spend of over CHF 2 billion in raw materials and indirect materials & services, procurement is a strategic pillar with a high impact on the profitability of the Company. Sustainable sourcing is one of the five pillars of the Company's growth strategies. This is why our "Windmill" process includes risks related to Climate Change and weather conditions and is used to develop risk-based sourcing strategies and strategic partnerships with suppliers. There are currently 100 category initiatives touching 50% of the spend. 2. The opportunities to secure our raw material supply chain through our Sourcing4Good (S4G) program (substantial strategic decision) are an integral part of the "creations and nature" pillar of our 2025 business strategy. The advanced level projects part of the S4G program are about being present at the origin of the raw materials, building strong and long term relationships with smallholder producers and fostering local value creation and good agricultural practices to secure the supply and quality of key natural ingredients. time horizon: Short-medium term for advanced level projects Medium-long term for windmill process and S4G Case study: For example, Black Pepper Oil supply from Madagascar is now covered under our S4G program, enabling well controlled agricultural practices at farm level that enables official Organic certification and thus better environmental footprint, whilst ensuring security of supply risk whilst stabilising the cost base fluctuations overtime. This is all enabled by our S4G program that is inclusive from smallholder farmers to distillers and distributors.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Description of the influence: 1. The opportunity to provide low-carbon products to our customers and the opportunity to support our customers in their plant-based journey has influenced the pillar 'Creations' of our current 2025 business strategy. Investment in R&D, innovation and technology and strong R&D programmes enable us to satisfy the increasing demand for low-carbon products and plant-based solutions and to improve intrinsic environmental properties of our products in general. 2. Addressing the looming shortage of raw materials has also influenced the pillar "Creations" of our current 2025 business strategy. The R&D there is focused on generating alternative sources of materials from alternative ingredients or even from waste streams. 3. Our GHG emission reduction programme, is part of

our Purpose and included in the pillar "Nature" of our current 2025 business strategy. In light of these targets, a number of short term strategy changes have been influenced, for example, our focus on green chemistry and compacted design via a wide-ranging assessment of Givaudan's chemistry to establish baseline performance and improvement measures for our innovation and manufacturing processes. Time horizon: Short, medium and long term Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made: In designing innovative processes, we also look at how we can reuse and recover process & waste side streams (upcycling). By following green chemistry principles, we ensure ingredients are safe by design and that our processes make efficient use of energy and materials, while reducing water consumption and waste. One of the latest sustainable ingredient is KoffeeUp. It is a sustainable beauty oil crafted from upcycled Arabica coffee. KoffeeUp has natural, eco-conscious and effective properties bringing facial skin care benefits to consumers. It was developed in collaboration with a biotech start-up that focuses on upcycling spent coffee grounds/waste into active and functional ingredients for cosmetics. This ground-breaking 'upcycling' approach reduces waste and minimises our environmental impact, in line with our commitment to sustainability and consumers' demand for products that are both highly effective and produced in a responsible way.

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

Description of the influence: 1. Givaudan is exposed to climate-related regulation that place a price on GHG emissions generated by our production facility, by the use of electricity and non-renewable fuel sources. Climate-related regulations are increasing world-wide by quantity and location, and with our operations located in around 20 countries, the risk of exposure to emerging regulation, has influenced our business strategy. Within the "How we act: Excellence, Innovation & Simplicity - in everything we do" pillar we have the ambition to decouple growth and environmental impact by developing yearly GHG reduction initiatives that compensate for the output growth. In signing up for the SBT and RE100 commitments (substantial strategic decision) prior to the Paris Agreement, Givaudan demonstrates its ambition to mitigate climate change and its desire to work in a broad global partnership of proactive companies dedicated to making a positive difference. 2. The risk of extreme weather events in locations where we operate leading to water supply shortage and potential business interruption, as explained in has a potential negative impact on the "Nature" pillar of our 2025 business strategy. To ensure the delivery of high quality products and services that are cost-effective, safe, sustainable and in a timely manner we have put in place a water stewardship programme. We also address transfers due to operations continuity issues in our business continuity plans. Time horizon: Short,medium and long term Case study of the most substantial strategic decision: We recognize strong action is needed to mitigate the most damaging

effects of climate change. Our commitments were taken to the highest level by: - Aligning our Science-Based Targets to 1.5C - Joining the global movement of leading companies committed to set 1.5C science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with a net-zero future by signing the UN Pledge - Committing to net-zero by 2045, including 2030 near-term targets, validated by SBTi

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

☑ Forests

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

Description of the influence:Environmental opportunities have played a crucial role in shaping our upstream and downstream value chain strategy through our Responsible Sourcing program, "Sourcing 4 Good." This initiative aims to source all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030, reflecting a core ambition of our purpose. It includes our objectives on environmental management with specific expectations for Naturals such as the preservation of natural ecosystems, including forests, as well as the sustainable production and collection of agricultural products and botanicals we source. In our upstream value chain, since 2020, we have committed to sustainably sourcing palm-based ingredients from suppliers aligned with the No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) principles and target 80% traceability to mill level by 2025. This enhances transparency, supports supplier engagement, and helps manage deforestation risks amid evolving regulations and customer expectations. Specifically within the EU, we have actively prepared for EUDR compliance on key deforestation linked materials, ahead of implementation on 30 Dec 2025. Downstream, forest-related issues are integrated into our climate action goals. We aim to reduce Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2030 (2015 baseline) and become climate positive by 2050. Key levers include sustainable procurement that avoids emissions from land use change and promotes sustainable agricultural practices, helping mitigate deforestation, biodiversity loss, and climate risks. We also pursue natural climate solutions such as reforestation, agroforestry, and regenerative agriculture within our supply chains. These initiatives sequester carbon while restoring biodiversity and ecosystem health, creating shared value and stronger resilience. Our Nature pillar and biodiversity commitments align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, reinforcing our strategy's responsiveness to global sustainability priorities and stakeholder expectations. These environmental opportunities have strengthened supplier collaboration, transparency, emissions reduction, and nature-based solutions in our value chains. This positions us to reduce environmental risks while enabling product innovation, differentiation, and long-term business resilience. By embedding these opportunities into our strategy, we build sustainable, responsible value chains that support ecological protection and drive lasting business success.
[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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct 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

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

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

1. Revenues: Givaudan's revenues are influenced by risks and opportunities. Opportunities contribute to revenue growth, while risks can increase raw material expenses and consequently decrease revenues. 2. Direct Costs: Givaudan faces the challenge of climate-related regulations countries where it operates. The company is exposed to emerging regulations, which could potentially increase operating costs. Additionally, the risk of extreme weather events in operational locations can lead to water supply shortages and business interruptions. Givaudan has implemented a business continuity plan to anticipate transfers and ensure operational continuity, which adds to the operating costs. 3. Capital Expenditures/ Allocation: Givaudan invests in R&D and innovation to pursue opportunities for new product development, reduce GHG emissions and water conservatiom. These investments have an impact on the allocation of current and future capital

expenditures. The company also incurs costs to mitigate the risk of reputation loss through adaptation and mitigation activities, primarily through capital expenditures. Givaudan's global governance for capital expenditures and operating expenses (CAPEX & OPEX) ensures appropriate financial planning to support sustainable development in an integrated manner. As part of their commitment to renewable energy, Givaudan has factored in additional OPEX costs for converting electricity sources to fully renewable energy. These costs are absorbed into their normal energy procurement schemes. The additional 2.1 million CHF has been factored in our 2020 - 2025 budget cycles as well as 2.8 million CHF for the period 2026 - 2030. Similarly, additional investments for more efficient technologies and decarbonization plans are integrated into their normal CAPEX projects selection schemes and site masterplanning decisions. A 25 million CHF investment has been factored in our 2020 - 2025 budget cycles and we foresee an additional 50 million CHF for 2026 – 2030. 4. Acquisitions: Givaudan's acquisitions in the area of naturals expose the company to climate and water related risks. However, these acquisitions also provide geographical diversification opportunities. 5. Assets: Givaudan has a strategic plan to systematically maintain and upgrade its facilities. This plan aims to reduce GHG emissions and transition to renewable energy sources. These initiatives are part of Givaudan's site maintenance strategies and 5-year strategic CAPEX planning

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(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

☑ Forests

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

Environmental risks, including those related to forests, have affected our financial planning, with budgets dedicated to supporting the development of transparent supply chains, engaging with suppliers, contributing to collaborative initiatives and preparing for Regulatory comliance in certain regions. Details of the calculation: ~CHF 280k has been invested in the palm supply chain and ~CHF 255k in biodiversity projects (2024). In addition, we have invested at least 300k on EUDR preparedness for the EU region. Approximately CHF 1.2 million of the agronomy operating expenditure budget (2024) is invested in Naturals supply chains, contributing to the sustainable sourcing of strategic botanicals.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan

(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)

16000000

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

5

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

5

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

10

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

Our global CAPEX & OPEX governance ensures appropriate financial planning supports our sustainable development in an integrated way. For our CAPEX allocation process, where more efficient technologies than usual are and will continue to be selected for key site developments. These additional investments are embedded and absorbed into our normal CAPEX projects selection schemes and site masterplanning decisions. A 25 million CHF investment has been factored in our 2020 - 2025 budget cycles to accelerate the decarbonization plans for scope 1. It is foreseen that an additional 50 million CHF will be integrated in the 2026 - 2030 period to achieve our 2030 SBT milestone.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan

(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)

600000

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

5

(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 (%)

10

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

Our global CAPEX & OPEX governance ensures appropriate financial planning supports our sustainable development in an integrated way. In deed additional OPEX costs associated to converting our renewable electricity sources from conventional to fully renewable (as part of RE100) are embedded and absorbed into our normal energy procurement schemes. The additional 2.1 million CHF has been factored in our 2020 - 2025 budget cycles as well as 2.8 million CHF for the period 2026 - 2030.
[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	*See details in 5.5.3*

[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:

☑ Bio technology

(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

20

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

25

(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

Biotechnology holds enormous potential for carving out a more sustainable future for perfumery and for our planet. At Givaudan, it has already led to some extraordinary innovations. For example, we can now use green chemistry including a biotransformation step to produce the biodegradable ingredient Ambrofix, an iconic molecule in perfumery, from sustainably sourced sugar. This results in 100% renewable carbon, in line with our FiveCarbon PathTM, and uses 100 times less land compared to the traditional production method starting from clary sage. Akigalawood is another example of a raw material we achieved to produce through biotechnology and a ground-breaking and environmentally friendly process. The FiveCarbon PathTM, is the framework for Givaudan sustainability ambition for molecules. We employ green chemistry principles for efficient carbon use, meaning that we design to increase the number of carbon atoms present in the starting material that will end up in the final product. The ambition is to reach zero carbon waste and thus limit carbon emissions linked to raw material loss. Thanks to its green chemistry and biotech approach, the FiveCarbon PathTM is a crucial part of Givaudan's strategy and purpose.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Product redesign

(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

20

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

25

(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

When working on new projects with our customers, we propose the possibility of redesigning their formula in order to include low-carbon alternative raw materials. This redesign allows them to reduce the emissions linked to the product that they buy from us and helps them in their Scope 3 ambitions. In order to be able to propose this option, Givaudan invests in finding and creating alternative Ingredients to broaden the offer in this type of project.

Row 3

(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:

☑ Applied research and development

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

20

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

25

(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

An example of this R&D stream is our partnership with LanzaTech NZ, Inc. to develop sustainable fragrance ingredients from renewable carbon. LanzaTech's expertise lies in converting various waste carbon sources, such as industrial emissions in China for example, to ethanol by means of their innovative industrial biology process and bio catalysts. Through this collaboration, we expect to leverage this synthetic biology capability and go beyond the production of ethanol to establish together novel pathways to obtain key fragrance ingredients for our portfolio.
[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)

10

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

-2

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

-10

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

2

(5.9.5) Please explain

OPEX: our water efficiency initiatives delivered in 2023 allowed us to reduce the amount of purchased water in 2024 and wastewater treatment costs. Our projections are +2% OPEX costs for 2025. CAPEX: our water CAPEX budgets for 2023-2024-2025 are comparable. This budget covers the maintenance of our water piping systems, the replacement or removal of cooling towers, improvements to water treatment and wastewater treatment systems, and the installation of water reuse systems. Please note that these amounts can fluctuate significantly from year to year, depending on the number of Sustain CAPEX projects (which involve replacing or upgrading old water-related equipment) and water efficiency initiatives.
[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

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards
☑ Alignment to scientific guidance
☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

Our internal ICP is based on the UN Global Compact call on companies to set an internal price at a minimum of 100 USD per metric ton. This value is also aligned with scientific guidance as within the CO2 capture cost range of 40-120 USD/ton generally recognized for processes with "dilute" gas streams. Our ICP is used for CAPEX projects to help us compare fossil fuel-based versus renewable-based scenarios as well as for assessing lower RM PCF opportunities. ICP is part of our internal Sustainability "enablers" and discussed on a yearly basis. Its value is likely to increase in the coming years to better reflect other dimensions such as CO2 compensation costs, internal decarbonization costs, etc

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :For the time being we are employing a fix ICP. As we move forward we will anyhow need to review the Internal Carbon Price (increasing its value)

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

1

(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

☑ Operations

☑ 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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The ICP has been integrated in the Operations CAPEX, Continuous Improvement and procurement approval processes to ensure that the most efficient financial and decarbonizing Scope 1 and 2 projects and lower PCF RM and transportation options are assessed and potentially selected for implementation. Paybacks are now calculated with and without ICP to stress the importance of anticipating and reducing upfront the CO2 emissions for Scope 1 and 2. Top management is supportive of the ICP and is requesting ICP inclusion for all proposals of implementation in operations sites worldwide. Adding an ICP has helped guide our decision-making toward our goal to meet our SBT targets and net-zero targets by ensuring that all of our investments and operations are moving towards gradually removing our greenhouse gas emissions as these are seen as additional costs. In addition, we also see that reducing GHGs and initiating projects going into this direction are initiatives that provide value for our company.
[Add row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Other, please specify :Non-compliance with regulations

(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

We continuously monitor in our system, which raw material-supplier combination results in the highest level of emissions and spend for Givaudan. For this purpose, we use SAP and our own internal systems to see the evolution of it. The maintenance of the system is done by buyers (volume/quantity) and the sustainability team (focuses on the emission part). We also invite our top suppliers to the CDP Supply Chain platform to engage with them on Climate Change.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

80

Forests

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

Select from:

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

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Other, please specify **:Non-compliance with regulations**

(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

We continuously monitor in our system, which raw material-supplier combination results in the highest level of emissions and spend for Givaudan. For this purpose, we use SAP and our own internal systems to see the evolution of it. The maintenance of the system is done by buyers (volume/quantity) and the sustainability team (focuses on the emission part). We invite our top suppliers to the CDP Supply Chain platform to engage with them on Water Security.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

80

Plastics

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

Select from:
☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ 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

At Givaudan, we prioritise our suppliers based on their performance and impact on the environment to reduce business-related risks and to be aligned with our near and long-term sustainability targets. Givaudan is progressing towards its goal by procuring materials from suppliers that are committed to improving their environmental performance in time. Givaudan plays a pivotal role in encouraging positive changes across the supply chain. Additionally. Givaudan emphasises the importance of regulatory compliance by ensuring that suppliers comply with the relevant laws and standards. By following this approach, it minimises the risk of non-compliance, legal issues and reputational damage, while fostering a more resilient and responsible supply chain. Moreover, Givaudan collaborates and aids suppliers to enhance and further improve their environmental performance. This focuses on suppliers' performance improvement, not only strengthening Givaudan's supply chain but also contributing to the committed Sustainability to supply chain sustainability objectives.

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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Givaudan places a strong emphasis on prioritizing suppliers of our raw materials based on their environmental performances and commitments to effectively mitigate business risks and ensure sustainable procurement practices. Procurement spend and budget allocation is prioritised towards suppliers who demonstrate strong environmental commitments and performances. This helps influence and incentivize positive change throughout the supply chain sending a clear market signal that sustainability is a priority. Specifically for palm, we engage directly annually with our Tier 1 suppliers in a supply chain mapping exercise, conducted for us by the

Earthworm Foundation. We use this opportunity to reinforce our Givaudan expectations in relation to this forest risk commodity. During 2025, we are intensively working with our palm suppliers to prepare for the EUDR, a stringent regional regulation which will ensure deforestation free palm. These activities reduce the risk of associated legal and reputational risks and create a more resilient and responsible supply chain. Furthermore, there is active engagement with suppliers to drive continuous improvement in their environmental practices. Through collaboration and support, Givaudan helps suppliers improve their environmental performances. This focus on suppliers' performance improvement not only strengthens Givaudan's supply chain but also contributes to the committed Sustainability supply chain sustainability objectives.

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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ 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

Givaudan prioritises suppliers of raw materials who demonstrate strong environmental performance and clear commitments to sustainability, directing our procurement spend and budget towards partners who take environmental responsibility seriously. This approach not only reduces business risks and ensures compliance but also reflects our conviction that sustainability is a core priority. Beyond selecting the right partners, we actively engage and collaborate with suppliers to drive continuous improvement in their environmental practices — offering support, sharing knowledge, and encouraging innovation that leads to measurable progress. By rewarding strong performance and helping suppliers enhance their sustainability efforts, we strengthen the resilience of our supply chain while contributing meaningfully to our broader supply chain sustainability objectives. In doing so, we send a clear signal to the market: environmental responsibility is integral to long-term success, and together with our partners, we are fostering positive change across the value chain

Plastics

(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

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In 2022, Givaudan completed its first plastics inventory to establish a detailed understanding of plastic use in our operations and value chain. In 2024, we enhanced this work with digital capabilities for improved tracking and assessment. Collaboration with commercial teams, customers, and suppliers enabled us to identify needs and develop packaging solutions that are fit for purpose and more recyclable. For example, our technical and commercial teams co-created business cases with customers to evaluate the feasibility, environmental benefits, and cost impacts of bag-in-box solutions. We require all suppliers to comply with environmental regulations, apply management principles to prevent air, soil, and water pollution, and conserve biodiversity. Our climate and nature ambitions—reducing carbon footprint, optimising water use, and rethinking plastics—extend to all suppliers of naturals, synthetics, and indirect materials and services. Suppliers are expected to share environmental data when requested and work to lower impacts over time. Specifically, suppliers using plastics in their products or packaging are requested to explore opportunities to reduce plastic use and/or transition to renewable alternatives in their manufacturing processes. This expectation underpins our engagement approach, supporting collective progress toward reduced environmental impacts across our value chain.
[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

Responsible Sourcing (RS) program. Our Responsible Sourcing (RS) program, S4G, has 4 different levels: - Active: we share our RS Policy with all our suppliers which details the principles and standards that Givaudan require all its suppliers to work towards including climate related requirements, it is included in terms and conditions of the contractual agreements. Suppliers must provide data and information about their carbon footprint and impact, and work to reduce their overall impact - Engaged: for our suppliers of natural raw materials, we request completion of our "Due Diligence Questionnaire" in which we request the suppliers to share a number of different data points, including detailing any potential risks to environmental issues in their particular supply chain. This helps us to understand the correct follow-up actions we need to take with our prioritised materials suppliers - Committed,: we undertake 3rd party audits at factory and farm level in key supply chains using audit protocols which ask specific questions on environmental regulatory requirements. We use the Sedex SMETA 4 pillar protocol at factory level, and the SAI Platform Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) or the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) farm standard for our farm level verification. - Advanced: we work on transformational projects in specially selected supply chains where we are able to go into a deeper level of diligence on social or environmental topics

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, 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

Responsible Sourcing (RS) program. Our Responsible Sourcing (RS) program, S4G, has 4 different levels: - Active: we share our RS Policy with all our suppliers which details the principles and standards that Givaudan require all its suppliers to work towards including climate related requirements, it is included in terms and

conditions of the contractual agreements. Suppliers must provide data and information about their carbon footprint and impact, and work to reduce their overall impact - Engaged: for our suppliers of natural raw materials, we request completion of our "Due Diligence Questionnaire" in which we request the suppliers to share a number of different data points, including detailing any potential risks to environmental issues in their particular supply chain. This helps us to understand the correct follow-up actions we need to take with our prioritised materials suppliers - Committed,: we undertake 3rd party audits at factory and farm level in key supply chains using audit protocols which ask specific questions on environmental regulatory requirements. We use the Sedex SMETA 4 pillar protocol at factory level, and the SAI Platform Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) or the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) farm standard for our farm level verification. - Advanced: we work on transformational projects in specially selected supply chains where we are able to go into a deeper level of diligence on social or environmental topics

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, 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

Responsible Sourcing (RS) program. Our Responsible Sourcing (RS) program, S4G, has 4 different levels: - Active: we share our RS Policy with all our suppliers which details the principles and standards that Givaudan require all its suppliers to work towards including climate related requirements, it is included in terms and conditions of the contractual agreements. Suppliers must provide data and information about their carbon footprint and impact, and work to reduce their overall impact - Engaged: for our suppliers of natural raw materials, we request completion of our "Due Diligence Questionnaire" in which we request the suppliers to share a number of different data points, including detailing any potential risks to environmental issues in their particular supply chain. This helps us to understand the correct follow-up actions we need to take with our prioritised materials suppliers - Committed,: we undertake 3rd party audits at factory and farm level in key supply chains using audit protocols which ask specific questions on environmental regulatory requirements. We use the Sedex SMETA 4 pillar protocol at factory level, and the SAI Platform Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) or the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) farm standard for our farm level verification. - Advanced: we work on transformational projects in specially selected supply chains where we are able to go into a deeper level of diligence on social or environmental topics
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our ambition is to drive actions through SC engagement and to eventually collaborate across the industry with all tier-1 suppliers. The CDP Supply Chain Programme is one of the tools Givaudan uses to engage with suppliers on climate action and gain understanding of its supply chain: all the data collected through the CDP Supply Chain Programme contributes to this. We ask our key suppliers to provide data on climate change through the supply chain module and the level of the impact of engagement varies depending on the level of maturity of our suppliers in terms of climate action. With this questionnaire we can cover and assess the disclosure of GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3), the implementation of a climate transition plan/emissions reduction initiatives, the measuring and reduction of product-level emissions/ Raw Material PCF, the amount of renewable energy purchased as well as the commitment to low-carbon or renewable energy and/or to a SBTi reduction targets. We increase every year the number of key suppliers involved in such disclosure to get closer to our ambition to have all tier-1 suppliers engaged.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

☑ Other, please specify **:Due diligence questionnaires and actions plans for Tier 1 suppliers and traceability to the relevant level to assess compliance**

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Our control systems are implemented at different levels and relying on different methodologies: - Due diligence and risk assessment carried out through internal data system (e.g. Regulatory and Responsible Sourcing due diligence questionnaire) - Traceability to country, region and farm level depending on the level of risk identified through internal and external data collection processes. - Field monitoring carried out through third-party verification and certification systems. Depending on the level of risk identified for the raw material and the supplier (medium or high), further action plan is defined between the category manager, the responsible sourcing analyst and the supplier, such as supply chain audits. We rely on different sustainability standards such as SAI, Rainforest Alliance, Fair for Life, Fair Trade, UEBT and RSPO for our palm ingredients. - A grievance mechanism is embedded in our responsible sourcing processes as well for human rights and environmental concerns.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 51-75%

(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:
☑ 100%

(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

Our ambition is to drive meaningful action through supply chain engagement, ultimately collaborating across the industry with all Tier 1 suppliers. One of the key tools we use is the CDP Supply Chain Programme, which helps us work with suppliers on climate action while gaining deeper insights into our supply chain. Through this programme, we request key suppliers to disclose climate change data via the supply chain module. The impact of our engagement depends on each supplier's maturity in climate action. The questionnaire also enables us to assess progress and commitments related to water pollution prevention, water withdrawal reduction

beyond regulatory requirements, and the provision of WASH services for all workers. Each year, we expand the number of suppliers participating in this disclosure, bringing us closer to our goal of engaging all Tier 1 suppliers.

