



In Holzminden, perfumers and the research team work together to assess the new synthetic molecules.

A man in a wheelchair is seated at a white desk in a bright, modern office. He is looking out a large window with a view of greenery and buildings. He has a thoughtful expression, with his hand near his chin. The scene is lit with natural light from the window.

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

€ thousand	Notes	2023	2024
Sales	4	4,730,187	4,998,513
Cost of goods sold	5	- 3,037,616	- 3,035,074
Gross profit		1,692,571	1,963,439
Selling and marketing expenses	7	- 675,828	- 699,483
Research and development expenses	8	- 265,705	- 275,649
Administration expenses	9	- 275,794	- 298,631
Other operating income	10	79,685	42,112
Other operating expenses	10	- 4,798	- 19,827
Result of companies accounted for using the equity method	22	9,231	5,841
Income from operations/EBIT		559,362	717,802
Financial income		14,957	15,728
Financial expenses		- 109,370	- 87,765
Financial result	11	- 94,413	- 72,037
Earnings before income taxes		464,949	645,765
Income taxes	12	- 120,005	- 163,814
Consolidated net income		344,944	481,951
of which attributable to shareholders of Symrise AG		340,473	478,224
of which attributable to non-controlling interests		4,471	3,727
Earnings per share (€)			
diluted and basic	14	2.44	3.42

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

€ thousand	Notes	2023	2024
Consolidated net income		344,944	481,951
of which attributable to shareholders of Symrise AG		340,473	478,224
of which attributable to non-controlling interests		4,471	3,727
Items that may be reclassified to the consolidated income statement			
Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations			
Exchange rate differences that occurred during the fiscal year	31	- 92,098	105,670
Gains/losses from net investments		3,441	- 8,895
Cash flow hedge	31		
Gains/losses recorded during the fiscal year		55	- 1,813
Reclassification to the consolidated income statement		- 81	- 285
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for using the equity method	22, 31	- 3,445	- 21,749
Income taxes on these components	12	- 3,172	2,322
Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement			
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations	30	- 24,601	2,510
Change in the fair value of financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income	34	- 651	- 401
Income taxes payable on these components	12	6,760	- 757
Other comprehensive income		- 113,792	76,602
Total comprehensive income		231,152	558,553
of which attributable to shareholders of Symrise AG		228,017	553,751
of which attributable to non-controlling interests		3,135	4,802

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

€ thousand	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	393,026	709,492
Trade receivables	16	868,305	938,113
Inventories	17	1,255,845	1,283,310
Other assets and receivables	18	131,256	125,056
Income tax assets	12	53,743	40,488
Assets held for sale	19	0	9,829
		2,702,175	3,106,288
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	20	2,772,407	2,730,838
Property, plant and equipment	21	1,669,009	1,749,839
Other assets and receivables	18	56,650	49,049
Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	22	582,416	616,910
Deferred tax assets	23	62,956	71,784
		5,143,438	5,218,420
TOTAL ASSETS		7,845,613	8,324,708

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

€ thousand	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	24	489,324	504,313
Borrowings	25	30,100	861,181
Lease liabilities	26	32,830	35,887
Other provisions	28	7,056	6,888
Other liabilities	4, 27	259,222	376,108
Income tax liabilities	12	118,049	138,241
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	19	0	2,586
		936,581	1,925,204
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	2,343,495	1,490,497
Lease liabilities	26	152,247	158,219
Other provisions	28	28,464	34,288
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	30	499,920	506,669
Other liabilities	27	6,588	7,240
Deferred tax liabilities	23	192,118	182,944
		3,222,832	2,379,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,159,413	4,305,061
EQUITY	31		
Share capital		139,772	139,772
Capital reserve		2,180,722	2,180,722
Reserve for remeasurements (pensions)		- 110,285	- 108,529
Cumulative translation differences		- 161,900	- 89,925
Retained earnings		1,581,019	1,862,249
Other reserves		1,944	- 3,109
Symrise AG shareholders' equity		3,631,272	3,981,180
Non-controlling interests		54,928	38,467
TOTAL EQUITY		3,686,200	4,019,647
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		7,845,613	8,324,708

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

€ thousand	Notes	2023 ¹⁾	2024
Consolidated net income		344,944	481,951
Result of companies accounted for using the equity method	22	-9,231	-5,841
Income taxes	12	120,005	163,814
Interest result	11	80,106	65,113
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of non-current assets	20, 21	292,291	316,011
Gains (-)/losses (+) from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		272	344
Dividends from companies accounted for using the equity method	22	3,975	9,658
Other non-cash expenses and income		33,056	35,675
Increase (-)/decrease (+) in trade receivables		-34,340	-85,901
Increase (-)/decrease (+) in inventories		45,012	-36,707
Increase (-)/decrease (+) in other assets		6,558	3,949
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in trade payables		-34,842	20,608
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in other liabilities		16,041	101,501
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in provisions for pensions		-8,989	-7,657
Income taxes paid		-135,351	-167,604
Cash flow from operating activities		719,507	894,914
Payments for business combinations, minus cash equivalents acquired, for subsequent contingent purchase price components as well as for investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	33	-89,895	-58,998
Proceeds from the sale of a subsidiary, minus cash and cash equivalents disposed of	2.4	0	3,297
Payments for investing in intangible assets		-21,334	-15,424
Payments for investing in property, plant and equipment		-248,868	-227,423
Payments for investing in non-current financial assets		-1,939	-2,732
Proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets		3,747	4,660
Interest received		5,543	5,112
Cash flow from investing activities		-352,746	-291,508
Proceeds from bank and other borrowings	25	285	12,368
Redemption of bank and other borrowings	25	-21,392	-29,496
Interest paid		-65,316	-63,780
Dividends paid by Symrise AG		-146,761	-153,749
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-6,409	-5,037
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		-2,480	-9,971
Principal portion of lease payments		-27,691	-32,211
Cash flow from financing activities		-269,764	-281,876
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		96,997	321,530
Effects of changes in exchange rates		-3,012	865
Loss on the net monetary position		-15,816	-5,504
Total changes		78,169	316,891
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1		314,857	393,026
Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31	15	393,026	709,917
of which assets held for sale		0	425

1) From the 2024 fiscal year, interest received will be disclosed in the cash flow from investing activities and not in the cash flow from financing activities. The previous year's figure has been restated accordingly to improve comparability.

The consolidated statement of cash flows is explained in note 33.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

€ thousand	Share capital	Capital reserve	Reserve for remeasurements (pensions)	Cumulative translation differences	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Symrise AG shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
January 1, 2023	139,772	2,180,722	-92,444	-67,477	1,388,368	2,431	3,551,372	59,059	3,610,431
Consolidated net income	-	-	-	-	340,473	-	340,473	4,471	344,944
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-17,841	-94,128	-	-487	-112,456	-1,336	-113,792
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-17,841	-94,128	340,473	-487	228,017	3,135	231,152
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-146,761	-	-146,761	-6,409	-153,170
Other changes	-	-	-	-295	-1,061	-	-1,356	-857	-2,213
December 31, 2023	139,772	2,180,722	-110,285	-161,900	1,581,019	1,944	3,631,272	54,928	3,686,200

€ thousand	Share capital	Capital reserve	Reserve for remeasurements (pensions)	Cumulative translation differences	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Symrise AG shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
January 1, 2024	139,772	2,180,722	-110,285	-161,900	1,581,019	1,944	3,631,272	54,928	3,686,200
Consolidated net income	-	-	-	-	478,224	-	478,224	3,727	481,951
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,756	75,680	-	-1,909	75,527	1,075	76,602
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,756	75,680	478,224	-1,909	553,751	4,802	558,553
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-153,749	-	-153,749	-5,037	-158,786
Other changes	-	-	-	-3,705	-43,245	-3,144	-50,094	-16,226	-66,320
December 31, 2024	139,772	2,180,722	-108,529	-89,925	1,862,249	-3,109	3,981,180	38,467	4,019,647

Changes in equity are explained in note 31.

NOTES

1. General information

Symrise Aktiengesellschaft (Symrise AG, hereinafter also referred to as “Symrise”) is a stock corporation under German law and the ultimate parent company of the Symrise Group, with its registered office in 37603 Holzminden, Mühlenfeldstraße 1, Germany, and registered in the Commercial Register of the Local Court of Hildesheim under the registration number HRB 200436. The Symrise Group is a global supplier of fragrances, flavorings, cosmetic base materials and active ingredients, functional ingredients and solutions for use in food production that are based on natural raw materials. The shares of Symrise AG are authorized for trading on the stock exchange in the regulated market of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in the Prime Standard segment. They are listed in the DAX®.

The consolidated financial statements and the Group management report of Symrise AG for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, were prepared by the Executive Board on March 12, 2025, and subsequently submitted to the Supervisory Board’s Audit Committee for review and approval.

The consolidated financial statements and the Group management report of Symrise AG have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, as well as the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union and the supplementary commercial law provisions of Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (HGB or “Handelsgesetzbuch”) that were in force at the end of the reporting period. The following explanations include those disclosures and comments that are to be provided as notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs in addition to the information contained in the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity. They thus represent an essential component of these consolidated financial statements.

For the purposes of a clearer presentation, some line items included in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of financial position group together individual items. Supplementary information relating to such items is presented separately in the notes. The consolidated income statement has been prepared using the cost of sales method.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost with the exception of derivative financial instruments, cash equivalents, securities and selected equity instruments, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros, and amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand Euros (€ thousand); in this process, rounding differences may arise. Deviations from this method are explicitly indicated. The separate financial statements of the consolidated companies and of those accounted for using the equity method were prepared as of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Changes to accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are generally consistent with those applied in the previous year.

The following amendments to be applied as of the 2024 fiscal year did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”: Supplier Finance Arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 16: “Leases”: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The following revised standard is mandatory from the 2025 fiscal year onward:

- Amendments to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”: Lack of Exchangeability

The following amendments must be applied from the 2026 fiscal year onward following endorsement by the European Commission:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

The following new standards must be applied from the 2027 fiscal year onward following endorsement by the European Commission:

- IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”
- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”

The standards and interpretations taking effect as of the 2025 fiscal year and – subject to their endorsement by the European Commission – the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years are not being applied early by Symrise.

With the exception of the new IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,” none of the other amendments is expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of Symrise AG. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements.” It has the aim of reducing the current diversity in reporting in relation to the presentation of expenses and income and introduces a new structure for the income statement. IFRS 18 contains specific requirements for presenting certain categories (operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations) and predefines subtotals in the income statement. In addition to the new structural and presentation requirements, IFRS 18 contains a number of new or expanded notes. These particularly concern management-defined performance measures (MPMs), also referred to as alternative performance indicators, that are to be disclosed in the financial statements. Symrise has initiated a project to implement the requirements of IFRS 18 and the resulting amendments in the Symrise Group and is currently analyzing the impacts on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Estimates and assumptions

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs makes it necessary for the Executive Board to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of accounting policies, the amounts at which assets and liabilities are recognized, and the manner in which contingent assets and liabilities are disclosed at the end of the reporting period, as well as income and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical information and planning data, as well as information on economic conditions in the industries and regions where Symrise or its customers actively operate. Changes to these factors could adversely impact estimates and assumptions, which is why they are regularly reviewed. Although Symrise believes estimates of future developments to be reasonable in consideration of the underlying uncertainties, actual results can vary from the estimates and assumptions provided. Any changes in value that result from such a review are recognized in the reporting period in which the corresponding change is made and in any other future reporting periods that are impacted.

Significant estimates and assumptions were made in particular in the following accounting policies as presented in note 2.5: testing of goodwill and investments for impairment; determining the useful life of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment; recognizing and measuring internally generated intangible assets from development activities; and recognizing and measuring inventories. Other estimates were made in assessing the recognition and measurement of current income taxes and deferred taxes, pension obligations, other long-term remuneration arising from employment contracts and termination benefits; determination of lease terms in the event of extension, termination and purchase options; and the measurement of inventories and trade receivables. Assumptions and estimates are also necessary for the measurement of other contingent liabilities, other provisions (including provisions for litigation) and derivatives, as well as for determining fair value for purchase price allocation from business combinations.

In individual cases, the actual values can vary from the assumptions and estimates made, meaning that material adjustments to the carrying amounts of the affected assets or liabilities may need to be made as a result.

2.4 Consolidation principles and scope of consolidation

Principles determining the inclusion of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Full consolidation

All subsidiaries are generally included in the consolidated financial statements and fully consolidated. Subsidiaries are investees over which Symrise exercises a controlling influence. Control exists if Symrise has power over the investee, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect these returns.

The financial statements of the parent company Symrise AG and those of its subsidiaries are prepared as of the end of the reporting period using uniform accounting policies in the course of full consolidation. Adjustments are made to compensate for any differences in recognition and measurement deriving from local accounting policies. All internal balances, transactions and unrealized gains deriving from internal transactions are eliminated. Unrealized losses deriving from internal transactions are also eliminated unless Group cost cannot be recovered in the future. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, i.e., from the date on which Symrise gains a controlling interest. Inclusion in the consolidated financial statements ceases on the date when the controlling influence ends.

Assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities deriving from business combinations are generally recognized at fair value at the time of acquisition (acquisition method). In circumstances where the cost relating to the business combination exceeds the proportionate share of the remeasured net asset value of the acquired object, the amount of such difference is recognized as goodwill. If the purchase price of an investment is found to be less than the net amount of the identified assets and liabilities following a detailed assessment, the difference is recognized through profit or loss in the year of acquisition. Non-controlling interests can be measured on acquisition, either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the business acquired. Symrise uses the latter method. The expenses and income of any subsidiaries that are acquired are included in the consolidated income statement starting on the acquisition date. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the business combination are recognized as expenses.

Applying the equity method

Joint ventures and investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. A joint venture is an agreement through which Symrise exercises joint control, whereby Symrise has rights to the net assets of the agreement instead of rights to its assets and obligations arising from its liabilities. Associates are companies over which Symrise exercises significant influence but not control or joint control over financial and operating policies.

Investments are initially recognized at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, the carrying amount is increased or decreased by the share of total comprehensive income, dividends paid and other changes in equity. In addition, it should be determined at the end of each reporting period whether any objective evidence indicates that the investments in joint ventures and associates could be impaired. If such indications exist, the impairment amount is determined by calculating the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in the joint venture or associate and its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized through profit or loss.

Upon losing joint control of the joint venture or significant influence over an associate, the Group measures any retained investment in the former joint venture or associate at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the investment in the joint venture or associate at this point in time and fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Scope of consolidation

In the 2024 fiscal year, the scope of consolidation changed as follows:

	December 31, 2023	Additions	Disposals	December 31, 2024
Fully consolidated subsidiaries				
Domestic	8	–	–	8
Foreign	100	1	8	93
Joint ventures accounted for using the equity method				
Foreign	2	–	–	2
Associates accounted for using the equity method				
Foreign	7	1	–	8
Total	117	2	8	111

In the 2024 fiscal year, one company was added to the scope of consolidation as the result of an acquisition. Four companies were liquidated and three companies were merged with other Group companies. In addition, the shares in a previously fully consolidated subsidiary were sold. This resulted in a change in status meaning that this company is now included in the Group's consolidated financial statements as an associate accounted for using the equity method.

Business combinations

ACQUISITION OF VIZAG CARE INGREDIENTS PRIVATE LIMITED, VISAKHAPATNAM, INDIA

With the contract dated July 16, 2024, Symrise entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 51.0% of the shares in Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, India. The closing of this transaction and the acquisition of control occurred on July 19, 2024. The acquisition combines the partner's long-standing presence on the Indian market and its expertise in the manufacture of active pharmaceutical ingredients based on synthetic processes with Symrise's market-leading portfolio of cosmetic ingredients. Through this acquisition, Symrise has increased the Scent & Care segment's production capacities for modern, high-value cosmetic ingredients. As Symrise's first chemical manufacturing site outside Europe and the Americas, the facility operated by Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited represents an important milestone in the company's history.

The final cost of the acquisition amounted to € 11.0 million and was to be paid in cash only.

The purchase price allocation for this transaction was completed in the 2024 fiscal year. The acquired assets and liabilities were recognized at the following fair values:

	Fair value in INR thousand at the time of initial consolidation	Fair value in € thousand at the time of initial consolidation
Cash and cash equivalents	817	9
Inventories	701	8
Intangible assets	2,767	30
Property, plant and equipment	1,275,747	14,003
Other assets	86,829	952
Trade payables	– 29,999	– 329
Borrowings	– 203,216	– 2,231
Other liabilities	– 216	– 2
Net assets acquired (100%)	1,133,430	12,440
Consideration for acquisition of the shares (51%)	1,000,469	10,981
Goodwill	422,420	4,636

Non-controlling interests amount to € 6.1 million and account for 49.0% of the net assets acquired.

The goodwill of € 4.6 million results from the synergy and earnings potential expected as a result of including the operating business in the Symrise Group. The goodwill is not tax-deductible. In 2024, ancillary costs of € 0.8 million relating to this transaction were recognized in the administration expenses of the Scent & Care segment.

Since the acquisition date, Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, India, has contributed € 0.0 million to external sales and –€ 1.0 million to consolidated net income.

Had the business combination already taken place as of January 1, 2024, consolidated sales would have been unchanged at € 4,998.5 million and consolidated net income would have been € 481.0 million. The pro forma figures were calculated on the basis of estimates and simplified assumptions.

Divestments

PARTIAL DIVESTMENT OF THE TRADING BUSINESS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICE CONCENTRATES IN MARLOW BUCKS, UNITED KINGDOM

Effective February 1, 2024, the trading activities for fruit and vegetable juices, purees, concentrates and food ingredients were transferred to THG Trading Ltd., Marlow Bucks, United Kingdom, which was established in the 2023 fiscal year. The transfer primarily comprised inventories (GBP 2.8 million; € 3.2 million) and intangible assets (GBP 0.2 million; € 0.3 million). The business originally belonged to Cobell Ltd., Exeter, United Kingdom, which was acquired in the 2017 fiscal year.

As of March 1, 2024, 51.0% of the interest in THG Trading Ltd., Marlow Bucks, United Kingdom, was sold to Th. Geyer Ingredients GmbH & Co. KG, a non-Group third party headquartered in Höxter, Germany, for a sale price of GBP 2.7 million (€ 3.2 million). The full sale price was paid in cash and cash equivalents. The sale took place in the context of portfolio optimization in the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment. At the time of disposal, the company held cash and cash equivalents of GBP 0.1 million (€ 0.1 million). The gain from the sale of the interest amounted to € 0.8 million and is recognized in other operating income. The corresponding goodwill derecognized was € 2.0 million and was calculated on the basis of the relative values of the business operation disposed of and the portion of the retained cash-generating unit. The investment in THG Trading Ltd., Marlow, Bucks, United Kingdom, is now accounted for as an associated company using the equity method; the remaining interest is based on a fair value of € 3.1 million.

Public offer

PUBLIC CASH OFFER MADE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PROBI AB, LUND, SWEDEN

On December 17, 2024, Symrise made a public cash offer to the shareholders of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden, to acquire their shares at a price of SEK 350.00 per share. The offer initially expired on January 15, 2025. On January 16, 2025, Symrise announced that the offer had been accepted by shareholders with a total of 2,840,101 shares representing 24.9% of the shares in Probi AB, Lund, Sweden. At the same time, Symrise disclosed that the acceptance period had been extended to January 29, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, two major shareholders had given irrevocable undertakings the offer to purchase 2,017,369 shares. As of the reporting date, this resulted in a financial obligation of SEK 706.1 million (€ 61.7 million), which is recognized in the "Other liabilities" line item, and an increase in the controlling interest measured through other comprehensive income. The increase in the controlling interest measured through other comprehensive income resulted in a decrease in retained earnings as a positive difference of € 39.3 million. The proportional decrease in non-controlling interests amounted to € 19.4 million. Moreover, cumulative translation differences declined by € 2.8 million.

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The subsidiaries of Symrise AG maintain their accounting records in the respective functional currency. The functional currency is the currency that is predominantly used or generated as cash. As Group companies conduct their business independently for financial, commercial and organizational purposes, the functional currency is generally the local currency or, in two exceptional cases, the US Dollar. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the Euro are translated into Euros at the applicable closing rates. Expenses and income are translated at the average rate for the fiscal year. Any translation differences deriving from this process are recognized directly in equity as "cumulative translation differences" and have no effect on net income.

Insofar as the settlement of a monetary item representing an outstanding account receivable from or account payable to a foreign business operation is neither planned nor probable in the foreseeable future, such an item represents part of a net investment in this foreign business operation. Any translation differences resulting from such items are recognized directly in equity as “cumulative translation differences” and reclassified from other comprehensive income to the consolidated income statement at the time of the disposal or redemption of the net investment.

Equity components are translated at the historical exchange rates effective at the time they were treated as an addition from a Group perspective. Any translation differences resulting from this process are recognized directly in equity as “cumulative translation differences.” When Group companies are removed from the scope of consolidation, the “cumulative translation differences,” which had been recognized directly in other comprehensive income, will be reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the same period.

Transactions designated in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of subsidiaries at the exchange rate valid on the day of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities designated in foreign currencies are measured using the closing rate. Non-monetary line items that were measured on the basis of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate from the day on which the business transaction took place. Any currency translation effects resulting from operational activities are recorded within the cost of goods sold, whereas any impacts resulting from financing activities are recorded within the financial result.

