

Global Deforestation and Conversion-Free Supply Chain (DCF) Policy



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Givaudan

Contents

1	Purpose	04
2	Background	04
3	Our commitment	05
4	Our management approach	07
5	Appendix	09



Purpose

This Policy outlines Givaudan's commitment, expectations and management approach to source in-scope raw materials which are deforestation and conversion-free.

This Policy applies to all Givaudan's business units, subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures where the Group has operational control.

We expect our suppliers of in-scope materials, as defined in the 'scope of application' section to, meet, or exceed, the requirements laid out in this Policy and to engage their own suppliers towards the same.

This Policy is aligned with the principles and definitions of the Accountability Framework Initiative guidance (AFI)⁽¹⁾ as well as sectoral approaches where they exist.

Related Company policies

This Policy is in line with Givaudan's purpose and the following applicable corporate policies:

- > Principles of Conduct
- > Responsible Sourcing Policy
- > Human Rights Policy

(1) See link to references and sources in Appendix

(2) WRI, June 2025

Background

Forest and non-forest ecosystems such as grasslands, peatlands, and savannahs, are essential to our planet. Hosting most of the terrestrial biodiversity, these natural ecosystems also play a critical role in regulating the climate, acting as carbon sinks, and providing our societies with food, timber, medicine, clean water, and inspiration.

The degradation and conversion of natural ecosystems are key drivers of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and biodiversity loss. Agriculture remains the main driver of deforestation, forest degradation and non-forest ecosystem conversion.

34% of tree cover losses worldwide from 2001 to 2024 are primarily the result of permanent land use change, meaning trees won't grow back naturally. This percentage nearly doubles in tropical primary rainforests, with 61% of loss likely associated with permanent land use change. Approximately 95% of this was permanent agriculture, which was associated with the loss of 168 million hectares of trees from 2001-2024.⁽²⁾

The biggest agricultural commodities driving natural ecosystem conversion globally are cattle, oil palm, soy, cocoa, rubber, coffee, and wood products.

We acknowledge the critical role of protecting remaining existing natural ecosystems from further conversion and degradation linked to human activities, especially for agricultural purposes.

Givaudan is committed to protecting and regenerating biodiversity by 2030 and beyond, and has also set ambitious climate targets, in line with the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard trajectory. Our deforestation and conversion-free supply chain (DCF) commitment is a key enabler for these two connected ambitions and our progress will contribute to our net-zero target by addressing land use change emissions within our scope 3.

In line with industry best practices and Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) principles, through this Policy, we are specifying our commitment, requirements to our direct suppliers, and management approach to meet our goal of sourcing our commodities without contributing to deforestation or natural ecosystems conversion by 2030.

KEY TERMS

Critical agricultural commodities

Primary agricultural crops produced and traded in global markets and targeted by our DCF commitment as laid out in this Policy because of their link with global conversion of natural ecosystems, including natural forests, and assessed as relevant to our sourcing portfolio: oil palm, cocoa, coffee, soy, sugarcane, corn and timber (herein referred to as wood products).

Cut-off date

The date after which deforestation or conversion of a natural ecosystem renders a given area or sourced material produced on this area non-compliant with this Policy.

Deforestation and conversion

Loss of natural ecosystems as a result of their replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion - the conversion of natural forests.

Deforestation and conversion-free

Material derived from a commodity whose production and sourcing is not linked with deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems.

In-scope material

Raw materials derived from the critical agricultural commodities targeted by this Policy.

Natural ecosystem

A natural ecosystem is one that closely resembles the species composition, structure, and ecological functions that would exist in an area without major human impacts. It includes pristine, regenerated, managed, or partially degraded systems that retain or can recover most of their natural characteristics and functions.

Our commitment

Givaudan sources thousands of raw materials every year worldwide to create unique fragrances, flavours, cosmetic and other functional ingredients for our Taste & Wellbeing and Fragrance & Beauty activities. Globally, our direct use of agricultural commodities and derived products associated with deforestation and natural ecosystem conversion is limited.

Nonetheless we are aware that the production of these commodities may be linked to forest and non-forest conversion, and therefore take responsibility for ensuring that our supply chains for these critical agricultural commodities are not associated with such impacts.

Taking stock and building upon the commitments and progress made under our Responsible Sourcing programme – Sourcing4Good – and as a key enabler to our corporate biodiversity ambition, we are committed to promoting transparency in these raw material supply chains, and to take pragmatic and adapted measures to mitigate the risk of deforestation and conversion associated with our sourcing of in-scope raw materials.