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

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(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:

☑ 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

Our ambition is to drive action through SC engagement and to eventually collaborate across the industry with all tier-1 suppliers. The CDP Supply Chain Programme is one of the tools Givaudan uses to engage with suppliers on climate action and gain understanding of its supply chain: all the data collected through the CDP Supply Chain Programme contributes to this. We ask our key suppliers to provide data on climate change through the supply chain module and the level of the impact of engagement varies depending on the level of maturity of our suppliers in terms of climate action. With this questionnaire we can cover and assess the disclosure of GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3), the implementation of a climate transition plan/emissions reduction initiatives, the measuring and reduction of product-level emissions/ Raw Material PCF, the amount of renewable energy purchased as well as the commitment to low-carbon or renewable energy and/or to a SBTi reduction targets. We increase every year the number of key suppliers involved in such disclosure to get closer to our ambition to have all tier-1 suppliers engaged. In addition to the CDP Supply Chain, a supplier engagement toolkit has been prepared by the Sustainability team in collaboration with the Procurement function for the Supplier Relationship Managers (SRM) and Category Managers (CM) to help them engage with their suppliers on Sustainability topics in Procurement, including a clear Call to Action request to set a SB target.
[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 make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

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

Financial incentives

☑ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

1) Complying with regulatory requirements: Responsible Sourcing (RS) program. Our Responsible Sourcing (RS) program, S4G, has 4 different levels: - Active: we share our RS Policy with all our suppliers which details the principles and standards that Givaudan require all its suppliers to work towards including climate related requirements, it is included in terms and conditions of the contractual agreements. Suppliers must provide data and information about their carbon footprint and impact, and work to reduce their overall impact - Engaged: for our suppliers of natural raw materials, we request completion of our "Due Diligence Questionnaire" in which we request the suppliers to share a number of different data points, including detailing any potential risks to environmental issues in their particular supply chain. This helps us to understand the correct follow-up actions we need to take with our prioritised materials suppliers - Committed,: we undertake 3rd party audits at factory and farm level in key supply chains using audit protocols which ask specific questions on environmental regulatory requirements. We use the Sedex SMETA 4 pillar protocol at factory level, and the SAI Platform Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) or the Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) farm standard for our farm level verification. - Advanced: we work on transformational projects in specially selected supply chains where we are able to go into a deeper level of diligence on social or environmental topics. 2) Climate-related disclosure through a public platform: We asked in 2024 our key suppliers to provide data on climate change through the supply chain module of the CDP's Climate Change Questionnaire. The survey asks suppliers to identify risks and opportunities associated with climate change, report what their emissions are and give details on their emissions management strategy including targets and actions they are taking to reduce emissions. 3) Setting a science-based emissions reduction target: A supplier engagement toolkit has been prepared by the Sustainability team in collaboration with the Procurement function for the Supplier Relationship Managers (SRM) and Category Managers (CM) to help them engage with their suppliers on Sustainability topics in Procurement (Climate Action, Water, Responsible Sourcing, Plastics,...). This toolkit includes a clear Call to Action for Climate Action for our suppliers, including a request to commit and set a science-based target.

(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 :Complying with regulatory requirements- Climate-related disclosure through a public platform- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(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

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Givaudan has committed to source all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030. Our Responsible Sourcing Policy has been sent to 100% of our direct suppliers. We expect suppliers to use this policy as a guidance tool to help them demonstrate compliance through continuous improvement.We use a range of due diligence and verification tools to ensure they meet both our expectations and the principles laid out in the Responsible Sourcing Policy. These include sending our Due Diligence Questionnaire to selected suppliers and requesting that they complete it. This tool not only allows us to check for any potential social or environmental risks in our supply chains, but also and mainly to engage with our direct suppliers, to raise awareness on Givaudan's and market's sustainability expectations and set the foundations for further collaboration. When required, factory level and/or farm level verification audits may be warranted. Going further, we engage in collaborative and transformative projects with our suppliers on critical aspects such as biodiversity management, good agricultural, practices, human rights etc. Specifically for our palm supply chain, we engage annually in a traceability exercise together with Earthworm Foundation. During 2025, this traceability campaign successfully achieved traceability of 84% of our 2024 volume to the mill, which exceeds our '80% by 2025' target. We are also able to trace about 65% of our volumes back to the production area and are working towards increasing this percentage. About 29% of our palm volumes are connected to landscape projects like these supporting smallholders. Specific capacity building sessions were organized with some of our key palm suppliers to explain the rationale behind our engagement, the expected outcomes both for us and for our partners. Building awareness and understanding is a critical step in our supply chain engagement approach, and this is done in collaboration between the Procurement team, the Responsible Sourcing team and the suppliers. The outcome of these efforts is an increased traceability of our supply chain, leading to increased preparation for DCF monitoring in the future and increased resilience.This will become even more critical in light of new regulations and to meet our own ambitions.

(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 :No deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems

(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

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against WASH targets

☑ Provide financial incentives to encourage progress against water pollution targets

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(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:

☑ 26-50%

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

1) Information collection: in 2024, we asked our suppliers to identify risks and opportunities associated with water, to report what their water use is and to give details on their water management strategy, including targets and actions they are taking to mitigate risks. We use the following selection criteria for suppliers who we

request to report: - For raw materials suppliers: top suppliers by volume and strategic suppliers to our business. - For indirect materials and services suppliers: top suppliers by spend in the relevant categories; those whom we have the most influence over; and those with the highest potential water risks (e.g., logistics, packaging, IT/Telecom, industrial supply/equipment/maintenance and energy/utilities). The exercise of responding to the Supply Chain module directly increases our suppliers levels of maturity and improves transparency. This in turn translates into concrete actions from their side to reduce water impacts in their operations, and sometimes into good practices learning from our side. With more than 15'000 suppliers, only the most relevant suppliers were requested to report which results in 26-50% of our suppliers with whom we engage, but this represents a large % of our total procurement spend. 2) Innovation & collaboration: Our ambition is to drive action through supply chain engagement and to work in collaboration across the industry. The CDP Supply Chain programme is one of the tools that Givaudan has chosen to gain an understanding of its supply chain and engage with its suppliers on water stewardship. Givaudan also incentivizes its suppliers to report on water issues through a collaboration with the other Fragrances & Flavors (F&F) houses. Together, we educate suppliers about water stewardship and its importance in our water stewardship journey. This is done through a series of webinars hosted jointly by the four leader F&F houses, and moderated by the CDP team. At Givaudan, we encourage our suppliers to attend as this as an opportunity for them to learn more on water stewardship, increase in maturity and improve the quality of their own CDP Water responses. Improving the quality of their responses means they may gain an enhanced public reputation and a higher level of understanding on how to improve their water performance.

(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 :Complying with regulatory requirements- Water-related disclosure through a public platform- Setting water efficiency and reduction targets

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Organize capacity building events

☑ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

☑ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity

☑ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

12384

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Since 2020, we have been supporting Earthworm Foundation landscape projects in countries where forest-risk commodities are produced, such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Ivory Coast. For the reporting year, 29% of our palm portfolio was covered by such projects. The projects involve monitoring deforestation with both remote-sensing technology and ground verification, providing granular visibility of deforestation risk in the landscape and validation of a DCF status. This gives us assurance that mitigation and remediation actions are implemented on the ground in a cohesive way with small and large producers. In 2024, Givaudan supported 5 different landscape projects supported by Earthworm Foundation in Aceh (Indonesia), Sabah (Malaysia), Southern Central Forest Pine (Malaysia), Tomé-Açu (Brazil), Soubré (Ivory Coast). Those projects aim at co-creating sustainable practices with farmers and communities in the field, focusing notably on communities rights, resilient farming (GAP trainings, organization of farmers into groups), supply-chain transformation (monitoring of deforestation, traceability), forest protection and restoration, government support & capacity building. Through these landscape projects, Givaudan contributed to support more than 12,300 beneficiaries including smallholders & workers.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Rationale for selecting this group of customers: We seek to be a partner of choice and see acting on climate topics as a way for us to showcase what Givaudan can offer as a supplier. As such, in 2024 we have stepped up engagement on climate topics with our customers, who, based on our tracking of requests, have a rising interest on the carbon footprint of the ingredients we sell to them as they want to address their Scope 3 target. For many of our customers, we have done detailed analysis and have been able to highlight emission hotpots and key drivers specific to them, as well as started to build customer specific carbon roadmaps. This in turn enables great collaborative discussions, together with our technical experts and customer R&D teams on what innovations we might be able to drive together to reduce the footprint of our customers recipes. Today, we are able to provide customers with product carbon footprints for many of the products in their portfolio. Many customers are also sending us detailed 'requests for information', for example on energy reduction requirements of our sites which supply to them and we have also exchanged on good practices regarding energy management. We strive to be as transparent as possible, providing customers with relevant and useful information on our activities, which they can in turn use to incorporate in their reduction action plans. Scope of engagement: The scope of engagement was calculated in terms of the percentage of sales. Based on the fact that around 20% of our customers request CDP Supply Chain responses and that another 20% frequently ask about our approach to climate change and the carbon footprint of our products, we estimate that around 40% of our customers, have high levels of interest in Givaudan's climate initiatives. We engage with these customers (40% of our customers by number) as they express interest on our annual GHG and carbon footprint information and on knowing how to address Scope 3 emissions issues. Using the same methodology as in the Supply Chain Module (allocation based on mass products purchased) we calculate that the percentage of Scope 3 emissions that corresponds to this 40% of our customers is approximately 45% of our Scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build valuable partnerships and trust with our customers by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible partner of choice. By sharing information and being transparent on our carbon footprint journey, supplier information, and sustainability progress to our customers, Givaudan's reputation increased. Measure of success: We track all customer requests on sustainability (including climate action questions). We strive for 100% response rate, which we achieved in 2024. This contributes to our aim of being a responsible partner of choice. Customers are increasingly looking at us to help support and contribute to their own scope 3 targets. We have received excellent feedback because of our transparency, prompt and adequate response to customer demands for Climate Action information. We have also initiated first joint initiatives with customers, co-investing in lower emission ingredients for their products.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Forests and biodiversity is a key topic that customers ask about. Through our ongoing dialogue and engagement with customers, we have provided information on our overall strategy and progress, as well as traceability and due diligence information for our customers' specific supply chains as far as available to us.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build valuable partnerships and trust with our customers by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible partner of choice. Measure of success: We track all customer requests on sustainability (including climate action questions). We strive for 100% response rate, which we achieved in 2024. This contributes to our aim of being a responsible partner of choice

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

While water is a topic that customers ask less frequently about, it is an important part of our strategy and ongoing customer engagement. Through our ongoing dialogue and engagement with customers, we have provided information on our overall strategy and progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build valuable partnerships and trust with our customers by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible partner of choice. Measure of success: We track all customer requests on sustainability (including climate action questions). We strive for 100% response rate, which we achieved in 2024. This contributes to our aim of being a responsible partner of choice.

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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Climate is a key topic investors always request information about, with particular interest in Scope 3 (as this represents the largest portion of our GHG emissions). Through our ongoing dialogue and engagement with investors, we have provided information on our overall targets, strategy and progress, and preparedness in front of most relevant risks and regulations. In addition, we inquire them to share any learnings and best practices they hear from other companies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build trust with our investors and shareholders by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible and sustainable investment. Measure of success: We track all investor's interactions and interest in Givaudan on ESG topics.

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Forests and biodiversity is a key topic for which investors' interest is increasing, although there is no global common understanding of the biodiversity topic by investors. Through our ongoing dialogue and engagement with investors, we have provided information on our overall strategy and progress, and preparedness in front of most relevant risks and upcoming regulations (eg. EUDR). In addition, we ask them to share any learnings and best practices they hear from other companies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build trust with our investors and shareholders by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible and sustainable investment. Measure of success: We track all investor's interactions and interest in Givaudan on ESG topics.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Water and wastewater is a key topic investors request information frequently, with particular focus on water-stressed areas. This is an important part of our strategy and ongoing investor engagement. Through our ongoing dialogue and engagement with investors, we have provided information on our overall targets, strategy and

progress, and preparedness in front of most relevant risks (in particular for water-stressed areas). In addition, we inquire them to share any learnings and best practices they hear from other companies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Our engagement on environmental sustainability contributes to our 2025 strategy as well as our Purpose commitments. It helps us build trust with our investors and shareholders by understanding their expectations of us, sharing information and being transparent; this in turn adds to Givaudan's reputation as a responsible and sustainable investment. Measure of success: We track all investor's interactions and interest in Givaudan on ESG topics.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :local communities

(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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

We actively engage with local communities across our supply chain to build strong, collaborative relationships that support both societal well-being and business resilience. Maintaining open and ongoing dialogue enables us to identify shared priorities, address potential challenges early, and co-create projects that deliver tangible benefits — from protecting local ecosystems to supporting livelihoods. Our reliance on these communities for local employment, sustainable sourcing, and operational continuity means their trust and participation are essential. By strengthening community capacity and fostering inclusive growth, we help ensure the long-term stability of supply chains while contributing positively to local economic and environmental outcomes. This is achieved through our local site community engagement programmes, regular interaction with local authorities and community organisations, employee involvement in local social initiatives, partnerships via the Givaudan Foundation, collaborations with NGOs and cooperatives, and targeted support through the Givaudan Humanitarian Fund.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: We engage with sourcing communities to deliver measurable economic, environmental and social benefits, aligned with our 2030 ambition to improve millions of lives. Our programmes address immediate needs and build long-term resilience, strengthening livelihoods, protecting ecosystems and preserving cultural heritage. A key example for climate change related engagement is the Givaudan Foundation's collaboration with the Martu Aboriginal community in Western Australia on sustainable management of native sandalwood (Santalum spicatum). The initiative combines traditional ecological knowledge with modern land management, training rangers to assess tree health, plant seeds, prevent illegal harvesting, and mitigate wildfire risks. This supports biodiversity, a renewable resource adapted to drought, and creates Aboriginal-led enterprise opportunities. The first training phase produced a sustainable management plan adopted by the state government, resulting in formal licences for Aboriginal management. Measure of success: Success is measured through beneficiaries reached, skills developed, income generated, environmental outcomes, and qualitative indicators such as enhanced wellbeing and cultural continuity. The project also funded a film for the Martu community, reinforcing intergenerational stewardship of sandalwood. Oversight is embedded in our human rights and governance frameworks, ensuring accountability and impact tracking.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :local communities

(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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We engage with local communities in our supply chain on water stewardship because sustainable water management is critical to the resilience of our business, the wellbeing of people, and the protection of water-dependent ecosystems. Water quality and availability underpin the natural supply chains on which we depend. Many of our priority sourcing areas face water stress, degraded watersheds, or limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). By engaging directly with the people who live and work in these areas, we can identify local risks, align on shared priorities, co-design solutions, and ensure long-term impact. Through our Responsible Sourcing programme, Sourcing4Good, we identify communities and suppliers in our priority natural supply chains exposed to water risks, then work collaboratively to define watershed challenges and stakeholder priorities. Engagement enables us to leverage local knowledge, build trust, and develop watershed strategies that integrate nature-based solutions, appropriate technology, and sustainable land and water management practices. It also fosters mutual benefit: communities gain improved health, livelihoods, and ecosystem services; we secure reliable, high-quality raw materials and strengthen supply chain continuity.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: We champion water stewardship across our value chain, aiming to protect water-dependent ecosystems, improve water quality and quantity in priority natural supply chains, and enhance access to WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) in vulnerable sourcing communities. Through our Sourcing4Good programme, we identify high water-risk areas, work with local stakeholders to define shared watershed challenges, and develop nature-based and community-driven solutions. Our approach combines supply chain engagement — collecting primary water data, promoting compliance with wastewater regulations, and supporting suppliers to advance from reporting to active management — with on-the-ground projects. Examples include a regenerative rosemary cultivation trial in water-stressed Morocco (mulching, intercropping, monitoring blue water efficiency, soil and biodiversity KPIs); creation of recycled-plastic sanitary units in Pune, India benefiting 550 school pupils; and ecological sanitation facilities for guaraná-collecting communities in Bahia, Brazil, improving health for 330 people and reducing pollution. Measure of success: We measure success via supplier actions showing year-on-year improvement in water stewardship, implementation of WASH facilities, number of beneficiaries reached, and environmental indicators such as improved water efficiency, soil moisture retention and biodiversity outcomes, ensuring accountability through our governance and Water policy.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is used as it best reflects the operations of our business and aligns with the financial accounting of the company. Under the operational control approach, Givaudan has operational control over all its activities that take place at factories and offices.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is used as it best reflects the operations of our business and aligns with the financial accounting of the company. Under the operational control approach, Givaudan has operational control over all its activities that take place at factories and offices.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is used as it best reflects the operations of our business and aligns with the financial accounting of the company. Under the operational control approach, Givaudan has operational control over all its activities that take place at factories and offices.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is used as it best reflects the operations of our business and aligns with the financial accounting of the company. Under the operational control approach, Givaudan has operational control over all its activities that take place at factories and offices.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is used as it best reflects the operations of our business and aligns with the financial accounting of the company. Under the operational control approach, Givaudan has operational control over all its activities that take place at factories and offices.
[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

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Boundary: "Indirect material and services" and "Capital goods" were restated to ensure alignment between the sites included in scope 1+2 disclosure and the ones included in scope 3 disclosure. This was already the case for all other remaining scope 3 categories whose boundary stayed the same. Methodology: "Raw materials (RM)" have witnessed a relevant increase of primary data from vendors instead of the pre-existing assigned proxy values. All modifications allow for a considerable decrease in the uncertainty of the model, but they also imply a potential increase or decrease in the results of our scope 3 emissions. This is a necessary part of the journey and we have recalculated our baseline accordingly, as required by GHG protocol, to ensure progress is diligently reported. "Indirect material and services" and "Capital goods" 2024 figures have been calculated considering the 2024 updated data from inflation (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), technological improvements (ICOS Integrated Carbon Observation System), efficiency gap between the US and CHF (Our World in Data and OECD), and currency exchange rates which are factored in every year to achieve a more precise analysis over time. "Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or 2)", "Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution" and "Waste generated in operations" have been calculated with EF from the ecoinvent database 3.10. For the "Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution" we have reclassified the intercompany deliveries from downstream to upstream transportation in alignment with the GHG protocol guidance. We have recalculated our baseline accordingly, as required by GHG protocol, to ensure progress is diligently reported. "Employee commuting" for 2024 has been calculated employing our latest 2024 employee commuting survey. The survey was sent to all of our sites, with a total number of valid responses of almost 7,000, which is equal to 41% of the company's employees.
[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 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Baseline recalculation: in order to enable a meaningful comparison of environmental performance over time, Givaudan has established a standard process, based on the GHG Protocol, to recalculate its baseline indicators in case of structural changes such as acquisitions, changes in calculation methodology or inventory boundaries. This allows us to compare performance on a like-for-like basis over time. The process includes definitions of recalculation triggers and the process of reporting the information. Thanks to this guidance, Givaudan is able to track its environmental performance in a transparent manner and with confidence that the data are accurate despite changes related to business growth. Reasons for change: in addition to the reasons for change mentioned under 7.1.2, we also restate data when we identify corrections that must be reflected in the past performance or when we use a new calculation or measurement methodology for certain indicators. This is done with the aim of keeping the data consistent and comparable over time.