The following table shows the changes in exchange rates against the Euro for the most important currencies relevant to the Symrise Group:

Currency		Closing rate = € 1		Average rate = € 1	
		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	2023	2024
Brazilian Real	BRL	5.366	6.397	5.400	5.831
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1.457	1.489	1.459	1.482
Chinese Renminbi	CNY	7.834	7.558	7.661	7.786
British Pound	GBP	0.867	0.827	0.870	0.847
Japanese Yen	JPY	155.734	162.739	152.003	163.860
Mexican Peso	MXN	18.707	21.531	19.180	19.829
US Dollar	USD	1.105	1.036	1.081	1.082

ACCOUNTING PRACTICES IN COUNTRIES WITH HYPERINFLATION

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is one of a country with hyperinflation are adjusted for the change in purchasing power arising from the inflation before conversion to Euros and before consolidation. Non-monetary line items on the statement of financial position, measured using acquisition cost or amortized cost, as well as those amounts recognized in the consolidated income statement, are accounted for according to a general price index from the time of their initial recognition in the financial statements. Monetary items are not adjusted. All components of equity are corrected from the time of their allocation according to a general price index. An adjustment of the previous year's figures in the consolidated financial statements is not required pursuant to IAS 21.42 (b). All line items on the statement of financial position and the amounts recognized in the consolidated income statement are translated based on the closing rate.

RECOGNITION OF SALES REVENUE

Sales revenue is recognized at the transaction price, which is the consideration that Symrise is likely to receive in return for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer, taking account of any returns, trade discounts and rebates, as well as accruals for core list payments. Sales revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control over the goods and products and, therefore, is able to direct their use and derive benefit from them (transfer of control at a point in time). The point of time at which control is transferred is determined in accordance with the applicable INCOTERMS and more closely defined with the aid

of transit days that are reviewed regularly on the basis of actual transactions. The transaction prices and, thus, the amount of sales revenue, are determined on the basis of the individual sale prices, taking into account the aforementioned variable considerations. Reductions in revenue due to customer-specific bonus and rebate scales, including discounts, are measured using the most likely amount method on the basis of prior experience, pricing information and anticipated sales growth rates. They are only recognized if it is highly unlikely that these components will be reversed in a later reporting period. Core list payments are recognized in profit or loss over the term of the core list agreement. With regard to a remaining performance obligation, Symrise makes use of the practical expedient permitted by IFRS 15.121 (a) for contracts with an expected original term of up to twelve months, and refrains from disclosing the transaction price that will be allocated to these unsatisfied performance obligations. Furthermore, Symrise applies the practical expedient of IFRS 15.63 and refrains from considering a significant financing component, as the expected period between transfer of control and payment is a maximum of one year.

As the overwhelming majority of the Symrise Group's sales are generated on the basis of sales transactions with a simple structure, Symrise is generally entitled to payment after the performance obligation is met. The payment terms agreed with customers normally range between 30 and 90 days.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are only recorded when reasonable certainty exists that the conditions attached to them will be complied with and that the grants will be received. Grants are recognized as other operating income in the period in which the expenses occur for which the grant is meant to compensate.

INCOME TAXES

Income taxes comprise both current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recognized in the consolidated income statement unless the expense relates to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income in equity or directly in equity.

Current taxes are taxes expected to be payable on taxable profits of the current fiscal year, measured using the tax rate applicable as of the end of the reporting period. Additionally, any adjustments to tax expense for previous years that may arise, for example, as a result of audits, are also included here.

Due to the international nature of Symrise's business activities, sales are generated in numerous countries outside of Germany and, therefore, are subject to the changing tax laws of the respective legal systems. The ordinary business also consists of transactions where the final tax effects are uncertain, for example, regarding transfer prices and cost allocation contracts between Group companies. Furthermore, the income taxes paid by Symrise are inherently the object of ongoing audits by domestic and foreign tax authorities. For this reason, discretionary judgment is needed to determine its global income tax provisions. Symrise has reasonably estimated the development of uncertain taxation assessments based on interpretations of current tax laws. These discretionary judgments can substantially impact income tax expense, income tax provisions and profit after tax.

Deferred taxes result from temporally divergent valuation methods between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated financial statements and their tax base, from tax loss carry forwards, and from unutilized tax credits. They are calculated using the comprehensive balance sheet method and are based on the application of the tax rates expected in the individual countries at the time of realization. These are generally based on the legal regulations applicable at the end of the reporting period. No deferred taxes are recognized on differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, nor are they recognized on assets and liabilities of transactions that do not result from business combinations, do not affect consolidated income or the taxable result, and do not result in deductible temporary differences in the same amount. Deferred taxes in connection with Pillar

Two income taxes are also not recognized. Deferred taxes are recognized for all taxable temporary differences involving holdings in subsidiaries (known as “outside basis differences”) except for the amount for which Symrise is able to manage the chronological course of the reversal of the temporally divergent valuation methods and in the case that it is likely that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The effects of changes in tax rates on deferred taxes are recognized in the reporting period in which the legislative procedures for the tax changes are largely completed.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current taxes receivable and payable, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on a company. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future against which deductible temporary differences, unutilized tax loss carry forwards or unutilized tax credits can be offset. If an assessment of probability is not possible, deferred tax assets are diminished. This requires Symrise to make estimates, judgments and assumptions about the taxable profits of every Group company. In determining the ability to use deferred tax assets, Symrise considers all available information, including taxable income generated in the past and forecast taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets will likely be realized. In determining future taxable income, the expected market conditions, as well as other facts and circumstances, are considered. Every change to these underlying facts or to estimates and assumptions can result in an adjustment to the balance of deferred tax assets.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to the holders of the parent’s ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the fiscal year.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND GOODWILL

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. In general, this comprises the recognition of identifiable assets (including intangible assets that were not previously accounted for) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities but not giving consideration to any future restructuring measures) of the acquired business operations at fair value.

Goodwill deriving from a business combination represents the excess fair value of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date of the business combination over the Group’s share in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Contingent considerations are measured and recognized at fair value. If the purchase price of an investment is less than the net amount of the identified assets and liabilities, the difference is recognized in income in the year of acquisition. The goodwill is not subject to a systematic amortization. An impairment test is performed at least once per year to determine whether an impairment is needed. Any acquired goodwill is allocated at the acquisition date to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies deriving from the business combination. Acquisition-related costs incurred are recognized with effect on profit or loss.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are measured at cost at initial recognition. The cost of an intangible asset from a business combination corresponds to its fair value at the acquisition date. Internally generated intangible assets are recognized as assets at cost. Generation costs of an internally generated intangible asset comprise all directly attributable costs that are needed to design, manufacture and process the asset so that it is ready for use according to the purposes management intended.

For intangible assets, it must be determined whether they have a definite or indefinite useful life. This assessment is discretionary since the period of time in which the asset will likely provide economic value is estimated. The amortization period affects the expenses for amortization recognized in the individual periods. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization but rather are subject to an annual impairment test. As of the end of the reporting period, the Symrise Group holds no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life apart from goodwill. For intangible assets with a definite useful life, the cost is amortized in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of useful life:

Intangible assets	Useful life
Trademarks	5–40 years
Customer relationships	6–20 years
Advantageous supplier relationships	5–20 years
Recipes and technologies	5–25 years
Software	2–10 years
Other rights	1–40 years

The useful lives and amortization methods for intangible assets are reviewed annually for suitability and prospectively adjusted if necessary. In addition, the carrying amount of capitalized development costs is tested for impairment once per year if the asset is not yet in use or more frequently if indications for impairment arise during the course of the year. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Profits and losses deriving from the disposal of an intangible asset are recognized at the time of disposal as the difference between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the intangible asset in the consolidated income statement.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Research entails an independent and systematic search with the intention of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge. Expenses for research activities are recognized as expenses at their full amount. Development is the application of research results or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new and significantly improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services. Expenses for development activities are capitalized when certain precise requirements are fulfilled: Capitalization is always required if the development costs can be reliably determined, if the product is both technically and financially feasible and if future financial benefits that would cover the corresponding development costs are probable. In addition, Symrise must have the intention, as well as sufficient resources, to complete the development process and to use or sell the asset generated. Since internal development projects are often subject to government approval procedures and other unforeseeable circumstances, the conditions for capitalization are generally only met at the conclusion of a project. This means that a majority of the development costs incurred are recognized with effect on profit or loss, and the amount of capitalized costs is relatively small. Subsequent reclassification of expenses already recognized through profit or loss is not permitted.

The decision as to whether activities are to be considered research or development activities and whether the conditions for classification as an intangible asset have been met is associated with significant discretion. This requires assumptions regarding market conditions, customer demand and other future developments. The assessment of whether the intangible asset can be used or sold falls to management, who must make the decision based on assumptions of the amounts of future cash flows from assets, the applicable interest rates and the period of inflow from expected future cash flows.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If the cost of components for property, plant and equipment are material (in comparison to the total cost), then these components are recognized by Symrise as separate items, and are depreciated separately. Depreciation occurs on a straight-line basis in the consolidated income statement based on the following useful lives:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Buildings	3–50 years
Plants and machinery	3–25 years
Equipment	2–30 years

The determination of useful life is discretionary since the period of time in which the asset will likely provide economic value is estimated. The depreciation period affects the expenses for depreciation recognized in the individual periods.

Land is not depreciated on a scheduled basis. Depreciation of leasehold improvements is determined based on their useful lives or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. In determining the depreciation period applied, any lease extension options are considered if it is probable that they will be exercised. Gains and losses deriving from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized at the time of disposal as the difference between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset in the consolidated income statement.

LEASES

According to IFRS 16, a lease exists when a contract entitles the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specific period in exchange for a consideration. With IFRS 16, accounting for lessees is based on a right-of-use model. In the statement of financial position, the lessee is to recognize right-of-use assets for the leased asset and liabilities for the payment obligations incurred. These payment obligations include fixed payments less any lease incentives, in-substance fixed payments, variable payments depending on an index or interest rate, payments based on residual value guarantees, the price of purchase options deemed reasonably certain to be exercised and any premature termination penalties. As the interest rate underlying the lease is usually not known, lease payments are generally discounted at the incremental borrowing rate of the respective Group company. Its determination is based on a maturity-equivalent base rate. At Symrise, this is determined based on yield curves of government bonds (or comparable bonds from public institutions) of the respective country. If such information is not available, the corresponding base rate is derived individually using recognized financial models. In addition, the incremental borrowing rate includes a credit risk premium based on the Group's financing situation. Asset-specific adjustments, however, are not included at Symrise in light of the current financing structure. Right-of-use assets are valued at amortized cost. The initial recognition includes the amount resulting from the initial measurement of the lease obligation. In addition, lease payments made on or before preparation, less lease incentives, initial direct costs and dismantling obligations are taken into account. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis, whereby the depreciation period is the shorter period from the lease term and the economic life of the underlying leased asset. The right-of-use assets are recognized under property, plant and equipment. The exemption from accounting for leases that expire within twelve months from the date of first use and those from low-value assets is being exercised so that payments are instead recognized as straight-line expenses in the consolidated income statement. Separate lease components must be recognized and measured separately, and the option to apply the portfolio approach is not exercised. The option to separate lease components from non-lease components is exercised only for real estate and vehicle lease contracts. A number of leases include extension and termination options to provide the Group with maximum operational flexibility. In order to determine the lease term, consideration is given to all facts and circumstances that determine the economic incentive to exercise or not exercise options. Term changes are only considered if they are reasonably certain. The option to also apply IFRS 16 to intangible assets or rights to use such assets is not exercised.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

General information

A financial instrument is a contract that simultaneously gives rise to a financial asset for one contractual partner and a financial liability or an equity instrument for the other contractual partner. Financial instruments are accounted for as of the settlement date in the case of market-standard purchases and sales.

Financial assets particularly include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans receivable and equity instruments in another company, as well as derivative financial instruments with a positive market value. They are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position if the reporting company has a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from another party. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Transaction costs arising in connection with the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the income statement. Non-interest-bearing receivables or receivables subject to lower interest rates are initially recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows. Income and expenses, as well as gains and losses from financial assets contain impairments and reversals, interest income and expenses and dividends, as well as gains and losses from the disposal of such assets. Dividend income is recognized when earned. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. With the disposal of an asset, neither dividends nor interest income are included in the calculation of the net gain or loss.

Financial liabilities generally give rise to an obligation to return cash or another form of financial asset or an obligation to make an adverse exchange and comprise primary financial liabilities and the negative fair values of derivative financial instruments. Primary financial liabilities particularly comprise bank borrowings, liabilities toward institutional and private investors and trade payables. They are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position if the reporting company has a contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets to another party. Primary financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value minus transaction costs incurred, if applicable.

Under IFRS 9, financial instruments are classified into the categories “measured at amortized cost (FAAC/FLAC),” “measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)” or “measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).” For a financial asset to meet the criteria for measurement at amortized cost or FVOCI, it must generate cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is made at the level of the financial instrument. The classification depends on the business model under which the financial asset is held. The business model reflects how the reporting company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. Depending on the business model, cash flows arise from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets or both.

Symrise generally does not make use of the option to classify financial assets and liabilities that are, in principle, to be measured at amortized cost as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition (conditional fair value option).

The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities is made in accordance with the category to which they have been assigned: at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognized if the contractual rights regarding payments from financial assets no longer exist or the financial assets are transferred with all of their fundamental rewards and risks or the financial assets are unrecoverable. Financial liabilities are derecognized if the contractual obligations are settled, canceled or expired.

Derivative financial instruments

Symrise holds derivative financial instruments to hedge against currency and interest risks. These can include currency risks from business combinations. Derivative financial instruments are neither held nor issued for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value and are initially recorded at the time when the contract for the derivative financial instrument is entered into. As part of the subsequent measurement, derivatives are measured at fair value. The resulting changes are recognized in the Group income statement if the requirements of cash flow hedge accounting are not fulfilled.

Cash flow hedge

Symrise designates specific derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge exchange rate-related fluctuations in cash flows that are associated with anticipated transactions which are highly likely to occur. The hedging of currency risk occurs over a period of up to 18 months up to a maximum hedging ratio of 75 % of the open currency items of a company.

Insofar as the requirements of IFRS 9 for the application of cash flow hedge accounting are fulfilled, the cumulative measurement gains/losses will be initially recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve under other reserves and then reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the net profit or loss for the period (for example, through the recognition of sales revenue or the disposal of non-financial assets). Measurement gains/losses on the derivative financial instrument will be reclassified to cost of goods sold depending on the hedged item (trade payables or receivables in foreign currency). There they will be netted against the actual currency gains and losses from operating business. Measurement gains/losses are recognized in the financial result insofar as currency risk hedges are used to hedge financing activities. If Symrise initiates the hedging measure with the economic goal of acquiring a business, then this counts as non-financial circumstances. Upon conclusion of the acquisition, the valuation effects that have been accruing in other comprehensive income up to this point are generally offset against goodwill.

Cash flow hedges are applied to mitigate the impact of exchange rate effects. The requirements of IFRS 9 for application of hedge accounting are met by Symrise as follows: When hedging measures are begun, both the relationship between the hedging instrument employed and the hedged item as well as the objective and strategy surrounding the hedge are documented. This includes both the concrete allocation of the hedging instrument to the expected foreign currency receivable/liability as well as the estimation of the degree of hedge effectiveness of the instrument implemented. The effectiveness of existing hedging measures is continuously monitored using the cumulative dollar offset method. Any ineffective measures are recognized in profit or loss.

Even though some forward contracts are not presented as cash flow hedge accounting, these also represent a currency fluctuation hedge from a financial point of view. In such cases, the measurement effects of the derivative financial instrument are netted against the effects from the measurement of the foreign currency receivable or liability within the cost of goods sold or within the financial result.

Symrise uses interest rate swaps in certain cases to reduce interest rate risks. Gains or losses from the effective portion of an interest rate swap used to hedge variable rate borrowings are recognized as part of the financial expenses for the period in which the interest expense for the hedged loans is incurred.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recorded if there is an unconditional entitlement to consideration toward the customer. Trade and other receivables are measured, where applicable, by applying the effective interest method, with their fair value at the date they arose less any impairment amount. Other non-current receivables are measured by applying the effective interest method at amortized cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, balances on hand with banks and short-term liquid investments with residual terms of less than three months and only insignificant fluctuations in value. Cash is principally measured at amortized cost and cash equivalents, depending on their classification, at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. The main contractual partners for cash and capital investments are national and international banks that have a credit rating from one of the globally active rating agencies in the investment grade range. Therefore, the default risk here can be assessed as very low. Regarding the other contractual partners, Symrise also considers its cash and short-term deposits to be low risk on the basis of external credit ratings of the respective counterparties.

Other financial assets

Debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if they are held as part of a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, provided that the debt instrument also meets the cash flow condition. The cash flow condition is fulfilled if the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) if they are held as part of a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets. The cash flow condition must also be fulfilled. IFRS 9 requires debt instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are neither held as part of a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows nor as part of a business model whose objective is achieved when contractual cash flows are collected, and financial assets are sold.

Equity instruments do not meet the cash flow conditions, as the cash flows resulting from such instruments do not exclusively represent payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. They are, therefore, principally measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income (FVTPL). In the case of selected strategic investments, equity instruments are categorized as “measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” at initial recognition. The changes in valuation are then recognized in other comprehensive income (FVOCI option).

Other financial assets are recognized as either current or non-current assets according to their expected realization or settlement date.

Compound financial instruments

The components of a compound instrument issued by the company (convertible bond) are recognized separately as borrowings and equity instruments, in accordance with the economic content of the agreement and the definitions. At the time of issue, the fair value of the liability component is determined using the market interest rates applicable for comparable, non-convertible instruments. This amount is accounted as a financial liability based on amortized cost using the effective interest method until the conversion or maturity of the instrument. The conversion option classified as equity is determined by subtracting the fair value of the liability component from the total value of the convertible bond. The resulting value, less income tax effects, is recognized as part of equity and is not subsequently subject to any valuation. No gains or losses are incurred as a result of the exercise or expiration of the conversion option. Transaction costs related to the instrument are allocated to the liability and equity component in relation to the distribution of the net revenue. The transaction costs attributable to the equity component are recognized directly in equity, taking into account any taxes incurred. The transaction costs attributable to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the term of the convertible bond using the effective interest method.

ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

“Assets held for sale” consist of non-current assets and disposal groups of a company that are classified as “held for sale” in accordance with IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.” These are recognized at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value minus costs to sell. Insofar as liabilities are identified as relating to corresponding disposal groups, then these are also classified as “held for sale.”

INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price less any estimated cost of completion and any necessary selling and marketing expenses. Cost includes the cost of procuring the inventories, the manufacturing cost or the conversion cost and any other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their existing location and condition. Raw materials are measured at cost using the weighted average procurement cost. Finished goods, work in progress and services are measured using the cost of direct materials, direct labor and other direct costs and a reasonable proportion of manufacturing and material overheads, based on the normal capacity utilization of production facilities, excluding borrowing costs.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The companies within the Group have various pension schemes set up in accordance with the regulations and practices of the countries in which they operate. Additionally, agreements exist to provide additional post-employment healthcare benefits.

For pension plans, a distinction is made between defined contribution and defined benefit plans. A defined contribution plan is a plan under whose terms a company pays fixed contributions to other entities until the termination of the employment relationship and has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized under the affected functional area in the consolidated income statement as they become due. Defined benefit plans comprise all pension plans other than defined contribution plans. Claims relating to defined benefit plans are calculated separately for each plan with the actuarially calculated present value of the earned benefit entitlement. This is done by estimating the future pension benefit amount that employees have become entitled to in return for their service in the current and prior periods; the amount of this pension benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The computation is performed annually by an actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The actuarial valuation is made on the basis of assumptions pertaining to discount rates, future wage and salary increases, mortality rates, future pension increases and the medical cost trend rate and is therefore associated with significant discretion. The discounting factors are to be based on the yields that could be obtained at the end of the reporting period for high-quality corporate bonds with a corresponding term and in the corresponding currency. If such yield information is not available, the discounting factors are based on market yields for government bonds. As a result of the fluctuating market and economic situation, the actual developments may differ from the underlying assumptions, which may have a significant impact on pension and other post-employment benefit obligations. Due to the long-term nature of such plans, these estimates are subject to great uncertainty.

If claim entitlements are covered by plan assets, the fair value of these assets is offset with the present value. The net amount is recognized as either a pension liability or asset. If the plan assets exceed the corresponding obligation from pensions, the excess amount would be recognized in other receivables pursuant to the asset ceiling provision. Changes in the present value of a defined benefit obligation resulting from work performed (service cost) are recognized immediately through profit or loss in the operating result. Expenses from interest accrued on pension liabilities, as well as the income from plan assets based on the discount rate, are recognized in the financial result. Remeasurements of obligations include actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions or differences between previous actuarial assumptions and actual developments, changes in the return on plan assets and changes in the asset ceiling. They are recognized in other comprehensive income and disclosed in equity in the reserve for remeasurements (pensions).

LONG-TERM REMUNERATION PROGRAMS

Symrise guarantees long-term remuneration programs with cash settlement for the members of the Executive Board. The 2015 Executive Board remuneration system was replaced by the 2022 Executive Board remuneration system in the 2022 fiscal year. The long-term remuneration programs in both Executive Board remuneration systems ran in parallel until December 31, 2023.

The last payments under the 2015 Executive Board remuneration system were made in the reporting year.

In the 2022 Executive Board remuneration system, the long-term remuneration program now corresponds to a performance share plan. This program is accounted for on the basis of IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment." This is based on the granting of virtual performance shares with a forward-looking performance period of four years. The absolute share price performance of Symrise determines the value of the performance shares, while the number of performance shares is determined on the basis of the degree to which targets are achieved. This is measured on the basis of a number of different indicators. In addition to earnings per share (EPS) and a selection of sustainability objectives, these indicators include relative total shareholder return compared to a group of comparable companies in the fragrance and flavor industry, as well as suppliers and companies in the food and cosmetics industries. The total payout of the long-term remuneration program is limited to 200 % of the contractually defined target amount.

A liability provision is recognized with effect on profit or loss in the amount of the fair value of the share-based payment on a pro rata basis corresponding to the period already completed. Fair value is determined upon initial recognition and at each reporting date and settlement date; changes in fair value are also recognized through profit or loss. When determining the fair values using a Monte Carlo simulation, which includes discounting at the end of the reporting period, the risk of the share-based remuneration is taken into account. The fair value reflects the future target achievement, and, thus, also the future payout. Assumptions are made about correlations, risk-free interest, the volatility of the Symrise share price and the volatility of a future share index.