We will ensure that all our in-scope sourcing and operations comply with local and international laws.

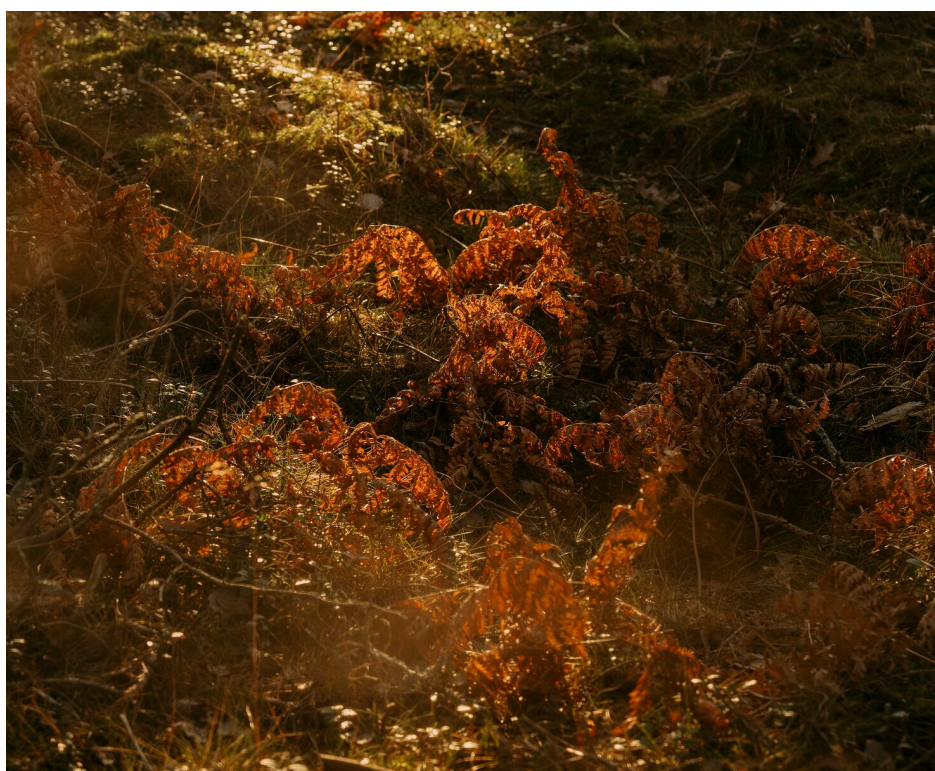
We will also continue to contribute to the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems within and beyond our raw material supply chains.

With respect for human rights

Preserving natural ecosystems in our supply chains whilst ensuring the respect of communities and people depending on these ecosystems goes hand in hand.

Details of our commitments, requirements to suppliers and management approach to ensuring the protection of human rights, workers' rights, rights of indigenous people and local communities, and the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) are covered in our corporate policies. These reference the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the International Bill of Human Rights.

We will source our critical agricultural commodities without contributing to deforestation or natural ecosystem conversion by 2030 with a cut-off date no later than 31 December 2020.





Scope of application

Givaudan sources various types of raw materials, from simple ingredients to complex compounds and derivatives, leading to different levels of complexity in the supply chain.

We have identified in our sourcing of raw materials the commodities which are global drivers of deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems, and which are significant to our business activities. Our commodity supply chains may involve several tiers with multiple players at each tier, which leads to increased complexity in building transparency and tracing our raw materials to the production area.

Given this context, we will phase our approach to reaching our DCF target by 2030 considering the materiality and complexity of each commodity supply chain.

The scope of commodities, list of derived materials and implementation phasing of this Policy is subject to ongoing adaptation based on new risk identification, evolving business activities, acquisitions, and new regulations. Our approach to managing natural ecosystem conversion risks is grounded in our existing commitments to responsible sourcing across our raw material supply chains.

In line with our Responsible Sourcing Policy, all suppliers are required to prevent and address deforestation and conduct risk-based due diligence across our supply base. However, we have identified certain supply chains that present higher risks. These will be subject to enhanced management and targeted actions as outlined in this Policy.

Phase 1

We will primarily focus on the following commodities and derived materials for the scope of this DCF Policy considering the contribution of these commodities to the global risk of deforestation and conversion, and their materiality in our sourcing portfolio.

