



ICL Group's

Energy Management Approach and Methods 2023

May, 2025

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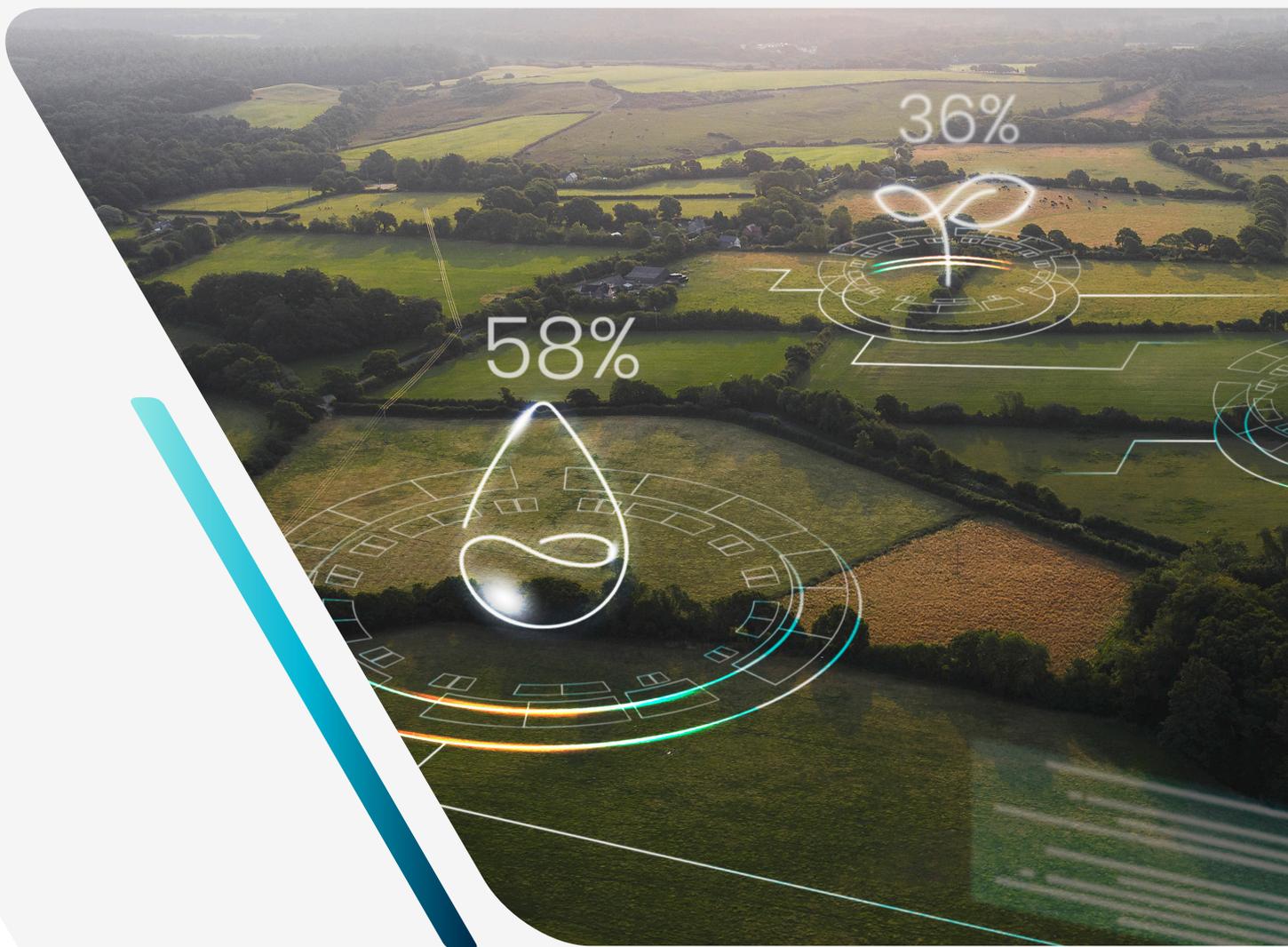
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ICL Group's Energy Management Approach and Methods 2023

Introduction

ICL Group has been systematically monitoring and reporting its Energy consumption. The Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) program and this supporting document have been prepared in accordance with GRI 302: Energy 2016 of the Global Reporting Initiative, Disclosure 302-1: Energy consumption within the organization. The document is intended to provide a framework and reference for the data management approach utilized by ICL Group, developed to ensure reasonable accuracy and integrity of energy consumption data collection, calculation, assurance and reporting.