(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: Scope 2 Guidance

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

(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	*no comment*

[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

b.kolormakeup & skincare

(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 2 (location-based)
☑ 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 excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

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

Select from:
☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

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

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

06/30/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Our excluded entity is not included in our reporting because the acquisition was completed on 1st July 2024. It will be part of the next reporting cycle.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153146

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Givaudan, we utilize the quantities purchased at our sites for different fuel and energy types, and then we calculate the CO2 equivalent emissions using fuel-specific emission factors from vendors or third-party verified sources.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138938

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Givaudan, we account for Scope 2 (indirect) emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity and steam) sourced externally. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated by summing the CO2 emissions from purchased steam, which is multiplied by its emission factor, and the emissions from purchased electricity, which are multiplied by country-specific emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119467

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At Givaudan, we account for Scope 2 (indirect) emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity and steam) sourced externally. These emissions are calculated by multiplying grid-specific emission factors by the amount of purchased energy

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3331865

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In this category we have 3 subcategories: raw materials, packaging and other indirect materials & services categories (excluding existing categories). For the raw material we focus on supplier-specific data (we collected product-level cradle-to-gate GHG inventory data from goods purchased from suppliers), where available. When the primary data are not available, we employ secondary proxy data to fill the gaps. For the packaging we employ our purchased packaging database showing the amount of purchased packaging in kg per type of packaging material and we then calculate via packaging material types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category. For services categories (excluding existing categories) we employ a Spend-based method. This method takes into account as well 3 additional factors like the inverse of the inflation rate, the coefficient of technological improvements update and the efficiency gap between USD and CHF.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38750

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Capital goods we employ a Spend-based method. This method takes into account as well 3 additional factors like the inverse of the inflation rate, the coefficient of technological improvements update and the efficiency gap between USD and CHF.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86245

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) we employ our sites purchased quantities per energy types and then we calculate via fuel types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98507

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the upstream transportation and distribution category we know per type of transportation mean the distance in km and the amount of transported materials in kg. We then employ proxy emission factors per transportation mean and we calculate then this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20288

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the waste generated in operations we employ our sites generated amount of waste per type and then we calculate via waste types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17743

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the business travel category, we employ our company database where the distances in km of business trip are available and then we calculate via proxy specific emission factors this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15422

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the employee commuting category, we run an internal commuting survey where we capture the distance of commuting in km per type of transportation mean and then we calculate via proxy specific emission factors per transportation mean this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Givaudan has no upstream leased assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76462

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the downstream transportation and distribution category we know per type of transportation mean the distance in km and the amount of transported materials in kg. We then employ proxy emission factors per transportation mean and we calculate then this Scope 3 category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). Moreover, the incorporating techniques of our product do not require any energy related step. By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The majority of our products are applied in food/beverage or personal care products which are consumed as such and do not require any specific waste treatment. By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Givaudan has no downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Givaudan is not a franchise company.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments are mostly happening around specific product innovation activities which have a limited impact. By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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?

Reporting year

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

132065

(7.6.3) Methodological details

At Givaudan, we utilize the quantities purchased at our sites for different fuel and energy types, and then we calculate the CO2 equivalent emissions using fuel-specific emission factors from vendors or third-party verified sources.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

135173

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

8342

(7.7.4) Methodological details

At Givaudan, we account for Scope 2 (indirect) emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity and steam) sourced externally. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated by summing the CO2 emissions from purchased steam, multiplied by its emission factor, and the emissions from purchased electricity, multiplied by country-specific emission factors. Market-based emissions are calculated by multiplying grid-specific emission factors by the total amounts of purchased electricity and steam.
[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)

3446399

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

27

(7.8.5) Please explain

In this category we have 3 subcategories: raw materials, packaging and other indirect materials & services categories (excluding existing categories). For the raw material we focus on supplier-specific data (we collected product-level cradle-to-gate GHG inventory data from goods purchased from suppliers), where available. When the primary data are not available, we employ secondary proxy data to fill the gaps. For the packaging we employ our purchased packaging database showing the amount of purchased packaging in kg per type of packaging material and we then calculate via packaging material types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category. For services categories (excluding existing categories) we employ a Spend-based method. This method takes into account as well 3 additional factors like the inverse of the inflation rate, the coefficient of technological improvements update and the efficiency gap between USD and CHF.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12581

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Capital goods we employ a Spend-based method. This method takes into account as well 3 additional factors like the inverse of the inflation rate, the coefficient of technological improvements update and the efficiency gap between USD and CHF.

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)

86315

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) we employ our sites purchased quantities per energy types and then we calculate via fuel types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

185858

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the upstream transportation and distribution category we know per type of transportation mean the distance in km and the amount of transported materials in kg. We then employ proxy emission factors per transportation mean and we calculate then this Scope 3 category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

29516

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the waste generated in operations we employ our sites generated amount of waste per type and then we calculate via waste types proxy specific factors this Scope 3 category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

22225

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the business travel category, we employ our company database where the distances in km of business trip are available and then we calculate via proxy specific emission factors this Scope 3 category.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

19318

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the employee commuting category, we run an internal commuting survey where we capture the distance of commuting in km per type of transportation mean and then we calculate via proxy specific emission factors per transportation mean this Scope 3 category.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as Givaudan 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)

106507

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the upstream transportation and distribution category we know per type of transportation mean the distance in km and the amount of transported materials in kg. We then employ proxy emission factors per transportation mean and we calculate then this Scope 3 category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant. End of life treatment of sold products (7.8.1) Evaluation status Select from:

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Givaudan is a business-to-business company and our products are used by our customers to produce end/consumer products, but the concentration of our products as ingredients in these end products is small (usually less than 1%). In addition to this, as the majority of our products are applied in food/beverage or personal care products which are consumed as such and do not require any specific waste treatment. By consequence this scope 3 category is not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as Givaudan has no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as Givaudan is not a franchise company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as these emissions are deemed minor and immaterial, contributing insignificantly to the company's total emissions profile.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[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:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

giv-2024-integrated-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Disclosure 305 – 1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions; page 26; Independent Assurance Statement: p.212-215 of the 2024 Integrated Report on Economic and ESG Performance

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

giv-2024-integrated-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Disclosure 305 – 2 Energy Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions; page 26; Independent Assurance Statement: p.212-215 of the 2024 Integrated Report on Economic and ESG Performance

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: 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:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

giv-2024-integrated-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Disclosure 305 – 3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions; page 26; Independent Assurance Statement: p.212-215 of the 2024 Integrated Report on Economic and ESG Performance

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have made considerable progress in terms of renewable electricity supply (scope 2 GHG emissions) and achieved our 2025 target by converting our entire electricity supply to fully renewable sources. By doing so, we reduced the GHG emission load of electricity by 9,000 tonnes Co2e for 2024 vs. 2023. As our 2023 total scope 1+2 emissions were 152,864 tonnes, this reduction represents -9,000/152,864=-5.9%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3688

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This figure reflects the impact of all the projects initiated by Givaudan to reduce energy consumption and decarbonize our operations, despite the challenging context of a significant increase in production volume during 2024. As our 2023 total scope 1+2 emissions were 152,864 tonnes, this reduction represents -3,687/152,864=-2.4%.

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

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

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

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

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

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

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

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

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
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	13103	*no comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45464

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The change of emissions is much lower vs the previous year due to the combination of a much lower purchase of this raw material coupled with a much higher increase in the relative ratio of purchased RSPO certified quantities. As a general rule we characterized a change of + 10% and above/-10% and below as "much higher" / "much lower".
[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)

1470

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2175

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1152

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1410

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

533

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

835

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2668

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22883

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3777

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1605

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Eswatini

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1116

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4475

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

474

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1782

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1646

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4282

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3397

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1071

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2011

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7765

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

458

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2197

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

720

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

686

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

831

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2314

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29612

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6136

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4097

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3524

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7316

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3238

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6071

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

929

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4405

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1038

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

119

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

108

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21722

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

257

(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)

1197

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5784

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4456

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37205

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

52670

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1442

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Fragrance and Beauty*	*50284*
Row 2	*Taste and Wellbeing*	*81781*

[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

90903

(7.19.3) Comment

*This figure was calculated by taking the total scope 1 figure (132065 metric tons CO2e) and 1) substracting the scope 1 figure of 2 non-manufacturing sites included in our scope (2204 metric tons of CO2e) and 2) excluding 30% of GHG emissions that are not related to chemical production activities. This 30% was estimated based on average non-chemical production activities per site and includes, among others building heating and transportation (38958 metric tons CO2e). scope 1 emissions for chemical production activities. (132065-2204)*0.7*
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Fragrance and Beauty*	*32460*	*5617*
Row 2	*Taste and Wellbeing*	*102713*	*2725*

[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

84585

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

5422

(7.21.3) Comment

*Scope 2 location-based: This was calculated by taking the total Scope 2 location based value (135173 metric tonnes of CO2e) then we substracted the Scope 2 location-based for the 2 non-manufacturing sites (5043 metric tonnes of CO2e) excluding 35% of GHG emissions that are not related to chemical production activites. This 35% was estimated based on average non-chemical production activities per site and includes, among others, buildings heating and wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). Scope 2, location-based, emissions for chemical production activities: (135173–5043)*0.65 Scope 2, market-based: This figure was calculated by taking the total scope 2 market-based figure (8342 metric tons CO2e) and 1) subtracting the scope 2 figure of 2 non-manufacturing sites included in our scope (0 metric tons of CO2e) and 2) excluding 35% of GHG emissions that are not related to chemical production activities. This 35% was estimated based on average non-chemical production activities per site and includes, among others, buildings heating and WWTP. Scope 2, market-based, emissions for chemical production activities: (8342-0)*0.65*
[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)

132065

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

135173

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8342

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of the sites that are in scope for in the Integrated report belong to the "consolidated accounting group"

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A
[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:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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:

☑ Methanol

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.1

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The disclosed percentage was calculated taking the ratio between emissions linked to methanol purchases in 2024 and total Scope 3 category 1 emissions in 2024. The scope 3 contribution of our chemical raw materials is calculated using an emission factor (EF) and the total quantity purchased for each raw material in the reporting year. Emission factors can come from global Life Cycle Inventory databases (ecoinvent, World Food LCA Database), from our internal models or from supplier data. Our internal model allows us to address specific raw materials which are not found in generic databases, by simulating the production processes of the raw materials and accounting for all physical inputs (Energy, precursor raw mats, etc) that result in GHG emissions.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Ethanol

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.6

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The disclosed percentage was calculated taking the ratio between emissions linked to ethanol purchases in 2024 and total Scope 3 category 1 emissions in 2024. The scope 3 contribution of our chemical raw materials is calculated using an emission factor (EF) and the total quantity purchased for each raw material in the reporting year. Emission factors can come from global Life Cycle Inventory databases (ecoinvent, World Food LCA Database), from our internal models or from supplier data. Our internal model allows us to address specific raw materials which are not found in generic databases, by simulating the production processes of the raw materials and accounting for all physical inputs (Energy, precursor raw mats, etc) that result in GHG emissions.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

34.2

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The disclosed percentage was calculated taking the ratio between emissions linked to Specialty Chemicals purchases in 2024 and total Scope 3 category 1 emissions in 2024. The scope 3 contribution of our chemical raw materials is calculated using an emission factor (EF) and the total quantity purchased for each raw material in the reporting year. Emission factors can come from global Life Cycle Inventory databases (ecoinvent, World Food LCA Database), from our internal models or from supplier data. Our internal model allows us to address specific raw materials which are not found in generic databases, by simulating the production processes of the raw materials and accounting for all physical inputs (Energy, precursor raw mats, etc) that result in GHG emissions.

Row 4

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals :Commodities

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

9.2

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The disclosed percentage was calculated taking the ratio between emissions linked to Commodity purchases in 2024 and total Scope 3 category 1 emissions in 2024. The scope 3 contribution of our chemical raw materials is calculated using an emission factor (EF) and the total quantity purchased for each raw material in the reporting year. Emission factors can come from global Life Cycle Inventory databases (ecoinvent, World Food LCA Database), from our internal models or from supplier data. Our internal model allows us to address specific raw materials which are not found in generic databases, by simulating the production processes of the raw materials and accounting for all physical inputs (Energy, precursor raw mats, etc) that result in GHG emissions.
[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]

(7.29) 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

10119

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

682665

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

692784.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

343959

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

343959.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3851

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33114

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

36965.00

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

3675

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3675.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

361604

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

715779

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1077383.00
[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

7083

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

469982

(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

477065.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(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

213249

(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

213249.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(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

2696

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

23180

(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

25876.00

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

2554

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

2554.00

Total energy consumption

(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

225582

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

493162

(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

718744.00
[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:* ☑ No
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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Givaudan has no sustainable certified biomass

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

10074

(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

10074

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

45

(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

45

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(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

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

38280

(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

38280

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

601917

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

116283

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

465134

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

20500

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Approximately 80% of the gas consumption is used for the self-generation of steam. The rest is used for generating heat, or self-cogeneration.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43366

(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

43366

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

693682

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

116283

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

556899

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

20500

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[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)

18912

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

18014

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2484

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2484

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1191

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1191

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1191

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1191

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

556899

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

554506

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

10119

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

10119

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)

12290

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

11706

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

1611

(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)

819

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

819

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

819

(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)

374875

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

372482

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

7083

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

7083

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)

5066.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

7256.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12322.61

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1745.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

262.97

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

1338.72

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3346.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.31

(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)

543.64

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

700.95

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9778.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

10014.98

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19793.45

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1140.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

20758.33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21898.66

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32624.97

(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)

15885.47

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

13297.66

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61808.10

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3395.57

(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)

1521.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4916.85

Eswatini

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

456.85

(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)

4137.25

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4594.10

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26260.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5.37

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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)

22569.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48835.05

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5283.91

(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)

9329.65

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14613.56

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19170.37

(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)

21056.72

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40227.09

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9500

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

59.25

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

4083.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13643.14

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10981.83

(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)

9928.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20910.19

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

406.23

(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)

2264.07

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2670.30

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3062.4

(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)

9613.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12676.33

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1745.24

(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)

911.44

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2656.68

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2989.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

297.79

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

3918.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7205.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13820.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15537.17

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

155810.31

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

185167.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4553.51

(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)

14404.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18958.07

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14166.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28.79

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

36638

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50833.71

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14735.12

(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)

696.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15431.88

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1424.26

(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)

1570.09

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2994.35

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10316.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

23101.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33418.01

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2230.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

3850.94

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

74.67

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6156.16

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44854.48

(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)

119785.39

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

164639.87

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8939.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

31.01

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

19621.57

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

5336.66

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33928.41

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Our RE100 commitment has been made on our electricity supply. Therefore, the electricity self-generated is not included in the RE100 commitment. However, it is included in our scope 1&2 target.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94757.54

(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)

184784.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

279541.94

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2187.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

6834.84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9022.66

[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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

5066.11

(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)

1977

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

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:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

1745.07

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(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)

157.31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(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)

9778.47

(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)

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

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:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

1140.33

(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:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

32624.97

(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)

2010

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Multiple plants suppy in China, 2010 is the earliest year of comissionning we have.

Row 7

(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)

3395.57

(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)

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Eswatini

(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)

456.85

(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)

2016

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

24218.58

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

2041.96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

5283.91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

19170.37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(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:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

8559.5

(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)

2016

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Multiple plants supply in India, 2016 is the earliest year of comissionning we have.

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:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

940.55

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ 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)

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

10981.83

(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:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

406.23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(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)

3062.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(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:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

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

1745.24

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(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:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

2989.17

(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:
☑ Malaysia

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 20

(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:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

13820.25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Mexico

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Morocco

(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)

4553.51

(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:

☑ Morocco

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

14166.92

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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)

1968

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

14735.12

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(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:

☑ Solar

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

997.61

(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)

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

426.65

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ 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)

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

10316.62

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

2230.55

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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)

44429.94

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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)

1955

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

229.82

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

194.72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(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)

2010

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2010

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(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:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of sources

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

8939.17

(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)

2009

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Multiple plants suppy in the UK, 2009 is the year of comissionning we have for one of them

Row 32

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

94757.54

(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)

1950

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(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)

2187.82

(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)

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Multiple plants suppy in Viet Nam 2015 is the earliest year of comissionning we have.
[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:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(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:
☑ Other biomass

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

4058.97

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

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

1042.08

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

20.58

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Biofuel

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

30.9

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

64.56

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 6

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

0.65

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 7

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Biogas

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

13.94

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 8

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Geothermal

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

1104.84

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment

Row 9

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Self production from low carbon primary energy

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

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

4972.84

(7.30.18.6) Comment

no comment
[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:

☑ Australia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.23

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

262.97

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

262.97

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

Row 2

(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)

0.01

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

5.37

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5.37

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

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

19.45

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

19.45

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(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)

0.04

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

39.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

39.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.4

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

297.79

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

297.79

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

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

7.53

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.53

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(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)

0.04

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

28.79

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

28.79

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 8

(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)

0.05

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

31.01

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

31.01

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[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.

In 2024, Givaudan has reached its 2025 ambition to power its sites with 100% purchased renewable electricity. To achieve this goal, we have played a direct and indirect role in increasing grid capacity in the regions where we operate, through both onsite and offsite projects. Our RE100 roadmap is taking into account different variables such as additionality, price stability, long term vs short term commitments/exposure, complexity of implementation and effort of resources vs benefits. These global factors are considered on an ad-hoc basis when regional and local decisions are needed to be done to advance on our RE100 journey. Projects with additionality are prioritized for future long term commitment, as an example we are progressing in a first aggregated vPPA project in Europe with one of our customers.

(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: ☑ 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:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Procurement of RE100 compliant renewable electricity in Singapore is challenging due to the lack of space, lack of new assets and remaining EACs being prohibitively priced. We have studied alternative options and have not been able to find any local robust solution such as PPAs due to their limited capacity. As a result, we have been purchasing EACs proposed from our suppliers coming from assets located in Vietnam to cover our Singapore needs, despite the fact they are currently not compliant with RE100 technical criteria.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Eswatini

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ 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

We have not been able to find any provider of renewable electricity in Eswatini, which is importing roughly 85% of its electricity from South Africa. As a result, we have been purchasing EACs proposed from our suppliers coming from assets located in South Africa to cover our Eswatini needs, despite the fact they are currently not compliant with RE100 technical criteria.
[Add row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

714144

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

900000

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

0.2

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.48

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.02

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

0

(7.39.8) Comment

Steam intensity is estimated by considering all other energy sources but electricity. This is a conservative approach as some of these energy sources are used for other purposes than steam production.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000188062

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

140407

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7466000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19.7

(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

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 2024 intensity figure decreased with the implementation of emission reduction activities such as low carbon energy purchase, energy efficiency in processes and in building services.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.1966

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

140407

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

714144

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19.7

(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

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 2024 intensity figure decreased with the implementation of emission reduction activities such as low carbon energy purchase, energy efficiency in processes and in building services.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

5.43

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

tonnes of production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

8.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

no comment
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan - Target Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/30/2017

(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

12/30/2015

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

153146

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

119467

(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)

272613.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

81783.900

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

132065

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

8342

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

140407.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.28

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, Givaudan strengthened its targets, aiming to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 70% between 2015 and 2030, up from a previous target of a 30% reduction. Our revised target is 1.5C aligned.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target ambition and alignment As a purpose-led company, we are committed to becoming climate positive before 2050 — removing more greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere than we emit. This long-term ambition aligns with the Paris Agreement goals and our commitment to the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C. Near-term target To achieve this ambition, we have set an absolute reduction target for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of 70% by 2030, using a 2015 base year. This target covers all operational emissions and is consistent with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria. In addition, as part of our RE100 commitment, we will source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2025. Relation to new net-zero target Our new 2024 net-zero target — to reach net-zero emissions across our value chain by 2045 — does not alter or replace this near-term Scope 1 and 2 target. Progress towards these 2030 and 2025 milestones continues to be actively tracked and reported to ensure short-term delivery on the pathway to our long-term climate-positive goal.

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

To meet our Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets, our operational decarbonisation plan focuses on two primary levers: improving energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources. Scope 1 emissions are currently the largest contributor to our operational GHG footprint, while Scope 2 emissions have already been significantly reduced through the purchase of renewable electricity under our RE100 commitment. Phased implementation Our strategy is being delivered in two stages: 2015–2023: Priority on reducing Scope 2 emissions via full procurement of renewable electricity, alongside identifying high-impact reduction opportunities for Scope 1. 2024–2030: Concentrated efforts on Scope 1 reduction through capital expenditure projects including advanced energy efficiency measures and targeted GHG abatement projects. Where necessary, we may complement these measures with the purchase of biogas certificates to address any remaining gap. Performance to date We achieved tangible progress in 2024, with absolute combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 132,206 tonnes CO_2e compared to our 2015 base year — a 48% absolute reduction. In the same reporting year, our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e per tonne of product) decreased by 13% compared to 2023. These results demonstrate strong progress towards our 2030 near-term target and reinforce the effectiveness of our phased implementation approach.

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan - Target Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/30/2017

(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 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ 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

12/30/2015

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

3331865

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

38750

(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)

86245

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

98507

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

20290

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

17743

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

15422

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

76462

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

3685284.000

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

3685284.000

(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

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

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

(7.53.1.52) 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 (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2948227.200

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

3446399

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

12583

(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)

86317

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

185858

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

29516

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

22225

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

19318

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

106504

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

3908720.000

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

3908720.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-30.31

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our scope 3 target covers all GHG Protocol scope 3 categories that are relevant to our business: Purchased goods and services, Capital goods, Fuel and energy related activities, Upstream transportation and distribution, Waste generated in operations, Business travel, Employee commuting, Downstream transportation and distribution.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target ambition and alignment Our previous near-term Scope 3 target, set in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aimed to reduce absolute value chain (Scope 3) emissions by 20% between 2015 and 2030. This was aligned with SBTi criteria and supported the UN Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action). We are a signatory to the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C, committing to achieve net-zero value chain emissions by 2050. Updated target (2024) In 2024, we strengthened our climate ambition by setting a new, SBTi-validated target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our value chain by 2045. This target is fully aligned with our strategic goal of becoming climate positive before 2050. As part of this ambition, our near-term Scope 3 target has been revised: reduce absolute Scope 3 energy/industrial GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Progress reporting and transition We are ensuring accountability during this transition by reporting in 2024 against our previous target, while preparing to report on the newly approved targets from 2025 onwards in our Integrated Report. This row reflects our former Scope 3 target for consistency in disclosure, while details on our net-zero targets are provided in row 4.