The assumptions involved in the Monte Carlo simulation impact the fair value and, therefore, the expenses for long-term remuneration programs. Changes to these assumptions can significantly influence fair value estimates and future payments. At the end of the four-year performance period, the payout is equivalent to the number of prescribed performance shares multiplied by the average price of the Symrise share calculated at the end of the plan, plus the dividends allotted during the performance period.

OTHER PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized when it is more likely than not that a present legal or constructive obligation due to a past event exists that makes it probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation is possible. The size of the provision is regularly adjusted if new knowledge becomes available or new conditions arise. The determination of provisions is associated with estimates to a substantial degree.

Symrise is confronted with legal action in various jurisdictions and regulatory suits. These suits can lead to criminal or civil sanctions, fines or disgorgements for Symrise. Symrise monitors the status of every case on an ongoing basis and determines the potential financial and business risk. It requires significant judgment to determine whether a provision for legal proceedings is necessary and, if so, how large it should be or whether it is necessary to declare a contingent liability. Due to the uncertainty relating to these cases, provisions are based on the best possible information available at the time.

If the interest rate effect has a material impact, non-current provisions are recognized at the present value of the expected obligation amounts as of the end of the reporting period. Additions to provisions are generally recognized through profit or loss in the respective expense category of the affected functions. A positive or negative difference that resulted from the fulfillment of the obligation is recognized at its carrying amount under the corresponding functional expense.

IMPAIRMENTS

Trade receivables

Symrise has chosen to apply simplified accounting for trade receivables, in which impairment is calculated based on the lifetime expected credit loss. The first stage in the process of analyzing the impairment of trade receivables involves considering the financial situation of individual customers. Impairment losses for individual customer balances are recognized if it is probable that the contractually agreed receivable will not be paid. Following this, impairment losses for trade receivables based on homogeneous receivable classes are recognized that correspond to the associated risk of default, past receivable defaults, as well as general market conditions such as trade embargoes and natural disasters. Portfolio-related impairments are recognized when payment is more than 90 days past due under the assumption that the age of the receivables represents an indicator for a possible loss.

Information used to determine an objectively verifiable impairment includes information on a debtor's considerable financial difficulties, breaches of contract, concessions to customers due to economic or legal reasons in connection with the debtor's financial difficulties, a (probable) insolvency or the need for a major restructuring of the debtor. Indications through observable data show that there is a measurable decrease in expected future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be attributed to an individual financial asset in the group (portfolio-related impairment).

Impairments are recognized under selling and marketing expenses. If, in subsequent periods, the reasons for impairment no longer exist, a reversal will be recognized through profit or loss as a reduction in selling and marketing expenses. If a receivable becomes classified as unrecoverable, it will be derecognized accordingly as a result. Determining the likelihood of collecting receivables involves making estimates and judgments regarding whether a default will occur and what the default amount might be. Past receivable defaults are not necessarily representative. Changes to the estimates in relation to the valuation allowances on doubtful receivables can have a considerable impact on the assets and expenses recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Other financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income are measured at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective basis for increasing the default risk. This also applies to short-term deposits with a maturity of up to three months.

According to the general approach, an allowance for expected credit losses must be recorded based on two steps: For financial instruments whose credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, an allowance for credit losses expected to occur within the next twelve months must be recognized. For financial instruments for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, an allowance for credit losses in the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses must be recognized. This is independent of when the default event occurs. An increase in credit risk exists when there are objective indications that one or more events could have a negative influence on future cash flows deriving from the asset. An impairment loss for financial assets recognized at amortized cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income is determined as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is not recognized separately but as part of the subsequent measurement at fair value. Individually significant financial assets are tested for possible impairment on an individual basis. All other financial assets are collected in groups that share similar default risk profiles and then measured.

Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method and non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, Symrise assesses whether indications exist that a non-financial asset is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is no longer covered by its recoverable amount. If such indications exist and a test for impairment of an asset needs to be made, the recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value of the asset, less any costs to sell it (Level 3) and its value in use. The recoverable amount must be determined for each individual asset unless the asset itself does not generate any cash inflows that are largely independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered to be impaired, and an impairment loss is recorded, which means the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. In order to determine the value in use, estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discounting factor. Impairment losses are recorded in the expense categories that reflect the function of the impaired asset.

At the end of each reporting period, a review is performed to determine whether any indications exist that any impairment loss recognized in an earlier reporting period is no longer required or could be reduced. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Any previously recognized impairment loss is reversed if the asset's recoverable amount now exceeds its carrying amount as a result of a change in its estimated value since the time when the impairment loss was originally recognized. The reversal of the impairment loss must not result in a carrying amount that exceeds the amortized cost of the asset that would have resulted if no impairment loss had been recognized in previous years. Such reversals are to be recognized directly in the net income for the period. Following the reversal of an impairment loss, the amortization or depreciation for future periods is adjusted as necessary in order to systematically spread the adjusted carrying amount of the asset less any expected future residual value over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill

In accordance with IAS 36, goodwill is tested for impairment at least once per year. Symrise normally carries out its annual impairment test for goodwill on September 30. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may need to be recognized, then tests are carried out more frequently. For impairment tests, goodwill is to be allocated upon addition to the cash-generating unit within the Group that is intended to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Every unit with goodwill allocated to it represents the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment as defined by IFRS 8. Within the Symrise Group, two groups of cash-generating units – Taste, Nutrition & Health and Scent & Care – were identified, which are equivalent to the reportable segments. The impairment test for goodwill is performed on these two groups.

Any impairment loss is ascertained by determining the recoverable amount attributable to the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of the fair value, less any costs to sell (Level 3) and its value in use. Both values are based on discounted cash flow methods. If one of the two values exceeds the carrying amount, it is not necessary to determine both values. At Symrise, the fair values less costs of disposal were higher than the corresponding carrying amounts so it was not necessary to calculate the values in use. The cash flows are derived from corporate planning. They cover a planning period of five years, before transitioning into perpetual annuity (terminal value). The basis for this is the one-year detailed operational plan approved by the Executive Board and Supervisory Board, which is prepared in a bottom-up process. The projections for the estimated cash flows for the following four years are taken from the medium-term planning. The medium-term planning is prepared as top-down planning for the segments (CGUs), taking into account future market expectations, targeted growth initiatives and general cost and price developments. The cash flows are mainly based on assumptions relating to future selling prices and/or sales volumes and costs while taking into account any changes in economic and environmental circumstances. Net cash inflows outside of the planning period are determined on the basis of long-term business expectations using individual growth rates derived from the respective market information. Detailed planning provides for reasonable sales growth as well as an EBITDA margin that is customary for the Group's business. Symrise believes it will grow faster than the relevant market again and will achieve the long-term growth and profitability goals described in the Group management report. Symrise expects long-term organic sales growth of 5 to 7% per year, and the company is aiming for an average EBITDA margin of 21 to 23%. A growth rate of 1.0% was once again used as the basis for the measurement of the perpetual annuity. The cash flows determined in this manner were discounted with a sales-based country-weighted average cost of capital factor (WACC) after taxes of 8.41% for Taste, Nutrition & Health and 7.65% for Scent & Care (2023: 9.74% for Taste, Nutrition & Health and 8.50% for Scent & Care). The corresponding WACC before taxes was 10.89% for Taste, Nutrition & Health as well as 10.52% for Scent & Care (2023: 12.72% for Taste,

Nutrition & Health as well as 11.42% for Scent & Care). Cost of equity and borrowing costs were weighted with a capital structure based on a group of comparable companies. Capital market data and data from comparable companies were used when determining the cost of equity and borrowing costs. For this reason, different assumptions and estimates of future cash flows are used, which are of a complex nature and are associated with considerable discretionary judgments and assumptions regarding future developments. Actual cash flows and values can, therefore, widely vary from the forecast future cash flows and values that were determined by means of the discounted cash flows. Although Symrise believes that assumptions and estimates made in the past were reasonable, differing assumptions and estimates could substantially impact the Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations. Additionally, the results of the impairment tests for goodwill are influenced by the allocation of this goodwill to cash-generating units.

If the recoverable amount attributable to the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses on goodwill must not be reversed in future periods.

When performing the impairment test, Symrise carried out various sensitivity analyses for possible changes to the WACC or projected sales deemed to be reasonable. These variations in the measurement parameters also did not result in any required impairment of goodwill as it is currently recognized.

DETERMINING FAIR VALUE

Many accounting policies require the measurement of fair value for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been measured using the methods described below. Further information regarding the assumptions used to determine fair value is contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements that are specific to the particular asset or liability (see note 34).

Financial instruments – general principles

The input factors for determining the fair value are classified into three levels pursuant to IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement":

- Input factors of Level 1 are (unadjusted) quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the company can access at the measurement date. A market is considered to be active if transactions involving the asset or liability occur frequently enough in a sufficient volume for price information to be continuously available.
- Input factors of Level 2 are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Input factors of Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The best reference for the fair value of a financial instrument at its initial recognition is typically the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration transferred or received.

Property, plant and equipment

The fair value for property, plant and equipment recognized as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value for real estate is based on the estimated value at which the real estate could be sold on the day of measurement under the presumption that this would represent a transaction between a willing buyer and a willing seller under the terms of which both parties operate knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion and the transaction is preceded by adequate marketing activities. The market values for plants and machinery and equipment are based on quoted prices for similar items.

Intangible assets

The fair value of intangible assets, such as customer relationships and trademarks, recipes and technologies, acquired as a result of a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that were avoided as a result of the recipes and technologies or trademarks becoming owned or is based on the discounted cash flows that are expected to derive from the use of these assets.

Inventories

The fair value for inventories resulting from a business combination is determined on the basis of the estimated sale price over the normal course of business minus estimated manufacturing costs and costs to sell, as well as appropriate profit margins based on the required efforts for manufacturing and selling the inventories.

3. Segment information

Description of operating segments

For internal reporting purposes, Symrise presents business activities mainly based on segments and geographical regions. Based on this reporting information, the Executive Board, which carries responsibility as chief operating decision-maker for the success of the various segments and the allocation of resources, assesses the business activities from a number of angles. The two operating segments are divided into divisions. The organization of these two reportable segments, Taste, Nutrition & Health and Scent & Care, is then product-based. The Taste, Nutrition & Health segment uses its combined expertise and scientific research to offer customers and partners solutions in the areas of taste, nutrition and health that are sustainable and based on natural ingredients. The segment serves the markets of the food and beverage industry as well as manufacturers of pet food and fish food. The Scent & Care segment develops, produces and sells fragrance ingredients and compositions, cosmetic ingredients and mint flavors, as well as specific application processes for such substances. The products and application processes developed by Symrise in the Scent & Care segment are used by customers to manufacture perfumes, personal care and cosmetic products, cleaning products, detergents, air fresheners and oral care products. The segment reporting by region is aligned with the location of assets. Sales to customers are reported in the geographical region in which the customer is located. Countries are grouped together for internal accounting and reporting purposes into the regions EAME (Europe, Africa, Middle East), North America, Asia/Pacific and Latin America.

Measurement criteria for the segments

Internal reporting in the Symrise Group is based on the IFRS accounting principles detailed in note 2.5. Transactions are only conducted between the segments to an immaterial extent. These are settled at market prices and have not been separately disclosed for materiality reasons. External sales represent the sales of the two segments to third parties, and thus, their sum equals consolidated sales of the Symrise Group. The revenue and expenditure of the Symrise Group's central units and functions are completely included in the two segments, Taste, Nutrition & Health and Scent & Care, based on performance-related, or utilization-related, criteria. The result-related determining factor for the management of the segments is the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). The depreciation and amortization charges that can be directly attributed to each segment are included in determining the segment contribution. The financial result is not included as the segments are mainly centrally financed. This is the reason why financial income and expenses are disclosed below at Group level and combined together in the form of the financial result. Taxes are treated in a similar manner so that net profit is reported combined to give the consolidated earnings. Investments made by a segment comprise all expenditure incurred during the reporting period for the purpose of acquiring intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as additions from leases in the fiscal year. The Executive Board, which is the chief operating decision-maker, receives all information with respect to segment assets and liabilities in an aggregated form. The allocation of goodwill to segments is disclosed in note 20.

Segment results

2023 € thousand	Taste, Nutrition & Health	Scent & Care	Segment total = Group total
External sales	2,978,338	1,751,849	4,730,187
Cost of goods sold	- 1,884,632	- 1,152,984	- 3,037,616
Gross profit	1,093,706	598,865	1,692,571
Selling and marketing expenses	- 404,576	- 271,252	- 675,828
Research and development expenses	- 131,126	- 134,579	- 265,705
Administration expenses	- 183,812	- 91,982	- 275,794
Other operating income	51,487	28,198	79,685
Other operating expenses	- 4,053	- 745	- 4,798
Result of companies accounted for using the equity method	7,180	2,051	9,231
Income from operations/EBIT	428,806	130,556	559,362
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	89,808	26,533	116,341
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	110,624	65,326	175,950
EBITDA	629,238	222,415	851,653
Financial result			- 94,413
Earnings before income taxes			464,949
Income taxes			- 120,005
Consolidated net income			344,944
Other segment information			
Investments ¹⁾			
Intangible assets	15,202	7,531	22,733
Property, plant and equipment	167,514	140,784	308,298
of which from leases	31,668	29,399	61,067

1) Excluding additions from business combinations

2024 € thousand	Taste, Nutrition & Health	Scent & Care	Segment total = Group total
External sales	3,090,714	1,907,799	4,998,513
Cost of goods sold	- 1,894,286	- 1,140,788	- 3,035,074
Gross profit	1,196,428	767,011	1,963,439
Selling and marketing expenses	- 423,422	- 276,061	- 699,483
Research and development expenses	- 135,524	- 140,125	- 275,649
Administration expenses	- 192,155	- 106,476	- 298,631
Other operating income	31,347	10,765	42,112
Other operating expenses	- 17,861	- 1,966	- 19,827
Result of companies accounted for using the equity method	4,638	1,203	5,841
Income from operations/EBIT	463,451	254,351	717,802
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	89,821	20,514	110,335
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	133,104	72,135	205,239
EBITDA	686,376	347,000	1,033,376
Financial result			- 72,037
Earnings before income taxes			645,765
Income taxes			- 163,814
Consolidated net income			481,951
Other segment information			
Investments ¹⁾			
Intangible assets	8,466	7,638	16,104
Property, plant and equipment	141,312	111,959	253,271
of which from leases	24,425	13,904	38,329

1) Excluding additions from business combinations; for further information please see note 2.4.

No single customer accounted for more than 10 % of Group sales either in the reporting year or previous year.

Result by region

€ thousand	Sales by region of destination		Investments ¹⁾	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
EAME	1,881,376	1,991,949	120,665	138,285
North America	1,250,791	1,276,792	129,825	66,841
Asia/Pacific	979,109	1,034,693	36,017	32,637
Latin America	618,911	695,079	44,524	31,612
Total	4,730,187	4,998,513	331,031	269,375

1) Excluding additions from business combinations; for further information please see note 2.4.

Sales are generated in various countries; Germany accounts for € 369.7 million (2023: € 385.4 million). Sales in North America were mainly generated in the USA (€ 1,191.0 million; 2023: € 1,153.4 million).

Investments in property, plant and equipment include effects from leases amounting to € 38.3 million (2023: € 61.1 million). These consisted of € 13.5 million in EAME (2023: € 9.8 million), € 15.7 million in North America (2023: € 38.2 million), € 6.8 million in Asia/Pacific (2023: € 10.3 million) and € 2.3 million in Latin America (2023: € 2.7 million). Of the non-current assets – excluding deferred tax assets, financial instruments and investments in companies accounted for using the equity method – amounting to € 4,496.6 million (December 31, 2023: € 4,456.8 million), € 605.2 million (December 31, 2023: € 594.5 million) are accounted for by companies located in Germany, € 1,514.0 million (December 31, 2023: € 1,454.9 million) by companies located in the USA and € 1,028.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 1,063.0 million) by companies located in France.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

4. Sales

The customers of Symrise include large multinational groups in addition to important regional and local manufacturers of food, beverages, pet food, perfumes, cosmetics, personal care products, cleaning products and laundry detergents.

Sales are recognized at a specific point in time, and the resulting receivables are due within one year.

The other liabilities include contract liabilities (€ 6.5 million; December 31, 2023: € 4.7 million) – payments from customers received prior to the contractual performance – and refund obligations (€ 64.2 million; December 31, 2023: € 45.6 million) – mainly sales deductions. The contract liabilities of € 4.7 million existing as of January 1, 2024 (January 1, 2023: € 5.5 million), were mostly utilized in the fiscal year, as in the previous year. Of the refund obligations of € 45.6 million existing as of January 1, 2024 (January 1, 2023: € 42.8 million), a total of € 21.0 million was actually refunded in the 2024 fiscal year (2023: € 14.8 million).

For a breakdown of sales by segments and regions, please see the segment reporting under note 3 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, as well as the explanations in the Group management report.

5. Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold consists of expenses for raw materials (€ 2,115.2 million; 2023: € 2,188.8 million), production costs including amortization of recipes, technologies and other production-related intellectual property (€ 913.7 million; 2023: € 830.1 million) and exchange rate effects from operating activities (€ 6.2 million; 2023: € 18.7 million). Please refer to the segment reporting information for a presentation of the cost of goods sold by segment (see note 3).

6. Personnel expenses

€ thousand	2023	2024
Wages and salaries	- 756,364	- 805,071
Social security expenses	- 168,329	- 184,899
Pension expenses (excluding interest expenses)	- 9,042	- 8,814
Other personnel expenses	- 8,583	- 12,472
Total	- 942,318	- 1,011,256

The increase in wages and salaries, as well as social security expenses, compared to the previous year is primarily due to regular salary adjustments. Social security expenses include social security contributions that the company is required to make by law. These include defined contribution plan benefits of € 30.1 million (2023: € 28.2 million). Pension expenses (excluding interest expenses) include the service cost of defined benefit plans (see note 30). Other personnel expenses include expenses for severance payments, expenses for multi-year performance-related compensation for selected employees, and expenses for multi-year share-based payment of the Executive Board under the 2022 Executive Board remuneration system (see note 29). In the previous year, other personnel expenses had included the multi-year performance-related compensation for the Executive Board under the 2015 Executive Board remuneration system, which has now expired completely. The annual bonuses and bonuses for other employees are recognized in wages and salaries.

The average number of employees in the Symrise Group amounts to the following:

Employee headcount	2023	2024
Manufacturing & Technology	6,351	6,397
Sales & Marketing	2,694	2,702
Research & Development	1,923	1,935
Administration	1,300	1,364
Service companies	480	481
Number of employees	12,748	12,879
Apprentices and trainees	211	218
Total	12,959	13,097

7. Selling and marketing expenses

Selling and marketing expenses from the period mainly include expenses for advertising and customer service as well as distribution and storage for finished products. They also contain transportation costs, expenses for commissions and licenses, and amortization of customer relationships and trademarks recognized as assets. Selling and marketing expenses in the reporting year increased slightly due to higher freight-out costs, expenses for licenses and commissions and storage costs. Please refer to the segment reporting information for a presentation of selling and marketing expenses by segment (see note 3).

8. Research and development expenses

Besides basic research, research and development expenses include the development of products to generate sales revenue as well as new or improved processes to reduce the cost of goods sold, which cannot be capitalized. Please refer to the segment reporting information for a presentation of research and development expenses by segment (see note 3).

9. Administration expenses

Administration expenses mainly contain expenses for information technology, communications, finance, human resources and legal, as well as for factory security, occupational safety and administration buildings. In the reporting year, administration expenses increased due to higher expenditure for information technology and changes in the composition of the Executive Board.

10. Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income includes items not related to the sale of products. This includes, for example, income from service companies (logistics, engineering, safety and environment) and income from research, development and other services provided to third parties (€ 21.3 million; 2023: € 22.6 million), which are not covered by IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This item also includes income from government grants, which are mainly awarded to support research projects (€ 10.1 million; 2023: € 7.9 million), and income from insurance reimbursements (€ 2.9 million; 2023: € 14.3 million). The remaining other income includes gains from the disposal of non-current assets, other reimbursements and other non-periodic income. Starting in the 2024 fiscal year, the income from the reversal of allowances for trade receivables and from the reversal of provisions and liabilities which are no longer expected to be utilized or for which this is certain that was recognized under this item the previous year is allocated to the respective primary functional areas (2023: € 15.0 million).

The increase in other operating expenses is mainly attributable to an impairment on a receivable that is classified as unrecoverable in connection with a legal dispute that was decided in Symrise's favor in the previous year.

11. Financial result

€ thousand	2023	2024
Interest income from bank deposits	11,040	10,512
Other interest income	3,573	2,768
Interest income	14,613	13,280
Other financial income	344	2,448
Financial income	14,957	15,728
Interest expenses from bank borrowings	- 22,983	- 16,125
Interest expenses from other borrowings	- 37,747	- 38,559
Other interest expenses	- 33,989	- 23,709
Interest expenses	- 94,719	- 78,393
Other financial expenses	- 14,651	- 9,372
Financial expenses	- 109,370	- 87,765
Financial result	- 94,413	- 72,037
of which interest result	- 80,106	- 65,113
of which other financial result	- 14,307	- 6,924

Please see note 25 regarding the changes in bank loans and other borrowings and the corresponding interest expenses. Other interest expenses mainly comprise the compounding of provisions for pensions (see note 30) and interest expenses for lease liabilities (see note 33).

Other financial expense includes net losses from hyperinflationary adjustments (€ 5.5 million; 2023: € 15.8 million) and negative foreign exchange rate effects of € 0.1 million (2023: positive effects of € 3.1 million). Due to the very volatile nature of some currencies, there are regularly substantial changes in this line item.

12. Income taxes

Current taxes paid or owed in individual countries and deferred taxes are recognized as income taxes.