ICL Group intends to release the information listed above to its interested stakeholders as part of its public disclosures and through direct communications, on a case-by-case basis with interested parties, such as: customers, regulators, analysts, ESG rating agencies and investors.



A | Company Description

Overview

ICL Group Ltd. is a leading global specialty minerals company, which creates impactful solutions for humanity's sustainability challenges in the food, agriculture, and industrial markets. ICL leverages its unique bromine, potash, and phosphate resources, its global professional workforce, and its sustainability focused R&D and technological innovation capabilities, to drive the ICL's growth across its end markets.

ICL Group is publicly-traded in the USA and Israel (NYSE: ICL, TASE: ICL). The company has 13,350 employees (as of year-end 2023) with 38 production sites in 13 countries and group headquarters in Tel Aviv, Israel, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Shanghai, China and St. Louis, Missouri in the USA. ICL Group produces approximately a third of the world's bromine, and is the world's sixth-largest potash producer.

Structure, Markets and Industries

ICL Group's integrated business model is mainly structured around three mineral value chains - bromine, potash and phosphate. These minerals are the main raw materials for most of the value-added downstream products in the company's portfolio. Its operations are organized under four reporting segments: Industrial Products (bromine), Potash, Phosphate Solutions and Growing Solutions. The segments represent a specific value chain in which ICL Group holds a leading position - either in terms of market share or cost competitiveness.

The Industrial Products segment primarily operates the bromine value chain, which includes elemental bromine and bromine compounds for various industrial applications. This segment also operates several complementary businesses, mainly phosphorous-based flame retardants and additional Dead Sea minerals for the pharmaceutical, food, oil and gas, and de-icing industries.

The Potash segment operates the potash value chain and includes primarily potash fertilizers and the magnesium business, a byproduct of potash production, which produces and sells pure magnesium and magnesium alloys, as well as chlorine and sylvinite.

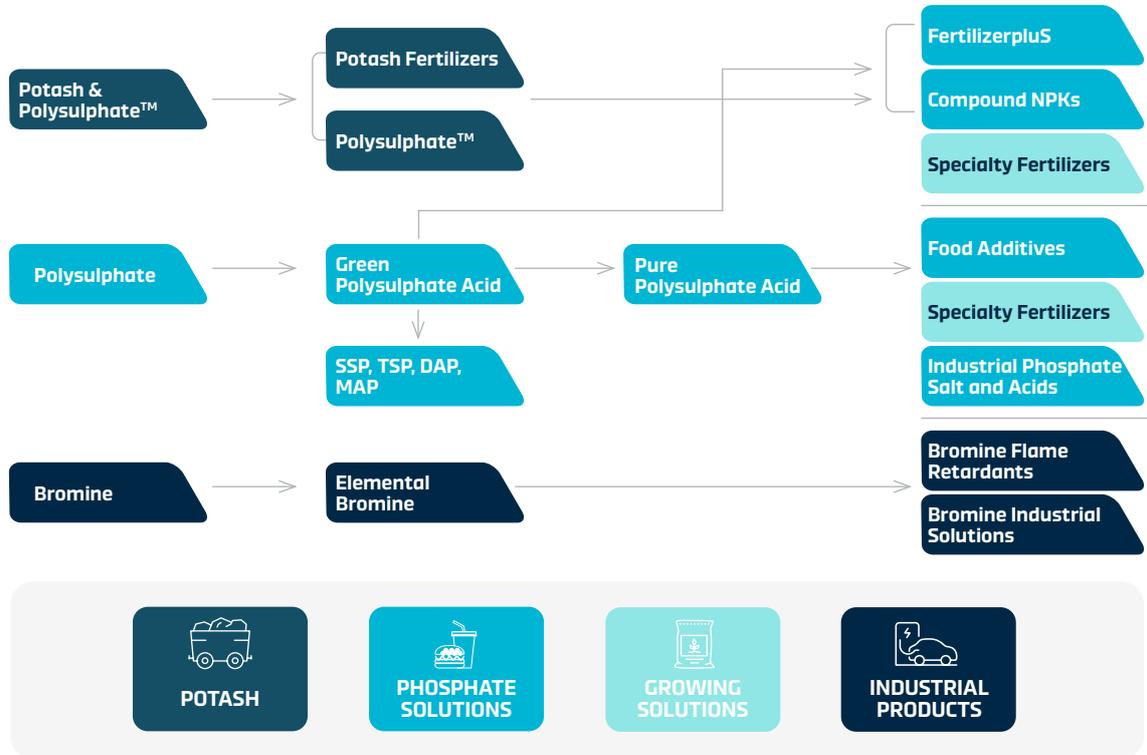
The Phosphate Solutions segment is based on the phosphate value chain. It includes specialty phosphate salts and acids for various food and industrial applications, as well as commodity phosphates, which are used mainly as fertilizers.