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

We calculate and analyse Scope 3 emissions annually to identify the areas where interventions can deliver the greatest impact. Purchased goods and services — specifically raw materials — account for 82% of our total Scope 3 footprint. 1. Fragrance & Beauty: Key emission hotspots include aroma chemicals, intermediates,

commodities, active beauty molecules, and top natural specialities such as patchouli. 2. Taste & Wellbeing: Hotspots include dairy, sugars, spices, core commodities, and large natural commodities such as citrus. To address these areas, we have established cross-functional teams responsible for defining and implementing tailored decarbonisation strategies. Measurement methodology GHG emissions vary significantly by material type. Our evaluation considers: 1. Feedstock type (fossil-based vs. biogenic). 2. Energy demand and source during processing. 3. For natural raw materials: land use change emissions — in particular deforestation impacts — as well as agricultural practices and livestock-related emissions. Reduction levers Because emission drivers differ by product, reduction levers are material-specific. Key levers include: 1. Sustainable procurement of ingredients, prioritising suppliers with lower-carbon production pathways and verified deforestation-free sourcing. 2. Development and commercialisation of low-carbon product formulations ("low-carbon creations"). 3. Continued supplier engagement to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy use in our value chain. Progress and challenges In 2024, we achieved a reduction in emissions intensity, with GHG emissions per unit of purchased raw material lower than our baseline year. However, absolute Scope 3 emissions increased by 6% compared to the base year, driven by: 1. Growth in purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1). 2. Increased transportation emissions linked to supply chain expansion. 3. Product mix effects, particularly in high-emissions raw material categories. This demonstrates the need to accelerate supplier decarbonisation and expand low-carbon sourcing to decouple future business growth from emissions growth.

(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 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan SA - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2024

(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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

1950971

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

1950971.000

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

1950971.000

(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)

1359826.787

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

1298481

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

1298481.000

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

1298481.000

(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

110.38

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions represent a significant share of our total greenhouse gas footprint. Under our new, (SBTi) validated target to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2045, we introduced a near-term FLAG target. We commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030, compared to a 2020 baseline year. This FLAG target has been formally validated by SBTi and is fully aligned with our long-term ambition to become

climate positive before 2050. As we are introducing these new targets in 2024, our current Integrated Report reflects progress against our previous targets to ensure year-on-year consistency in disclosure. Reporting against our newly approved targets — including the FLAG target — will begin in the 2025 Integrated Report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions represent a significant share of our total greenhouse gas footprint. Under our new, (SBTi) validated target to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2045, we introduce near-term FLAG target. We commit to reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030, compared to a 2020 baseline year.

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

FLAG emissions represent 33% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Addressing risks linked to land use change and advancing sustainable, regenerative agricultural practices are therefore pivotal levers in our Scope 3 decarbonisation roadmap. Key actions and levers: Supplier engagement and land use change mitigation: We are strengthening our Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) requirements for strategic supply chains identified as having land use change as a significant greenhouse gas emissions driver. Palm oil supply chain: In this priority category, we have been working for many years to improve supply chain transparency and supplier performance. A portion of our palm oil sourcing is already certified under the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). RSPO certification provides credible sustainability assurance and measurably reduces carbon impact — RSPO-certified palm oil has on average ~36% lower carbon intensity (kgCO_2e per kg of product) than conventional production. This reduction directly benefits our Scope 3 GHG inventory. Regenerative agriculture: In 2024, we established a dedicated cross-functional team to lead the development of our Regenerative Agriculture (RegenAg) strategy. This team is tasked with defining tailored roadmaps for priority supply chains, integrating practices that sequester carbon, restore soil health, and protect biodiversity, while aligning with our FLAG target ambitions.

(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 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan SA - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2024

(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

12/30/2015

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

153146

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

119467

(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)

272613.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(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)

27261.300

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

132065

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

8342

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

140407.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.88

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2024, we set a new target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain by 2045. This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and is fully aligned with our ambition to become climate positive before 2050. As part of this net-zero commitment, we set a long-term Scope 1 and 2 ambition. We commit to reduce by 2045 our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 90%, compared to the 2015 baseline year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We set a long-term Scope 1 and 2 ambition. We commit to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 90% by 2045, compared to the 2015 baseline year.

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

To meet our Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets, our operational decarbonisation plan focuses on two primary levers: improving energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources. Scope 1 emissions are currently the largest contributor to our operational GHG footprint, while Scope 2 emissions have already been significantly reduced through the purchase of renewable electricity under our RE100 commitment. Phased implementation Our strategy is being delivered in two stages: 2015–2023: Priority on reducing Scope 2 emissions via full procurement of renewable electricity, alongside identifying high-impact reduction opportunities for Scope 1. 2024–2030: Concentrated efforts on Scope 1 reduction through capital expenditure projects including advanced energy efficiency measures and targeted GHG abatement projects. Where necessary, we may complement these measures with the purchase of biogas certificates to address any remaining gap. Performance to date We achieved tangible progress in 2024, with absolute combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 132,206 tonnes CO_2e compared to our 2015 base year — a 48% absolute reduction. In the same reporting year, our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity (tonnes CO_2e per tonne of product) decreased by 13% compared to 2023. These results demonstrate strong progress towards our 2030 near-term target and reinforce the effectiveness of our phased implementation approach.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan SA - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2024

(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 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ 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

12/30/2020

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

1950971

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

13964

(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)

56372

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

73137

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

27228

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

9600

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

16434

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

45010

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

2192716.000

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

2192716.000

(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

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

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

(7.53.1.52) 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)

219271.600

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

3446399

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

12583

(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)

86317

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

185858

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

29516

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

22225

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

19318

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

106504

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

3908720.000

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

3908720.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-86.95

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2024, we set a new target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain by 2045. This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and is fully aligned with our ambition to become climate positive before 2050. As part of this net-zero commitment, we set a long term scope 3 ambition. We commit to reducing by 2045 our absolute scope 3 Energy/Industrial GHG emissions by 90% compared to the 2020 baseline year. As we are introducing these new targets in 2024, our current Integrated Report reflects progress against our previous targets to ensure year-on-year consistency in disclosure. Reporting against our newly approved targets — including the long-term scope 3 target— will begin in the 2025 Integrated Report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We set a long term scope 3 ambition. We commit to reducing by 2045 our absolute scope 3 Energy/Industrial GHG emissions by 90% compared to the 2020 baseline year.

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

We calculate and analyse Scope 3 emissions annually to identify the areas where interventions can deliver the greatest impact. Purchased goods and services — specifically raw materials — account for 82% of our total Scope 3 footprint. 1. Fragrance & Beauty: Key emission hotspots include aroma chemicals, intermediates, commodities, active beauty molecules, and top natural specialities such as patchouli. 2. Taste & Wellbeing: Hotspots include dairy, sugars, spices, core commodities, and large natural commodities such as citrus. To address these areas, we have established cross-functional teams responsible for defining and implementing tailored decarbonisation strategies. Measurement methodology GHG emissions vary significantly by material type. Our evaluation considers: 1. Feedstock type (fossil-based vs. biogenic). 2. Energy demand and source during processing. 3. For natural raw materials: land use change emissions — in particular deforestation impacts — as well as agricultural practices and livestock-related emissions. Reduction levers Because emission drivers differ by product, reduction levers are material-specific. Key levers include: 1. Sustainable procurement of ingredients, prioritising suppliers with lower-carbon production pathways and verified deforestation-free sourcing. 2. Development and commercialisation of low-carbon product formulations ("low-carbon creations"). 3. Continued supplier engagement to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy use in our value chain. Progress and challenges In 2024, we achieved a reduction in emissions intensity, with GHG emissions per unit of purchased raw material lower than our baseline year. However, absolute Scope 3 emissions increased by 6% compared to the base year, driven by: 1. Growth in purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1). 2. Increased transportation emissions linked to supply chain expansion. 3. Product mix effects, particularly in

high-emissions raw material categories. This demonstrates the need to accelerate supplier decarbonisation and expand low-carbon sourcing to decouple future business growth from emissions growth.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan SA - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2024

(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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

1950971

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

1950971.000

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

1950971.000

(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 (%)

72

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

546271.880

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

1298481

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

1298481.000

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

1298481.000

(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

46.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2024, we set a new target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain by 2045. This target has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and is fully aligned with our ambition to become climate positive before 2050. As part of this net-zero commitment, we set a long term FLAG ambition. We commit to reducing by 2045 our absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 72% compared to the 2020 baseline year. As we are introducing these new targets in 2024, our current Integrated Report reflects progress against our previous targets to ensure year-on-year consistency in disclosure. Reporting against our newly approved targets — including the long-term scope 3 FLAG target— will begin in the 2025 Integrated Report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As part of this net-zero commitment, we set a long term FLAG ambition. We commit to reducing by 2045 our absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 72% compared to the 2020 baseline year.

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

FLAG emissions represent 33% of our total Scope 3 emissions. Addressing risks linked to land use change and advancing sustainable, regenerative agricultural practices are therefore pivotal levers in our Scope 3 decarbonisation roadmap. Key actions and levers: Supplier engagement and land use change mitigation: We are strengthening our Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) requirements for strategic supply chains identified as having land use change as a significant greenhouse gas emissions driver. Palm oil supply chain: In this priority category, we have been working for many years to improve supply chain transparency and supplier performance. A portion of our palm oil sourcing is already certified under the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). RSPO certification provides credible sustainability assurance and measurably reduces carbon impact — RSPO-certified palm oil has on average ~36% lower carbon intensity (kgCO_2e per kg of product) than conventional production. This reduction directly benefits our Scope 3 GHG inventory. Regenerative agriculture: In 2024, we established a dedicated cross-functional team to lead the development of our Regenerative Agriculture (RegenAg) strategy. This team is tasked with defining tailored roadmaps for priority supply chains, integrating practices that sequester carbon, restore soil health, and protect biodiversity, while aligning with our FLAG target ambitions.

(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

12/31/2014

(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

12/30/2015

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

346562

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2025

(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

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of our science-based target explained in question 7.53.1

(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

Givaudan - Target Decision Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All manufacturing sites. In 2024, 100% of purchased electricity at our production sites was from renewable sources.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

As part of our SBTi-approved Scope 1 and 2 target, we are committed to converting our entire electricity supply to 100% renewable sources by 2025. This objective, is an integral element of our near-term scope 1+2 SBTi target detailed in section 7.53.1, and contributes directly to the achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 – Climate Action, as well as our participation in the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

To deliver on our 100% renewable electricity commitment, we implemented a comprehensive renewable energy and low-carbon thermal strategy guided by the principle of additionality — ensuring our actions help expand overall renewable generation capacity. Our approach prioritises: 1. On-site renewable generation wherever feasible, 2. Off-site generation through direct contracts, and 3. Electricity Attribute Certificates (EACs) to address any residual demand. This is complemented by measures to reduce fossil fuel use for process heat in our operations, including electrification, deployment of heat pumps, and adoption of alternative renewable thermal sources. Key actions and outcomes: 1. Renewable electricity strategy with additionality focus – Adopted a three-tier procurement approach to shift purchased electricity supply across production sites to renewable sources. 2. RE100 membership – Active participation in this global initiative, led by The Climate Group in partnership with CDP, connecting over 400 major companies committed to 100% renewable electricity. 3. On-site and off-site solar projects – Installed solar PV capacity at multiple sites and contracted capacity from off-site locations. Outcome: Directly increased renewable electricity share in our supply mix. 4. European virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) – Joined mid-2024 with a customer and partners to contract additional European renewable generation capacity. 5. Electrification of thermal processes – Transition away from fossil fuels to green electricity for process heat.
[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

11/07/2024

(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

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Abs5

☑ Abs6

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Givaudan SA - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(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

All scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions all relevant scope 3 categories: Purchased goods and services, Capital goods, Fuel and energy related activities, Upstream transportation and distribution, Waste generated in operations, Business travel, Employee commuting, Downstream transportation and distribution, including FLAG emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

*In 2024, we have set a new target to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2045. The target has been validated by SBTi. The following targets will guide our future reporting: Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: We commit to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 70% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. Also, we commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: We commit to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 30.3% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.* We also commit to no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals. Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: We commit to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2015 base year.* We commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2020 base year. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: We commit to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by 2045 from a 2020 base year.* *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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(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 plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our net-zero target is part of our Purpose and consist of near- and long-term targets. Near term, we commit to reducing by 2030 › Absolute scope 1+2 GHG emissions by 70% (2015 baseline) › Absolute scope 3 Energy/Industrial GHG emissions by 25% (2020 baseline) › Absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 30.3% (2020 baseline) Long term, we commit to reducing by 2045 › Absolute scope 1+2 GHG emissions 90% (2015 baseline) › Absolute scope 3 Energy/Industrial GHG emissions 90% (2020 baseline) › Absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% (2020 baseline) Though our climate strategy prioritises the reduction of emissions, we also look to neutralise residual emissions that we cannot cut: 1. Natural Climate Solutions We now focus our approach on Natural Climate Solutions (NCS), which aim at the better management, protection, and restoration of ecosystems. They target a reduction of GHG emissions related to land use and changes in land use, the capture and storage of additional CO2 from the atmosphere and, finally, the improvement of ecosystem resilience. They thereby help communities adapt to increased extreme weather and climatic phenomena such as the flooding and dry spells associated with climate change. Insetting, that is, the neutralisation of our emissions through a carbon capture and storage project within our value chain, is highly relevant for Givaudan because we have a direct footprint in natural supply chains in countries where the environment is under pressure. For us, insetting means nature-based solutions in the supply chains with producing communities. It is not the easiest approach because it involves land availability and long-term commitment, traceability, and auditing. It is the most credible, relevant approach to Givaudan and in line with our SBTi engagements. It will also benefit our communities. The three most relevant insetting solutions for Givaudan are reforestation, improved plantations (for example, firewood plantation for distillation) and improved agricultural practices. 2. Carbon Capture, Storage and Removal technology (CCSR) At Givaudan, we focus on and prioritise emission reductions in our value chain. Neutralising residual emissions at net zero will require us to employ CCSR actions. We plan to develop a portfolio of removals including both land-based and new technological methods.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The Executive Committee is to ensure the strategy-setting processes of Givaudan and is responsible for setting our company-wide purpose. Our net-zero target has been developed with the contribution of internal and external experts while its revision lies with the Executive Committee, as it is an integral part of our purpose. The Executive Committee, led by the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for implementing Givaudan's strategy under the supervision of the Board and includes decisions on the direction and commitments related to our sustainability and purpose ambitions. The Board of Directors, which has the oversight of all ESG aspects, including the sustainability strategy and targets, regularly reviews the overall progress and direction in purpose/sustainability. Each purpose ambition is allocated to a specific EC member who leads the regular briefs to the Board. In addition, sessions dedicated to reviewing the overall performance and strategic direction of our ESG ambitions are held twice a year.

[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
Under investigation	*50*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*29*	*2660*
Implementation commenced	*20*	*4000*
Implemented	*5*	*14599*
Not to be implemented	*15*	*`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

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Other, please specify :EAC coverage

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

There is no CAPEX cost, but an OPEX additional cost to purchase these EACs. In 2024, we reached an important milestone: 100% of the electricity purchased to power our production sites came from renewable sources.

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)

280

(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 1.2)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

we have improved the manufacturing process of one of our Fragrance & Beauty ingredients by removing a distillation step, which resulted in immediate energy / GHG emissions savings

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

750

(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 1.2)

180000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At our Makó site in Hungary, we installed two new heat pumps to produce hot water used for the production area as well as cold water for air conditioning units.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

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

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

600

(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 1.2)

16000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Sustain CAPEX to replace our old HVAC system in our Mount Olive facility.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other, please specify :Consolidated other Energy Efficiency and decarbonisation actions

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3970

(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 1.2)

702000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4909000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This line represent the impact of our consolidated Energy Efficiency and Decarbonisation initiatives
[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:
☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Process engineering department is optimizing existing manufacturing processes to reduce energy consumption water consumption and waste generation.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated envelope to fund projects having a positive Sustainability impact on GHG emissions, water and waste

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have identified and agreed on a internal price of carbon mechanism to employ for our scopes 1 and 2 emissions reduction projects. The ICP is integrated into CAPEX Business Cases.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In each manufacturing facility, we have appointed a Sustainability Champion who coordinates the site's sustainability initiatives. Additionally, each site has an active Green Team composed of employee volunteers. These teams are essential in fostering behavioral change and advancing sustainability initiatives that complement those led by Operations.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency and decarbonization are now incorporated into regulations, such as the EU Energy Efficiency Directive. This driver is integrated by Givaudan

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our GHG reduction ambitions are integrated into the variable remuneration of our top management
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Regenerative Agriculture

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

At Givaudan, under the coordination of our Agronomy team, we are actively driving and supporting the transition to Regenerative Agriculture across some of our key strategic Naturals supply chains. To date, we have launched seven pilot projects within our Taste & Wellbeing and Fragrance & Beauty ingredients portfolios, working with crops such as patchouli, lavender, rosemary and guarana. Regenerative Agriculture is about building the resilience of farming systems against external challenges such as climate variability and market volatility. This is achieved by enhancing soil health, fostering biodiversity, strengthening water resilience, and contributing to carbon mitigation and sequestration, ultimately creating positive impact for both nature and farmers' livelihood.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

☑ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

At Givaudan, we leverage the expertise of our in-house agronomy team together with a broad network of supply chain partners, technical specialists and implementation experts to design, test, monitor and scale the transition towards Regenerative Agriculture practices that deliver positive impacts for both climate mitigation and adaptation. Our approach is intentionally flexible, tailored to the specific context, maturity and geography of each supply chain. Depending on local realities, our level of involvement may range from steering and designing programmes to coordinating implementation and monitoring progress. Our Agronomy team, composed of 10 experts based in key sourcing regions worldwide (Europe, Latin America, North Africa, West Africa, India and South-East Asia), oversees an evolving portfolio of 25–30 projects — each focused on a specific ingredient and supply chain. Among these, seven are dedicated Regenerative Agriculture pilots, developed in collaboration with strategic vendors and third-party partners. Since Givaudan does not source directly from farmers, partnerships are at the heart of our approach. We work closely with vendors and a global network of more than 70 partners — including universities, nurseries, consultants and MRV solution providers — to support farmer engagement and co-develop technical solutions. For example, in France we collaborate with a strategic supplier and the expert organisation Biosphères in our lavender supply chain; in Brazil, we worked with ReNature to develop a regenerative technical itinerary for guarana; and in Turkey, we partner with Doktar in our rose supply chain.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

☑ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

We are continuously evolving our approach to Regenerative Agriculture by identifying new opportunities and fostering partnerships that help bring these practices to scale. Collaboration is especially critical in supply chains where our direct leverage is limited — for example, when sourcing co-products — to ensure both cost

efficiency and long-term scalability of the transition. To guide and measure our impact, we are developing a dedicated framework, inspired by and aligned with recognized Regenerative Agriculture standards such as the SAI "Regenerating Together Framework". The objective is to be able to assess projects we lead and support across five key impact areas: climate, soil health, biodiversity, water, and livelihoods.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:
☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Regenerative Agriculture is inherently flexible and farming practices must be tailored to the local crop context, yet its ambition goes well beyond climate mitigation and adaptation. It seeks to deliver broader outcomes — from improving soil health, biodiversity and water management to ensuring the long-term economic sustainability of farming models.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Through our Regenerative Agriculture pilot projects, we monitor outcome indicators across five key impact areas: climate, soil health, biodiversity, water and livelihoods. In our lavender pilot in southern France, for example, the supply chain is increasingly challenged by climate-related impacts such as pests, diseases and drought. With the support of Regenerative Agriculture experts at Biosphères, we carried out a baseline assessment on three lavender farms and co-designed a technical farming itinerary focused on soil preservation through the use of winter cover crops. These practices help limit soil disturbance, retain moisture, enhance organic matter and foster biodiversity. We are tracking their performance over multiple seasons to evaluate both the technical and economic impacts, with the ambition of scaling this model to benefit other farmers in the lavender supply chain.
[Add row]

(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:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

☑ Other, please specify :Example of a low carbon flavour

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

BioNootkatone, developed in collaboration with Manus Bio, is a breakthrough Ingredient that answers market demand for sustainable, natural, clean-label citrus flavour without the cost and supply volatility of the traditional citrus extracts. It has a considerable smaller climate impact than nootkatone (citrus derived) which makes it a cost effective sustainable natural alternative.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :LCA methodology (PEF)

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1kg of Nootkatone

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Production of Nootkatone from Natural Orange fruit vs Production of Nootkatone Sugar from Corn

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

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

0.061

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

These results are obtained through a thorough LCA performed by a third party. The two reference routes differ from starting material but also from production process altogether. These processes remain confidential, but we can disclose that the avoided emissions in the sugar route mainly come from the process being less energy intensive.

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

1

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☑ Other, please specify :Concentrated fragrances

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sustainable Hyaluronic Acid Production Integrated in a unique bio-refinery PrimalHyal 50 Life is the 1st high-precision Hyaluronic Acid, offering a high competitiveness & 10x lower environmental footprint. Givaudan has achieved a ground-breaking leap in the sustainability of hyaluronic acid production (one of the most famous beauty hero ingredient) leveraging strain engineering & precision fermentation produced in a closed loop biorefinery. As part of an increasingly sustainable approach, Givaudan Active Beauty has invented a new production method that is much more respectful of the environment. Based on our work on synthetic biology and strain engineering, we gave birth to PrimalHyal™ 50 Life, a low molecular weight hyaluronic acid, that is just as effective as ever, but produced using an even more sustainable process. It is a biotech REVOLUTION to make our hyaluronic acid even more virtuous.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Based on cradle-to-gate LCA carried out by an external firm in 2023 using specific Givaudan data. It follows the principles of the ISO 14 040 and 14 044 standards and the Environmental Footprint calculation method.