€ thousand	2023	2024
Current income taxes	- 131,822	- 185,007
Deferred tax expense/income from losses carried forward	- 1,242	2,798
Deferred tax expense/income from temporary differences	13,059	18,395
Deferred tax expense/income	11,817	21,193
Income taxes	- 120,005	- 163,814

In the reporting year, income tax expense increased by € 43.8 million to € 163.8 million. The effective tax rate declined in the reporting year compared with the previous year, amounting to 25.4 % (2023: 25.8 %).

The year-on-year increase in current income taxes of € 53.2 million to € 185.0 million is mainly attributable to the increase in operating income before taxes. The change in net deferred tax is mainly due to the scheduled amortization and depreciation of assets and the utilization of losses carried forward.

Symrise AG falls within the scope of the OECD's Pillar Two Rules, which were transposed into German law with the German Minimum Tax Act (MinStG) on December 21, 2023. As provided for by IAS 12 "Income Taxes," the Group makes use of the transitional exemption for the recognition of deferred taxes arising from the legislation to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules. Application of the Pillar Two Rules subjects the consolidated financial statements of Symrise AG to a higher income tax burden. In accordance with minimum taxation regulations, the Group must pay a top-up tax per country amounting to the difference between the GloBE

effective tax rate and the minimum tax rate of 15 %. With the exception of the subsidiaries in Hungary, the United Arab Emirates and Singapore, the Group is subject to an effective tax rate of more than 15 %. In the 2024 fiscal year, the Group recognized income tax expense of € 2.0 million on the basis of minimum taxation.

Reconciliation of expected to actual tax expense

Income taxes disclosed in the reporting year, amounting to € 163.8 million (2023: € 120.0 million), can be derived as set out below from an expected income tax expense that would have arisen if the statutory tax rates had been applied to net income before income taxes in accordance with IFRSs:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Earnings before income taxes	464,949	645,765
Expected tax expense at local tax rates	– 101,203	– 172,076
Tax effect from previous periods	– 3,593	3,638
Tax effect from tax-free income	19,955	27,262
Tax effect from non-deductible expenses	– 21,889	– 10,296
Non-recoverable withholding tax	– 6,645	– 11,182
Tax effects from value adjustments to deferred tax assets and use of tax losses carried forward	– 7,683	– 2,128
Tax effect from change in tax rate	– 629	18
Other tax effects	1,682	950
Income tax expense	– 120,005	– 163,814

The calculated expected tax expense increased in absolute terms compared with the previous year, while the expected tax rate also increased. The expected tax expense is determined using the weighted tax rates of the respective jurisdictions. The tax effect from previous years largely results from the balance of tax rebates and tax arrears, as well as changes in the provision for tax risk. The main factors influencing other tax effects are changes in temporary differences and hyperinflation adjustments. The dividend proposed for the 2024 fiscal year (see note 31) will not have any income tax consequences for Symrise. Future income and withholding taxes resulting from planned distributions by Group companies are recognized under deferred tax liabilities.

The amount of income taxes directly charged or credited to other comprehensive income breaks down as follows:

€ thousand	2023			2024		
	Before taxes	Taxes	After taxes	Before taxes	Taxes	After taxes
Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations						
Exchange rate differences that occurred during the fiscal year	– 92,098	– 2,061	– 94,159	105,670	– 1,058	104,612
Gains/losses from net investments	3,441	– 1,103	2,338	– 8,895	2,830	– 6,065
Change in the fair value of financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income	– 651	0	– 651	– 401	0	– 401
Cash flow hedge	– 26	– 8	– 34	– 2,098	550	– 1,548
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations	– 24,601	6,760	– 17,841	2,510	– 757	1,753
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for using the equity method	– 3,445	–	– 3,445	– 21,749	–	– 21,749
Other comprehensive income	– 117,380	3,588	– 113,792	75,037	1,565	76,602
of which current taxes		– 1,278			2,646	
of which deferred taxes		4,866			– 1,081	

13. Amortization and depreciation

Amortization of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment are shown in the statement of changes in non-current assets in notes 20 and 21.

14. Earnings per share

	Unit	2023	2024
Consolidated net income attributable to shareholders of Symrise AG	€ thousand	340,473	478,224
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	shares	139,772,054	139,772,054
Earnings per share diluted and basic	€	2.44	3.42

As no circumstances existed in the 2023 and 2024 fiscal years that resulted in dilutive effects on the number of shares, diluted earnings per share are equal to basic earnings per share.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

15. Cash and cash equivalents

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Cash	354,753	556,939
Cash equivalents	38,273	152,553
Total	393,026	709,492

The year-on-year rise in consolidated net income and the positive cash inflow that resulted led to an increase in cash and cash equivalents. The acquisition of additional shares (see note 33) and the payment of the dividend were financed from the cash flow from operating activities.

16. Trade receivables

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Trade receivables	882,888	952,915
Allowances	- 14,583	- 14,802
Total	868,305	938,113

Trade receivables are not insured. Symrise, therefore, bears the risk of bad debts. So far, the Group has experienced only insignificant cases of default.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables includes € 839.3 million in receivables that are not overdue and with no allowance set up (December 31, 2023: € 782.8 million), € 13.1 million in receivables that are not overdue but have partial allowances set up (December 31, 2023: € 6.0 million), and € 100.5 million in receivables that are overdue and have no allowance set up, have a partial allowance set up or have a full allowance set up (December 31, 2023: € 94.1 million). The impairment losses of € 14.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 14.6 million) recognized in the reporting year can be divided into a specific bad debt allowance of € 3.7 million (December 31, 2023: € 3.5 million) as well as portfolio-related impairments of € 11.1 million (December 31, 2023: € 11.1 million).

The companies grant credit terms that are customary within the industry and the countries in which they operate.

Allowances for trade receivables during the reporting year developed as follows:

€ thousand	2023	2024
January 1	14,581	14,583
Increases	8,682	6,468
Utilized in the reporting year	- 2,507	- 3,136
Reversals	- 5,958	- 2,800
Classified as held for sale	0	- 86
Exchange rate differences	- 215	- 227
December 31	14,583	14,802

The risk of default for trade receivables is limited due to the large number of customers and their widely diversified activities in different markets.

17. Inventories

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	450,662	474,566
Unfinished products	335,880	362,357
Finished products	469,303	446,387
Total	1,255,845	1,283,310

Overall, valuation allowances amounting to € 46.6 million (December 31, 2023: € 39.9 million) are recognized.

18. Other assets and receivables

The other current assets and receivables mainly include sales tax receivables (€ 61.0 million; December 31, 2023: € 58.4 million) and various accruals (€ 30.9 million; December 31, 2023: € 30.8 million).

Of the other assets and receivables, € 45.3 million (December 31, 2023: € 55.8 million) were classified as financial receivables and assets and € 128.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 132.1 million) as non-financial receivables and assets.

19. Assets held for sale

On April 19, 2024, in the context of portfolio optimization and a stronger focus on profitability, the Executive Board of Symrise AG decided to divest the Aqua Feed line of additives for aquafeed products that is assigned to the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment. In the event of divestment, it is intended to sell two subsidiaries in Costa Rica and Ecuador and to close the associated research, development and administrative unit in France. Symrise has initiated an active program to locate a buyer and expects to close the transaction within the next few months. Therefore, in accordance with IFRS 5, the assets and liabilities associated with this business must be classified as a disposal group and reported separately from other assets and liabilities. The disposal group consists primarily of property, plant and equipment (€ 4.6 million), inventories (€ 1.9 million), trade receivables (€ 1.4 million) and trade payables (€ 1.4 million). The net cumulative expenses from currency translation associated with the disposal group and recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to € 0.4 million. As of the reporting date, impairments of € 4.8 million were recognized on the fair value less costs of disposal, with € 2.3 million allocated to other operating expenses, € 1.6 million to the cost of goods sold, € 0.5 million to selling and marketing expenses and € 0.4 million to administration expenses.

20. Intangible assets

€ thousand	Goodwill	Customer relationships and trademarks	Advantageous supplier relationships	Other intangible assets	Advance payments and intangible assets in development	Total
Costs						
January 1, 2023	1,947,792	1,287,588	174,727	920,194	55,632	4,385,933
Additions from business combinations	5,804	0	0	0	0	5,804
Additions from acquisitions	0	301	0	4,736	15,763	20,800
Additions from internal development	0	0	0	599	1,334	1,933
Disposals	0	-14	0	-8,195	-2,292	-10,501
Transfers	0	2,320	0	41,265	-43,585	0
Exchange rate differences	-26,310	-17,389	-3,720	-7,070	-172	-54,661
December 31, 2023	1,927,286	1,272,806	171,007	951,529	26,680	4,349,308
Accumulated amortization						
January 1, 2023	-45,715	-590,691	-20,278	-829,248	0	-1,485,932
Amortization for the fiscal year	0	-84,260	-8,881	-20,908	0	-114,049
Impairment	0	0	0	0	-2,292	-2,292
Disposals	0	13	0	8,188	2,292	10,493
Exchange rate differences	1,045	6,896	698	6,240	0	14,879
December 31, 2023	-44,670	-668,042	-28,461	-835,728	0	-1,576,901
Carrying amounts						
January 1, 2023	1,902,077	696,897	154,449	90,946	55,632	2,900,001
December 31, 2023	1,882,616	604,764	142,546	115,801	26,680	2,772,407
Costs						
January 1, 2024	1,927,286	1,272,806	171,007	951,529	26,680	4,349,308
Additions from business combinations	4,636	0	0	33	0	4,669
Additions from acquisitions	0	204	0	4,115	9,371	13,690
Additions from internal development	0	0	0	1,048	1,366	2,414
Disposals	-2,023	-1,607	0	-2,473	-275	-6,378
Transfers	0	834	0	11,411	-12,245	0
Exchange rate differences	35,484	22,874	7,090	11,646	-287	76,807
December 31, 2024	1,965,383	1,295,111	178,097	977,309	24,610	4,440,510
Accumulated amortization						
January 1, 2024	-44,670	-668,042	-28,461	-835,728	0	-1,576,901
Amortization for the fiscal year	0	-78,066	-9,366	-20,567	0	-107,999
Impairment	-2,336	0	0	0	0	-2,336
Disposals	0	1,345	0	2,469	0	3,814
Exchange rate differences	-1,896	-11,693	-1,733	-10,928	0	-26,250
December 31, 2024	-48,902	-756,456	-39,560	-864,754	0	-1,709,672
Carrying amounts						
January 1, 2024	1,882,616	604,764	142,546	115,801	26,680	2,772,407
December 31, 2024	1,916,481	538,655	138,537	112,555	24,610	2,730,838

As of the end of the reporting period, the Symrise Group holds no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life apart from goodwill.

Please refer to note 2.4 regarding the change to the scope of consolidation. Additions from acquisitions mainly relate to advance payments for software, primarily ERP system applications.

Other intangible assets mainly include recipes and technologies (€ 45.1 million; December 31, 2023: € 51.5 million) and software (€ 57.2 million; December 31, 2023: € 55.1 million). The capitalized development costs included in other intangible assets and the capitalized development costs currently in progress amounted to € 6.4 million as of the end of the reporting period (December 31, 2023: € 5.0 million). Additions resulting from development activities are of minor importance because the conditions for capitalization are usually not satisfied until the end of a project, with the result that most of the development expenses are recognized through profit or loss.

Amortization of advantageous supplier relationships and of recipes and technologies is included in cost of goods sold. Selling and marketing expenses include amortization of customer relationships and trademarks. The amortization of other intangible assets is generally allocated to the relevant functional area in the consolidated income statement. For the measurement effects relating to the disposal group included in the impairments, please refer to note 19.

Goodwill by segment

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Taste, Nutrition & Health	1,640,592	1,663,902
Scent & Care	242,024	252,579
Total	1,882,616	1,916,481

21. Property, plant and equipment

€ thousand	Land and buildings	Plants and machinery	Equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Costs					
January 1, 2023	973,729	1,362,491	384,172	244,070	2,964,462
Additions from business combinations	132	571	10	0	713
Other additions	63,257	54,491	27,410	163,140	308,298
Disposals	- 5,691	- 7,803	- 12,939	- 349	- 26,782
Transfers	70,260	75,540	21,671	- 167,471	0
Exchange rate differences	- 17,033	- 26,761	- 5,738	229	- 49,303
December 31, 2023	1,084,654	1,458,529	414,586	239,619	3,197,388
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2023	- 400,436	- 746,586	- 249,498	- 2,055	- 1,398,575
Depreciation for the fiscal year	- 50,785	- 89,255	- 35,010	0	- 175,050
Impairment	- 1,016	- 816	0	- 15	- 1,847
Reversals	0	0	0	947	947
Disposals	5,597	5,913	12,302	0	23,812
Exchange rate differences	6,541	12,840	2,903	50	22,334
December 31, 2023	- 440,099	- 817,904	- 269,303	- 1,073	- 1,528,379
Carrying amounts					
January 1, 2023	573,293	615,905	134,674	242,015	1,565,887
December 31, 2023	644,555	640,625	145,283	238,546	1,669,009

€ thousand	Land and buildings	Plants and machinery	Equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Costs					
January 1, 2024	1,084,654	1,458,529	414,586	239,619	3,197,388
Additions from business combinations	6,612	1,731	285	5,453	14,081
Other additions	38,974	28,032	24,449	161,816	253,271
Assets classified as held for sale and other disposals	- 12,268	- 21,814	- 13,715	- 6,439	- 54,236
Transfers	42,511	78,543	12,096	- 133,150	0
Exchange rate differences	12,121	40,323	5,584	- 899	57,129
December 31, 2024	1,172,604	1,585,344	443,285	266,400	3,467,633
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024	- 440,099	- 817,904	- 269,303	- 1,073	- 1,528,379
Depreciation for the fiscal year	- 56,232	- 95,046	- 36,287	0	- 187,565
Impairment	- 964	- 3,581	0	- 13,129	- 17,674
Assets classified as held for sale and other disposals	9,712	18,582	13,268	3,340	44,902
Exchange rate differences	- 6,892	- 18,395	- 3,280	- 511	- 29,078
December 31, 2024	- 494,475	- 916,344	- 295,602	- 11,373	- 1,717,794
Carrying amounts					
January 1, 2024	644,555	640,625	145,283	238,546	1,669,009
December 31, 2024	678,129	669,000	147,683	255,027	1,749,839

Additions include capacity expansions in the Pet Food (China and Brazil), Food & Beverage (Germany, France and Egypt), Fragrance and Aroma Molecules (both France, Mexico and Spain) divisions, as well as the construction of new Pet Food sites in Mexico and Australia and of a new production site for the Cosmetic Ingredients division in Spain. Also included in additions is the complete reconstruction of a production plant at Colonels Island in the USA.

As of December 31, 2024, Symrise recognized impairment losses of € 15.2 million within cost of goods sold, mainly relating to plants and machinery and assets under construction in the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment. Due to the changed market situation, a planned expansion of production capacities in North America is not being pursued at the present time, among other things. As no further use is planned, the relevant assets were impaired in full because no recoverable amount can be generated, due also to a lack of alternative usability. For the measurement effects relating to the disposal group included in the impairments, please refer to note 19.

Additions contain capitalized borrowing costs amounting to € 1.5 million (December 31, 2023: € 1.9 million). The underlying weighted average capitalization rate amounts to 2.11% (2023: 3.50%).

The following table shows the leases recognized in property, plant and equipment as right-of-use assets:

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Land and buildings	151,316	158,632
Plants and machinery	1,630	686
Equipment	29,665	29,102
Total	182,611	188,420

In the 2024 fiscal year, additions to right-of-use assets, including changes to the scope of consolidation, of € 38.3 million were recognized (2023: € 61.2 million).

The depreciation of right-of-use assets is as follows:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Land and buildings	- 21,179	- 24,012
Plants and machinery	- 750	- 347
Equipment	- 8,251	- 9,475
Total	- 30,180	- 33,834

Within real estate, Symrise mainly leases warehouses and office buildings as well as land with hereditary building rights. Equipment includes items such as the leased vehicle fleet. Leases can include extension and termination options, in rare cases also purchase options. Since contract terms are negotiated individually, there are a large number of variations.

Disclosures in regard to the corresponding lease liabilities can be found in note 26.

22. Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method

The carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method relates mainly to the joint venture Food Ingredients Technology Company, L.L.C., Springfield, USA (€ 93.4 million; December 31, 2023: € 92.4 million), and the associate Swedencare AB, Malmö, Sweden (€ 464.2 million; December 31, 2023: € 436.4 million). Additionally, Symrise holds shares in a range of joint ventures and associates that are not material on an individual basis.

€ thousand	Food Ingredients Technology Company, L.L.C.		Swedencare AB	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Carrying amount January 1	96,996	92,426	395,234	436,404
Additions	0	0	42,073	48,026
Total comprehensive income	2,055	2,613	-295	-17,400
of which proportionate net income for the period	2,055	2,613	2,479	2,242
of which proportionate other comprehensive income	0	0	-2,774	-19,642
Dividends	-2,923	-8,319	-936	-1,279
Exchange rate effects	-3,702	6,650	328	-1,523
Carrying amount December 31	92,426	93,370	436,404	464,228
Share in %	50.0	50.0	35.9	41.1

The total carrying amounts of the individually immaterial joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to € 59.3 million as of December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: € 53.6 million). The share of comprehensive income for these companies amounts to € 1.0 million (December 31, 2023: € 1.8 million). This amount is equivalent to the total comprehensive income.

Food Ingredients Technology Company, L.L.C.

Food Ingredients Technology Company, L.L.C., Springfield, USA, is a supplier of high-quality poultry-based ingredients for use by human and pet food manufacturers; it is assigned to the Taste, Nutrition & Health segment. The following table contains summarized financial information of the joint venture (100 %):

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Current assets	46,809	38,327
of which cash and cash equivalents	7,909	10,021
of which other current assets	38,900	28,306
Non-current assets	62,728	63,599
Current liabilities	6,445	3,875
of which borrowings	175	6
of which other current liabilities	6,270	3,869
Net assets	103,092	98,051
Proportionate share of net assets	51,546	49,026
Goodwill	40,880	44,344
Carrying amount of the interest	92,426	93,370
€ thousand	2023	2024
Sales	83,969	82,571
Amortization and depreciation	-5,713	-5,550
Profit/loss from continuing operations	4,110	5,226
Total comprehensive income	4,110	5,226

Swedencare AB

The following table contains summarized financial information of the associate Swedencare AB, Malmö, Sweden (100 %), hereinafter Swedencare:

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Current assets	89,117	102,312
Non-current assets	766,225	799,353
Current liabilities	26,768	34,646
Non-current liabilities	181,208	164,996
Net assets	647,366	702,023
Proportionate share of net assets	232,145	288,532
Goodwill	204,259	175,696
Carrying amount of the interest	436,404	464,228
€ thousand	2023	2024
Sales	203,731	222,105
Profit/loss from continuing operations	5,106	8,648
Other comprehensive income	- 24,187	66,110
Total comprehensive income	- 19,081	74,758

Since July 2021, Symrise has successively acquired shares in the listed company Swedencare. The shares of Swedencare are listed on the Nasdaq First North Growth Market in Stockholm. Since November 2024, the shares of Swedencare have also been listed on the OTCQX market in the USA. Swedencare is a supplier of premium, care and health products for pets. With this strategic investment, Symrise is strengthening its leading position as a provider of innovative solutions and applications for the Pet Food division.

The fair value of the investment in Swedencare is based on the market price as of December 31, 2024, and amounts to € 275.3 million (December 31, 2023: € 311.7 million). In the context of continuously monitoring the impairment of the investment in Swedencare, an impairment test was performed again as of December 31, 2024, by discounting the estimated future cash flows. The calculation of the value in use is based on assumptions and estimates that, as in the previous year, relate to the following parameters: discount rate (WACC), development of sales growth and sustainable growth rate, and development of the forecast EBITDA margin. The WACC amounts to 7.98 % (December 31, 2023: 7.78 %) and represents an after-tax figure. It was determined on the basis of revenue-based, country-weighted WACCs for peer companies. Swedencare is a young company that is in a phase of strong growth as a result of various transactions. In planning its cash flows, the sales growth rates of the first two years were determined in detail. For the subsequent eight years of the convergence phase, annual sales growth was assumed to decline moderately. It was assumed that the perpetual annuity would start in the eleventh planning year, resulting in a stabilized condition based on a growth rate of 2.1 % (December 31, 2023: 2.1 %). The forecast EBITDA margin is based on expectations of future results, taking into account past experience and acquisitions. In the future, it is expected that an offer and sale of additional products (cross-selling), an overarching development and sales partnership, and the optimized production and logistics of Swedencare will lead to a stabilization of the EBITDA margin, which has been diluted as a result of the acquisition. Swedencare also initiated a cost efficiency program in the 2024 fiscal year. In addition, it is planning to switch from external suppliers to internal production and will thus be able to increase the margins on its products. For this reason, an annual increase in the EBITDA margin is applied in the two-year detailed plan and in the subsequent eight-year convergence phase. An EBITDA margin of 28.0 % (December 31, 2023: 29.0 %) is forecast for the perpetual annuity. This is slightly below the expectations of Swedencare's management and thus represents a more moderate estimate. Another factor used to determine the value in use relates to the synergies that Swedencare will be able to realize in collaboration with Symrise, including market analyses, product innovations and concepts that have been fully tested and are market-ready. Synergies have only been included to a lesser extent in the underlying value in use calculation. Restructuring and future capital expenditures were not considered when determining the value in use of Swedencare. On the basis of this calculation, Symrise came to the conclusion that the investment in Swedencare was valued fairly as of the reporting date.

In performing the impairment test, various sensitivity analyses were carried out for possible changes to the WACC and for sales growth in the perpetual annuity. If the WACC were to increase or decrease by 20 basis points or if sales growth in the perpetual annuity were to increase or decrease by 10 basis points, this also would not have resulted in the need for impairment of the investment in Swedencare.