The fourth segment, Growing Solutions, includes the specialty fertilizers business. ICL Group is focused on expanding and strengthening its Growing Solutions offerings, by maximizing its existing capabilities and agronomic expertise. The stated strategy calls for expansion and global diversification through opportunistic M&A and, accordingly in 2022, ICL Group integrated the 2021 acquisitions of Fertiláqua, a Brazilian specialty crop nutrition company, and the South American Plant Nutrition business from Compass Minerals (America do Sul). Both acquisitions have helped position ICL as the leading specialty plant nutrition company in Brazil and balance segment seasonality.

A | Company Description

Structure, Markets and Industries

Value Chain



B | Organizational Boundaries

Data necessary for calculating energy consumption was collected from the operations listed below, including all of ICL Group's manufacturing facilities and major logistical operations.

Table 1: List of properties

 Site Name	 Site location	 Country	 Business Segment	 Primary Activity
ICL Brazil São José dos Campos- SJDC	Sao Jose dos Campos	 Brazil	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Brazil Cajati	Cajati	 Brazil	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Fertilaqua Cruz alta	Cruz alta	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant & research facility
ICL Fertilaqua Conchal	Conchal	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Research facility
ICL Fertilaqua Cidade Ocidental	Cidade	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Iracemápolis	Iracemapolis	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Research facility
ICL America do Sul Mauá	Mauá	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Uberlândia	Uberlândia	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Suzano 1	Suzano	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Suzano 2	Suzano	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Jacarei 1	Jacarei	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL America do Sul Jacarei 2	Jacarei	 Brazil	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.S. Carondelet	Carondelet, Missouri	 United States	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.S. Charleston	North Charleston, South Carolina	 United States	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant

B | Organizational Boundaries

Table 1: List of properties

 Site Name	 Site location	 Country	 Business Segment	 Primary Activity
ICL U.S. Gallipolis Ferry	Gallipolis Ferry, West Virginia	 United States	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.S. Lawrence	Lawrence, Kansas	 United States	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.S. Summerville	Summerville, South Carolina	 United States	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant. Currently inactive with minimal activity required to support necessary services.
ICL U.S. Indiana (Hammond)	Hammond, Indiana	 United States	Phosphates	Technical Center
ICL China Shandong (SBCL)	Shandong	 China	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL China Shanghai Tari (STI)	Shanghai	 China	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant. Currently inactive with minimal activity required to support necessary services.
ICL China TCKG, YBKGT	Yunnan	 China	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL China YPH 3C & Haikou	Kunming, Yunnan	 China	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Australia Fibrisol	Heatherton	 Australia	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Austria Hartberg (Prolactal)	Hartberg	 Austria	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Belgium (NU3)	Belgium	 Belgium	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL France Caffiers (Scora)	Calais	 France	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL Germany Amfert	Ludwigshafen	 Germany	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Germany Ladenburg (BK Giuliani GmbH)	Ladenburg	 Germany	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Iberia Fuentes (Patojos)	Cartagena	 Spain	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant

B | Organizational Boundaries

Table 1: List of properties

 Site Name	 Site location	 Country	 Business Segment	 Primary Activity
ICL Iberia Fuentes (Totana)	Totana	 Spain	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Iberia Fuentes (Escombreras)	Cartagena	 Spain	Growing Solutions	Warehouse and loading facility
ICL Iberia Sallent	Sallent, Catalonia	 Spain	Potash	Manufacturing plant
ICL Iberia Súrria	Catalonia, Súrria	 Spain	Potash	Manufacturing plant
ICL Netherlands Amfert	Amsterdam	 Netherlands	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Netherlands Heerlen	Heerlen	 Netherlands	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Netherlands Terneuzen	Terneuzen	 Netherlands	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL Turkey Rotem	Bandırma	 Turkey	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.K. Amega	Daventry	 United Kingdom	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.K. Boulby	Cleveland	 United Kingdom	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.K. London (Fibrisol)	London	 United Kingdom	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL U.K. Nutberry	Nutberry	 United Kingdom	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Germany Bitterfeld	Bitterfeld	 Germany	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
Dead Sea Bromine (DSB)	Sodom	 Israel	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
Dead Sea Magnesium (DSM)	Sodom	 Israel	Potash	Manufacturing plant

B | Organizational Boundaries

Table 1: List of properties

 Site Name	 Site location	 Country	 Business Segment	 Primary Activity
Dead Sea Works (DSW)	Sodom	 Israel	Potash	Manufacturing plant
ICL DSS - Chem. Division	Sodom	 Israel	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL Haifa (F&C)	Kiryat Ata	 Israel	Growing Solutions	Manufacturing plant
ICL Haifa IMI	Kiryat Ata	 Israel	Phosphates	Laboratories
ICL Neot-Hovav	Neot Hovav	 Israel	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL Periclase	Mishor Rotem	 Israel	Industrial Products	Manufacturing plant
ICL Rotem Oron	Oron	 Israel	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Rotem Site	Mishor Rotem	 Israel	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant
ICL Rotem Zin	Zin	 Israel	Phosphates	Manufacturing plant. Currently inactive with minimal activity required to support necessary services.
ICL Sdom CHP	Sdom, Israel	 Israel	Potash	Power plant
ICL T&L Sherut (Sherut-Integrated Transportation)	Ashdod	 Israel	Growing Solutions	Transport & Logistics
ICL T&L Tovala (Mifalei Tovala)	Ashdod	 Israel	Growing Solutions	Transport & Logistics

ICL Group has made the efforts to collect and aggregate data from all the operations listed above for all relevant energy sources. Any exceptions are detailed below.

C | Sources

ICL Group's 2023 sources of energy consumption and energy sold include:

- ✓ Fuel consumption within the organization from non-renewable and low carbon sources
- ✓ Fuel consumption within the organization from renewable sources
- ✓ Electricity consumption (from non-renewable, renewable and low-carbon sources)
- ✓ Steam consumption (from non-renewable, renewable and low-carbon sources)
- ✓ Self-generated energy consumption
- ✓ Heating / cooling consumption if relevant (from non-renewable, renewable and low-carbon sources)
- ✓ Electricity sold
- ✓ Heating / cooling / steam sold

D | Reporting Period

1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023.

E | Organization's Energy Management policy and responsibility

ICL approved an Energy Policy in 2019.

ICL'S ENERGY POLICY

Improving energy efficiency is strategic to ICL for reasons of costs, emissions and sustainability. Reducing energy usage per unit of production and increasing renewable energy usage at competitive costs are important ICL objectives.

Therefore, ICL will:

- **Continuously reduce energy usage via the ACE Energy Program and site initiatives.**
- **Be certified in Energy Management Systems:**
 - Sites that consume more than \$5m of energy per year will adopt and conform with ISO 50001
 - All other sites will comply with ICL's Internal Energy Management System
- **Continuously increase the renewable part within the company's energy mix, thus reducing the company carbon footprint.** This will be achieved by:
 - Installing renewable electricity generation capacity in appropriate areas within company sites.
 - Searching for cost-effective opportunities to purchase renewable electricity and steam from external sources
- **Review our energy objectives and targets annually.**
- **Publish targets and make available adequate resources and information to achieve these targets.**
- **Encourage energy efficiency and good energy and carbon management in our supply chain.**
- **Be transparent about our energy performance, publishing information on energy use, energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions annually.**
- **Define minimum energy efficiency requirements for new equipment.**
- **Communicate this policy to our employees and stakeholders.**

The overall policy will be reviewed and managed by the COO and the VP ICL-Energy.