Commodity	Derived materials in scope (subject to change)	Ecosystem conversion addressed
Palm	Palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives	Deforestation and peat conversion
Cocoa	Beans, liquor, powder, butter, extracts, absolutes	Deforestation
Coffee	Beans, ground, instant coffee, extracts, absolutes, natural caffeine	Deforestation
Soy	Directly sourced soy ingredients: oils, flours, proteins	Deforestation and conversion

Beyond the critical agricultural commodities listed above, we will expand our implementation scope to include additional commodities identified as material to our sourcing, following a phased and risk-based approach.

Phase 2

Commodity	Derived materials in scope (subject to change)	Ecosystem conversion addressed
Sugarcane	Sugar, alcohols, other derivatives	Deforestation and conversion
Corn	Maltodextrins, dextrose, corn syrup, starch, caramel, oil, flour	Deforestation and conversion
Wood products	Crude Sulphate Turpentine (CST)	Deforestation
Soy (indirect)	Embedded forms of soy: Soy used in animal feed for livestock and livestock derived materials such as animal proteins and dairy products	Deforestation and conversion

Note on soy (direct and embedded): prioritisation of types of soy based materials aligned with Consumer Goods Forum Soy Measurement Ladder v4 (2015). We may also source complex soy in the form of derivatives. We are reviewing our portfolio to define our exposure and whether this form of soy is material.

Our management approach

Our approach relies on building supply chain transparency, engaging with our suppliers and collaborating with industry, technical and not-for-profit organisations to find and achieve effective and scalable solutions to ensure that natural ecosystems are preserved, and communities' rights protected.

We are developing specific commodity roadmaps, in line with industry standards, to further define the implementation pathways towards DCF supply chains.

We will communicate our ambition, targets, and expectations to all direct suppliers and business partners covered by this Policy, and we expect them to endorse and actively support our efforts throughout this journey.

Specifically, our management approach towards avoiding natural ecosystem conversion in our critical agricultural commodities supply chains revolves around four axes.

1. Improving transparency and traceability in supply chains

We recognise the inherent complexity of commodity supply chains which operate across multiple tiers and geographies. To improve transparency, we expect our direct suppliers to support us with:

- Supply chain mapping and data sharing to trace our in-scope raw materials to the relevant level⁽⁵⁾ to ascertain compliance.
- Use findings to assess risks, prioritise action where most relevant, and define targeted action plans collaboratively.

2. Assessing conformity of raw materials in alignment with industry best practices

We will require evidence from in-scope suppliers that the in-scope raw materials we source are aligned with this Policy through the following means:

- Third party supply chain certification or verification with associated chain of custody (e.g. RFA SG, RSPO SG, RTRS)⁽⁶⁾.
- Traceability to an area assessed as negligible risk for deforestation and conversion.
- Traceability to a production unit assessed remotely and/or on the ground as DCF since applicable cut-off date.
- DCF management system in place in the supply chain relying on one or more of the above mechanisms.

3. Supplier engagement, remediation, and action plans

We recognise that achieving DCF supply chains is a progressive journey, with varying levels of maturity across different supply chains. Collaboration with supply chain partners is essential in this journey. As part of our due diligence process, we commit to engaging with our suppliers, developing action plans where non-conformities and improvement areas are identified, and working collectively toward the achievement of our targets.

We will continuously monitor progress and take appropriate measures to address identified cases of deforestation or conversion, including remediation when

necessary. We further reserve the right to perform or commission supply chain audits to verify compliance with this Policy.

In instances of persistent non-compliance or failure to align with our requirements, we reserve the right to take stricter actions including suspension or termination of sourcing relationships with the suppliers concerned.

4. Contributing and collaborating beyond our value chain and driving change

We recognise the importance of sector-wide collaboration to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems and therefore we will continue to extend our efforts beyond our direct supply chains by supporting and contributing to landscape projects which support conservation, restoration and regeneration of natural habitats, as well as the livelihood and resilience of independent smallholder farmers and communities in key sourcing regions.

⁽⁵⁾ Supply chain mapping and traceability level requirements may vary by commodity. We will further detail these requirements in commodity specific roadmaps in line with available sectoral guidelines.

⁽⁶⁾ This can include supply chain verification and certification schemes that comply with our DCF criteria including cut-off dates, definitions and verification mechanisms. Givaudan reserves the right to enquire supporting evidence from suppliers.