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

€ thousand	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2024		
	Tax assets	Tax liabilities	Income (+)/ Expenses (-)	Tax assets	Tax liabilities	Income (+)/ Expenses (-)
Intangible assets	24,648	188,325	5,365	51,750	202,456	6,443
Property, plant and equipment	16,183	156,728	-7,564	14,187	168,200	-13,468
Financial assets	215	990	-2,055	1,410	29	2,156
Inventories	40,849	11,846	1,320	45,746	13,330	3,413
Trade receivables, prepayments and other assets	6,481	5,839	-2,920	8,966	7,003	9,856
Provisions for pensions	59,909	0	3,565	56,535	0	-2,190
Other provisions and other liabilities	82,500	5,023	14,948	93,962	4,300	12,185
Interests in subsidiaries	0	2,800	400	0	2,800	0
Losses carried forward after impairment	11,604	0	-1,242	14,402	0	2,798
Subtotal	242,389	371,551	11,817	286,958	398,118	21,193
Offsetting	-179,433	-179,433	0	-215,174	-215,174	0
Total	62,956	192,118	11,817	71,784	182,944	21,193

Deferred tax income amounted to € 21.2 million in the reporting year compared to a deferred tax income of € 11.8 million in the 2023 fiscal year. The change in net deferred tax is mainly due to the scheduled amortization and depreciation of assets and the utilization of losses carried forward. Deferred tax income relating to trade receivables, prepayments and other assets is influenced by the valuation of receivables and foreign currencies. With regard to the change in provisions for pensions and the related change in deferred taxes, please see note 12. Overall, corporate tax losses carried forward amounting to € 100.5 million (December 31, 2023: € 98.5 million) existed as of the end of the reporting period; deferred tax assets on corporate tax losses carried forward amounting to € 14.4 million (December 31, 2023: € 11.6 million) were recognized. The use of tax losses carried forward and, therefore, the measurement of the corresponding deferred tax assets are substantiated through tax planning. The change in unrecognized deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2024, amounts to € 2.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 6.1 million). These losses carried forward can be used almost entirely for an unlimited period of time. The as yet unutilized tax losses carried forward for which no deferred tax assets were recognized in the statement of financial position amount to € 15.2 million (December 31, 2023: € 51.4 million). In the future, the tax losses carried forward in Spain can be assessed as utilizable due to the positive income outlook resulting from changed production capacity utilization and the commissioning of the new Hydrolite production plant in 2025.

The calculation of foreign income taxes is based on the particular country's legal regulations. The tax rates of the individual companies range between 9 % and 34 %.

Pursuant to IAS 12 "Income Taxes," deferred tax liabilities are to be recognized on the difference between a subsidiary's proportional equity as recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary as recognized in the parent's tax accounts (so-called outside-basis difference) if realization is to be expected. The cause of these differences is mainly retained earnings from domestic and foreign subsidiaries. No deferred tax liabilities were recognized on these temporary differences of € 1,193.8 million in the 2024 fiscal year and € 938.5 million in the previous year since they will be reinvested for indefinite periods or are not subject to taxation. In the case of distributions from subsidiaries, these were subject to a dividend tax of 5 %. Distributions from foreign countries could trigger withholding taxes. Therefore, as of December 31, 2024, € 2.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 2.8 million) in deferred tax liabilities from shares in subsidiaries were recognized for planned dividend payments.

24. Trade payables

Trade payables are due within one year, as in the previous year.

25. Current and non-current borrowings

€ thousand	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2024		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Bank borrowings	15,649	281,142	296,791	270,893	14,012	284,905
Other borrowings	97	2,062,351	2,062,448	576,829	1,476,484	2,053,313
Accrued interest	14,354	2	14,356	13,459	1	13,460
Total	30,100	2,343,495	2,373,595	861,181	1,490,497	2,351,678

Bank borrowings mainly include the term loan in Canada, which requires refinancing in January 2025.

Other borrowings mainly include liabilities from the Eurobonds issued in the 2019 and 2020 fiscal years and the promissory note loans from 2015, 2019 and 2022. The 2019 Eurobond and two tranches of the promissory note loans will mature in 2025 and were therefore reclassified to current other borrowings.

Bilateral credit lines exist with various banks to cover short-term payment requirements. As of December 31, 2024, Symrise had undrawn credit lines amounting to a nominal € 513.3 million (December 31, 2023: € 512.8 million), USD 5.0 million (December 31, 2023: USD 10.0 million), BRL 1.0 million (December 31, 2023: BRL 1.0 million), MGA 56.0 billion (December 31, 2023: MGA 57.0 billion), INR 200.0 million (December 31, 2023: INR 200.0 million), COP 1.0 billion (December 31, 2023: COP 1.0 billion) and ARS 19.8 million (December 31, 2023: ARS 19.8 million). The volume of the revolving credit facility is € 500.0 million (December 31, 2023: € 500.0 million). To date, no use has been made of the option to increase the volume to € 700.0 million.

Borrowings contain carrying amounts in foreign currencies totaling € 284.2 million (December 31, 2023: € 290.2 million).

December 31, 2023	Maturity date		Nominal interest rate	Nominal volume in issue currency thousand
Symrise AG, Holzminden				
Eurobond 2020	July 2027	1.38%	fixed	500,000 EUR
Eurobond 2019	November 2025	1.25%	fixed	500,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2015 (10 years)	December 2025	1.96%	fixed	67,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2015 (10 years)	December 2025	4.82%	Euribor + 1.10%	10,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2019 (5 years)	March 2024	0.68%	fixed	16,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2019 (7 years)	March 2026	1.02%	fixed	144,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2019 (10 years)	March 2029	1.45%	fixed	80,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (4 years)	April 2026	1.51%	fixed	134,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (4 years)	April 2026	4.32%	Euribor + 0.45%	90,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (7 years)	April 2029	1.90%	fixed	331,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (7 years)	April 2029	4.57%	Euribor + 0.70%	106,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (10 years)	April 2032	2.17%	fixed	88,000 EUR
Giraffe Foods Inc., Canada				
Term loan	January 2025	6.38%	CDOR + 0.80%	390,000 CAD
SPF Do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda, Brazil				
Term loan	January 2025	7.10%	fixed	20,000 BRL
Term loan	June 2025	8.10%	fixed	50,000 BRL
Term loan	June 2025	8.10%	fixed	50,000 BRL
Symrise SAS, France				
Term loan	October 2025	1.59%	fixed	2,250 EUR
Term loan	October 2031	1.01%	fixed	2,000 EUR
Other borrowings				18,095 EUR

December 31, 2024	Maturity date	Nominal interest rate		Nominal volume in issue currency thousand
Symrise AG, Holzminden				
Eurobond 2020	July 2027	1.38 %	fixed	500,000 EUR
Eurobond 2019	November 2025	1.25 %	fixed	500,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2015 (10 years)	December 2025	1.96 %	fixed	67,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2015 (10 years)	December 2025	3.78 %	Euribor + 1.10%	10,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2019 (7 years)	March 2026	1.02 %	fixed	144,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2019 (10 years)	March 2029	1.45 %	fixed	80,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (4 years)	April 2026	1.51 %	fixed	134,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (4 years)	April 2026	3.08 %	Euribor + 0.45%	90,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (7 years)	April 2029	1.90 %	fixed	331,500 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (7 years)	April 2029	3.33 %	Euribor + 0.70%	106,000 EUR
Promissory note loan 2022 (10 years)	April 2032	2.17 %	fixed	88,000 EUR
Giraffe Foods Inc., Canada				
Term loan	January 2025	4.72 %	CDOR + 0.80%	382,500 CAD
SPF Do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda, Brazil				
Term loan	January 2025	7.10 %	fixed	10,000 BRL
Term loan	June 2025	8.10 %	fixed	25,000 BRL
Term loan	March 2026	8.10 %	fixed	50,000 BRL
Symrise SAS, France				
Term loan	October 2025	1.59 %	fixed	1,000 EUR
Term loan	October 2031	1.01 %	fixed	1,750 EUR
Jiangxi Ovo Biotechnology Co., Ltd., China				
Term loan	June 2031	3.40 %	LPR - 0.20%	60,448 CNY
Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited, India				
Shareholder loan	August 2033	10.15 %	fixed	445,900 INR
Other borrowings				18,170 EUR

26. Leases

With a few insignificant exceptions in which Symrise is the lessor, Symrise acts as the lessee in the lease contracts concluded. In accordance with the regulations of IFRS 16, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability must be recognized for each identified lease.

The total cash outflows for leases amount to € 48.0 million (2023: € 41.0 million) and include cash outflows for lease liabilities and short-term leases, as well as for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments. In the 2024 reporting year, the following expenses are recognized directly in the income from operations of the consolidated income statement:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Expenses for short-term leases	3,996	4,901
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	2,468	1,864
Expenses for variable lease payments	1,866	1,792

As of the end of the reporting period, there are obligations for future payments amounting to € 3.3 million from the leases concluded and classified as short-term (December 31, 2023: € 2.8 million).

Symrise has no significant future cash outflows from variable lease payments, extension and termination options, residual value guarantees or signed but not commenced leases that are not considered when measuring the lease liability.

For information on the effects of leases on property, plant and equipment and the rights to use recognized herein, please see note 21, and on liabilities from leases, note 33.

27. Other liabilities

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Employee-related liabilities	117,566	139,975
Liabilities to customers	50,316	70,685
Value added tax and other taxes	28,623	37,364
Taxes on wages/salaries, social security contributions and other social benefits	21,491	21,910
Miscellaneous other liabilities	47,814	113,414
Total	265,810	383,348

Employee-related liabilities mainly contain annual bonuses and other bonuses, as well as accruals for unused vacation time. Liabilities to customers take into account advance payments from customers as well as contract and refund obligations to customers. For an explanation, please refer to note 4. Miscellaneous other current liabilities derive from diverse administration, selling and marketing expenses that arise during the normal course of operations and also include derivative financial liabilities of € 4.6 million (December 31, 2023: € 0.9 million). Moreover, in the reporting year, this item includes a financial liability in connection with the public cash offer made to the shareholders of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden (see note 2.4). In total, this item includes financial liabilities of € 128.9 million (December 31, 2023: € 49.8 million) and non-financial liabilities of € 254.4 million (December 31, 2023: € 216.0 million).

28. Other current and non-current provisions

€ thousand	Personnel provisions	Provisions for restoration obligations	Provisions for litigation	Miscellaneous other provisions	Total
January 1, 2023	26,419	6,663	9,497	1,175	43,754
of which non-current	15,355	6,650	6,800	313	29,118
Increases	4,900	0	397	46	5,343
Utilization	- 8,397	197	- 3,544	- 33	- 11,777
Reversals	- 1,596	- 103	- 708	0	- 2,407
Interest expenses	401	13	232	11	657
Exchange rate differences	- 875	- 140	996	- 31	- 50
December 31, 2023	20,852	6,630	6,870	1,168	35,520
of which non-current	15,213	6,617	6,242	392	28,464

€ thousand	Personnel provisions	Provisions for restoration obligations	Provisions for litigation	Miscellaneous other provisions	Total
January 1, 2024	20,852	6,630	6,870	1,168	35,520
of which non-current	15,213	6,617	6,242	392	28,464
Increases	9,256	539	928	1,310	12,033
Utilization	- 3,966	- 183	- 925	- 120	- 5,194
Classified as held for sale	- 80	0	0	0	- 80
Reversals	- 464	- 89	- 396	- 127	- 1,076
Interest expenses	413	4	148	9	574
Exchange rate differences	- 42	338	- 890	- 7	- 601
December 31, 2024	25,969	7,239	5,735	2,233	41,176
of which non-current	21,648	7,227	4,657	756	34,288

The personnel provisions mainly comprise those for jubilees (€ 12.0 million; December 31, 2023: € 11.7 million), for multi-year performance-based remuneration (€ 4.8 million; December 31, 2023: € 3.7 million) and for termination benefits (€ 4.6 million; December 31, 2023: € 3.5 million). The jubilee obligations were discounted using an interest rate of 3.48 % p. a. in the reporting year compared to 3.42 % p. a. in the previous year.

Provisions for restoration obligations comprise liabilities to lessors to restore leased objects to their condition before commencement of the lease. The present value of restoration obligations is recognized in the period in which the obligations were incurred. Symrise generally assumes that the corresponding cash outflow is due at the time of the termination of the respective lease contract, though the end of the lease and the amount due are estimates.

The provisions for litigation exist for pending proceedings, mainly in Brazil. Every single legal dispute has no significant influence on the Group's economic situation.

Miscellaneous other provisions do not contain any material items, which is why a separate disclosure was not provided. Symrise expects that the cash outflow for all current provisions will take place within the next few months and by the end of the year 2025 at the very latest.

29. Share-based remuneration program with cash settlement

In the 2022 fiscal year, a long-term variable compensation plan (LTIP) in the form of a performance share plan with a forward-looking four-year performance period was adopted for the members of the Executive Board. This is based on the granting of virtual performance shares with a performance period of four years. The absolute share price performance of Symrise determines the value of the performance shares, while the number of performance shares is determined on the basis of the degree of target achievement over the four-year term. The degree of target achievement is measured using various market and non-market criteria.

A liability provision was recognized with effect on profit or loss in the amount of the fair value of the share-based payment on a pro rata basis corresponding to the period already earned. Fair value is determined upon initial recognition and at each reporting date and settlement date; changes in fair value are also recognized through profit or loss. When determining the fair values using a Monte Carlo simulation, the risk of the share-based remuneration is taken into account. The fair value reflects the future target achievement, taking into account discounting on the reporting date and thus also the future payout.

Significant information regarding the accounting for the plan, including the valuation assumptions as of December 31, 2024, for the performance periods that have already started, is presented in the following table:

	Unit	Tranche January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2025	Tranche January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2026	Tranche January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2027
Risk-free rate	%	2.25	2.04	1.96
Annualized volatility	%	19.83	20.55	24.17
Number of performance shares granted	shares	21,013	34,159 ¹⁾	29,858 ¹⁾
Fair value as of the grant date	€	2,878,200	3,413,944 ¹⁾	2,839,830 ¹⁾
Average share price as of the grant date	€	123,73	104,29	97,74
Number of performance shares earned at the end of the reporting period	€	21,770	29,104	28,545
Intrinsic value at the end of the reporting period	€	2,468,479	3,269,684	3,176,220
Carrying amount of the obligation as of December 31, 2023	€	1,013,913	791,293	–
Carrying amount of the obligation as of December 31, 2024	€	1,889,800	1,910,164	986,822
Expense for the period	€	875,887	1,118,871	986,822
Applied model		Monte Carlo	Monte Carlo	Monte Carlo

¹⁾ An adjustment was made to the number of performance shares granted and the fair value as of the grant date because an Executive Board member stepped down during the performance period and, as a result, a pro rata adjustment was made to the target amount for this Executive Board member for the tranches that started on January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024.

Expected volatility is based on the assumption that historical volatility is comparable to volatility over the four-year performance period.

30. Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Individual companies have established pension plans that are either financed through provisions or by making contributions to external investment fund companies outside the Group. The manner in which these benefits are provided to employees varies depending on the legal regulations and the fiscal and economic environments in the respective countries involved. In addition, in some cases, the Group has agreed to provide additional post-employment healthcare benefits to its employees. Retirement benefits and healthcare benefits are generally measured based on the wages or salaries of the employees and their respective years of service. The obligations relate to both existing retirees and also to the entitlements of future retirees.

With the pension plans, Symrise is not subject to any of the risks beyond standard actuarial risks such as longevity risks, interest rate risks and currency risks, or capital market risks usually associated with plan assets. No further obligations arise from the defined contribution plans.

The characteristics of the core plans offered by Symrise are described below:

Germany

In Germany, Symrise grants pension benefits via benefit plans with employer-financed prior commitments (defined benefit plans) and various plans with deferred compensation (defined contribution and defined benefit plans).

The active participation of employees of the former Haarmann & Reimer GmbH, Germany, in the Bayer mutual pension fund VVaG was terminated with effect from March 31, 2003. The employees of Haarmann & Reimer GmbH who had already acquired pension rights as of this date automatically became passive members of the pension fund from April 1, 2003, onward. Active members, who had unvested rights as of March 31, 2003, had the option to have their pension entitlement (excluding employer contributions) paid out at this date in the form of a capital sum and from that point in time ceased to be members of the Bayer pension fund. For all individuals in the Bayer pension fund who were active members as of March 31, 2003, a benefit scheme was introduced in Germany with effect from April 1, 2003, in the form of a direct benefit promise, which is financed through a deferred gross compensation arrangement (3% up to the respective maximum income threshold for assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West). For those people with components of remuneration that exceed the respective income threshold for assessment of contributions, employer-financed retirement benefits up to a maximum amount are provided based on a benefit scheme. At the time that the new benefit scheme was introduced, the former Haarmann & Reimer GmbH employees were guaranteed that their benefits under the company retirement benefit scheme would not worsen as a result of the business combination. The benefits have to be maintained at the same level that existed before the business combination took place. This is assured under the new benefit scheme. As a consequence of this guarantee, the company has also offered those former Haarmann & Reimer GmbH employees – whose earnings are regulated by collective bargaining agreement – a further voluntary deferred compensation scheme in the form of a direct benefit promise. The employee contribution and the employer top-up contribution taken together are limited to a maximum of 4% of the respective income threshold for the assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West.

Former Dragoco employees who joined the organization before December 31, 1981, are the subject of an employer-financed retirement benefit scheme. The pension payments under this scheme are dependent upon the employee's length of service and their final monthly gross remuneration level.

All employees who did not belong to a retirement benefit scheme as of April 1, 2003, had the opportunity from this date onward to participate in a retirement benefit scheme that was provided in the form of a direct benefit promise through deferral of compensation. This benefit scheme was closed effective as of December 31, 2010. The employee contribution and the employer top-up contribution taken together were limited to a maximum of 4% of the respective income threshold for the assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West.

From January 1, 2010, onward, all new Symrise employees with unlimited employment contracts at German locations are obliged to join the RPK ("Rheinische Pensionskasse" – an external German pension fund) from the seventh month of their employment onward. Under the terms of this arrangement, the employee pays 2% of their remuneration in the form of deferred gross compensation to the RPK (mandatory contribution), limited to 2% of the income threshold for assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West. The organization makes a top-up contribution of the same amount, also limited to a maximum of 2% of the respective income threshold for the assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West. Higher voluntary employee contributions are possible up to a maximum of 6% of the income threshold for the assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West. The employer top-up contribution is, however, limited to 2%, so that the employee contribution and the employer top-up contribution are limited to a maximum of 8% of the respective income threshold for the assessment of contributions as defined by the German State Pension Authority West. Effective as of January 1, 2011, individuals who were already employed in the organization but who – unlike the former Haarmann & Reimer employees or employees of Dragoco who joined before December 31, 1981 – did not belong to a benefit scheme were able to request membership of the RPK scheme on a voluntary basis up to September 30, 2010.

Furthermore, all employees and managers not covered by the collective bargaining agreement have the possibility to build up additional retirement benefit components on a voluntary basis in the form of a direct benefit promise involving deferral of remuneration. There is no additional employer top-up contribution involved in connection with this “deferred compensation” arrangement.

The Bayer pension fund and the RPK are legally independent private insurance companies that are subject to the German Insurance Supervision Act (VAG). The Bayer pension fund is financed not on the principle of coverage for individual pension entitlements but on the actuarial equivalence principle, based on totals for the whole plan. This means that the sum of existing plan assets and the present value of future contributions must be at least equal to the present value of the future benefits payable under the plan. Symrise is therefore exposed to the actuarial risks of the other plan sponsors. If, in accordance with their statutes, the pension plans make use of their right to reduce benefits, each employer is liable for the difference that arises as a result of this reduction (Section 1 (1) sentence 3 of the German Occupational Pensions Improvement Act (BetrAVG)). The provisions of the BetrAVG and VAG apply to the RPK in the same way as for the Bayer pension fund.

There are no minimum funding requirements, nor is there any information that could be used to estimate the future contributions on the basis of current under- or overfunding. The statutes do not provide for the sharing of any fund or shortfall in the event that the Bayer pension fund or RPK are dissolved or Symrise ceases to participate.

The pension plan through RPK as an external benefit provider and the prior commitments from the Bayer pension fund are to be considered multi-employer plans and, in principle, are defined benefit plans. A characteristic of multi-employer plans is that the assets from various employers not subject to joint control are combined at the plan level and used to jointly grant pension benefits to employees. There are often no settlement groups that would enable the exact allocation to the individual employers of the plan assets managed by the pension fund – and this is the case for the Bayer pension fund and RPK. For this reason, Symrise recognizes the plans as defined contribution pension plans and has therefore not established pension provisions for them. Contributions of € 5.3 million are expected in the next reporting period. All other obligations from benefit commitments – including the pension adjustments for the Bayer pension fund in accordance with Section 16 of the BetrAVG – are recognized as defined benefit plans and therefore accounted for in provisions for pensions. No plan assets exist for these provisions.

USA

In the USA, Symrise grants pension benefits through a defined benefit plan, known as the Empower Plan, as well as medical benefits. Both plans have been frozen, meaning that the plans have been closed for new entries as well as for further entitlements since 2012 and 2003, respectively. The amount of the benefits from the Empower Plan is determined by the average final salary as well as years of service to the company. The plan assets held for this benefit plan are retained in pooled separate accounts at an asset management company that invests the assets in a diversified manner so as to minimize concentrations of risk. The investment decisions are made by an investment committee, the Benefit Oversight Committee, which is also responsible for the legal management and has fiduciary responsibility. It is composed of six Symrise employees. The legal and regulatory framework of both plans is based on the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). It stipulates the minimum financing level, which is based on an annual measurement. Plan participants do not make payments into the plan assets.