The current assurance process is a direct continuation and integral component of ICL Group's Energy Management Policy. ICL Group strives to conduct annual 3rd-party assurance.

For the complete policy please see: <https://www.icl-group.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/ICL-Energy-Policy-Rev5-5.2020.pdf>

F | Measuring & Reporting Approach

ICL Group has followed GRI 302: Energy 2016 of the Global Reporting Initiative, Disclosure 302-1: Energy consumption within the organization. Energy consumption is reported in Joules or multiples and MWh (megawatt/hour) or multiples.

To support the growing needs regarding ESG metrics, disclosures and analysis, ICL group is in the midst of characterizing and digitizing the broad range of activity data required for ESG monitoring, reporting and assurance. ICL utilizes an environmental data management system powered by ECO-OS as a single-point-of-record for the various regulatory and voluntary tasks.

G | Calculation Methods for Energy Consumption

Energy consumption

Activity data is managed at both regional, local and operational level. Energy procurement and energy data tracking have centralized regional teams for sites in Europe and in Israel. In other regions the data is managed on site.

For sites that ICL generates and sells electricity, the amount sold was subtracted from the amount generated in accounting for ICL's energy consumption.

Low Carbon

Low carbon energy consumption includes energy that is not sourced from fossil fuels but is not necessarily considered as renewable. This includes sources such as hydrogen byproduct from chemical reactions and waste-heat.

Waste heat

We recognize the growing global consensus considering Waste Heat Recovery (WHR) as an essential energy source for improving energy efficiency and advancing decarbonization. As there is yet to be a global resolution regarding the classification of waste-heat as renewable or non-renewable energy, we have taken a conservative approach by classifying energy from WHR, derived from the exothermic reaction and additional heat recovery process in selected production processes, as a low low-carbon energy source, therefore, it is not included in our renewable energy sources category. This approach considers the different definitions and classifications across countries, regions and standards considering waste heat as a renewable or non-renewable energy source. We continue to monitor the different approaches and may update our classification as the situation evolves.

The CDP also specifically mentions the exothermic reaction that takes place in some of ICL's production process as a source for waste-heat.

"Companies that recover waste heat/gases generated from the consumption of fuel feedstocks in a primary industrial process and utilize the waste heat/gases to produce energy in a secondary process should report the consumption of the recovered waste heat/gases in this row, in column 5 "MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary". An example of such a process is the recovery of the excess heat from the exothermic reaction in the process of sulfuric acid production." (CDP 7.30.3)

G | Calculation Methods for Energy Consumption

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy consumption includes sources such as electricity with Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), biodiesel, onsite renewable energy, steam from renewable sources and wood and woodchips.

ICL Group's disclosure of the amount of energy in GJ and MWh consumed includes those from all sources mentioned under section C. Sources.

Data used in the energy consumption calculations for ICL sites that generate material amounts of energy from waste heat recovery from the exothermic reaction of selected production processes, is based on internal direct measurements.

H | Key Resources

Standards and Guidance

- [1] GRI 302: Energy 2016 of the Global Reporting Initiative, Disclosure 302-1: Energy consumption within the organization <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/download-the-standards/>

Additional Sources

- [2] ICL Group Energy Policy <https://www.icl-group.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/ICL-Energy-Policy-Rev5-5.2020.pdf>
- [3] Defining and accounting for waste heat and cold
Lyons, L., Kaccadias, K. and Carlsson, J., JRC Technical Report - Defining and accounting for waste heat and cold. Joint Research Centre. 2021 (EUR 30869 EN).

Disclaimer

The Company has made good faith and reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the information presented in this energy management methodology disclosure.

This report and associated materials have been prepared utilizing international and industry standard methodologies to describe our approach towards the calculations of energy consumption. Although the Company believes the report and its information to be reliable, neither a guarantee, nor a warranty express or implied is made regarding the information provided, as it may be subject to updates and revisions as additional information becomes available in the future or certain third-party data required for the preparation of this report is amended. While we strive to use reputable sources, the Company is not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of third-party data, and no endorsement or warranty is provided for such information. The information provided herein is not intended to be a substitute for any technical, regulatory, legal or other professional advice, in any relevant jurisdiction, on any subject matter.