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1kg of Hyaluronic Acid

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Comparing the optimized biotech production process of Hyaluronic Acid against our previous production process before implementation of: - reduced number of steps in the manufacturing phase -elimination of energy-intensive steps -reduced amount of substrates needed -improvement on the yield per batch

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

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

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

73.6

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

As part of an increasingly sustainable approach, Givaudan Active Beauty has decided to reinvent a production method that is much more respectful of the environment. Based on our work on synthetic biology and strain engineering, we gave birth to PrimalHyal™ 50 Life, a low molecular weight hyaluronic acid, that is just as effective as ever, but produced using an even more sustainable process. It is a biotech REVOLUTION to make our hyaluronic acid even more virtuous.By drastically reducing the number of steps in the manufacturing phase, eliminating the energy-intensive steps, reducing the substrates needed and making a huge improvement on the yield per batch, this new production process is way more respectful and clean in terms of global impact, but is also more cost-efficient. Thanks to the sustainable breakthrough in its biotech production process, PrimalHyal™ 50 Life comprises significant improvements across various environmental parameters, as demonstrated by a life cycle analysis (LCA), boasting: –92% greenhouse gas emissions –95% acidification and eutrophication of water –90% non-renewable energy usage –75% water consumption*

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

1
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The palm-related data for b.kolormakeup & skincare is currently not included in Givaudan's reported palm oil volumes, as the full integration of these operations into our reporting systems is still underway. We anticipate finalizing this integration process by the beginning of 2026, at which point their palm volumes will be consolidated into our overall figures.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Recent acquisition or merger

(8.1.1.6) Completion date of acquisition or merger

06/30/2024

(8.1.1.7) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☑ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

As we are still in the integration process of our recent acquisition, the palm volume data hasn't been included in our calculations yet.
[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	*12130.5*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*12130.5*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Jawa Barat, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5650.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Specifically for Indonesia and Malaysia: Note that some of the traceability to mill data has been provided confidentally by our suppliers on a bilateral basis and we have not listed those provinces. We continue to engage to be able to fully disclose mill level information in the future. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Indonesia palm in our supply chain may come from several ecoregions (Sumatran lowland rain forests, Borneo lowland rain forests, Vogelkop - Aru lowland rain forests, Sundaland health forests, Borneo peat swamp forests, Sulawesi lowland rain forests mainly) which are all part of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3162.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Specifically for Indonesia and Malaysia: Note that some of the traceability to mill data has been provided confidentally by our suppliers on a bilateral basis and we have not listed those provinces. We continue to engage to be able to fully disclose mill level information in the future. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Malaysian palm in our supply chain may come from several ecoregions (Peninsular Malaysian rain forests and Borneo lowland rainforests mainly) which are part of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

73.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Thai palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Tenasserim- South Thailand semi-evergreen rain forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Peten, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Guatemalan palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Petén- Veracruz moist forests, Central American dry forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests biomes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Para

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences

supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Brazilian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Tocantins/Pindare moist forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bolivar, Casanare, Cesar, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Santander

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

306.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several

suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Colombian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Sinú Valley dry forests, Catatumbo moist forests, Magdalena-Urabá moist forests or Llanos mainly) which are part of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests and Tropical & subtropical dry broadleaf forests biomes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantida, Colon, Cortes, Yoro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Honduran palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Central American Atlantic moist forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.19

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Costa Rican palm in our supply chain may come from seasonal moist forests is part of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Preah Sihanouk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.78

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Cambodian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Cardamom Mountains rain forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Northern, West New Britain

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4.99

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Papa New Guinean palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (New Britain-New Ireland lowland rain forests, Southeast Papuan rain forests, Northern New Guinea lowland rain and freshwater swamp forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.29

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Solomon Islands palm in our supply chain may come from seasonal moist forests is part of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern, Western

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Ghanaian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Easter Guinean forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cross River, Rivers

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Nigerian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Cross-Niger Transition Forests and the Cross-Sanaga-Bioko Coastal Forest) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 40% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences

supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Indian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (East Deccan moist deciduous forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Liberia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Grand Bassa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several

suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Liberian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Western Guinean lowland forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlantico Sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.06

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Nicaraguan palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Central American Atlantic moist forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriqui

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Panamean palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Isthmian-Pacific moist forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Ivorian palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Eastern and Western Guinean forests) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sierra Leone

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Sierra Leone palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Western Guinean Lowland Forests ecoregion moist forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Gabon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Estuaire, Ngounie

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.07

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR. Biome or ecoregion of the states/provinces Sources: Roger Palmer for ESRI's biology and environmental sciences supplements, WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions of the world (Biomes) The Gabonese palm in our supply chain may come from different ecoregions (Congolian coastal forests mainly) which are part of Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests biome.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2905

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Givaudan continues to increase the transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encouraging positive change in its supply chains, and supporting the inclusion of smallholders. Supported by the Earthworm Foundation, Givudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. We requested the identification and geolocation of the mills and were able to confirm not only the country of production but the exact state or province. In 2025, we have decided to focus our efforts on our top 92% volume of palm-based ingredients which are supplied by 33 suppliers. The remaining 8% are sourced from several suppliers in minimal amounts and has therefore not been integrated into this exercise for the time being. As a result of the traceability exercise conducted in 2025, we successfully traced 84% of the total purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This plantation-level mapping helps us in our ongoing efforts and prepares our supply chain for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements like the EUDR.
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.6.1) Provide details of how your organization produces or sources palm oil derived biofuel.

Row 1

(8.6.1.1) Volume type

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(8.6.1.2) Palm oil derived biofuel volume

4200

(8.6.1.3) Metric

Select from:

☑ Liters

(8.6.1.4) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.6.1.5) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.6.1.6) % of disclosure volume

Select from:

☑ <1%

(8.6.1.7) Biofuel material is sourced from smallholders

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.6.1.8) Comment (optional)

This represents a tiny part of our overall palm volume.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

In our Palm Position statement of December 2020 we stated our ambition to source palm from suppliers committing to the NDPE principles: - No expansion of agricultural land on tropical forests, HCS and HCV areas. - No new conversion of non-forest natural ecosystems such as peatlands to agriculture. Peatlands in established plantations should not be degraded and must be managed following Best Management Practices, including rewetting and restoration of degraded areas.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2016

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 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.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure 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

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

50

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

80

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

84

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

113.33

(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

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Understanding our supply chain and being able to trace back our volume of palm-based ingredients is a pre-requisite in our roadmap towards eliminating deforestation and forest degradation from our supply chains and achieving our targets for responsible sourcing. Being able to identify the regions of production or collection of our naturals raw materials is critical to gauge the risks and prioritize our supply chain engagement. We initiated our work in our palm supply chain several years ago as palm oil and derivatives are strategic raw materials and acknowledged as a global forest-risk commodity. In 2020, we set the target to reach supply

chain transparency to mill level with our top suppliers, equivalent to 80% of our volume on palm, by 2025. We started engaging our supply chain partners to bring visibility with the support of Earthworm Foundation. In 2024, we successfully reached 84% traceability to mill level already for our palm supply chain, ahead of 2025, our target date.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Actions that contributed to achieving our 84% by spend traceability to mill level and 65% traceability to plantation in our palm supply chain: - Supplier engagement and awareness: combined role of the procurement function and responsible sourcing teams to engage suppliers, explain rationale for supply chain mapping and traceability, engage our suppliers through webinars - Regulatory frameworks: EUDR, CSRD and other national regulations on supply chain due diligence for environmental and social aspects are enhancing the need for visibility in supply chains and supporting our efforts - Support from third-party not-for-profit Earthworm Foundation: neutral party, help facilitate gathering of sometimes sensitive information and raising awareness around the motives for supply chain visibility - Collective action through Givaudan's participation to the Palm Derivative Group coordinated by Earthworm Foundation: having adopted common methodologies regarding the transparency mapping has helped to talk one voice and continuously engage our direct & indirect suppliers and drive progress.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In 2024, we successfully reached 84% traceability to mill level already for our palm supply chain, ahead of 2025, our target date. In 2025, we will continue to increase this KPI by also increase the coverage of our palm volumes covered by this exercise to reach 100%. In addition, we will work on increasing our traceability to plantations target while deploying a satellite monitoring tool on our volumes traceable to plantations to ensure they are Deforestation & Conversion Free.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :Not commodity specific: all direct and indirect purchases of raw materials and services

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 1 suppliers

☑ % of Tier 1 suppliers engaged

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

96

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(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

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Communicate our Responsible Sourcing Policy to all our suppliers stating our environmental and social commitments and expectations, including forests and biodiversity-related objectives. Givaudan has committed to source all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030. To achieve this ambition, we have strengthened and expanded our responsible sourcing programme into an umbrella programme called Sourcing4Good, which is also our way of implementing our Responsible Sourcing Policy. Sourcing4Good is based on collaboration and knowledge sharing, experience and expert input from suppliers, customers and partners. It is based on industry criteria ranging from environmental and social benchmarks to improved supply chain security, greater transparency, and more relevant supply chain information. It offers suppliers more visibility and partnership opportunities and gives customers increased access to safe, high-quality products sourced in a responsible way, as well as greater oversight and detailed knowledge of their supply chains. We expect suppliers to share our commitment to clean and safe working conditions, good agricultural and collection practices, animal welfare and environmental stewardship. To this end, Sourcing4Good includes the status of our suppliers and materials, and the levels of rigour and partnerships in place.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Actions that contributed to achieving our 100% of our raw materials' suppliers based who received our Responsibly Sourced Policy: - Supplier engagement and awareness: combined role of the procurement function and responsible sourcing teams to engage suppliers to understand and adhere to our Responsible Sourcing Principles, explain rationale for acknowledging Givaudan's Responsible Sourcing Policy, engage our suppliers through webinars - Regulatory frameworks: EUDR, CSRD and other national regulations on supply chain due diligence for environmental and social aspects are enhancing the need for supporting our efforts.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

There are four levels of supplier status ranging from those just starting on their responsible sourcing journey to those involved in in-depth, transformational partnerships. Within this programme at the first level, called "Active", all suppliers including palm-based raw material suppliers are required to acknowledge and work

towards adherence to the Responsible Sourcing Policy. Givaudan also expects all suppliers at the Active level to implement management systems that allow compliance with this Responsible Sourcing Policy. As of 2025, 100% of our raw materials' suppliers base received our Policy and are expected to acknowledge it. This check is in the process of being integrated in our new vendor onboard process for all new direct and indirect vendors.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :Not commodity specific. All direct & indirect purchases of natural & synthetic raw materials

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☑ Other target metric, please specify :% of procurement spend sourced responsibly

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(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

12/30/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

53

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.00

(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

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Givaudan has committed to source all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030. To achieve this ambition, we have strengthened and expanded our responsible sourcing programme into an umbrella programme called Sourcing4Good in 2021, which is also our way of implementing our Responsible Sourcing Policy. Sourcing4Good is based on collaboration and knowledge sharing, experience and expert input from suppliers, customers and partners. It is based on industry criteria ranging from environmental and social benchmarks to improved supply chain security, greater transparency, and more relevant supply chain information. It offers suppliers more visibility and partnership opportunities and gives customers increased access to safe, high-quality products sourced in a responsible way, as well as greater oversight and detailed knowledge of their supply chains. We expect suppliers to share our commitment to clean and safe working conditions, good agricultural and collection practices, animal welfare and environmental stewardship. To this end, Sourcing4Good includes the status of our suppliers and materials, and the levels of rigour and partnerships in place. There are four levels of supplier status, aligned to our Responsible Sourcing pyramid (Active, Engaged, Committed, Advanced), ranging from those just starting on their responsible sourcing journey to those involved in in-depth, transformational partnerships. The four levels help us define the right level of supplier engagement, activities and efforts across our full portfolio of spend in Naturals, Synthetics and Indirect Materials & Services (IM&S). Through these levels of activity, we have the possibility of gradually evaluating the practices of our suppliers by valuing the positive impacts and mitigating the negative impacts within our supply chains.

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

Our goal is to have 100% of materials and services sourced responsibly by 2030 against a 2021 baseline. We are working towards this in all of our materials classes. In 2024, we covered and flagged 53% of direct and indirect procurement spend for both Naturals and Synthetics ingredients as being sourced responsibly vs. our total ingredient spend in 2024.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Actions that contributed to achieving our 53% of our raw materials' procurement spend (both naturals & synthetics) sourced responsibly: - Supplier engagement and awareness: combined role of the procurement function and responsible sourcing teams to engage suppliers to understand and adhere to our Responsible Sourcing Principles, explain rationale for acknowledging Givaudan's Responsible Sourcing Policy, engage our suppliers through webinars - Support suppliers to identify compliant sources: certified sources, connection to existing field projects supporting smallholders... - Launch verification factory and farm audits to assess sustainability practices at the level of our direct and indirect suppliers - Involvement in industry collaborations & initiatives such as Together for Sustainability, UEBT, Earthworm Palm Derivative Group, Aim Progress... to share good practices, adopt collective methodologies and have more leverage on the upstream side of our supply-chains - Regulatory frameworks: EUDR, CSRD and other national regulations on supply chain due diligence for environmental and social aspects are enhancing the need for supporting our efforts.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Givaudan works to increase transparency of its palm oil supply up to mill level, encourage positive change in its supply chains, and support the inclusion of smallholders, as detailed in an updated Palm Position Paper published in 2020. This work has been advancing over a number of years and Givaudan has been collaborating with the Earthworm Foundation since 2017 to map its palm supply chain. Together with Earthworm, Givaudan engages with its palm-based ingredients suppliers, raising their attention to traceability requirements and requesting supply chain data. This supply chain data includes all-tier supply chain actors from our direct suppliers to the mills supplying them. The traceability detail disclosed in this CDP Forest submission was conducted during 2025 and successfully traced 84% of the purchased 2024 volume to mill level. In addition, Givaudan has mapped a further amount of this 65% to the plantation level. This 2024 plantation-level mapping set the scene for additional work in 2024 and underway now in 2025 to prepare for geolocation-level traceability and risk assessments to meet regional legislative requirements. In addition to the value chain mapping, Givaudan continues to engage with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), purchasing RSPO Mass Balance Palm Oil. Seven of our industrial sites are the Taste & Wellbeing division are certified (Naarden, Mako, Dortmund, Smithfield, Dübendorf, Avignon and Overseal). In Fragrance and Beauty, 15 production sites are RSPO certified for all our eligible compounding (12) and Active Beauty (3). Another aspect of its traceability approach is adopting a landscape approach, which started in 2020 as part of the identification of an updated strategy on sustainable palm approach, reflected in the palm position paper. Givaudan supports Earthworm Foundation landscape projects in countries where forest-risk commodities are produced, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Ivory Coast. In the reporting year of 2024, about 29% of our palm portfolio was covered by such projects. The projects involve monitoring deforestation with remote-sensing technology and ground verification, providing granular visibility of deforestation risk in the landscape. This gives assurance that mitigation and remediation actions are implemented on the ground in a cohesive way with small and large producers.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

65

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

19

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(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

16

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

47

(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

47

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

29.13

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

44.57

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Givaudan has been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since 2011, supporting sustainable palm sourcing through Mass Balance (MB) certification and Book and Claim Credits. Together with our palm suppliers and the support of Earthworm Foundation, we have worked over the years to improve our palm supply chain transparency. We strive to keep growing our coverage of RSPO MB-certified palm ingredients where available, recognizing that this represents a challenge for palm derivatives. In 2024, 44.57% of palm purchases were RSPO MB certified, up 3% from 2023. However, because RSPO MB does not fully guarantee deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) assurance, we also implement additional monitoring mechanisms and contribute to broader action beyond our supply chain. In 2025 we ran the analysis over our traceable to plantation palm volumes (based on 2024 volumes) leveraging Starling tool. Based on Earthworm DCF methodology for palm, 47% of our volume is assessed as DCF. Since 2020, it has supported Earthworm Foundation's landscape projects in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Ivory Coast. By 2024, 29% of our palm portfolio was covered by such projects, which use satellite and on-the-ground monitoring to track deforestation risks and ensure DF-DCF practices. This enables consistent mitigation and remediation efforts across sourcing areas. In 2024, Givaudan backed five Earthworm-led projects in Aceh and Riau (Indonesia), Sabah and SCFS (Malaysia), focusing on sustainable farming practices, community rights, farmer training and organization, traceability, deforestation monitoring, forest protection, and government capacity building.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

2025_ACOP_Response summary_2024 vol.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

47.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

The percentage of our palm volume reported as DCF this year is based on an assessment made over 71% of our palm sourced volume in 2024 as the analysis over the full traceable palm volume is still on-going at the time of this disclosure. 47% of our total palm volume (11,812 tons in scope of the exercise) is assessed as DCF following the DCF calculation methodology used by Earthworm Foundation. 33.1% of the palm volumes are DCF based on remote assessment of the production unit (Starling). More information on the DCF methodology used by Earthworm Foundation can be found here: https://earthworm.ams3.digitaloceanspaces.com/uploads/files/Deforestation-Conversion-Free-DCF-Methodology-Palm-Oil-V1.0-April-2025-Earthworm-Foundation.pdf As this assessment is still on-going, we expect to reach a higher DCF score for our overall 2024 palm volumes.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

47

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

The % of DCF palm disclosed is based on the assessment carried out by Earthworm Foundation on Givaudan's palm volumes following the methodology described in EF DCF methodology overview. When traceability to production unit is available (gps points or polygons), Earthworm performs the analysis using satellite imagery through Starling, a technology developed by Airbus. As such, this DCF volume is verified by Earthworm Foundation, acting a second-party verifier.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

Deforestation-Conversion-Free-DCF-Methodology-Palm-Oil-V1.0-April-2025-Earthworm-Foundation.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

29.13

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Ground-based monitoring
☑ Landscape or jurisdictional approaches
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data
☑ Information gathered through grievance mechanisms
☑ Pre-existing current and credible risk profiles/indexes
☑ Other, please specify **:EF smallholder risk assessment methodology**

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

The % DCF volume reported is the volume of palm oil and derivatives traceable to the production unit and located in a sourcing area which is covered by a landscape project coordinated by Earthworm Foundation, to which Givaudan contributes. All the landscape projects coordinated by Earthworm Foundation include a specific

action plan on annual and continuous deforestation monitoring, through Starling tool, as well as on the ground monitoring on potential deforestation cases. Specific landscape project reports are shared by Earthworm Foundation every quarter, including a summary of deforestation monitoring actions, potential identified cases and remediation activities, and a consolidated report is shared on an annual basis with all funding members of each landscape project.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Malaysia

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Aceh and Riau (Indonesia), Sabah and South-Central Forest Spine - SCFS (Malaysia) We decided to discontinue our contribution to the landscape project in Tomé-Açu Brazil as our volumes of commodities traceable to this supply shed were not material (<1%).

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Second party

☑ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

29.13

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Since 2020 we have been contributing to landscape projects implemented by the Earthworm Foundation in key palm-producing regions (Indonesia, Malaysia, Côte d'Ivoire and Brazil) where deforestation risk is particularly high. In 2024 we are contributing to 5 landscape projects in our key palm sourcing regions in Malaysia,

Indonesia and Côte d'Ivoire. We decided to discontinue our support to the project in Tomé-Açu in Brazil as our palm volume traceable to this region was not material (<1%). The project monitors the deforestation trend using remote-sensing technology (Starling) as well as field verification (project staff, auditors and community reports). The deforestation monitoring system used relies on high-resolution optical and radar imagery and alerts are quality controlled and verified to ensure accuracy of the result. The aggregation of the data is done at different scales and temporalities. For the landscape projects we receive a quarterly and annual reports, including deforestation trends and footprints. A live monitoring and grievance mechanism are in place at landscape level to address alerts of deforestation within and outside concessions and develop remediation plans with the local stakeholders accordingly. We estimate that our palm-based ingredient volume sourced from all four landscapes is about 29.13%. In addition, through our palm volume DCF assessment conducted by Earthworm, about 4.8% are verified DCF through negligible risk.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Since 2020, we have been supporting Earthworm Foundation landscape projects in countries where forest-risk commodities are produced, such as Indonesia, Malaysia and Ivory Coast. In 2024, about 29.13% of our palm portfolio was covered by such projects. The projects involve monitoring deforestation with both remote-sensing technology, ground verification and grievance mechanisms, providing granular visibility of deforestation risk in the landscape and ensuring DC-DCF practices are in place. This gives us assurance that mitigation and remediation actions are implemented on the ground in a cohesive way with small and large producers, and that the volumes purchased by Givaudan from mills which are in these sourcing areas are DF/DCF through the monitoring of this sourcing area. As such, we follow the deforestation and conversion risk classification methodology used by Earthworm Foundation for these landscape programmes. If deforestation risk is deemed a negligible risk, continued annual monitoring is done. If deforestation risk is deemed medium to high, data gathered are used to develop remediation plans with the local stakeholders accordingly This level of intervention on the ground in the 5 landscape projects supported by Earthworm Foundation in Aceh and Riau (Indonesia), Sabah and SCFS (Malaysia), and Soubré (Ivory Coast) has shown concrete impact in co-creating sustainable practices with farmers and communities in the field, focusing notably on communities rights, resilient farming (GAP trainings, organization of farmers into groups), supply-chain transformation (monitoring of deforestation, traceability), forest protection and restoration, government support & capacity building. This is why we will continue to support landscape project approaches and increase the coverage of our total palm volumes which are covered by these projects.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

29

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

7550

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Since 2020 we have been contributing to landscape projects implemented by the Earthworm Foundation in key palm-producing regions (Indonesia, Malaysia, Côte d'Ivoire and Brazil) where deforestation risk linked to commodity production is particularly high. The project monitors the deforestation trend using remote-sensing technology (Starling) as well as field verification (project staff, auditors and community reports). The deforestation monitoring system used relies on high-resolution optical and radar imagery and alerts are quality controlled and verified to ensure accuracy of the result. The aggregation of the data is done at different scales and temporalities. For the landscape projects we receive a quarterly and annual reports, including deforestation trends and footprints in 2024: Aceh: 3,040 hectares Sabah: 4,306 SCFS: 2,555 hectares Soubré: 615 hectares Riau: 15,519 hectares Total: 26,035 hectares The deforestation footprint figures indicated here is the

cumulative area (in hectare) deforested in the project landscapes since the year 2020. The deforestation footprint figures indicated here is the cumulative area (in hectare) deforested in the project landscapes since the year 2020. We estimate that our palm-based ingredient volume sourced from all the landscapes is about 7,550 ha in 2024 considering that 29% of our total palm volumes were originating from this landscape projects in 2024 (29% x 26,035 ha).
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:
☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