The net defined benefit liability recognized as provisions for pensions and similar obligations can be derived as follows:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations		
January 1	505,651	546,168
Recognized in income statement		
Current service cost	9,042	8,814
Interest expenses (+)	27,088	19,925
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+)		
arising from changes in demographic assumptions	- 112	161
arising from changes in financial assumptions	29,652	- 4,760
arising from experience-based adjustments	- 1,564	3,816
Exchange rate differences	- 2,503	2,176
Other		
Benefits paid	- 21,086	- 19,188
December 31	546,168	557,112
of which pension plans	538,295	549,384
of which post-employment healthcare benefits	7,873	7,728
Fair value of plan assets		
January 1	- 47,381	- 47,494
Recognized in income statement		
Interest income (-)	- 2,035	- 2,335
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Gains (-)/losses (+) on plan assets excluding amounts already recognized as interest income	- 3,553	- 1,961
Exchange rate differences	2,420	- 2,809
Other		
Employer contributions	- 271	- 274
Benefits paid	3,326	2,989
December 31	- 47,494	- 51,884
of which pension plans	- 47,494	- 51,884
Consideration of the effect of asset ceiling for plan assets		
January 1	1,176	1,246
Recognized in income statement		
Interest expense (+)/interest income (-)	9	13
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Additions (+)/disposals (-)	178	234
Exchange rate differences	- 117	- 52
December 31	1,246	1,441
of which pension plans	1,246	1,441
Net defined benefit liability		
January 1	459,446	499,920
December 31	499,920	506,669
of which pension plans	492,047	498,941
of which post-employment healthcare benefits	7,873	7,728

As of the end of the reporting period, the entire present value of the defined benefit obligation contains € 254,007 thousand for active employees (December 31, 2023: € 257,803 thousand), € 47,338 thousand for former employees with vested claim entitlements (December 31, 2023: € 47,487 thousand) and € 255,767 thousand for retirees and their dependents (December 31, 2023: € 240,878 thousand). From this entire present value of the defined benefit obligation, € 530,959 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 532,145 thousand) is allocated to vested claims, while the remaining € 26,153 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 14,023 thousand) relates to unvested claims.

The average weighted term for the present value of the defined benefit obligation from defined benefit plans amounts to a total of 14.6 years (December 31, 2023: 15.4 years). It breaks down as 18.7 years (December 31, 2023: 19.5 years) for active employees, 17.4 years (December 31, 2023: 19.3 years) for former employees with vested claim entitlements and 9.9 years (December 31, 2023: 9.9 years) for retirees and their surviving dependents.

The defined benefit plans are not covered by plan assets except for the pension schemes in the USA (Empower Plan), Japan and India. Plan assets secure a present value of the defined benefit obligation of € 53,047 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 50,490 thousand). Obligations not covered by plan assets are financed through the cash flow from operating activities of Symrise AG and its subsidiaries.

Plan assets amounting to € 51,884 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 47,494 thousand) are mainly used for provisions for pensions in the USA (€ 47,574 thousand; December 31, 2023: € 43,244 thousand) and are invested in what are known as pooled separate accounts at an asset management company. Shares in fund assets are held in these accounts, which are invested in money market instruments and bonds as well as special growth and value-oriented securities. Price quotes for these shares are derived from active markets (Level 2). Plan assets also exist in Japan (€ 3,703 thousand; December 31, 2023: € 3,755 thousand). They are invested in a fund held by an asset management company that continued to invest the assets in Japanese and foreign bonds and shares as of the end of 2024 – the prices of which were also derivable from active markets. They exceed the present value of the defined benefit obligation and were limited to the asset ceiling. The remaining plan assets of € 607 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 495 thousand) are invested in accordance with country-specific requirements.

The net defined benefit liability breaks down according to region as follows:

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
EAME	479,104	488,301
North America	11,626	9,815
Latin America	7,963	7,198
Asia/Pacific	1,227	1,355
Total	499,920	506,669

The actuarial measurements are based on the following assumptions:

In %	2023	2024
Discount rate		
Germany	3.42	3.48
USA	5.20	5.45
Other countries	5.66	5.42
Salary trends		
Germany	2.75	2.90
Other countries	4.03	3.87
Pension trends		
Germany	2.00	2.00
Other countries	2.65	2.66
Medical cost trend rate		
USA	6.50	6.50
Other countries	10.00	9.34

The actuarial assumptions for pension and salary increases take current economic developments into account. The assumptions relating to mortality rates are based on published mortality tables. For the provisions for pensions established in Germany, the mortality rate continues to be based on the reference tables 2018G by Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck. The Empower Plan in the USA continues to be calculated on the basis of the 2021 IRS 417(e) Mortality Tables. All other actuarial measurements outside of Germany are based on country-specific mortality tables.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation depends on the previously mentioned actuarial assumptions. The following table shows what the present value as of the end of the corresponding reporting period would have been if the actuarial assumptions had changed by one percentage point each:

€ thousand	Change in present value of the defined benefit obligation			
	Increase		Decrease	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Discount rate	-71,376	-70,746	89,981	88,813
Salary trends	3,910	3,434	-4,130	-3,421
Pension trends	50,937	52,578	-42,536	-43,947
Medical cost trend rate	768	776	-655	-665

In order to determine the sensitivity regarding life expectancy, the mortality rate for the beneficiaries covered by the plans was increased or reduced by 10.0%. The reduction of the mortality rate results in an increase in life expectancy and depends on the ages of the individual beneficiaries. The increase in the mortality probability by 10.0% leads to a reduction in the present value of the defined benefit obligation of € 14,737 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 14,615 thousand) for the pension commitments made by Symrise. In comparison, a 10.0% reduction results in an increase of the present value of the defined benefit obligation by € 16,392 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 16,261 thousand).

A change of 1.0 percentage point in the assumption made for medical cost trend rates would have the following effect on current service costs:

€ thousand	Change in current service costs			
	Increase		Decrease	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Medical cost trend rate	60	64	-32	-34

The calculation of the sensitivity of the present value of the defined benefit obligation was performed using the same method used to determine the present value of the obligations from the pension provision commitments (projected unit credit method). Increases or decreases in the discount rate, salary and pension trends, as well as mortality rates, lead to other absolute figures, particularly due to the effect of compound interest on determining the present value of the defined benefit obligation. If multiple assumptions are changed simultaneously, the result would not necessarily be the sum of the previous individual effects shown. The sensitivities only apply for the respective specific magnitude of the change to the assumption (for example, 1.0 percentage point for the discount rate). If the assumptions change in a manner other than those listed, the effect on the present value of the defined benefit obligation cannot be adopted directly.

For the 2025 fiscal year, Symrise expects current service costs of € 7,750 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 8,089 thousand) as well as benefits to be paid totaling € 21,442 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 19,601 thousand).

31. Equity

Share capital

The share capital of Symrise AG amounts to € 139,772,054 (December 31, 2023: € 139,772,054) and is fully paid in. It is divided into 139,772,054 no-par-value bearer shares, each with a calculated nominal share value of € 1.00 per share.

Authorized capital

The Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2019, authorized the Executive Board, subject to the consent of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital of the company up until May 21, 2024, by up to € 25,000,000 through one or more issuances of new, no-par-value bearer shares against contributions in cash and/or in kind.

At the Annual General Meeting on May 15, 2024, a resolution was passed to cancel the Authorized Capital 2019 and create new authorized capital ("Authorized Capital 2024"). The resolution authorizes the Executive Board, subject to the consent of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital of the company until May 14, 2029, by up to € 55,000,000 through one or more issuances of new, no-par-value bearer shares against contributions in cash and/or in kind.

Acquisition of treasury stock

The Executive Board is authorized until June 16, 2025, under certain conditions to purchase treasury shares amounting to up to 10 % of the share capital. The purchased shares together with other treasury shares that are held by the company or are attributed to it according to Section 71a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) may not at any time exceed 10 % of the share capital existing at a given time. The authorization must not be used for the trade of treasury shares.

Conditional capital

At the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2019, conditional capital for issuing bonds with warrants and/or convertible bonds amounting to € 15,650,000 was authorized. The authorization to issue bonds with warrants and/or convertible bonds with or without term restrictions is limited to a nominal amount of € 1,500,000,000 and expires on May 21, 2024 ("Conditional Capital 2019"). The early termination of a convertible bond and the associated exercise of conversion rights in September 2021 led to a reduction in conditional capital of € 4,345,444 to € 11,304,556.

At the Annual General Meeting on May 15, 2024, a resolution was passed to cancel the remaining Conditional Capital 2019 amounting to € 11,304,556 and create new conditional capital ("Conditional Capital 2024"). Accordingly, Conditional Capital 2024 for issuing bonds with warrants and/or convertible bonds amounting to € 55,000,000 was authorized. The authorization to issue bonds with warrants and/or convertible bonds with or without term restrictions is limited to a total nominal amount of € 5,800,000,000 and expires on May 14, 2029.

Capital reserve and other reserves

The capital reserve mainly comprises the share premium that arose as part of the initial public offering as well as several capital increases, two of which were performed in the 2014 fiscal year and one in the 2019 fiscal year. In addition, the equity component from the issuance of the convertible bond in the 2017 fiscal year and the early exercise of conversion rights in the 2021 fiscal year have been taken into account.

Included in the reserve for remeasurements (pensions) are actuarial gains and losses from the change in the present value of the net defined benefit liability, the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest, and effects from the asset ceiling.

Cumulative translation differences include exchange rate gains and losses from the currency translation of foreign subsidiaries at the beginning and end of the respective reporting period. In the 2024 fiscal year, there were significant effects from the translation of US Dollars into Euros. The adjustment to the financial statements required by IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" for companies whose functional currency is one from a country with hyperinflation is also included in cumulative translation differences. In the Symrise Group, the subsidiaries in Venezuela, Argentina and Turkey are specifically affected by the adjustments pursuant to IAS 29. The financial statements for these companies are mainly based on the concept of historical cost. Due to changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency, these financial statements had to be adjusted and are reported in the measuring unit applicable as of the end of the reporting period. For Venezuela, Symrise prepared the consolidated financial statements using the most recently available information on the change in general purchasing power, which is 26.1% (2023: 192.8%; 2022: 147.0%). Since the development of the hyperinflation rate in Argentina for the month of December was not yet known at the time the consolidated financial statements were being prepared, a rate of 117.1% (2023: 210.0%; 2022: 94.6%) was extrapolated for this purpose. This does not differ significantly from the rate published at a later date. The general price index used for Turkish entities is the consumer price index, which is published monthly by the Turkish government. As of December 31, 2024, this was 44.4% (2023: 64.8%; 2022: 64.3%). For reasons of materiality, the financial statements of the Iranian subsidiary do not include an adjustment for hyperinflation.

Other reserves include the cash flow hedge reserve and the FVOCI reserve. The revaluation reserve resulting from acquisitions in stages made in the past was reclassified to retained earnings in the 2024 fiscal year. The cash flow hedge reserve contains the effective part of the fair value changes from derivative financial instruments held for hedging currency and interest rate risks. Reclassifications of ineffective parts from cash flow hedges into the net income for the period did not occur in the 2024 fiscal year. Symrise recognizes changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments in other comprehensive income in the FVOCI reserve. The amounts are transferred from other reserves to retained earnings when the relevant equity instruments are derecognized.

Reconciliation of equity components affected by other comprehensive income

2023 € thousand	Reserve for remeasure- ments (pensions)	Cumulative translation differences	Other reserves	Total other comprehen- sive income of Symrise AG shareholders	Non- controlling interests	Total other comprehensive income
Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations						
Exchange rate differences that occurred during the fiscal year	–	–93,021	–	–93,021	–1,138	–94,159
Gains/losses from net investments	–	2,338	–	2,338	–	2,338
Change in the fair value of financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income	–	–	–453	–453	–198	–651
Cash flow hedges						
Gains/losses recorded during the fiscal year	–	–	72	72	–	72
Reclassification to the consolidated income statement	–	–	–106	–106	–	–106
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations	–17,841	–	–	–17,841	–	–17,841
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for using the equity method	–	–3,445	–	–3,445	–	–3,445
Other comprehensive income	–17,841	–94,128	–487	–112,456	–1,336	–113,792

2024 € thousand	Reserve for remeasure- ments (pensions)	Cumulative translation differences	Other reserves	Total other comprehen- sive income of Symrise AG shareholders	Non- controlling interests	Total other comprehensive income
Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation of foreign operations						
Exchange rate differences that occurred during the fiscal year	–	103,494	–	103,494	1,118	104,612
Gains/losses from net investments	–	–6,065	–	–6,065	–	–6,065
Change in the fair value of financial instruments measured through other comprehensive income	–	–	–361	–361	–40	–401
Cash flow hedges						
Gains/losses recorded during the fiscal year	–	–	–1,338	–1,338	–	–1,338
Reclassification to the consolidated income statement	–	–	–210	–210	–	–210
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans and similar obligations	1,756	–	–	1,756	–3	1,753
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for using the equity method	–	–21,749	–	–21,749	–	–21,749
Other comprehensive income	1,756	75,680	–1,909	75,527	1,075	76,602

Dividends

In accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), the distributable dividend for shareholders of Symrise AG is to be determined with reference to the accumulated profit as it is calculated in accordance with the rules of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and presented in the annual financial statements of Symrise AG. At the Annual General Meeting held on May 15, 2024, a resolution was passed to distribute a dividend for the 2023 fiscal year of € 1.10 for each ordinary share with a dividend entitlement (for 2022: € 1.05).

The Executive Board and the Supervisory Board will recommend a dividend of € 1.20 per share at the Annual General Meeting based on Symrise AG's accumulated profit under commercial law as of December 31, 2024. The total proposed dividend will be paid from retained earnings as of December 31, 2024, but not recognized as a liability at the end of the fiscal year, and amounts to € 167.7 million.

Non-controlling interests

Transactions with minority shareholders are reported in other changes within the consolidated statement of changes in equity. For changes in the non-controlling interests in connection with the public cash offer made to the shareholders of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden, please refer to note 2.4.

32. Disclosures on capital management

The capital situation is monitored through the use of a number of key indicators. The relationship between net debt (including provisions for pensions and similar obligations) to EBITDA and the equity ratio are important key indicators for this purpose. The objectives, methods and processes in this regard have not changed from the previous year as of the end of the reporting period on December 31, 2024.

With an equity ratio (equity attributable to shareholders of Symrise AG in relation to total equity and liabilities) of 47.8 % (December 31, 2023: 46.3%), Symrise has a solid capital structure. One of the fundamental principles of Symrise is to maintain a strong capital basis in order to retain the confidence of investors, creditors and the market and to be able to drive future business development forward in a sustainable manner.

Net debt is determined as follows:

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Borrowings	2,373,595	2,351,678
Lease liabilities	185,077	194,106
Cash and cash equivalents	- 393,026	- 709,492
Net debt	2,165,646	1,836,292
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	499,920	506,669
Net debt including provisions for pensions and similar obligations	2,665,566	2,342,961

In order to calculate the key figure net debt/EBITDA, the net debt is applied to the EBITDA, or the normalized EBITDA if reported, of the past twelve months, either with or without provisions for pensions. Based on EBITDA (€ 1,033.4 million), the net debt ratio as of December 31, 2024, amounts to 1.8, or 2.3 including provisions for pensions and similar obligations.

Symrise focuses on a capital structure that allows it to cover its future potential financing needs at reasonable conditions by way of the capital markets. This provides Symrise with a guaranteed high level of independence, security and financial flexibility. The attractive dividend policy will be continued, and shareholders will continue to receive an appropriate share in the company's success. Furthermore, it should be ensured that acquisition opportunities are carried out through a solid financing structure.

The average interest rate for liabilities (including provisions for pensions and similar obligations) was 2.4 % p. a. (2023: 2.8 % p. a.). The decrease in the average interest rate is primarily attributable to the lower interest expense in respect of pension obligations and the variable interest rate of the CAD loan.

33. Additional disclosures on the consolidated statement of cash flows

In accordance with IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows," the consolidated statement of cash flows for the reporting year and the previous year show the development of cash flows separated into cash inflows and outflows deriving from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are calculated using the indirect method.

As in the previous year, the balance of cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances, balances on hand with banks and short-term liquid investments with terms no longer than three months that can be converted into a fixed amount at any time and are only subject to insignificant fluctuations in value. It is equivalent to the line item "cash and cash equivalents."

Payments for business combinations within the cash flow from investing activities comprise the payments for the subsequent acquisition of further shares in Swedencare AB, Malmö, Sweden (€ 48.0 million), which is accounted for using the equity method. Furthermore, it includes the amount paid (€ 11.0 million) for the acquisition of 51 % of the shares in Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, India, which has been a fully consolidated subsidiary since the acquisition of control on July 19, 2024. For information on business combinations, please refer to note 2.4.

A reconciliation between opening and closing balances for liabilities from financing activities is presented below:

€ thousand	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2023	27,040	2,365,598	154,777	2,547,415
Cash-effective	-79,713	-675	-32,689	-113,077
Non-cash-effective	82,773	-21,428	62,989	124,334
Change to the scope of consolidation	228	0	132	360
Transfers	22,431	-22,431	0	0
Accrued interest	60,021	2,278	5,239	67,538
Other changes ¹⁾	0	0	60,684	60,684
Exchange rate differences	93	-1,275	-3,066	-4,248
of which with effect on other comprehensive income	102	-1,016	-3,262	-4,176
of which with effect on profit or loss (financial result)	-9	-259	196	-72
December 31, 2023	30,100	2,343,495	185,077	2,558,672

1) Other changes include additions, remeasurements and modifications.

€ thousand	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2024	30,100	2,343,495	185,077	2,558,672
Cash-effective	-65,879	-5,762	-39,445	-111,086
Non-cash-effective	896,960	-847,236	48,475	98,198
Change to the scope of consolidation	45	2,183	0	2,228
Transfers	845,761	-845,761	0	0
Accrued interest	53,994	2,103	6,973	63,070
Other changes ¹⁾	0	0	37,957	37,957
Exchange rate differences	-2,840	-5,761	3,544	-5,057
of which with effect on other comprehensive income	-2,829	-5,761	3,828	-4,762
of which with effect on profit or loss (financial result)	-11	0	-284	-295
December 31, 2024	861,181	1,490,497	194,106	2,545,784

1) Other changes include additions, remeasurements, modifications and lease liabilities classified as held for sale.

For changes in borrowings, please also refer to note 25.

In addition to the cash change in both current and non-current borrowings and in lease liabilities (€ 111.1 million), the cash flow from financing activities also includes cash interest expenses for overdrafts, taxes and other financial assets (€ 2.0 million).

34. Additional information on financial instruments and the measurement of fair value

Information on financial instruments according to category

December 31, 2023 € thousand	Carrying amount	Value recognized under IFRS 9			Fair value
		Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	
ASSETS					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (FAAC)	1,272,881	1,272,881	–	–	1,272,881
Cash	354,753	354,753	–	–	354,753
Cash equivalents	23,743	23,743	–	–	23,743
Trade receivables	868,305	868,305	–	–	868,305
Other financial assets	26,080	26,080	–	–	26,080
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	1,798	–	1,798	–	1,798
Equity instruments ¹⁾	1,798	–	1,798	–	1,798
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	31,212	–	–	31,212	31,212
Cash equivalents	14,530	–	–	14,530	14,530
Securities	790	–	–	790	790
Equity instruments ¹⁾	14,585	–	–	14,585	14,585
Derivative financial instruments without hedge relationship	1,307	–	–	1,307	1,307
Derivative financial instruments with hedge relationship	6,287	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	6,287
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (FLAC) ²⁾	2,910,722	2,910,722	–	–	2,740,008
Trade payables	489,324	489,324	–	–	489,324
Borrowings	2,373,595	2,373,595	–	–	2,202,881
Other financial liabilities ³⁾	47,803	47,803	–	–	47,803
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1,444	–	–	1,444	1,444
Derivative financial instruments without hedge relationship	347	–	–	347	347
Other financial liabilities	1,097	–	–	1,097	1,097
Derivative financial instruments with hedge relationship	586	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	586

1) Excluding non-consolidated subsidiaries

2) Excluding lease liabilities (see note 35)

3) Including refund obligations in accordance with IFRS 15

December 31, 2024 € thousand	Carrying amount	Value recognized under IFRS 9				Fair value
		Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value	
ASSETS						
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (FAAC)	1,656,701	1,656,701	–	–	–	1,656,701
Cash	556,939	556,939	–	–	–	556,939
Cash equivalents	141,338	141,338	–	–	–	141,338
Trade receivables	938,113	938,113	–	–	–	938,113
Other financial assets	20,311	20,311	–	–	–	20,311
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)						
	1,349	–	1,349	–	–	1,349
Equity instruments	1,349	–	1,349	–	–	1,349
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)						
	29,867	–	–	29,867	–	29,867
Cash equivalents	11,215	–	–	11,215	–	11,215
Securities	802	–	–	802	–	802
Equity instruments	17,346	–	–	17,346	–	17,346
Derivative financial instruments without hedge relationship	504	–	–	504	–	504
Derivative financial instruments with hedge relationship	2,416	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	–	2,416
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (FLAC) ¹⁾	2,979,706	2,979,706	–	–	–	2,849,097
Trade payables	504,313	504,313	–	–	–	504,313
Borrowings	2,351,678	2,351,678	–	–	–	2,221,069
Other financial liabilities ²⁾	123,715	123,715	–	–	–	123,715
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)						
	4,365	–	–	4,365	–	4,365
Derivative financial instruments without hedge relationship	3,709	–	–	3,709	–	3,709
Other financial liabilities	656	–	–	656	–	656
Derivative financial instruments with hedge relationship	852	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	–	852

1) Excluding lease liabilities (see note 35)

2) Including refund obligations in accordance with IFRS 15

The following describes the hierarchy levels pursuant to IFRS 13 for financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The individual levels of this hierarchy are explained in note 2.5.

In the reporting period, equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income included only the listed investment in Blis Technologies Limited, Dunedin, New Zealand (€ 1.4 million), which was allocated to Level 1.

The cash equivalents and securities classified at fair value through profit or loss are assigned to Level 2 and the equity instruments to Level 3. Equity instruments comprise various investments. The cost of acquisition of two such investments was increased by a total of € 2.2 million in the fiscal year. The valuation and thus the present value of the expected benefit of the investments measured at fair value through profit or loss in Level 3 are generally based on a discounted cash flow calculation. Equity instruments are measured primarily using the relevant corporate planning and individual discount rates. For two investments, the valuation in Level 3 is based on a venture capital method.