Ensuring compliance with applicable legislations

Givaudan supports the evolving legislative frameworks and efforts to address deforestation, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). We recognise that effective public policy is essential in accelerating collective action to protect forest and non-forest ecosystems, safeguard biodiversity, and mitigate climate change.

A dedicated Compliance Management Framework has been established to ensure Givaudan's compliance with EUDR requirements, outlined in a 'EUDR Policy'.

> Position statement on the EU Regulation on Deforestation-Free products (EUDR)

Grievance mechanism

We provide several mechanisms and channels for raising concerns and report breaches of compliance with the principles laid out in this policy. Employees can raise their concerns in confidence with a Local Compliance Office, the Group Legal and Compliance Office or through our Compliance Helpline. We have a **Group-wide Compliance helpline** which allows employees and third parties to report suspected or actual misconduct or violations of the Company's policies on a confidential basis and without fear of retaliation. The helpline consists of a web intake and telephone reporting option.

We also have a dedicated grievance email channel (global.compliance@givaudan.com) that allows a reporting person to report alleged non-compliance or other issues. All reported cases are reviewed and investigated as appropriate in accordance with applicable laws.

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Governance

Responsibility for implementing our commitment to Deforestation and Conversion-Free Supply Chain lies with internal management roles. Overall accountability for ensuring we uphold our DCF commitment lies with the Chief Executive Officer, supported by our Executive Committee.

This broad governance structure for biodiversity and DCF management ensures every part of the business understands their responsibility and upholds their contribution towards meeting our ambition and commitment.

This Policy may be reviewed periodically to ensure its requirements remain relevant with emerging regulations, newly identified risks, or industry best practices.

Reporting on progress

We acknowledge that transparently sharing our journey towards DCF supply chains is an important element in demonstrating progress and enabling collaboration with our partners. Our progress will be communicated publicly through:

- Givaudan's Integrated Report – published annually.
- CDP Corporate report
- UNGC Communication on Progress

Appendix

Term	Definition
Applicable laws and regulations	National and ratified international laws that apply in a given context or situation. – National laws include the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions within a nation. – International laws to which nations have acceded are also considered as applicable law.
Certification	Process providing the material and derived products with an official document attesting to a status or level of achievement against a given standard.
Conversion	Loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem species composition, structure, or function. – Deforestation is one form of conversion (conversion of natural forests). – Conversion includes severe and sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound and sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. – Change to natural ecosystems that meets this definition is considered to be conversion regardless of whether or not it is legal.
Critical agricultural commodities	Primary agricultural crops produced and traded in global markets and targeted by our DCF commitment as laid out in this Policy because of their link with global conversion of natural ecosystems, including natural forests, and assessed as relevant to our sourcing portfolio: oil palm, cocoa, coffee, soy, sugarcane, corn and timber (herein referred to as wood products).
Cut-off date	The date after which deforestation or conversion of a natural ecosystem renders a given area or sourced volume non-compliant with this Policy. We recognise the criticality of the cut-off date to enable the conformity of in-scope materials with our commitments laid out in this Policy. In line with the AFI, we consider and expect our suppliers to use a general cut-off date of 31 December 2020 at the latest. For specific commodities and geographies, this cut-off date may be set earlier, when: – A national legal framework is in place with an earlier cut-off date. – A sector agreement is in place for the material / geography with a cut-off date prior to 31 December 2020. – A recognised third-party certification standard is in place. – The vendor has set an earlier cut-off date.
Deforestation	Loss of natural forest as a result of i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a tree plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation. Severe and sustained degradation (scenario iii in the definition) constitutes deforestation even if the land is not subsequently used for a non-forest land use. Loss of natural forest that meets this definition is deforestation regardless of whether or not it is legal.
Deforestation and conversion-free	Material whose production and sourcing is not linked with deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems as per the requirements laid out in this Policy.
Degradation	Changes within a natural ecosystem that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure, and/or function and reduce the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity, and/or deliver ecosystem services.
Direct supplier	A supplier that sells in-scope materials directly to Givaudan or that makes Givaudan-directed sales of in-scope materials to Givaudan's third party manufacturers or that are third party manufacturers of products supplied to Givaudan containing in-scope materials.
Ecosystem	A dynamic, complex of plants, animals and microorganisms, and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit (e.g. deserts, coral reefs, wetlands, rainforests).
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or other land use. Forest includes natural forests and tree plantations. For the purpose of implementing no-deforestation supply chains, the focus is on preventing the conversion of natural forests. Quantitative thresholds (e.g. for tree height or canopy cover) established in legitimate national or sub-national forest definitions may take precedence over the generic thresholds in this definition.
Free, Prior, Informed consent (FPIC)	A collective human right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to give and withhold their consent prior to the commencement of any activity that may affect their rights, land, resources, territories, livelihoods, and food security. It is a right exercised through representatives of their own choosing and in a manner consistent with their own customs, values, and norms.
Grievance mechanism	Givaudan's defined process through which grievances concerning infringements to business-related negative impacts to human rights or the environment or a non-conformity with our corporate policies can be raised for a remediation to be defined, implemented and reported on.
Indirect supplier	Organisation in the supply chain from which Givaudan purchases in-scope materials other than the direct supplier.
Indigenous people and communities	Distinct groups of people who satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions of Indigenous Peoples, which consider (among other factors) whether the collective: – has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socioeconomic, political, and historical context; – has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews, and ways of life; – has at one time exercised control and management of the lands, natural resources, and territories that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival typically depends; – self-identifies as Indigenous Peoples; and/or descends from populations whose existence pre-dates the colonisation of the lands within which it was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed. Accepted definitions : Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 1989 (ILO Convention No. 169), UN Commission on Human Rights, UN Working Paper on the concept of Indigenous People.