91

(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 transparency

☑ Greater customer awareness

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards

☑ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In 2024, we have taken a range of actions in order to increase our sourcing of DCF volumes: - Through the traceability campaigns launched with an independent third party, we have increased our traceability to mills score to reach 84%, and continued to progress regarding traceability to plantation from 61% in 2024 to 65% in 2025 - We reinforced our Tier 1 supplier engagement with Procurement and Responsible Sourcing teams, notably through specific and regular webinars - The regulatory requirements (EUDR) are fast-tracking action in key supply chains as there is sectoral alignment on expectations for transparency, collaboration and risk mitigation, despite the postponing of the entry into force of the regulation to 2025 ending. - We shared our good practices and challenges with peers & competitors within the Earthworm Palm oil Derivative group and aligned expectations through a common voice to our key derivatives suppliers. - In 2024 we decided to increase and focus our participation to Earthworm Foundation led landscape projects to key palm sourcing areas. We contributed to 5 projects in Indonesia (Aceh, Riau), Malaysia (SCFS, Sabah) and Côte d'Ivoire (Soubré) to ensure positive impact and adoption of Deforestation-free practices at the level of the smallholders. We are pursuing this effort in 2025 by focusing our support in strategic sourcing regions. - In addition, we are strengthening our approach for supply chain mapping, due diligence and mitigation for our key forest-risk commodities in 2025 as part of our preparation to meeting regulatory requirements for deforestation-free products. We mandated Earthworm to support us with a DCF baseline analysis over our top volumes of palm (2024) leveraging remote sensing technology Starling. The analysis resulted in 47% of our palm volume meeting our DCF requirements. The exercise is still on-going and therefore this figure may increase. As a next step, we will engage our top vendors to develop action plan to continue increasing traceability of palm volumes and develop mechanisms to reach our DCF requirements.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Engaging and working collaboratively in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

29

(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

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☑ Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In 2024, we have taken a range of actions in order to increase our sourcing of DCF volumes: - Through the traceability campaigns launched with an independent third party, we have increased our traceability to mills score to reach 84%, and continued to progress regarding traceability to plantation from 61% in 2024 to 65% in 2025 - We reinforced our Tier 1 supplier engagement with Procurement and Responsible Sourcing teams, notably through specific and regular webinars - The regulatory requirements (EUDR) are fast-tracking action in key supply chains as there is sectoral alignment on expectations for transparency, collaboration and risk mitigation, despite the postponing of the entry into force of the regulation to 2025 ending. - We shared our good practices and challenges with peers & competitors within the Earthworm Palm oil Derivative group and aligned expectations through a common voice to our key derivatives suppliers. - In 2024 we decided to increase and focus our participation to Earthworm Foundation led landscape projects to key palm sourcing areas. We contributed to 5 projects in Indonesia (Aceh, Riau), Malaysia

(SCFS, Sabah) and Côte d'Ivoire (Soubré) to ensure positive impact and adoption of Deforestation-free practices at the level of the smallholders. We are pursuing this effort in 2025 by focusing our support in strategic sourcing regions. - In addition, we are strengthening our approach for supply chain mapping, due diligence and mitigation for our key forest-risk commodities in 2025 as part of our preparation to meeting regulatory requirements for deforestation-free products. We mandated Earthworm to support us with a DCF baseline analysis over our top volumes of palm (2024) leveraging remote sensing technology Starling. The analysis resulted in 47% of our palm volume meeting our DCF requirements. The exercise is still on-going and therefore this figure may increase. As a next step, we will engage our top vendors to develop action plan to continue increasing traceability of palm volumes and develop mechanisms to reach our DCF requirements.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working collaboratively in sector initiatives

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater transparency

☑ Greater customer awareness

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards

☑ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In 2024, we have taken a range of actions in order to increase our sourcing of DCF volumes: - Through the traceability campaigns launched with an independent third party, we have increased our traceability to mills score to reach 84%, and continued to progress regarding traceability to plantation from 61% in 2024 to 65% in 2025 - We reinforced our Tier 1 supplier engagement with Procurement and Responsible Sourcing teams, notably through specific and regular webinars - The regulatory requirements (EUDR) are fast-tracking action in key supply chains as there is sectoral alignment on expectations for transparency, collaboration and risk mitigation, despite the postponing of the entry into force of the regulation to 2025 ending. - We shared our good practices and challenges with peers & competitors within the Earthworm Palm oil Derivative group and aligned expectations through a common voice to our key derivatives suppliers. - In 2024 we decided to increase and focus our participation to Earthworm Foundation led landscape projects to key palm sourcing areas. We contributed to 5 projects in Indonesia (Aceh, Riau), Malaysia (SCFS, Sabah) and Côte d'Ivoire (Soubré) to ensure positive impact and adoption of Deforestation-free practices at the level of the smallholders. We are pursuing this effort in 2025 by focusing our support in strategic sourcing regions. - In addition, we are strengthening our approach for supply chain mapping, due diligence and mitigation for our key forest-risk commodities in 2025 as part of our preparation to meeting regulatory requirements for deforestation-free products. We mandated Earthworm to support us with a DCF baseline analysis over our top volumes of palm (2024) leveraging remote sensing technology Starling. The analysis resulted in 47% of our palm volume meeting our DCF requirements. The exercise is still on-going and therefore this figure may increase. As a next step, we will engage our top vendors to develop action plan to continue increasing traceability of palm volumes and develop mechanisms to reach our DCF requirements.
[Add 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?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[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

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

RSPO certification

(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)

8373

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2015

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:

☑ Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods & services

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

☑ GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

RSPO certification includes a beneficial impact on carbon emissions because RSPO-certified palm oil production has a reduced carbon intensity of approximately 36% in kgCO2e per kg of palm oil. As Givaudan covers part of its supply chain with certified palm oil, it also impacts our scope 3 inventory. Calculation as follows => 2024 Mass Balance RSPO certified volume: 4338 t; RM PCF emission factor for non RSPO certified: 5.34. If this volume were not covered by RSPO the impact would have been 36% higher hence we generated 8373 t CO2 eq. savings.
[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
☑ Labor rights
☑ Human rights protected under international law
☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ First party audits
☑ Third party audits
☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

☑ Second party audits

☑ Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our compliance process comprises several steps: Givaudan's compliance procedure with applicable international and national laws and regulations, both for our own operations and the one of our suppliers, is embedded in our Corporate Code of Conduct and is reiterated in our Responsible Sourcing Policy, Human Rights Policy and Position Statement on the Convention on Biological Diversity. All relevant international and national laws are monitored by our Global Trade Affairs and Regulatory teams, which comprise of global and national representatives. Whenever new regulations emerge, it is communicated internally to the relevant stakeholders, as well as to our suppliers when applicable. Suppliers' compliance with international and national regulations is assessed as part of regulatory checklists which are part of the qualification process for new suppliers and are regularly revised upon changes in international or national context. All required documentation to ensure the compliance of our suppliers and supplied materials is requested at the qualification stage and stored for future reference. This includes relevant permits, accreditations, certifications or voluntary standards like RSPO certification. Should a vendor not meet regulatory compliance criteria, the qualification process is adjourned until compliance is met, or terminated. As part of our S4G programme, all suppliers are requested to meet our expectations laid out in our RS Policy, and to demonstrate compliance with our requirements by retaining adequate documentation which may be requested and reviewed by Givaudan. If necessary, further audits can be warranted. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations relative to land use rights, FPIC, Biodiversity and Human and Labour Rights are set forth specifically in our Policy with additional mentions for our Naturals raw materials. We have the necessary checks in place internally to make sure, for example, that required trade permits for endangered species are in our possession, as well as any regional or national requirement related to access and benefit sharing obligations. For palm specifically, the RSPO certification gives us a certain level of assurance of the sustainability of the practices followed throughout the supply chain, and that all legal requirements are met by the supply chain actors covered by the Chain of Custody. We have also upgraded our due diligence approach in 2024 to meet legality risk assessment and mitigation requirements for our supply chains in scope of EUDR, including, but not restricted to, the assessment of compliance with forest related laws and regulations.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Risk of biodiversity loss
☑ Risk of human rights issues
☑ Commodity sourcing footprint
☑ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
☑ Presence of a neutral convener or implementer
☑ Supply of commodities strategically important
☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Contributing to projects beyond our direct supply chains for ecosystem conservation, the promotion of sustainable production, the protection and support to communities' rights and livelihoods, is critical to our responsible sourcing and biodiversity approaches. Since 2020, we have been contributing to landscapes projects in sourcing regions of importance to our business. We have been supporting the projects coordinated by Earthworm Foundation in Malaysia (Sabah, SCFS), Indonesia (Aceh, Riau), and Ivory Coast (Soubré) and in Brazil previously. The rationale for choosing to contribute to these landscapes was that we had direct economic interest in these palm producing regions, with a coverage of about 29.3% of our volume of palm; which also justifies why we decided to discontinue our contribution to the Tomé-Açu project in Brazil and in Soubré (Côte d'Ivoire) in 2024 as our sourcing footprint from these regions was not material (<1%). We are dynamically assessing the most relevant regions based on our sourcing strategy, and the opportunity for impact. The decision for the consortium coordinated by the Earthworm Foundation, to trigger landscape-level activities in these regions was mainly driven by 3 factors: 1) the biodiversity value of these ecosystems, notably primary forests, 2) the existing high risk of continued deforestation and forest degradation, notably from encroachment by smallholder farmers, 3) the opportunity to leverage on and trigger value chain transformation based on the interest from multinational companies, local actors and institutions. For example, Aceh in Indonesia is home to the highly diverse Leuser ecosystem, frequently referred to as "Last Place on Earth", where orangutans, tigers, elephants, and rhinoceros are found to coexist. The Givaudan Foundation also supports interventions beyond our direct supply chains in landscapes where we source ingredients and where there is a opportunity for environmental and community impact.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Aceh

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Aceh

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

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(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

26224

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

111000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

☑ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

Production

☑ Improved and/or maintained soil health

☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Financial contribution to landscape projects activities globally - In Aceh, Indonesia, we financially supported work with 12 villages to enshrine the protection of 26,224 ha of critically important forest areas into village law - Supporting through the implementation of our commitment to source palm from suppliers committing to NDPE principles

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :M&E framework defined by Earthworm Foundation

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Aceh landscape: - 12 villages assisted in drafting and enacting village regulations to protect 26,244 Ha of forests - 12 new community-based organisations formed with responsibilities for planning, implementing, monitoring/patrolling, and evaluation conservation - HCV identification training for key stakeholders - 534 farmers across 15 villages trained on Good Agricultural practices - 180 palm oil farmers engaged in agricultural diversification

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Givaudan communicates on its contribution to landscape projects through contribution claims in order to reflect the collective action encouraged by the projects supported by Earthworm Foundation. For example, Givaudan mentions that we have been supporting the landscape projects in our 2024 Integrated Annual Report. In addition, Givaudan and Earthworm Foundation published an Annual Report to highlight the 2024 progresses of the collaboration on palm oil between Givaudan and EF. It includes an overview of the landscape projects supported, with key KPIs.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Sabah

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Sabah

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

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(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

15939

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

116000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

Production

☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

- Financial contribution to landscape projects activities globally: supply-chain transformation, forest protection, resilient farmers, workers & families - In Sabah, Malaysia, we financed a Earthworm Foundation pilot 'Child Risk Assessment Framework' with a main palm supplier to expand their knowledge of addressing child labour and related issues - Supporting through the implementation of our commitment to source palm from suppliers committing to NDPE principles

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :M&E framework defined by Earthworm Foundation

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Sabah landscape: • 15'939 ha Covered by human elephant coexistence program • 679 farmers reached on best practices and income diversification in 2024, and 74 farmers started implementing what they learned • A total of 6'256 workers were impacted directly and indirectly through the social and human rights program 2024 • 1'078 children indirectly benefited from the Children in Plantation Program in 2024 • 66 out of 69 palm oil mills have an action plan to address NDPE

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Givaudan communicates on its contribution to landscape projects through contribution claims in order to reflect the collective action encouraged by the projects supported by Earthworm Foundation. For example, Givaudan mentions that we have been supporting the landscape projects in our 2024 Integrated Annual Report. In addition, Givaudan and Earthworm Foundation published an Annual Report to highlight the 2024 progress of the collaboration on palm oil between Givaudan and EF. It includes an overview of the landscape projects supported, with key KPIs.

Row 3

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Riau

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Riau

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Givaudan-Annual-Member-Report-Earthworm-Foundation-2024.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

304077

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

25000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

☑ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced

Production

☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

- Financial contribution to landscape projects activities globally: supply-chain transformation, forest protection, resilient farmers, workers & families - In Riau, Indonesia, we contributed to provide good agricultural practices training to a total of 3,700 farmers since the beginning of the Riau project. We also contributed to help 1,500+ vulnerable farming households to diversify their income sources and improve food security - Supporting through the implementation of our commitment to source palm from suppliers committing to NDPE principles

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :M&E framework defined by Earthworm Foundation

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Riau landscape: - 23 villages supported to secure village regulations, ensuring long -term integration of forest protection commitments into local governance frameworks. - Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training provided to a total of 3’769 farmers since the beginning of the project. - three farmers’ groups supported in accessing palm replanting schemes and 1’509 vulnerable farming households helped to diversify their

income sources and improve food security since the start of the program in 2021 - Structured approach rolled-out aimed at creating a long-term resolution framework to address conflicts between communities and companies

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Givaudan communicates on its contribution to landscape projects through contribution claims in order to reflect the collective action encouraged by the projects supported by Earthworm Foundation. For example, Givaudan mentions that we have been supporting the landscape projects in our 2024 Integrated Annual Report. In addition, Givaudan and Earthworm Foundation published an Annual Report to highlight the 2024 progresses of the collaboration on palm oil between Givaudan and EF. It includes an overview of the landscape projects supported, with key KPIs.

Row 4

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ4

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS)

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS)

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

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(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

8433

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

25000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

Production

☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

- Financial contribution to landscape projects activities globally: supply-chain transformation, forest protection, resilient farmers, workers & families - In Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS), Malaysia, we contributed to engage with various supply chain stakeholders to improve traceability and compliance with NDPE standards. By strengthening collaboration with refinery partners on mill engagements, we enhanced collective visibility and drove progress in the number of mills developing NDPE action plans. This achievement represents a significant step forward, fostering greater transparency and shared responsibility across the supply chain. - In 2024, Earthworm Foundation expanded its outreach, focusing on large-scale training programs that emphasize best management practices and MSPO compliance. Through these capacity-building initiatives and field visits, the project reached close to 700 new farmers. We could see progress in farmers' resilience enhanced through close guidance and upskilling, ensuring the training was contextually relevant and effectively applied.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :M&E framework defined by Earthworm Foundation

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS) landscape: - 8'433 ha Covered by human elephant coexistence program - 669 farmers reached on best practices and income diversification in 2024 - A total of 5'834 workers were impacted directly and indirectly through the social and human rights program 2024 - 77 out of 81 palm oil mills have an action plan to address NDPE

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Givaudan communicates on its contribution to landscape projects through contribution claims in order to reflect the collective action encouraged by the projects supported by Earthworm Foundation. For example, Givaudan mentions that we have been supporting the landscape projects in our 2024 Integrated Annual Report. In addition, Givaudan and Earthworm Foundation published an Annual Report to highlight the 2024 progresses of the collaboration on palm oil between Givaudan and EF. It includes an overview of the landscape projects supported, with key KPIs.

Row 5

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ5

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Soubré

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Soubré

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

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(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

650

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

121000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests

☑ Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

Production

☑ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

☑ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

- Financial contribution to landscape projects activities globally: supply-chain transformation, forest protection, resilient farmers, workers & families - In Soubré, Ivory Coast, we contributed to pursue the engagements with the cooperative ECAM regarding the launch of the "École de la Seconde Chance" and the mobilization of necessary resources, including the operational plan, curricula, and a detailed training overview. This initiative, led jointly by ECAM and EF, aims to enhance the skills of youth and women in rural trade and best practices in agriculture.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :M&E framework defined by Earthworm Foundation

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Soubré landscape: • 13 ha in degraded areas have been rehabilitated through agro-forestry • HCV study completed with conservation plan in progress • A 4956 farmers reached on increased farmers resilience • 59 farmers implemented agroforestry and 317 aging farms in progress of being replanted • 19 cooperatives workers have been provided better working conditions

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Collective claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Givaudan communicates on its contribution to landscape projects through contribution claims in order to reflect the collective action encouraged by the projects supported by Earthworm Foundation. For example, Givaudan mentions that we have been supporting the landscape projects in our 2024 Integrated Annual Report. In addition, Givaudan and Earthworm Foundation published an Annual Report to highlight the 2024 progresses of the collaboration on palm oil between Givaudan and EF. It includes an overview of the landscape projects supported, with key KPIs.
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

1.39

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

2.66

Row 3

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

12.13

Row 4

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ4

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

12.95

Row 5

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ5

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0
[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Givaudan joined the RSPO in 2011 to promote the production and use of sustainable palm oil, supporting our commitment to eliminate deforestation from our supply chain; to address key issues such as traceability and to create a positive difference for workers, farmers and local communities. Taste & Wellbeing RSPO certification: Seven of our factories are certified to allow chain of custody for RSPO products: Naarden (Netherlands), Smithfield (Australia), Dortmund (Germany), Dübendorf (Switzerland), Mako (Hungary) and Avignon (France) and Overseal (UK). Fragrance & Beauty RSPO certification: Givaudan achieved RSPO certification of all its eligible Compounding (13) and Active Beauty sites (3). Currently, 16 production sites have been certified. The last one was Changzhou (Compounds) in 2022. Traceability (T&W & F&B): We also aim to increase transparency of our palm oil supply up to mill level, encourage positive change in our supply chains, and support the inclusion of smallholders. Overall, we aim to reach supply chain transparency to mill level with our top suppliers, equivalent to 80% of our palm products purchased by volume, by 2025. In 2024, we maintained and surpassed our target with 84% of our palm volume traceable to mill and over 65% traceable to plantation.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Givaudan is a founding member of the Alliance for the preservation of forests (APF) in 2013. The Alliance's four core missions are to accompany companies in their sustainability journey and help them transform their supply chains; advocate for deforestation and conversion-free supply chains; support collaborative landscape projects on the ground; and to raise awareness and educate consumers on ecosystems and biodiversity conservation. We commit to sourcing all materials and services in a way that protects people and the environment by 2030. This includes taking action to prevent deforestation and land conversion for agriculture in our natural ingredients supply chains. Our membership of the Alliance allows us to strengthen our approach and share best practices with companies who share the same ambition. At the time of the APF creation, the focus was on driving change in palm oil supply chains. Since then, the membership has diversified significantly and covers many more commodities. This gives us the chance to question our own model, gain insights from other members and continuously improve our processes. The Alliance also advocates for the protection of fragile ecosystems and biodiversity, and takes action beyond individual supply chains for collaborative landscape approaches.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

To drive impact in palm oil derivative supply chains and encourage collaboration within the industry, Earthworm Foundation created a palm oil derivative working group in 2020. This followed extensive experience with responsible sourcing of palm oil since 2010 and a focus on derivatives starting in 2018. Givaudan joined this initiative in 2020 alongside 7 other multinational companies to align needs, share knowledge and collectively engage key suppliers and supply chain actors to drive positive change. Ten key suppliers have been identified who supply all or most of the companies involved. Each of the group's member companies leads the engagement with one of the key suppliers on behalf of the group. The group's approach is to: - Increase transparency and connections between actors, as this is a key enabler of transformation, with a "no black box secrecy of supplier connections" approach that is crucial to address grievances and satellite monitoring and verification; - Address environmental and social grievances in companies' supply chains linked to the focus suppliers; - Use an on-the-ground approach to address grievances, where necessary, and bring about positive transformation. To support driving positive change on the ground all members contribute to one or more of Earthworm Foundation Landscapes Programmes including Indonesia (Aceh), Malaysia (Sabah) and Côte d'Ivoire (Soubre).

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Givaudan supports and contributes to several other sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiatives beyond the palm oil supply chain. These initiatives all contribute to aligning minimum requirements and standards on responsible sourcing practices covering both environmental and social aspects. We are a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the Sustainable Vanilla Initiative (SVI), the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, the Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), and others. We actively participate in various working groups and initiatives to contribute designing, leveling and advocating for responsible sourcing practices across our value chains.
[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest protection and restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Caura Basin Venezuela

(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

2006

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

148000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

148000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

7.1747

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-65.227978

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

850000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Givaudan, through its Foundation, initiated a partnership with Conservation International and a local Venezuelan not for profit called Phynatura, in 2006 to tackle the issue of encroachment into a key area for biodiversity in Venezuela, the low Caura Basin, where tonka trees grow. A conservation agreement was established mandating the local communities, the Aripao, to patrol the area, monitor key animal species, and report monthly any illegal activity such as poaching or illegal fishing taking place in the conservation area. The key objectives of this long-lasting partnership have been to preserve the 150,000 hectares of Caura basin, contributing to the protection of the local rich biodiversity, and to ensure that the local communities involved get economic benefits through the off-taking of tonka bean collection and conservation activities. 100 families are supported by the programme, including 50 tonka bean collectors. 1,694 animal species have been inventoried in the area since the start of the programme and key proxy species are continuously monitored to assess the state of biodiversity over time. The conservation areas are being monitored for deforestation since 2009 and a significant decrease of the encroachment trend has been observed since the start of the patrolling activities. In addition to this, the Foundation leveraged on this partnership with Phynatura to fund a tree planting initiative in the area. The target is to plant 7000 trees over 260 hectares of land as an income generating activity.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of land tenure

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Contribution to Net Zero goals

☑ Contribution to SBTi target(s)

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Improvement to environmental regulation

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Aceh is home to the highly biodiverse Leuser Ecosystem, frequently referred to as the "Last Place on Earth." This is indeed the last place on Earth where orangutans, tigers, elephants and rhinoceros are found to coexist. Leuser is home to some of the world's last old growth tropical forest and large areas of peat soils that serve as important carbon sinks. All of this, however, is being lost at an alarming rate due to increasing agricultural expansion, mainly oil palm and rubber. Givaudan contributes by financially supporting this landscape project implemented by the Earthworm Foundation

(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

2020

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1116103

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

116103

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

4.428742

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

96.8677

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

13100

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Sabah landscape: - Resilient farmers: 5,000 farmers' livelihoods improved. - Rural workers and

families: improved welfare for 20,000 workers.- Forest protection & restoration: 50% reduction in deforestation in key areas, 8,000 ha of elephant range protected - Supply chain transformation: 75% of palm oil mills with action plans, with traceability to plantation for all mills, 10-15 companies with programs for smallholder inclusiveness. - Government support and capacity building. Amongst the reported achievements in 2024, we can note that 39% of mills from the project area reached 100% of traceability to plantations, representing 36 mills in total. In addition, 31% of mills have action plans in place to address NDPE issues. In addition, for 2024, 15,939 ha of elephant range was managed under mitigation activities, and 4,339 smallholders participated to good agricultural practices trainings, income diversification and conservation initiatives.