Other financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss allocated to Level 3 include contingent purchase price obligations from the acquisition of (further) shares in companies. Unchanged from the previous year is an obligation from the subsequent acquisition of further shares in Wing Biotechnology Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China. Subsequent measurement gains and losses on contingent purchase price obligations are recognized in other operating income and expenses from the date of finalization of the purchase price allocation relating to the business combination. Fair value changes arising as effects of interest accrued are recognized in the financial result.

The valid forward exchange rates are used as the valuation rates for the mark-to-market valuation of currency forward contracts in Level 2 for currency forwards. These are established by the interest difference of the currencies involved while accounting for term duration. The fair values were not adjusted for the components of counterparty-specific risk (credit valuation adjustment – CVA/debt valuation adjustment – DVA) and the liquidity premium for the respective foreign currency (cross currency basis spread – CCBS) for reasons of materiality. The determination of fair values for forward exchange contracts is unchanged. The fair value of interest rate swaps in Level 2 is determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future cash flows from variable interest payments are based on quoted swap rates, future prices and interbank interest rates. The estimated cash flows are discounted using an adequate yield curve. The fair value estimate is adjusted for credit risk, which reflects the Group's and the counterparty's credit risk; this is calculated based on credit spreads derived from credit default swaps or bond prices. There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the reporting period.

The fair values of borrowings are determined as the present values of future payments relating to these financial liabilities based on the corresponding valid reference interest rates and are adjusted by a corresponding credit spread (risk premium). The determination of the fair values of other financial instruments is unchanged. This did not cause any considerable deviations between their carrying amount and fair value.

Net gains and losses according to valuation category

€ thousand	2023	2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (FAAC)	- 2,770	34,398
Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	651	- 401
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	14,744	- 10,358
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (FLAC)	- 84,055	- 93,005

The net gains and losses in the fiscal year are mainly attributable to interest rate effects, impairments, measurement effects and currency translation effects.

The net losses on the financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss contain € 9.9 million from the targeted use of forward exchange contracts relating to the hedging of currency risks. Short-term liquid investments resulted in interest income of € 3.5 million and valuation losses of € 3.9 million.

Net income from financial assets measured at amortized cost includes interest income of € 9.1 million (2023: € 5.7 million) in addition to currency translation effects. Interest expenses for financial liabilities (including lease liabilities) measured at amortized cost amounted to € 62.8 million in the reporting year (2023: € 67.4 million). The remaining loss results from currency translation effects.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities, which are subject to a legally enforceable master netting agreement or a similar agreement, only arose with derivative financial instruments in the form of International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements or comparable agreements.

The ISDA agreements do not fulfill the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is due to the fact that the Group currently does not have any legal right to offset the amounts reported since the right to an offset only exists with the occurrence of future events, such as a default on a bank loan or other credit events.

35. Disclosures relating to financial instrument risk management

Fluctuations in exchange and interest rates can result in significant risks to earnings and cash flows. For this reason, Symrise monitors these risks centrally and manages them proactively and occasionally with derivative financial instruments.

The management of interest rate and currency risks is based on Group-wide guidelines in which objectives, principles, responsibilities and competencies are defined. These are monitored on a regular basis and adjusted to current market and production developments. Financial risk management has remained unchanged from the previous year. The Executive Board oversees financial risk management and has set up a separate currency risk management committee that is responsible for complying with and further developing the Group's currency risk management guidelines. The committee reports regularly to the Executive Board on its activities.

The Group's financial risk management guidelines have been implemented to identify and analyze the Group's risks in order to monitor risk development and compliance with the guidelines. The financial risk management guidelines and the financial risk management system are regularly reviewed to address changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Audit Committee oversees both the Executive Board's compliance with the Group's risk management guidelines and processes as well as the effectiveness of the risk management system with regard to the risks to which the Group is exposed. Corporate Internal Audit supports the Audit Committee in its supervisory tasks. For this reason, Corporate Internal Audit regularly performs audits of risk management controls and procedures. The results are reported directly to the Audit Committee.

Interest risk

Interest risks exist due to potential changes to the market interest rate and can lead to a change in the fair value of fixed-rate financial instruments and fluctuations in interest payments for variable interest rate financial instruments. Since the overwhelming portion of financial instruments measured at amortized cost has fixed rates, there is no notable interest risk.

Market interest rate changes for borrowings with variable interest rate components have an effect on the net interest result, as the following table shows:

2023	Nominal	of which fixed	of which variable	of which unhedged	1.0 percentage point increase
€ thousand	2,089,601	1,877,144	212,457	212,457	2,125
CAD thousand	390,345	0	390,345	290,345	2,903
2024	Nominal	of which fixed	of which variable	of which unhedged	1.0 percentage point increase
€ thousand	2,071,330	1,865,158	206,171	206,171	2,062
CAD thousand	382,692	192	382,500	282,500	0

An increase in all relevant interest rates of one percentage point would have resulted in € 2,142 thousand less consolidated net income as of December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: € 4,118 thousand). As the last interest period was already fixed for the variable-rate borrowings in CAD, there was no interest rate risk as of December 31, 2024. For disclosures on interest rates, please refer to note 25. The changes in interest rates from financial instruments have no material impact on equity.

Currency risk

Due to its global activities, Symrise is exposed to two types of currency risk. Translation risk describes the risk of changes in reporting items in the statement of financial position as well as the income statement of a subsidiary due to currency fluctuations when translating the local separate financial statements into the Group reporting currency. Changes deriving from the translation of items recognized in the statement of financial position of these companies that are caused by currency fluctuations are recognized directly in Group equity. The resulting risks are not hedged.

Transaction risk arises in the separate financial statements of Group companies through changes in future cash flows denoted in foreign currencies due to exchange rate fluctuations.

The Symrise Group's global positioning results in supply relationships and cash flows in foreign currencies. These currency risks are systematically recorded and reported to the Group's headquarters. Currency forward contracts are used to hedge currency risks resulting from primary financial instruments and from planned transactions.

Symrise established an in-house bank to increase transparency and better manage the currency risks arising from internal supply relationships. Affiliated companies are given accounts with the in-house bank in their functional currency. This frees them from currency risks; in these cases, only the in-house bank maintains balances in foreign currency. These are hedged centrally via currency forward contracts.

The presentation of the existing currency risk as of the end of the reporting period is done in accordance with IFRS 7 using a sensitivity analysis. The foreign currency sensitivity is determined from the aggregation of all financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the respective reporting company. The foreign currency risk determined by this analysis is measured at the closing rate and at a sensitivity rate that represents a 10 % appreciation/depreciation of the functional currency as compared to the foreign currency. The difference from this hypothetical measurement represents the effect on earnings before income taxes and on other comprehensive income before taxes. This sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all variables other than a change in the foreign currency exchange rate remain constant. In the sensitivity analysis, currency risks from internal monetary items were included as far as they result in translation gains or losses that are not eliminated as part of consolidation. Effects from the currency translation of subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the same as that of the Symrise Group do not affect the cash flows in the local currency and are therefore not included in the sensitivity analysis.

A significant currency risk for the Symrise Group in the reporting year resulted primarily in relation to the Japanese Yen, Chinese Renminbi, Brazilian Real, US Dollar and Canadian Dollar. As of the end of the reporting period, the foreign currency risk before hedging transactions amounted to JPY 2,741.4 million (December 31, 2023: JPY 2,459.8 million), CNY 237.0 million (December 31, 2023: CNY 525.9 million), MXN 745.5 million (December 31, 2023: MXN 306.6 million), BRL 334.4 million (December 31, 2023: BRL 187.9 million), USD 50.1 million (December 31, 2023: USD 109.0 million) and CAD 62.1 million (December 31, 2023: CAD 43.7 million). The changes mainly result from a higher or lower balance of the internal Group liquidation settlement with the in-house bank in this currency, which was largely secured via currency forward contracts. The currency risk in respect of the CNY and BRL mainly results from intercompany loans and trade receivables in these currencies. The risk of these currencies was also hedged mainly by currency forward contracts.

Derivative financial instruments were used to reduce currency risk. The following overview demonstrates the sensitivities from an upward or downward revaluation after hedging:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the USD of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 3,336	+/- 4,403
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 1,553	-/+ 629
Total	+/- 1,783	+/- 3,774
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the MXN of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 1,732	+/- 2,006
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 0	-/+ 0
Total	+/- 1,732	+/- 2,006
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the BRL of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 1,043	+/- 1,164
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 0	-/+ 0
Total	+/- 1,043	+/- 1,164
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the CNY of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 729	+/- 595
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 0	-/+ 0
Total	+/- 729	+/- 595
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the CAD of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 131	+/- 594
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 0	-/+ 0
Total	+/- 131	+/- 594
Sensitivity from a value increase/decrease in the EUR as compared to the JPY of +/- 10%		
Impact on earnings before income taxes	+/- 51	+/- 92
Impact on other comprehensive income before income taxes	-/+ 0	-/+ 0
Total	+/- 51	+/- 92

Currency forward contracts with positive market values amounted to € 2,905 thousand as of the end of the reporting period (December 31, 2023: € 6,589 thousand), while currency forward contracts with negative market values totaled € 4,039 thousand (December 31, 2023: € 933 thousand).

Further information on the positive and negative fair values for currency forward contracts with and without hedge relationships can be found in the table on financial instruments in note 34 as well as in the notes on liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

The risk that Symrise is unable to meet its financial obligations is mitigated by creating the necessary financial flexibility within the existing financing arrangements and through effective cash management. Symrise manages the liquidity risk through the use of a twelve-month rolling financial plan. This makes it possible to finance deficits that can be forecast under normal market conditions at normal market terms. Based on current planning, no liquidity risks are foreseen at the moment. As of the reporting date, Symrise had access to credit lines that are explained in greater detail in note 25.

Loan covenants that Symrise has entered into with external contractual partners have no effect on the maturity of borrowings.

The following summary shows the contractually agreed interest and redemption payments for current and non-current non-derivative borrowings, including estimated interest payments for variable interest:

December 31, 2023 € thousand	Carrying amount	Expected outgoing payments	Maturity dates for expected payments		
			up to 1 year	over 1 and up to 5 years	over 5 years
Borrowings	2,373,595	2,523,638	75,574	1,834,221	613,843
Trade payables	489,324	489,324	489,324	0	0
Lease liabilities	185,077	222,826	33,354	95,658	93,814
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	48,899	48,947	47,184	1,763	0

December 31, 2024 € thousand	Carrying amount	Expected outgoing payments	Maturity dates for expected payments		
			up to 1 year	over 1 and up to 5 years	over 5 years
Borrowings	2,351,678	2,439,436	873,054	1,473,045	93,337
Trade payables	504,313	504,313	504,313	0	0
Lease liabilities	194,106	231,109	36,953	100,291	93,865
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	124,372	124,392	123,645	727	0

The expected outgoing payments over one year and up to five years are distributed within this range and are attributable to ongoing refinancing and not to a concentration of risk.

The fair value and the expected incoming and outgoing payments from derivative financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table. The average maturity of the currency forward contracts existing on December 31, 2024, is three months (2023: three months).

€ thousand	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Currency forward contracts		
Assets	6,589	2,905
Liabilities	933	4,039
Expected incoming payments	331,428	428,838
Expected outgoing payments	325,677	430,237
Interest rate swaps		
Assets	1,005	15
Liabilities	-	522
Expected incoming payments	1,005	15
Expected outgoing payments	-	522

Future cash flows from derivative financial instruments may differ from the amounts shown in the table because interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions are subject to change.

Default and creditworthiness risk

A credit risk is the unexpected loss of cash or income. This occurs when a customer is not able to meet its obligations as these become due. Receivables management, which employs guidelines that are globally valid, coupled with regular analysis of the aging structure of trade receivables, ensures that the risks are permanently monitored and mitigated. In this way, cases of default on receivables are minimized. Symrise does not require securities for trade receivables and other receivables. Due to the Symrise

Group's wide-ranging business structure, there is no particular concentration of credit risks either in relation to customers or in relation to individual countries.

Financial contracts for cash investments are only entered into with banks with an investment grade, which are consistently monitored. The Symrise Group is exposed to credit risks related to derivative financial instruments, which would arise from the contractual partner not fulfilling their obligations. This credit risk is minimized in that transactions are only entered into with contract partners whose credit standing is regularly evaluated by independent rating agencies and constantly monitored. The carrying amounts of all financial assets represent the maximum credit risk.

Impairment losses on financial assets recognized in the consolidated income statement are accounted for by trade receivables (see note 16) and an unrecoverable receivable in connection with a legal dispute that was decided in Symrise's favor in the previous year (see note 10).

36. Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities relate to potential future events that, upon occurring, would result in an obligation. As of the end of the reporting period, these are seen as unlikely but cannot be completely ruled out.

Symrise is confronted with lawsuits and legal proceedings as a result of its normal business activities, which generally relate to the areas of labor law, product liability, warranty claims, tax law and intellectual property. Symrise sets up provisions for such cases when it is probable that an obligation arises from past events, when the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. For all currently pending legal proceedings, Symrise has set up provisions of € 5.7 million (December 31, 2023: € 6.9 million; see note 28). The results of present and future proceedings are not foreseeable, meaning that legal or official decisions or settlement agreements could lead to expenses that are not or not completely covered by insurance services and that could therefore have material effects on the business and its results.

Other financial obligations

As of December 31, 2024, the Group had obligations to purchase property, plant and equipment amounting to € 50.1 million (December 31, 2023: € 83.1 million). This mainly relates to production facilities and laboratory and office equipment. These obligations will mostly come due during the course of 2025. Other obligations amounting to € 259.9 million (December 31, 2023: € 209.9 million) exist from not yet fulfilled commitments for purchases of goods.

In previous years, Symrise AG had entered into service contracts with various providers regarding the outsourcing of its IT. Most of these expired at the end of 2024 or will expire in the near future. The remaining total obligation toward these service providers amounts to € 1.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 11.8 million), accounting for extraordinary termination rights. Miscellaneous other financial obligations amounted to € 18.7 million as of December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: € 22.0 million) and are mostly obligations from consulting, service and cooperation contracts (€ 13.6 million; December 31, 2023: € 15.7 million).

37. Transactions with related parties

Consolidated companies, joint ventures and associates, the members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board and their close relatives are considered related parties. The sales and purchases from related companies were completed under the same terms and conditions as though they had been transacted with third parties. As in the previous year, only a small amount of goods was purchased from joint ventures and associates in 2024.

In addition to fixed remuneration and one-year variable remuneration, the members of the Executive Board also receive variable remuneration over several years (long-term incentive plan, LTIP). As part of the 2015 Executive Board remuneration system, Symrise provided long-term share-oriented remuneration programs with cash settlement on the basis of a performance cash plan and a three-year performance period. The share-oriented payment under the 2015 Executive Board remuneration system was paid out for the last time in 2024. Therefore, there was no longer a provision for this as of the reporting date (December 31, 2023: € 1.9 million).

Since the 2022 fiscal year, the multi-year variable remuneration has taken the form of a 2022 performance share plan and a four-year performance period. Of the performance criteria for the share-based payment, 80 % were financial targets (relative shareholder return during the performance period and earnings per share) and 20 % were non-financial criteria (ESG targets). A provision of € 4.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 1.8 million) was recognized for the share-based payment under the 2022 Executive Board remuneration system. For information on share-based remuneration, please refer to note 29. The individual remuneration components are explained in more detail in the 2024 remuneration report.

The following table provides an overview of the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board pursuant to IAS 24 section 17:

€ thousand	2023			2024		
	Executive Board	Supervisory Board	Total	Executive Board	Supervisory Board	Total
Short-term benefits ¹⁾	6,105	1,360	7,465	6,338	1,328	7,666
Post-employment benefits	0	0	0	243	0	243
Termination benefits	0	0	0	3,857	0	3,857
Share-based payment	1,228	0	1,228	2,982	0	2,982
Total	7,333	1,360	8,693	13,420	1,328	14,748

1) For his work on the Supervisory Board of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden, Dr. Andreas received remuneration of SEK 320,000 in 2023 and 2024. This amount is not included in the short-term benefits.

The short-term benefits for the members of the Executive Board consist of the fixed remuneration, fringe benefits and one-year variable remuneration. 80 % of the one-year variable remuneration is based on financial performance criteria (currency-adjusted organic net sales growth, currency-adjusted EBITDA margin and business free cash flow as a percentage of sales) and 20 % on non-financial criteria (ESG and/or strategic targets). A provision of € 3.2 million (December 31, 2023: € 2.0 million) was recognized for the short-term variable remuneration. The fringe benefits are mainly non-cash benefits such as the provision of a company car (also for private use), contributions to a group accident insurance policy covering invalidity or death and allowances for the payment of statutory social security contributions. There is also non-individualized D&O insurance in the form of a group policy.

No new company-financed pension plan will be granted to Executive Board members. However, all Executive Board members resident in Germany may accumulate retirement benefit rights by converting part of their fixed remuneration (deferred compensation). The company does not pay a top-up contribution. It is a direct benefit promise financed by deferred compensation. A provision of € 0.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 2.6 million) was recognized, equivalent to the present value of the deferred compensation.

The termination benefits include the continued payment of the fixed remuneration until the end of the employment contract and the one-year variable remuneration for the period until the official end of the employment contract. As of December 31, 2024, a provision of € 3.0 million was recognized for the termination benefits. The long-term share-based remuneration components already granted, up to the end of the performance period that has already started, are recognized under share-based payment.

The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual remuneration of € 88,000. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board receives additional fixed annual remuneration of € 88,000. The Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Chairman of the Audit Committee each receive additional fixed annual remuneration of € 44,000. For each in-person attendance of a physical meeting of the Supervisory Board and its committees, the members of the Supervisory Board receive an attendance fee of € 1,000, capped at € 1,500 per calendar day. The remuneration is payable following the Annual General Meeting which ratifies the actions of the Supervisory Board member for the fiscal year for which the remuneration is owed. A provision of € 1.3 million (December 31, 2023: € 1.4 million) was recognized.

The supplemental disclosures pursuant to Section 315e of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are as follows:

€ thousand	2023	2024
Total remuneration for active members		
Executive Board ¹⁾	11,041	13,575
Supervisory Board	1,360	1,328
Total remuneration for former members and their surviving dependents		
Executive Board	559	698

1) For his work on the Supervisory Board of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden, Dr. Andreas received remuneration of SEK 320,000 in 2023 and 2024. This amount is not included in the total remuneration for active members of the Executive Board.

Provisions for current pensions and pension entitlements contain contributions of € 14.8 million (December 31, 2023: € 12.0 million) for former members of the Executive Board and € 0.7 million (December 31, 2023: € 3.6 million) for current members of the Executive Board.

For the number of performance shares granted and the fair value of the other share-based payment of the Executive Board members on the grant date, please refer to note 29.

The individualized remuneration for members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board is also disclosed in the 2024 remuneration report.

38. Executive board and supervisory board shareholdings

The total direct or indirect shareholdings of all members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board of Symrise AG amounted to less than 1% as of December 31, 2024.

39. Long-term objectives and methods for managing financial risk

In the long term, Symrise wants to strengthen its market position and ensure its independence. At the same time, the Group aims to increase its sustainability performance with regard to its footprint, innovation, sourcing and care, thereby exercising its responsibility for the environment, its employees and society, reducing risk for the company and promoting continued economic success.

See note 35 regarding financial risk management methods.

40. Audit of financial statements

The Annual General Meeting of Symrise AG, held on May 15, 2024, appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as auditor for the 2024 fiscal year.

The following table provides an overview of the fees paid to the auditors:

€ thousand	2023		2024	
	Fees paid to the EY network		Fees paid to the PwC network	
	Total	of which Germany	Total	of which Germany
Audit of financial statements	3,286	1,033	2,820	880
Other audit assurance services	92	37	268	250
Total	3,378	1,070	3,088	1,130

A total of € 4.0 million (2023: € 3.6 million) was incurred worldwide in connection with the audit of the financial statements.

41. LIST OF INTERESTS IN ENTITIES

Regarding the changes to the scope of consolidation in 2024, please see note 2.4.

Fully consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024

Name and registered office of the entity	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Germany		
Busiris Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
DrinkStar GmbH, Rosenheim	100.00%	100.00%
Haarmann & Reimer Unterstützungskasse Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
Schimmel & Co. Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
Symotion GmbH, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Beteiligungs GmbH, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Financial Services GmbH, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
Tesium GmbH, Holzminden	100.00%	100.00%
France		
Arôme de Chacé SAS, Chacé	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Food SAS, Antrain	100.00%	100.00%
Diana SAS, Saint Nolf	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Trans SAS, Saint Nolf	100.00%	100.00%
SFA NEROLI SAS, Saint-Cézaire-sur-Siagne ¹⁾	100.00%	100.00%
SFA Romani SAS, Saint-Cézaire-sur-Siagne ²⁾	100.00%	–
Société de Protéines Industrielles SAS, Berric	100.00%	100.00%
Spécialités Pet Food SAS, Elven	100.00%	100.00%
Lautier SAS, Saint-Cézaire-sur-Siagne	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise SAS, Clichy	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise US Investments FR SAS, Rennes	100.00%	100.00%
Villers SAS, Villers Les Pôts	100.00%	100.00%
Rest of Europe		
Diana Food Limited, Spalding, United Kingdom ³⁾	100.00%	–
InterMay B.V., Barneveld, Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
OOO "Symrise Rogovo," Rogovo, Russia	100.00%	100.00%
Probi AB, Lund, Sweden ⁴⁾	69.56%	72.47%
Scelta Umami B.V., Venlo, Netherlands	60.00%	60.00%
Schaffelaarbos B.V., Barneveld, Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Schaffelaarbos UK Ltd., Hitchin, United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%
SPF Diana España SLU, Lleida, Spain	100.00%	100.00%
SPF Hungary Kft, Beled, Hungary	100.00%	100.00%
SPF RUS, Shebekino, Russia	100.00%	100.00%
SPF UK Ltd, Doncaster, United Kingdom	60.00%	60.00%
Symrise Granada S.A.U., Granada, Spain	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Group Finance Holding 1 BVBA, Brussels, Belgium	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Iberica S.L., Parets del Vallès, Spain	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Group Finance and IP-Holding Comm. V., Brussels, Belgium	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Kimya Sanayi Ticaret Ltd., Sirketi, Turkey	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Limited, Marlow, Bucks, United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Netherlands B.V., Barneveld, Netherlands ⁵⁾	100.00%	100.00%

1) Neroli France SAS renamed SFA NEROLI SAS in the 2024 fiscal year.