Term	Definition
In-scope materials	Raw materials and derived products which are targeted and included in the scope of our DCF Policy.
Landscape and jurisdictional initiatives	Collaborative programmes with common goals to take collective action while reconciling different interest, and monitor progress towards improving social, environmental, and economic outcomes at landscape/jurisdictional scale. In the context of deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems, we recognise the importance of partnership beyond supply chains to preserve and monitor natural ecosystems.
Natural ecosystem	<p>An ecosystem that substantially resembles – in terms of species composition, structure, and ecological function – one that is or would be found in a given area in the absence of major human impacts. This includes human-managed ecosystems where much of the natural species' composition, structure, and ecological function are present.</p> <p>Natural ecosystems include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Largely 'pristine' natural ecosystems that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history. 2. Regenerated natural ecosystems that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging), but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished, and the ecosystem has attained species composition, structure, and ecological function similar to prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems. 3. Managed natural ecosystems (including many ecosystems that could be referred to as 'semi-natural') where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function are present; this includes managed natural forests as well as native grasslands or rangelands that are, or have historically been, grazed by livestock. 4. Natural ecosystems that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g. harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others), but where the land has not been converted to another use and where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function remain present or are expected to regenerate naturally or by management for ecological restoration.
Natural forest	<p>Natural forests possess many or most of the characteristics of a forest native to the given site, including species composition, structure, and ecological function. Natural forests include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary forests that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history. 2. Regenerated (second-growth) forests that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging), but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained much of the species composition, structure, and ecological function of prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems. 3. Managed natural forests where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function exist in the presence of activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting of timber or other forest products, including management to promote high-value species. • Low intensity, small-scale cultivation within the forest, such as less-intensive forms of swidden agriculture in a forest mosaic. 4. Forests that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g. harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where degradation does not result in the sustained reduction of tree cover below the thresholds that define a forest or sustained loss of other main elements of ecosystem composition, structure, and ecological function. <p>The categories 'natural forest' and 'tree plantation' are mutually exclusive, though in some cases the distinction may be nuanced. For the purpose of no-deforestation supply chains, the focus is on preventing the conversion of natural forests.</p>
Production unit	A plantation, farm, ranch, or forest management unit. A production unit can be a contiguous land area (regardless of any internal subdivisions) or a group of plots interspersed with other land units the same area or landscape and under the same management.
Transparency and traceability	The process of identifying the actors in a company's supply chain and the relationships among them. Traceability goes beyond supply chain mapping by allowing to follow a product or its components through stages of the upstream value chain (e.g. production, processing, manufacturing, and distribution).

(7) Terms and definitions are aligned with the Accountability Framework Initiative. For more information, see [AFI website](#).



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SOURCES

- > Accountability Framework Initiative guidelines and definition (v 2023)
- > Consumer Goods Forum - Forest Positive Coalition
- > World Resources Institute