Row 4

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 4

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest protection

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Reduction of GHG emissions

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In Sabah, Malaysia, we financially supported landscape projects activities including supply-chain transformation, forest protection, resilient farmers, workers & families. We contributed to the protection of 15,939 ha of key forested area hosting elephant populations

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2340949

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

5.569227

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

117.545805

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

13100

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the Sabah landscape: - Resilient farmers: 5,000 farmers' livelihoods improved. - Rural workers and families: A total of 6,256 workers were impacted in 2024. A total of 8,271 workers out of the 20,000 workers target have been impacted cumulatively.- Forest protection & restoration: 50% reduction in deforestation in key areas, 8,000 ha of elephant range protected - Supply chain transformation: 36 mills out of 92 mills are 100% traceable to plantation, 8 out of 10 mills were engaged in programmes promoting smallholder inclusiveness. - Government support and capacity building. Amongst the reported achievements in 2024, we can note that 39% of mills from the project area reached 100% of traceability to plantations, representing 36 mills in total, while 31% of mills have action plans in place to address NDPE issues. Additionally, 15,939 ha of elephant range was managed under mitigation activities, and 4,339 smallholders participated to good agricultural practices trainings, income diversification and conservation initiatives.

Row 5

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 5

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest protection and responsible farming practices

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Southern Central Forest Spine (Malaysia) is one of the most important palm oil sourcing regions in Malaysia, playing a crucial role in the industry. In 2024 we started contributing to this landscape project coordinated by Earthworm Foundation.

(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

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1631842

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

1631842

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

2.012886

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

2.012886

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

25000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Protection of human rights

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ More inclusive, transparent, and empowering governance processes

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Each landscape has a number of key targets that are reported annually and inform the Earthworm Foundation global impact monitoring framework as well as contributors' internal frameworks. Amongst the key targets in the The Southern Central Forest Spine (SCFS) landscape: - Resilient farmers: 669 farmers reached and 22 have started transformation activities in 2024. • A total of 1,309 out of 2,000 farmers reached and 41 have started transformation activities since 2021.- 1,338 hectares have been mapped and submitted to Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) - Forest protection and restoration: 1,338 hectares have been mapped and submitted to Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) 8,433 ha managed under human-elephant co-existence management. - Supply chain transformaton: 38 mills mills are 100% traceable to plantation. 77 mills out of 81 have a time-bound action plan. - Workers & families: A total of 5,834 workers were impacted directly and indirectly through the Social and Human Rights Programme in 2024. A total of 8,395 workers out of 18,000 have been engaged and impacted directly and indirectly since 2021

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The scope of assured environmental performance indicators — including water-related data — covers all production sites across all Givaudan entities and acquisitions, with the exception of b.kolormakeup & skincare (b.kolor), both for current-year reporting and for restatements of past years. Givaudan completed the acquisition of b.kolor in July 2024. b.kolor is an innovative Italian company specialising in developing and producing finished make-up and skincare products. Headquartered near Milan, Italy, b.kolor operates two production facilities and employs more than 300 people. Since acquisition, integration of b.kolor's factories into Givaudan's environmental management systems and reporting processes has been underway during the reporting year. Data from these facilities will be included in the assured indicator scope once integration is complete and reporting is aligned with Givaudan's corporate systems and methodologies.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Recent acquisition or merger

(9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

06/30/2024

(9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The indicated "percentage of water volume this execution represents" refers to b.kolor's total water withdrawal (m³) compared with Givaudan's total water withdrawal (m³) for the reporting year. Based on this calculation, b.kolor accounts for approximately 3.5% of Givaudan's total water withdrawal. The two b.kolor production sites are located in the Adda / Lago di Como minor river basin, which forms part of the Po major river basin. According to the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, this area is classified as low water stress (<10%). Regarding water discharge quality: 1. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): <1,000 mg/L — indicative of a relatively low dissolved solids concentration and therefore lower likelihood of salinity-related environmental impacts. 2. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): <6 mg/L (latest 2024 measurements for water discharged to the river) — indicating an extremely low organic load and minimal potential for oxygen depletion in the receiving water body. These measures demonstrate that b.kolor's withdrawals represent a small proportion of Givaudan's total, occur in a low-stress basin, and its wastewater discharges are of high quality with negligible environmental risk based on recognised industry parameters.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure the total volumes of water withdrawals through meter-readings and/or data from water bills at the minimum on a monthly basis. We have multiple frequencies of measurement across our different sites and some of them even have continuous or daily measurements in place. The data are then reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal data is used to monitor performances and evaluate water risks in operations. Givaudan's Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis standards are based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework, they cover proper reporting practices and requirements regarding water withdrawal for all Givaudan manufacturing facilities worldwide. Training sessions are conducted regularly on site during environmental visits and e-learning material is accessible to all stakeholders regarding data reporting and monitoring - which include water withdrawal. We report water withdrawals at 100% of our manufacturing sites.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure the volumes of water withdrawals by source through meter-readings and/or data from water bills at the minimum on a monthly basis. We have multiple frequencies of measurement across our different sites and some of them even have continuous or daily measurements in place. The data are then reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawal per source is monitored to evaluate the water risks encounter per water source for each manufacturing facility of Givaudan. Givaudan's standards define reporting practices and requirements regarding water withdrawal by source for all locations worldwide. The reporting framework includes 6 water sources: municipal, ground water, surface water, rainwater collected, seawater and wastewater from another organisation (only in our site in Vernier where wastewater from the municipality is collected and treated throughout our wastewater treatment plant). 100% of our manufacturing facilities report water withdrawal by source and the numbers are consolidated by category for reporting.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

TDS is measured at least every 3 months in a laboratory with a gravimetric analysis or by means of the electrical conductivity which is then correlated to the amount of TDS. Data are reported quarterly by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured and verified by external audits on a 3 year rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Givaudan's operations rely on water withdrawal quality criteria for compliance and quality reasons. Water withdrawal quality is accounted for and measured through analyzing the total dissolved solids (TDS) measurements of the water. Ad-hoc site specific measures on microbiological parameters and other quality criteria are also taking place. Here we report the data published externally as per TDS analysis based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework. 100% of our manufacturing facilities report water withdrawal quality based on the TDS and the numbers are consolidated by category for reporting.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure and/or calculate the total volumes of water discharged through meter-readings and/or data from service supplier bills at the minimum on a monthly basis. We have multiple frequencies across our different sites and some of them even have a continuous or daily measurement in place. The data are reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water discharges is monitored to evaluate the water impact of each manufacturing facility of Givaudan. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis covers proper reporting practices and requirements regarding water discharges for all Givaudan locations worldwide. Training sessions are conducted regularly on site during environmental visits and e-learning material is accessible to all stakeholders regarding data reporting and management - which include water discharges. Rain water is separated from the water stream when it is not used in operations in several of our facilities. We report water discharges at 100% of our manufacturing sites.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We have different measurement methods: water meter readings, service supplier bills and/or calculation using estimation based on water withdrawal amount at the minimum on a monthly basis. We have multiple frequencies across our sites and some have a continuous or daily measurement in place. The data are reported on a

quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water discharges by destination is monitored to evaluate the impact of each manufacturing facility of Givaudan on each water bodies. As part of Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework, several classifications have been established to segregate water discharged either to an open water course (environment) or into a sewer system (treatment facility) or a combination of both (depending on the quality of waste water). The volumes discharged are measured at 100% of our manufacturing locations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We have different measurement methods: water meter readings, service supplier bills and/or calculation using estimation based on water withdrawal amount and the type of treatment at the minimum on a monthly basis. Some of our sites have a continuous or daily measurement in place. The data are reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As part of Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis based on GRI Standards framework, further classifications have been established to segregate water discharged either after on-site pre-treatment or followed by a treatment in a biological waste water treatment plant on site or at a municipal waste water treatment plant. As for the volume by destination, the volumes discharged by treatment method are measured at 100% of our manufacturing locations.

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:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of measurement of the standard effluent parameters varies across the parameters, local legislation and different types of treatment and discharges destination types. See an example for our site of Vernier, in Switzerland, in the next column. The daily frequency has been selected as per COD measurement frequency in this case.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored to ensure no negative impact downstream and to evaluate efficiency of our waste water treatment facilities. As per Givaudan standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis based on GRI Standards, the quality is monitored through COD (Carbon Oxygen Demand) to ensure compliance with local discharge regulation for each site. Givaudan sites that discharge into open water courses report COD quarterly before being assured by external audits conducted every year with verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle. The measurement methodology is country specific but for example in Vernier, Switzerland we measure COD with 0.45 micron filtered sample, combined catalytic oven for TOC (Total Organic Carbon) and acid reaction for IC (Inorganic Carbon). COD TOC-IC (standard method 5310 B) on a daily basis. As of Q4 2020 the quality types as per GRI 303 (2018) standard are also tracked: Fresh Water (1,000 mg/L TDS) and Other Water (1,000 mg/L TDS).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of measurement of such effluent parameters varies across the parameters, local legislations and different types of treatment and discharges destination types. See an example for our sites of Naarden, in the Netherlands in the next column. The daily frequency has been selected as per most representative measurement frequency of nitrates and phosphates.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is measured and monitored to ensure no negative impact on the downstream water has occurred. In addition to specific local regulation requirements, we have also established an internal wastewater standard which is setting the minimal global requirements of frequency of measurement and maximal quantitative values per type of discharged water qualities. The measurement methodology is country specific but for example in our site in Naarden, in the Netherlands, we measure nitrates and phosphates on an every other day basis.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The temperature of the water discharged is measured using thermometer on the discharge water flow. This measure is done at least once a day. Some of our sites have a continuous measurement in place.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is measured and monitored to ensure no negative impact on the downstream water has occurred. The temperature data are monitored and reported to the local authorities according to local regulation requirement frequency (usually monthly).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We collect this information via meter reading or by using extrapolation based on running time of the processes reusing water. The data are measured on a monthly basis and then consolidated in quarterly volume data of water recycled/reused. The data are reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with onsite verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle as per our Sustainability assurance process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water recycled/reused is monitored as part of the indicators of water efficiency for our manufacturing facility. According to Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework, all water recycled/reused is monitored and reported.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We collect this information via meter reading or by using extrapolation based on running time of the processes reusing water. The data are measured on a monthly basis and then consolidated in quarterly volume data of water recycled/reused. The data are reported on a quarterly basis by the local data reporter in our online platform before being assured by external audits conducted every year with onsite verification based on a 3 years rolling cycle as per our Sustainability Assurance process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water recycled/reused is monitored as part of the indicators of water efficiency for our manufacturing facility. According to Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework, all water recycled/reused is monitored and reported.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The provision of WASH services is measured by weekly or monthly (depending the site location) visits conducted on sites by internal employees to review, as part of the Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) contacts, the status of the WASH services. These visits are documented in EHS contact reports monitored by site management team on a monthly basis. Finally, the WASH services are internally audited via our Responsible Care Management System on a 3 year rolling cycle by our global EHS teams.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WASH is essential for our manufacturing facility to operate efficiently and effectively according to Givaudan's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Policy. We provide access to WASH services to 100% of our facilities.
[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)

11156.22

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We commit to improve water efficiency (water withdrawn / tonne of production). Because of potential acquisitions, we expect absolute water withdrawals slightly higher in the coming years.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

10034.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We commit to improve water efficiency (water discharge / tonne of production). Because of potential acquisitions, we expect absolute water discharges slightly higher in the coming years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1121.65

(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:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We commit to improve water efficiency (water consumption / tonne of production). Because of potential acquisitions, we expect absolute water consumption slightly higher in the coming years.
[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)

773.67

(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 efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

6.93

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Reasoning for the threshold definition: Using the WRI Aqueduct and the indicator of Baseline Water Stress (the same indicator is also available in the WWF Water Risk Filter) we identified that 6.94% of our water withdrawals are located in water stressed areas. This tool measures the ratio between total annual water withdrawals and total available annual renewable supply, accounting for upstream consumptive use. A higher percentage indicates more competition among users. Based on these results we defined the threshold of a region/area being considered as an area with water stress if they are facing a Baseline Water Stress 40%: "Extremely high (80%)" or "High (40-80%)" and we selected the sites that are categorized officially under the list of facilities in water stress areas. Compared to 2023, Givaudan's water withdrawal at the water-stressed sites was reduced by 3.8% which we categorised as "about the same". The calculation of the percentage of water withdrawn from sites in water stress areas is done by dividing the total water withdrawal from the sites facing water stress (nominator) by the total water withdrawal of the company (denominator). It represents about 7% of Givaudan's total water withdrawal and 17.5% of the manufacturing facilities (number of manufacturing facilities with water stress divided by total number of manufacturing facilities). Compared to 2023, Givaudan's water withdrawal from water stress areas was reduced with an evolution of -3.8% which we characterize to be "about the same". Given the trend regarding water stress level around the world, and the specific focus we bring to ensure our sites in these areas have significant improvement on water efficiency, we expect the overall water withdrawals to remain stabilized in areas with water stress, characterizing this evolution as "about the same" in the coming 5 years.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Coffee

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We have done an assessment on water intensity at a corporate level which has given insights on where the hot-spots are. These will be addressed in a second phase of the project where we will do a deeper assessment to get granular data at commodity level

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We have done an assessment on water intensity at a corporate level which has given insights on where the hot-spots are. These will be addressed in a second phase of the project where we will do a deeper assessment to get granular data at commodity level
[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)

5486.07

(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

Fresh surface water is used for cooling purposes in European facilities. With about 50% of the total withdrawal of Givaudan in 2024 it is a relevant water source. The amount consumed is influenced by product portfolio, weather conditions and efficiency in the processes. Surface water from rivers and rainwater is included here. With one facility in Vernier, Switzerland responsible for 90% of this consumption we can attribute the reason for change to the evolution in cooling needs due to changes in product mixes and meteorological conditions. It is not foreseen to have a relevant amount of fresh surface water withdrawal increase due to recent acquisitions.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

565.45

(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

Similar business activity.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1409.91

(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 efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have achieved an improvement in water efficiency, especially for sites located in water-stressed areas, which consume mainly groundwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This type of withdrawal is not used by Givaudan; therefore, it is not relevant.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced water is not relevant for our company because it represents a very small amount (less than 1%) in one of our facility. This amount is included in the discharged water. We are currently assessing the possibility to include this water source in our reported figures as we foreseen an increase of the water produced due to new businesses that are joining Givaudan thanks to recent acquisitions.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3694.79

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

Mainly driven by an increase in production volumes.
[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)

7253.08

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(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

Fresh surface water is used for cooling purposes in European facilities. With more than 70% of the total discharge of Givaudan in 2024 it is a relevant water destination. The amount consumed is influenced by product portfolio, weather conditions and efficiency in the processes. Surface water to rivers is included here. With one facility in Vernier, Switzerland responsible for about 80% of this discharge. We can attribute the reason for change to the evolution in cooling needs due to changes in product mixes and meteorological conditions.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

125.01

(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

Similar business activity.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

29.64

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Mainly, one of our sites contributes to the water discharge to groundwater indicator. There was a decrease in the business activity at this site.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2626.84

(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 efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Mainly driven by an increase in production volumes and water efficiency in managing wastewaters.
[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)

472.79

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is employed for the sites discharging to the environment after onsite wastewater treatment (with primary, secondary and tertiary treatments). This is an aggregation of local calculations of the discharges under this categorization for each of the Givaudan sites at stake. These are reported on a quarterly basis and consolidated at corporate level. The total water discharge from this category across all sites in LATAM and EAME regions has increased like-for-like between 2024 and 2023 with an evolution of 6.8% which is considered “higher” than the previous year. In 2024, there were 3 sites which belonged to this category (tertiary treatment) and it represents 4% of the sites. As a general rule we characterized a change 10% as "much higher" / "much lower".

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1612.12

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

This category is for sites discharging to the environment after onsite wastewater treatment (with primary and secondary treatments). This is an aggregation of local calculations of discharges under this category for each Givaudan site at stake. These are reported quarterly and consolidated at corporate level. The total water discharge from this category across all sites in LATAM, EAME and APAC regions has increased like-for-like between 2024 and 2023 by 7.9% which is considered "higher" vs. previous year. This is mostly explained by the higher business activity at the affected sites, since the production volume in these sites decreased by 6.3% in 2024 vs 2023. In 2024, 10 sites' water discharge was treated at the secondary level (13% of sites) because the water is being returned to the environment after onsite wastewater treatment, meaning it is highly important that water is safe to re-enter the environment by being treated for a second time. Most of the sites at stake are chemical and natural natural ingredients sites. As a general rule we characterize a change 10% as "much higher" / "much lower".

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is considered "not relevant" since the sites which are having either secondary and/or tertiary treatments, need first to have a primary treatment. For a sake of simplicity, the sites which are having secondary and/or tertiary treatments are indicated under the highest level to which the discharge is treated.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5322.82

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

This category is for sites discharging to the environment without onsite treatment. It is an aggregation of local calculations of discharges under this category for each site at stake. These are reported quarterly and consolidated at corporate level. The total water discharge from this category across all sites in LATAM, EAME and APAC regions is higher (3.9%) in a like for-like comparison in 2024 vs 2023, mainly due to an increase of production volumes (5.84%). In 2024, 9 sites' water discharge was sent to the natural environment without treatment (11% of sites) since the water is mainly used for cooling purposes and is not in contact with any products, hence it is safe to re-enter the environment without treatment. This is freshwater directly withdrawn from the environment and no chemicals are introduced to it in our operations. It is used to regulate the processes' temperature and flows through uncontaminated heat exchangers. Some sites can have more than one type of wastewater discharge: hence the sum of all the reported % of sites with the different categories is higher than 100%. As a general rule we characterize a change 10% as "much higher" / "much lower".

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

551.58

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is for sites discharging to a 3rd party waste water treatment plant (WWTP) without on-site pre-treatment. It is an aggregation of local calculations of discharges under this category for each site at stake. These are reported quarterly and consolidated at corporate level. The total water discharge from this category across all sites in LATAM, NOAM, EAME, SAMEA and APAC regions has decreased like-for-like in 2024 vs 2023 by 12.1% which is considered as "much lower" than the previous year. This is mostly because of the water efficiency at these sites in 2024 compared to 2023 (increase of production volumes of 11.3%). Givaudan, which operates in multiple countries, follows local wastewater regulatory standards for such type of discharge (e.g. EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive). This is important since the wastewater (from sanitary and/or simple process origins) which is sent for external treatment has to be adequate for the 3rd party facility treatment capabilities. In parallel to local legislation, we have also developed an internal wastewater standard which factories need to comply with. In 2024, 37 sites' water discharge was sent to a 3rd party without treatment (46% of sites). The 3rd party is in charge of treating the water to quality level expected for it to go back to the environment. Some sites can have more than one type of wastewater discharge: hence the sum of all the reported % of sites with the different categories is higher than 100%. As a general rule we characterize a change 10% as "much higher" / "much lower".

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2075.26

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This category is for sites discharging to a 3rd party waste water treatment plant (WWTP) after an on-site pre-treatment. It is an aggregation of local calculations of discharges under this category for each site at stake. These are reported quarterly and consolidated at corporate level. The total water discharge from this category across all sites in LATAM, NOAM, EAME, SAMEA and APAC regions has decreased like-for-like in 2024 vs 2023 by 6% which is considered as "higher" than the previous year. This is mostly because of an increase of production volumes in these sites between 2024 and 2023 (2.5%). Givaudan, which operates in multiple countries, follows local wastewater regulatory standards for such type of discharge (e.g. EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive). This is important since the wastewater (from process origins) which is sent for external treatment has to be adequate for the 3rd party facility treatment capabilities. In parallel to local legislation, we have also developed an internal wastewater standard which factories need to comply with. In 2024, 41 sites' water discharge was sent to a 3rd party without treatment (51% of sites). The 3rd party is in charge of treating the water to quality level expected for it to go back to the environment. Some sites can have more than one type of wastewater discharge: hence the sum of all the reported % of sites with the different categories is higher than 100%. As a general rule we characterize a change 10% as "much higher" / "much lower".
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

1.65

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Each site is measuring and tracking such emissions as per local requirements. Globally we track compliance against regulatory and our internal wastewater standard, however we do not consolidate such emission parameters in tonnes/year at Group level. The information shown here is referring, as an example, to the emissions to water in the reporting year for 2 of our sites: one located in Switzerland (Nitrates: 1.05 t/year and Phosphates: 0.33 t/year) and one located in the Netherlands (Nitrates: 0.21 t/year and Phosphates: 0.06 t/year)
[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

14

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

14 production sites are located in water-stresses areas out of a total of 78 production sites. We conduct annual contextual water risk assessments using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas developed by the World Resources Institute to review and update the list of sites in water-stressed areas accordingly. We then plan actions aligned with our 2030 target. This assessment led to 2 more sites being added to the list, compared to last year.