2) Merged with Neroli France SAS (renamed SFA NEROLI SAS) in the 2024 fiscal year.

3) Liquidated in the 2024 fiscal year.

4) The reported ratio of 72.47% is equal to the share ownership and voting rights as of December 31, 2024. Please refer to note 2.4 for further information.

5) Name changed from Symrise US Investments NL BV to Symrise Netherlands B.V. in the 2024 fiscal year.

Rest of Europe (continued)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Symrise Pet Food Holding BV, Barneveld, Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością, Warsaw, Poland	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S.r.l., Milan, Italy	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise US Holding BV, Halle, Netherlands ¹⁾	100.00%	–
Symrise Vertriebs GmbH, Vienna, Austria	100.00%	100.00%
THG Trading Limited, Marlow, Bucks, United Kingdom ²⁾	100.00%	–
North America		
American Dehydrated Foods Inc., Springfield, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Food Canada Inc., Champlain (Québec), Canada	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Food Inc., Silverton, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Giraffe Foods Inc., Toronto, Canada	100.00%	100.00%
International Dehydrated Foods Inc., Springfield, USA	100.00%	100.00%
IsoNova Technologies LLC, Springfield, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Probi USA Inc., Redmond, USA ³⁾	69.56%	72.47%
SPF Canada – Groupe Diana Inc, Chemin (Québec), Canada	100.00%	100.00%
SPF North America Inc., South Washington, USA	100.00%	100.00%
SPF USA Inc., Wilmington, USA ⁴⁾	100.00%	–
Symrise Holding Inc., Wilmington, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Holding II Inc., Wilmington, USA ⁵⁾	100.00%	–
Symrise Inc., Teterboro, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Re Inc., Burlington, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise US LLC, Teterboro, USA ⁶⁾	100.00%	–
VIDEKA, LLC, Kalamazoo, USA	100.00%	100.00%
Latin America		
Aquasea Costa Rica, Canas, Costa Rica	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Food Ecuador SA, Machala, Ecuador	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Food Chile SpA, Buin, Chile	100.00%	100.00%
Diana Pet Food Colombia S.A.S., Tocancipá, Colombia	100.00%	100.00%
Proteinas Del Ecuador Ecuaprotein SA, Durán, Ecuador ⁷⁾	92.70%	100.00%
Specialites Pet Food S.A. de C.V., El Marqués Querétaro, Mexico	100.00%	100.00%
SPF Argentina, Buenos Aires, Argentina	100.00%	100.00%
SPF Do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda, São Paulo, Brazil	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Aromas e Fragrâncias Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise C.A., Caracas, Venezuela	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Guatemala C.A., Guatemala City, Guatemala	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Ltda., Bogotá, Colombia	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S. de R.L. de C.V., San Nicolás de los Garza, Mexico	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S.A., Santiago de Chile, Chile	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S.R.L., Tortuguitas, Argentina	100.00%	100.00%
Asia and Pacific		
Diana Group Pte (Singapore) Ltd, Singapore, Singapore ⁸⁾	100.00%	–
Diana Petfood (Chuzhou) Company Limited, Chuzhou, China	100.00%	100.00%
Jiangsu Wing Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu, China	100.00%	100.00%
Jiangxi Ovo Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi, China	80.00%	80.00%

1) Merged with Symrise US Investments NL BV (renamed Symrise Netherlands B.V.) in the 2024 fiscal year.

2) Reported in associates in the 2024 fiscal year.

3) The reported ratio of 72.47% is equal to the share ownership and voting rights as of December 31, 2024. Please refer to note 2.4 for further information.

4) Merged with SPF North America Inc. in the 2024 fiscal year.

5) Liquidated in the 2024 fiscal year.

6) Liquidated in the 2024 fiscal year.

7) Acquisition of further shares in the 2024 fiscal year.

8) Liquidated in the 2024 fiscal year.

Asia and Pacific (continued)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Jiangxi Wing Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Jiangxi, China	100.00%	100.00%
Neroli Group China, Shanghai, China	100.00%	100.00%
P.T. Symrise, Jakarta, Indonesia	100.00%	100.00%
Probi Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, Singapore ¹⁾	69.56%	72.47%
Shanghai Wing Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China	100.00%	100.00%
SPF (Chuzhou) Pet Food Co., Ltd, Chuzhou, China	100.00%	100.00%
SPF Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand	51.00%	51.00%
SPF Diana Australia Pty Ltd, Beresfield, Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise (China) Investment Co. Ltd., Nantong, China	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Singapore	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Flavors & Fragrances (Nantong) Co. Ltd., Nantong, China	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Holding Pte. Limited, Singapore, Singapore	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise, Inc., Manila, Philippines	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise K.K., Tokyo, Japan	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Private Limited, Chennai, India	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Pty. Ltd., Dee Why, Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise SDN BHD, Petaling, Malaysia	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Shanghai Limited, Shanghai, China	100.00%	100.00%
Vizag Care Ingredients Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, India ²⁾	-	51.00%
Africa and Middle East		
Neroli Fragrance LLC Sharja, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%
Origines S.a.r.L., Antananarivo, Madagascar	100.00%	100.00%
Specialities Pet Food South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise (Pty) Ltd., Isando, South Africa	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Middle East Ltd, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Middle East FZ-LLC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Nigeria Limited, Lagos, Nigeria	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise Parsian, Tehran, Iran	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S.A.E., 6th of October City, Egypt	100.00%	100.00%
Symrise S.a.r.L., Antananarivo, Madagascar	100.00%	100.00%
Joint ventures as of December 31, 2024		
Name and registered office of the entity	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Food Ingredients Technology Company, L.L.C., Springfield, USA	50.00%	50.00%
Maison d'Essence SAS, Saint-Cézaire-sur-Siagne, France	50.00%	50.00%
Associates as of December 31, 2024		
Name and registered office of the entity	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
7905122 Canada Inc., Boucherville, Québec, Canada	40.00%	40.00%
Florusin-M, Moscow, Russia	44.00%	44.00%
Kobo Products Inc., South Plainfield, NJ, USA	49.00%	49.00%
Laboratoires Blücare Inc., Boucherville, Québec, Canada	40.00%	40.00%
Swedencare AB, Malmö, Sweden	35.86%	41.10%
Therapeutic Peptides Inc., Baton Rouge, USA	20.00%	20.00%
THG Trading Limited, Marlow Bucks, United Kingdom ³⁾	-	49.00%
Yuniko Yumurta Ürünleri Sanayi İthalat İhracat ve Ticaret A.Ş., Ankara, Turkey	30.00%	30.00%

1) The reported ratio of 72.47% is equal to the share ownership and voting rights as of December 31, 2024. Please refer to note 2.4 for further information.

2) Acquisition of shares in the 2024 fiscal year.

3) Reported in fully consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023.

Non-consolidated subsidiaries of minor importance as of December 31, 2024

Name and registered office of the entity	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Bio-Actives Synergio Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel ¹⁾	20.70%	–

Associates of minor importance not accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024

Name and registered office of the entity	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Bio-Actives Synergio Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel ²⁾	–	20.70%

1) Reported in associates of minor importance not accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method as of December 31, 2024.

2) Reported in non-consolidated subsidiaries of minor importance as of December 31, 2023.

42. Exemption from the obligation to prepare annual financial statements pursuant to Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements of Symrise AG in accordance with the provision applicable for corporate entities and have taken advantage of the exemption provisions covering the preparation, audit and publication of statutory annual financial statements pursuant to Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB): Busiris Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, Symrise Financial Services GmbH, Symotion GmbH, Symrise Beteiligungs GmbH and Tesium GmbH (all headquartered in Holzminden), as well as DrinkStar GmbH (headquartered in Rosenheim).

43. Corporate Governance

The Declaration of Conformity pursuant to Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) has been submitted for 2024 and has been made permanently available to shareholders through the website www.symrise.com.


44. Events after the reporting date**Public cash offer made to the shareholders of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden**

On December 17, 2024, Symrise made a public cash offer to the shareholders of Probi AB, Lund, Sweden, to acquire their shares at a price of SEK 350.00 per share. The offer initially expired on January 15, 2025. On January 16, 2025, Symrise disclosed that the offer had been accepted by shareholders with a total of 2,840,101 shares representing 24.93 % of the shares in Probi AB, Lund, Sweden. At the same time, Symrise announced that the acceptance period had been extended to January 29, 2025. On the day these consolidated financial statements were prepared, Symrise held 98.65 % (December 31, 2024: 72.47 %) of the shares in Probi AB, Lund, Sweden. In January 2025, a delisting application was submitted to Nasdaq Stockholm, Sweden. The last trading day of the share was February 12, 2025.

Holzminden, Germany, March 12, 2025

Symrise AG

The Executive Board


Dr. Jean-Yves Parisot


Olaf Klinger


Dr. Stephanie Coßmann


Walter Ribeiro

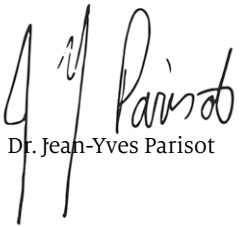
STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

To the best of our knowledge and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group, and the Group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Holzminden, Germany, March 12, 2025

Symrise AG

The Executive Board



Dr. Jean-Yves Parisot



Olaf Klinger



Dr. Stephanie Coßmann



Walter Ribeiro

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Symrise AG, Holzminden

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Symrise AG, Holzminden, and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the group management report of Symrise AG for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the group management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (the IFRS Accounting Standards) as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § [Article] 315e Abs. [paragraph] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024, and
- the accompanying group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion on the group management report does not cover the content of those parts of the group management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

Pursuant to § 322 Abs. 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014, referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

In our view, the matters of most significance in our audit were as follows:

1) Impairment test for goodwill

2) Recoverability of shares in the associate company Swedencare AB, Malmö/Sweden

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured in each case as follows:

- 1) Matter and issue
- 2) Audit approach and findings
- 3) Reference to further information

Hereinafter we present the key audit matters:

1) Impairment test for goodwill

1) In the Company's consolidated financial statements goodwill amounting in total to € 1.916 Mio (23% of total assets or 47,7% of equity) is reported under the "Intangible assets" balance sheet item. Goodwill is tested for impairment by the Company once a year or when there are indications of impairment to determine any possible need for write-downs. The impairment test is carried out at the level of the groups of cash-generating units to which the relevant goodwill is allocated. The carrying amount of the relevant cash-generating units, including goodwill, is compared with the corresponding recoverable amount in the context of the impairment test. The recoverable amount is determined on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal. The present value of the future cash flows from the respective group of cash-generating units normally serves as the basis of valuation. Present values are calculated using discounted cash flow models. For this purpose, the adopted medium-term business plan of the Group forms the starting point which is extrapolated based on assumptions about long-term rates of growth. Expectations relating to future market developments and assumptions about the development of macroeconomic factors are also taken into account. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital for the respective group of cash-generating units. The impairment test determined that no write-downs were necessary.

The outcome of this valuation is dependent to a large extent on the estimates made by the executive directors with respect to the future cash flows from the respective group of cash-generating units, the discount rate used, the rate of growth and other assumptions, and is therefore subject to considerable uncertainty. Against this background and due to the complex nature of the valuation, this matter was of particular significance in the context of our audit.

2) As part of our audit, we assessed with the support of our internal valuation specialists the methodology used for the purposes of performing the impairment test, among other things. After matching the future cash inflows used for the calculation against the adopted medium-term business plan of the Group, we assessed the appropriateness of the calculation, in particular by reconciling it with general and sector-specific market expectations. In addition, we assessed the appropriate consideration of the costs of Group functions. In the knowledge that even relatively small changes in the discount rate applied can have a material impact on the value of the entity calculated in this way, we focused our testing in particular on the parameters used to determine the discount rate applied, and assessed the calculation model. In order to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the projections, we evaluated the sensitivity analyses performed by the Company.

Overall, the valuation parameters and assumptions used by the executive directors are in line with our expectations and are also within the ranges considered by us to be reasonable.

3) The Company's disclosures on goodwill are contained in sections 2.5 "Summary of significant accounting policies" and in the section "Additional disclosures on the consolidated statement of financial position", note 20 "Intangible assets" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2) Recoverability of shares in the associate company Swedencare AB, Malmö/Sweden

1) "Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method" amounting to EUR 617 million (15.35% of equity) are reported in the consolidated financial statements of Symrise AG. Of this amount, EUR 464 million is attributable to the associate company Swedencare AB, Malmö/Sweden. After initial recognition of the equity investment, the carrying amount is increased or decreased by the pro rata total comprehensive income, dividends distributed and other changes in equity. At each balance sheet date, an

assessment must also be made as to whether there are objective indications that the investment in the associate company may be impaired. If such indications exist, the amount of the impairment is – if necessary – determined as the difference between the recoverable amount of the equity investment in the associate company and the carrying amount. The impairment loss is to be recognized in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is generally the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. The stock market price at the balance sheet date is to be used as the fair value. The value in use is determined on the basis of the present value of the expected future cash flows, which are derived from the medium-term planning prepared by the executive directors and extrapolated on the basis of assumptions about long-term growth rates, using a discounted cash flow model. Expectations relating to future market developments and assumptions about the development of macroeconomic factors are also taken into account. The discount rate used is the individually determined cost of capital. The impairment test determined that no write-downs were necessary.

The outcome of this valuation is dependent to a large extent on the estimates made by the executive directors with respect to the future cash flows from the equity investment, the discount rate used, the rate of growth and other assumptions, and is therefore subject to considerable uncertainty. Against this background and due to the complex nature of the valuation, this matter was of particular significance in the context of our audit.

2) As part of our audit we assessed with the support of our internal valuation specialists the methodology used for the purposes of performing the impairment test with regard to the equity investment accounted for using the equity method in Swedencare AB, among other things. After comparing the future cash flows used in the calculation with the medium-term planning for Swedencare AB, we evaluated the appropriateness of the planning premises used in the calculation, in particular by reconciling them with general and industry-specific market expectations, and also examined whether judgment was unilaterally exercised in this regard. In the knowledge that even relatively small changes in the discount rate applied can have a material impact on the value of the entity calculated in this way, we focused our testing in particular on the parameters used to determine the discount rate applied, and assessed the calculation model. In order to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the projections, we evaluated the sensitivity analyses performed by the Company.

In our view, taking into consideration the information available, the valuation parameters and underlying assumptions used by the executive directors are appropriate overall for the proper valuation of the shares in the associate company Swedencare AB.

3) The Company's disclosures related to companies accounted for using the equity method are contained in section 2.5 "Summary of significant accounting policies" and in section "Additional disclosures on the consolidated statement of financial position", note 22 "Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The executive directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following non-audited parts of the group management report:

- the non-financial group statement to comply with §§ 315b to 315c HGB included in section "Non-financial Group Report" of the group management report
- the non-financial disclosures of the areas "Footprint", "Innovation", "Sourcing" and "Care" marked as unaudited in the tables "Our resources", "Our results" and "Track record 2024" in chapter "Basic Information on the Symrise Group" of the group management report
- the section "General Statement on the adequacy and efficacy of the control systems at Symrise" in chapter "Essential features of the internal control and risk management system" of the group management report

The other information comprises further

- the statement on corporate governance pursuant to § 289f HGB and § 315d HGB
- all remaining parts of the annual report – excluding cross-references to external information – with the exception of the audited consolidated financial statements, the audited group management report and our auditor's report.

Our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information mentioned above and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the group management report disclosures audited in terms of content or with our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. 1 HGB and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the group management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a group management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the group management report.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315e Abs. 1 HGB.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.
- Evaluate the consistency of the group management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB

Assurance Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report (hereinafter the "ESEF documents") contained in the electronic file Symrise_AG_KA-KLB_ESEF-2024-12-31.zip and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format ("ESEF format"). In accordance with German legal requirements, this assurance work extends only to the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report into the ESEF format and therefore relates neither to the information contained within these renderings nor to any other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

In our opinion, the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report contained in the electronic file identified above and prepared for publication purposes complies in all material respects with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the accompanying group management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024 contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and on the Group Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these renderings or on the other information contained in the electronic file identified above.

Basis for the Assurance Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report contained in the electronic file identified above in accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB and the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Rendering of Financial Statements and Management Reports, Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)) and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised). Our responsibility in accordance therewith is further described in the "Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents" section. Our audit firm applies the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)).

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the ESEF Documents

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents including the electronic rendering of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with § 328 Abs. 1 Satz 4 Nr. [number] 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with § 328 Abs. 1 Satz 4 Nr. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the Company are responsible for such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB for the electronic reporting format, whether due to fraud or error.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process for preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB, whether due to fraud or error. We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material non-compliance with the requirements of § 328 Abs. 1 HGB, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance work on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- Evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e., whether the electronic file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 in the version in force at the date of the consolidated financial statements on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- Evaluate whether the ESEF documents provide an XHTML rendering with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and to the audited group management report.
- Evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the date of the consolidated financial statements, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML rendering.

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor by the annual general meeting on 15 May 2024. We were engaged by the supervisory board on 8 October 2024. We have been the group auditor of the Symrise AG, Holzminden, without interruption since the financial year 2024.

We declare that the audit opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

Reference to an other Matter – Use of the Auditor's Report

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report as well as the assured ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the group management report converted to the ESEF format – including the versions to be filed in the company register – are merely electronic renderings of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report and do not take their place. In particular, the "Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Rendering of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Purposes in Accordance with § 317 Abs. 3a HGB" and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the assured ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

German Public Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Dr. Thomas Ull.

Hanover, Germany, 13 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Michael Reuther
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

Dr. Thomas Ull
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR ON A LIMITED ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT IN RELATION TO THE GROUP NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENT INCLUDED IN THE GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT¹

To Symrise AG, Holzminden

Assurance Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the group non-financial statement of Symrise AG, Holzminden, (hereinafter the „Company“) included in section “Consolidated non-financial declaration” of the group management report to comply with §§ [Articles] 315b to 315c HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] including the disclosures contained in this group non-financial statement to fulfil the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter the „Non-Financial Group Reporting“) for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Not subject to our assurance engagement were the external sources of documentation or expert opinions mentioned in the Non-Financial Group Reporting as well as the unassured comparative information. The disclosures marked by a footnote “unassured voluntary content” as unassured were further not subject to our assurance engagement.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Non-Financial Group Reporting for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with § 315c in conjunction with §§ 289c to 289e HGB and the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on the external sources of documentation or expert opinions mentioned in the Non-Financial Group Reporting as well as on the unassured comparative information. We further do not express an assurance conclusion on the disclosures marked as unassured by a footnote “unassured voluntary content”.

Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in the “German Public Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Non-Financial Group Reporting” section.

¹ PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH has performed a limited assurance engagement on the German version of the group non-financial statement included in the group management report and issued an independent practitioner’s report in German language, which is authoritative. The following text is a translation of the independent practitioner’s report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm has complied with the quality management system requirements of the IDW Standard on Quality Management: Requirements for Quality Management in the Audit Firm (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)) issued by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany; IDW). We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Other Matter

In section “Basis for the preparation of the Non-financial Group Report”, the executive directors refer to an external assurance engagement of the comparative information for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard. We draw attention to the fact that this external assessment in accordance with this assurance standard is not comparable with an assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised). We cannot exclude the possibility that we might have identified material misstatements if we had also performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) on the comparatives. Our assurance conclusion is not modified in this respect.

Responsibility of the Executive Directors and the Supervisory Board for the Non-Financial Group Reporting

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Group Reporting in accordance with the relevant German legal and European regulations as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. They are also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal controls that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a Non-Financial Group Reporting in accordance with these regulations that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., manipulation of the Non-Financial Group Reporting) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the Non-Financial Group Reporting, as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the Non-Financial Group Reporting.

Inherent Limitations in the Preparation of the Non-Financial Group Reporting

The relevant German statutory legal and European regulations contain wording and terms that are still subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative, comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legal conformity of measurements or evaluations of sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the Non-Financial Group Reporting.

German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Non-Financial Group Reporting

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the Non-Financial Group Reporting has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant German legal and European regulations as well as with the supplementary criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company, and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the Non-Financial Group Reporting.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. We also:

- obtain an understanding of the process to prepare the Non-Financial Group Reporting.
- identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and perform procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misleading representations, or the override of internal controls.
- consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the Procedures Performed by the German Public Auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, we have, amongst other things:

- evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the Non-Financial Group Reporting.
- inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the Non-Financial Group Reporting about the preparation process, and about the internal controls relating to this process.
- evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the Non-Financial Group Reporting.
- evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and the related disclosures provided by the executive directors.
- performed analytical procedures and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the Non-Financial Group Reporting.
- performed site visits.
- considered the presentation of the information in the Non-Financial Group Reporting.
- considered the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Non-Financial Group Reporting.

Restriction of Use

We draw attention to the fact that the assurance engagement was conducted for the Company's purposes and that the report is intended solely to inform the Company about the result of the assurance engagement. Accordingly, the report is not intended to be used by third parties for making (financial) decisions based on it. Our responsibility is solely towards the Company. We do not accept any responsibility, duty of care or liability towards third parties.

Hanover, 13 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

sgd. Dr. Thomas Ull
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German public auditor]

sgd. Claudia Niendorf-Senger
Wirtschaftsprüferin
[German public auditor]