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

The water-related risks for our upstream value chain are not connected to specific Givaudan facilities. The procedure to identify and assess water-related risks in the supply chain is based on a corporate water footprint crossed with water stress index indicators and information from the SEDEX platform, SMETA audits and internal responsible sourcing policy. Our prioritised natural supply chains are evaluated through the SEDEX platform at factory level, and FSA/UEBT at farm level, and during on-site internal Vendor Quality Management audits to assess water risks in our supply chain. Givaudan also developed a Corporate Water Scarcity Index based on Life Cycle Assessment principles by consulting a third-party company. We also consulted these experts to consolidate the water scarcity risks at country level for the Givaudan's supply chain and direct operations. Givaudan also has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for sourcing activities covering a large range of water related risks.
[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 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

DDW Shanghai

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast Shanghai

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.01688

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.213744

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.2

(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

28.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.39

(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

8.39

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water). All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Production volumes in this site decreased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Casablanca

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

Morocco

☑ Other, please specify :Chaouia - Ouardigha (Morocco)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.367222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.564222

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

64.53

(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

29.69

(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

34.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

65.11

(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

65.11

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Production volumes in this site decreased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pune

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The site uses a closed-loop system, so it is considered as a zero-liquid-discharge

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.807

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.294

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.9

(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

28.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

28.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water). All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of less than 5% as "about the same".

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pedro Escobedo

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

☑ Santiago

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.65339

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.130406

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

237.35

(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

237.35

(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)

0.45

(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

0.45

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

236.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of less than 5% as "about the same". Production volumes in this site increased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Johannesburg

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

Botswana

☑ Limpopo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.068771

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.112167

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

33.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

33.33

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

28.12

(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

28.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water). All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Production volumes in this site increased between 2023 and 2024, affecting withdrawal and discharge, while the water consumption needs decreased.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ungerer Oxiquimica Mexico

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

☑ Balsas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.26943

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-98.41442

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.47

(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

28.47

(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)

12

(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

12

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

16.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower“. Water efficiency per production output in this site increased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jigani

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

The site use the water for irrigation purposes, so no water leaves the premises

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Karnataka

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.799953

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

77.685257

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5.61

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

6.36

(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

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from ground water and rainwater. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of less than 5% as "about the same".

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Linares

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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 :Maule

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.851694

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.629417

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

49.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

49.69

(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

0.15

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

35.4

(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

35.4

(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)

14.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Production volumes in this site increased between 2023 and 2024, affecting withdrawal and discharge, while the water consumption needs decreased.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jaguare

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

Argentina

☑ Parana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-23.542085

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-46.726719

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

35.53

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

2.99

(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

32.54

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

27.96

(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

27.96

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Water efficiency per production output in this site increased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

6th of October

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

30.09093

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

31.095428

(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:

☑ 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

49.65

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

48.74

(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

48.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water). All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much lower". Product mix changed between 2023 and 2024, changing the water needs of the site.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Albert Vieille Spain

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

37.875899

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-6.092093

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ 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

7.72

(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

0.08

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.51

(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

2.51

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.29

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of less than 5% as "about the same". Production volumes in this site decreased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cuernavaca

(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

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks

(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
☑ Balsas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.915445

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.176812

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

55.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ 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

53.52

(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

1.94

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

45.94

(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

45.94

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9.52

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of more than 10% as "much higher". Water efficiency per production output in this site increased between 2023 and 2024, while product mix changed.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sant Celoni

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :Tordera

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.69735

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.50704

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

132.25

(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

126.99

(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

5.27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

79.65

(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

78.32

(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

1.34

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

52.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from third-party (municipal supplies / purchased water) and ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change of less than 5% as "about the same". Water efficiency per production output in this site increased between 2023 and 2024.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tien Giang

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(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

Viet Nam

☑ Mekong

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.50927

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.34891

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15.99

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

15.99

(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)

12.31

(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

12.31

(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)

3.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The source of water withdrawal is from ground water. All figures are based on local measurements (meters or invoices) reported in our corporate database. As a general rule, we characterized a change between 5% and 10% as "higher". Production volumes in this site increased between 2023 and 2024.
[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

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The standard is: ISAE3000 and the methodology is through site verification audit by a third-party organisation. The auditors conduct on site audits verifying each data sources against data reported in our corporate database (meter reading, invoices, estimation calculation) for all water discharged volumes by destination. The manufacturing facilities are audited on a 3 years rolling cycle ensuring full coverage of data verification. The global figure is included in our publicly disclosed and assured 2024 Sustainability GRI Index & Integrated Report. Givaudan's standard on Environmental Data Reporting and Analysis (EDRA) covers proper reporting practices and requirements for all Givaudan locations worldwide.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

7466000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

669223.09

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In line with the new 2030 water targets all sites are requested to ensure continuous improvement on water efficiency with a particular focus on the ones located in areas facing water stress (improve efficiency of 25% by 2030 from 2020 baseline). According to current budget and project plans the improvements will mostly come from cooling tower replacements, optimization of CIP/cleanings, more efficient steam generation and usage, and overall continuous improvements on processes and utilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Other, please specify :Fragrance ingredient

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Fragrance 1

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

15.6

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal: groundwater + 3rd party water

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

The total production volumes of the site where Fragrance 1 is manufactured - located in a water-stressed area - increased by 30% in 2024 versus 2023 for growth / strategic reasons while the quantity of water withdrawn increased by only 5%, resulting in a decrease of water intensity value by 19% versus 2023. The part of "fixed" water consumption is important for the site (cooling processes) and the 2023 production volume were exceptionally low, hence a much improved water intensity ratio in 2024 versus 2023. Besides, the site is progressively revamping its cooling system and generating water savings through these initiatives. Additional water savings actions are planned in the coming years. Our local teams are also supported by our regional Utilities experts to help uncover additional water savings opportunities. Note 1: As a general rule we characterized a change <2% as "about the same", a changes between 2% and 10% as "lower" / "higher" and a change >10% as "much higher" / "much lower". Note 2: Water intensity is monitored at site level using measurement of water withdrawal groundwater + 3rd party water (Numerator) and production tonnage (Denominator). With more than 100 products per site it is not possible to monitor water intensity per product but rather per facility. Therefore, we report and track water intensity at site level. Internal use of the metric: As Givaudan established a 25% reduction target on the water intensity by 2030 from a 2020 baseline for sites facing water stress, this measure of water intensity is our main water performances indicator for our manufacturing facilities. The metric is used internally by Operations heads to monitor our water performances over time and track our progress in achieving this target. This indicator is part of quarterly management review which allows dedicating resources when deviation is observed.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Fragrance ingredient

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Fragrance 2

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

5.22

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal: groundwater + 3rd party water

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

The production volumes of the site where Fragrance 2 is manufactured - not located in water-stressed area - increased by 14% in 2024 versus 2023 while the quantity of water withdrawn increased by 96%, resulting in an increase of water intensity value by +72% versus 2023. This result is the consequence of an exceptional event: the site is utilizing the water from the nearby river for cooling purposes. Due to heavy rains and high sediment concentration, the site had to switch from river water to municipal water during a short period of time. The river water is not part of our water-intensity calculation. The site is working on reducing its water consumption, mainly via reinforcing regulation systems. Our local teams are also supported by our regional Utilities experts to help uncover additional water savings

opportunities. Note 1: As a general rule we characterized a change <2% as "about the same“, a changes between 2% and 10% as "lower" / "higher“ and a change >10% as "much higher" / "much lower“. Note 2: Water intensity is monitored at site level using measurement of water withdrawal groundwater + 3rd party water (Numerator) and production tonnage (Denominator). With more than 100 products per site it is not possible to monitor water intensity per product but rather per facility. Therefore, we report and track water intensity at site level. Internal use of the metric: As Givaudan established a 25% reduction target on the water intensity by 2030 from a 2020 baseline for sites facing water stress, this measure of water intensity is our main water performances indicator for our manufacturing facilities. The metric is used internally by Operations heads to monitor our water performances over time and track our progress in achieving this target. This indicator is part of quarterly management review which allows dedicating resources when deviation is observed.

Row 3

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Food flavour

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Flavour 1

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.78

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal: groundwater + 3rd party water

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

The production volumes of the site where Flavour 1 is manufactured - not located in a water-stressed area - increased by 2% in 2024 versus 2023 while the quantity of water withdrawn decreased by 45%, resulting in a decrease of water intensity value by 47% versus 2023. This outstanding result is the consequence of the implementation of a closed loop system for cooling water. The site eliminated the use of groundwater for once-through usages, resulting in this remarkable result. Note 1: As a general rule we characterized a change <2% as "about the same“, a changes between 2% and 10% as "lower" / "higher“ and a change >10% as "much higher" / "much lower“. Note 2: Water intensity is monitored at site level using measurement of water withdrawal groundwater + 3rd party water (Numerator) and production tonnage (Denominator). With more than 100 products per site it is not possible to monitor water intensity per product but rather per facility. Therefore, we report and track water intensity at site level. Internal use of the metric: As Givaudan established a 25% reduction target on the water intensity by 2030 from a 2020 baseline for sites facing water stress, this measure of water intensity is our main water performances indicator for our manufacturing facilities. The metric is used internally by Operations heads to monitor our water performances over time and track our progress in achieving this target. This indicator is part of quarterly management review which allows dedicating resources when deviation is observed.

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Food flavour

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Flavour 2

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.3

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal: groundwater + 3rd party water

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

The production volumes of the site where Flavour 2 is manufactured - located in a water-stressed area - increased by 5% in 2024 versus 2023 while the quantity of water withdrawn increased by 3%, resulting in a decrease of water intensity value by 2.1% versus 2023. The site, which has one of the lowest water intensity of the Givaudan group, has been continuously reducing water consumption per tonne produced over the last years, through the optimization of cleaning processes to reduce water consumption per cycle. The main action implemented in 2024 was the implementation of low-water consuming guns for manual cleaning operations. Note 1: As a general rule we characterized a change <2% as "about the same“, a changes between 2% and 10% as "lower" / "higher“ and a change >10% as "much higher" / "much lower“. Note 2: Water intensity is monitored at site level using measurement of water withdrawal groundwater + 3rd party water (Numerator) and production tonnage (Denominator). With more than 100 products per site it is not possible to monitor water intensity per product but rather per facility. Therefore, we report and track water intensity at site level. Internal use of the metric: As Givaudan established a 25% reduction target on the water intensity by 2030 from a 2020 baseline for sites facing water stress, this measure of water intensity is our main water performances indicator for our manufacturing facilities. The metric is used internally by Operations heads to monitor our water performances over time and track our progress in achieving this target. This indicator is part of quarterly management review which allows dedicating resources when deviation is observed.

Row 5

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Other, please specify :Food flavour

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Flavour 3

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.42

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal: groundwater + 3rd party water

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

The production volumes of the site where Flavour 3 is manufactured - not located in a water-stressed area - decreased by 0.2% in 2024 versus 2023 while the quantity of water withdrawn increased by 17%, resulting in an increase of water intensity value by 17% versus 2023. This result is the consequence of an exceptional event: during the year 2024, the site experienced difficulties with microbiological contamination which resulted in enchanced cleaning and sanitation procedures. The site is currently optimizing water consumption per cleaning cycle. Besides, we are currently rolling out Water Best Practices with our regional experts to support the sites identifying additional water consumption reduction opportunities. Note 1: As a general rule we characterized a change <2% as "about the same", a changes between 2% and 10% as "lower" / "higher" and a change >10% as "much higher" / "much lower". Note 2: Water intensity is monitored at site level using measurement of water withdrawal groundwater + 3rd party water (Numerator) and production tonnage (Denominator). With more than 100 products per site it is not possible to monitor water intensity per product but rather per facility. Therefore, we report and track water intensity at site level. Internal use of the metric: As Givaudan established a 25% reduction target on the water intensity by 2030 from a 2020 baseline for sites facing water stress, this measure of water intensity is our main water performances indicator for our manufacturing facilities. The metric is used internally by Operations heads to monitor our water performances over time and track our progress in achieving this target. This indicator is part of quarterly management review which allows dedicating resources when deviation is observed.
[Add row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

We currently have done a corporate water footprint assessment on our raw materials portfolio, but this assessment does not allow to obtain the granularity per commodity. We plan to do a hot spot analysis on the years to come to address critical commodities

Soy

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

We currently have done a corporate water footprint assessment on our raw materials portfolio, but this assessment does not allow to obtain the granularity per commodity. We plan to do a hot spot analysis on the years to come to address critical commodities
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Flavours & Fragrances

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

6.73

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

metric ton of production

(9.12.5) Comment

Numerator is in m3 water. This figure represents the global water efficiency for 1 metric ton of our products.
[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:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU 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

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK 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

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 4

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Water Pollution Prevention Act (Japan 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

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 5

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Guidelines for Controlling the Use of Key Chemical Substances in Consumer Products (China Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 6

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Brazilian Regulatory Standards

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 7

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Official Mexican Standards (NOMs) / National Inventory of Chemical Substances

(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

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.

Row 8

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

As part of the chemical industry, Givaudan strives to maintain the highest standard when it comes to safe and responsible handling of hazardous materials. In alignment with our Hazmat Regulatory Compliance Standard, we assess and monitor all the hazardous materials across both our operations and supply chain. We aim to: be compliant with applicable legislation in all parts of the world, protect our customers, protect our workforce, the general public and the environment from risks associated with the handling, storage and transport of our products. We also monitor legislative developments in the area of chemical control, hazard evaluation, classification and hazard communication, occupational exposure limits, transport of Dangerous Goods and Risk Assessment.
[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 product is about:- Eco-design: reducing the pressure on water resources through efficient product solutions that reduce water use over their life cycle, - water-efficiency in the manufacturing of our products: reducing our water consumption,- Water-secure supply chains with our initiatives on responsible sourcing and sustainable innovation (e.g. reuse and recovery of process side stream and waste).- Developing best and regenerative agricultural practices for specific ingredients used in our products.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We have strong R&D programmes to improve intrinsic, including environmental properties of our products. Modern biotechnology techniques enable us to produce existing molecules or create new captives. In designing innovative processes, we also look at how we can reuse and recover process side streams (upcycling). By following green chemistry principles, we ensure ingredients are safe by design and that our processes make efficient use of energy and materials, while reducing water consumption and waste. Through the Origination team within our Procurement function, we have initiatives targeting the direct sourcing of raw materials by working with local smallholder farmers especially on water management improvement. It strengthens the fabric of the local economy by contributing to more stable incomes for thousands of farmers and mitigates the risk Givaudan supply chain faces regarding water
[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, and we do not plan to within the next two years	-

[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Sites facing water stress - 14 sites across the globe

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/28/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

6.88

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5.16

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5.02

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

108

(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

According to the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, 14 Givaudan manufacturing sites are located in areas classified as water-stressed. Givaudan has set a site-specific efficiency target for these sites, located in water-stress areas. Target: Improve water use efficiency at these 14 sites by 25% by 2030, compared with a 2020 baseline year. Efficiency metric: Water withdrawn (m^3) per metric tonne of product manufactured. Progress is tracked annually using site-level metering data, normalised to production volumes, to enable consistent year-on-year comparison against the baseline and ensure alignment with CDP's indicator requirements.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2024, we achieved an outstanding result for sites located in water-stressed areas: water efficiency improved by 10% compared with 2023 and by 27% versus our baseline year 2020. This means we have already reached our 2030 target. We have developed 50 water-saving best practices to support our efforts to reduce water consumption globally. These best practices are guiding principles for our manufacturing sites on operational aspects such as cleaning management, cooling systems,

water treatment, mindset, etc. We have started the implementation at 10 of our sites in 2024 and will continue to introduce them in 2025. This will allow us to identify local opportunities to further reduce our water intake.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In addition to the introduction of the best practices, we are conducting third-party water assessments for our sites located in water-stressed areas. These audits provide complementary recommendations aligned with the 6R principles (Reduce, Reclaim, Reuse, Recover, Recycle, Replenish)

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, 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

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(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:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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

Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for all our employees, without any exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The indicator used to assess the progress of this target is calculated as the percentage of facilities providing WASH to our employees. Currently 100% of our manufacturing facilities provide WASH services to our employees and integration of the last acquisitions includes WASH aspects, which we consider to be the threshold of success. Even though we were already at a 100% for this target in our base year we maintain this this target because ensuring WASH services across all our operations is a continuous improvement activity with regular audits for exiting sites and integration projects for any potential new acquisitions. As outlined in our Human Rights policy we align to the Ethical Trade Initiative's (ETI) base code principles including those requirements related to access to water, sanitation and hygiene. We verify compliance to these standards third party verification.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Beyond our operations, we also support improved access to WASH principles in our supply chain and in our communities. Our goals are to improve and protect water quality and quantity in our priority natural supply chains and improve access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) principles, seeking to guarantee access to water to all our employees and to vulnerable communities in the areas where we source and operate.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

75

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

84

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

36

(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

This target is applicable to all our manufacturing sites. The target is expressed as % of manufacturing sites meeting or exceeding regulatory and industry standards versus the total number of manufacturing sites. Even minor and non-recurring deviations are considered as "out of target" situations.

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

Our target is to achieve 100% wastewater discharge meeting or exceeding regulatory and industry standards by 2030. We monitor this target via parameters such as pH, chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), fat, oil and grease (FOG), total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total organic carbon, temperature, heavy metals, etc., at least as frequently as requested by local legislation and industry standards. In parallel, we continue to develop and improve the

wastewater internal standard to integrate the latest findings of our assessments. We provide our relevant employees with training to better perform in their water related activities, and to equip them in their contribution towards water pollution reduction. When deviations are observed, the relevant mitigation action plan including in some cases a CAPEX is implemented and results tracked.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

All our manufacturing sites are monitored.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

☑ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

(10.1.3) Please explain

Givaudan target is to achieve 100% packaging circularity by 2030, which involve reducing the amount of plastic, foster recyclability and re-usability, increase the share of PCR where possible and ensure no plastic going to landfill and /or incineration. Besides, Givaudan is committed to remove any hazardous substances in line with current and incoming regulations
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Givaudan only uses plastic for the packaging of its own products

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Givaudan only uses plastic for the packaging of its own products

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Givaudan only uses plastic for the packaging of its own products

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

The core business of Givaudan is to produce Fragrances and Flavors

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Givaudan packages its finished goods and ingredents using both rigid and flexible plastic packaging

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

The core business of Givaudan is to produce and commercialize Finished Goods and ingredients

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Givaudan doesn't provide such services

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable for Givaudan

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

13400

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99

(10.5.7) Please explain

Total weight reported correspond to outbound plastic packaging (that contains the products we manufacture), the inbound (e.g. the plastic packaging of the raw materials we buy) that estimated weight is 7500 tons. Our footprint increased in 2024 as a result of increased volumes sold.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

70

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

About 70% of the plastic packaging that Givaudan uses is HDPE, classified as recycling code 2. The rest consist of multilayers and other difficult compounds to recycle mechanically. For those we work on elimination and substitution. As advanced chemical recycling progresses (plastic to plastic) we believe the % will increase overtime
[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

☑ Education & awareness

☑ 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: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ 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 carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024, only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024, only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024, only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located

near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.

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:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024, only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.

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 carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024,

only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We carry out an analysis of the proximity of our owned industrial sites to areas of high biodiversity importance using spatial secondary data layer references such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA). In our screening process, this high-level analysis is being checked with ground-truth inputs and a quantification of our pressures to prioritize sites for the development of biodiversity action plans. Out of 78 sites included in the assessment in 2024, only 1 (one) of our sites is located within a legally protected area: Aromasur in Spain located within the Sierra Norte Natural Park. The site was established before the area was gazetted as national park in 1989. 4 other sites are adjacent (touching boundaries) to biodiversity sensitive areas as disclosed in our Annual report: > Vernier (Switzerland) located near The Rhône Genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire (Ramsar site) > Ile-Grande (France) located near Côte de Granit rose – Sept îles (OSPAR) > Naarden (Netherlands) located near the Eemmeer and Gooimeer Zuidoever and Naardermeer (Natura 2000 / KBA) > Ede (Netherlands) located near the Veluwe (Natura 2000 site) None of the above site is assessed as having negative impact on the biodiversity important area due to our activities but we plan to carry further investigations on prioritized sites going forward.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sierra Norte de Sevilla

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2.6

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The production factory, which is approximately 26,000m2, opened in 1974 and was acquired by Albert Vieille in 1991 (Albert Vieille was then acquired by Givaudan in 2019). The site was established prior to the institution of the Sierra Norte Natural Park of Seville in 1989. This site is manufacturing botanical ingredients under our Fragrance and Beauty division. All Givaudan's sites are covered with an Environmental Management System.

(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

☑ 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

The site was established prior to the area was gazetted as national park and the main pressure (quantified) relates to water withdrawals for which abatement measures are taken.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Côte de Granit rose - Sept-Îles

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Givaudan's Active Beauty site Ile Grande is located in the Morlaix Bay of Northern Brittany, France. This site provides high-value ingredients derived from vegetable sources, microorganisms and microalgae. All Givaudan's sites are covered with an Environmental Management system.

(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

No quantified material pressures from this site's activities.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Le Rhône genevois-Vallons de l'Allondon et de la Laire

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Givaudan's headquarters are located in our manufacturing site in Vernier, Switzerlands. The site is manufacturing ingredients as well as compounds under our Fragrance and Beauty division. All Givaudan's sites are covered with an Environmental Management System.

(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

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Restoration

(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

Potential pressures quantified for the site: water withdrawal, water effluents, both managed under environmental management plan. Not material pressures: land use, land use change. The site is audited by the 3rd party Nature & Economie and a biodiversity action plan is followed with actions such as integrated management of green spaces, selected mowing, control of invasive species, and awareness raising events.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

NNN-NH Natuurreservaten in eigendom van terreinbeheerders Veluwe

(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

Givaudan's Naarden site in the Netherlands is manufacturing flavour compounds. All Givaudan's sites are covered with an Environmental Management system.

(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

☑ 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

Potential pressures quantified for the site: water withdrawal, water effluents, both managed under environmental management plan. Not material pressures: land use, land use change.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Eemmeer & Gooimeer Zuidoever / Naardemeer

(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

Givaudan's Ede site in the Netherlands manufactures natural savoury and dairy ingredients under our Taste & Wellbeing business. All Givaudan's sites are covered with an Environmental Management system.

(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

☑ 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

Potential pressures quantified for the site: water withdrawal, water effluents, both managed under environmental management plan. Not material pressures: land use, land use change.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All the content of our 2024 Integrated Report on economic and ESG performance has been verified through third party/external audit.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

giv-2024-integrated-report.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	Attachment (optional)
	Integrated annual report	*giv-2024-integrated-report.pdf*

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(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:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute