

Methodology for non-financial figures 2025

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1. Introduction

Content and purpose

This document explains the general methodology for sustainability reporting at the Emmi Group. This includes generally applicable aspects such as applied rules, reporting period, consolidation and data management. In addition, selected non-financial figures are described in detail in the relevant parts of the section "[Material topics](#)".

The methodology for non-financial figures is reviewed and updated annually. Changes in regulatory requirements and recognised standards are taken into account in this process.

Applicable regulations

The collection of non-financial figures is based on the following regulations:

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
- Swiss Code of Obligations, Art. 964a-c, the associated Ordinance on Due Diligence and Transparency, and the Ordinance on Climate Disclosures

The following regulations are also applied to compile the key figures in the "Reducing emissions" section:

- Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)
- Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

Approaches that deviate from the above-mentioned regulations are described in the relevant parts of the section "[Material topics](#)".

In addition to the key figures collected in accordance with the generally applicable regulations, Emmi records other key figures according to its own criteria. The procedure for collecting these key figures is explained in the corresponding sections.

Reporting period

The non-financial figures are compiled for the period from 1 January to 31 December in the same manner as the Emmi Group Financial Report.

Base years applied

Different base years are used for the key figures in order to measure the progress of target developments. The base years used for the individual targets are listed in the table below.

Material topic	Target	Base year
Developing employees	100% of Emmi's employees have a development plan in place.	Fixed target value (100%). No base year.
	50% of all vacancies are filled by internal candidates.	Fixed target value (50%). No base year.
Sustainable dairy	100% of Emmi's milk suppliers worldwide produce according to local above-average standards.	2019
Reducing emissions	46.2% reduction in absolute direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2).	2023
Reducing emissions	46.2% reduction in absolute indirect non-FLAG greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3).	2023
Reducing emissions	33.3% reduction in absolute indirect FLAG greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3).	2023
Reducing water use	50% reduction of own water use in risk areas.	2019
Reducing water use	15% reduction of own water use in non-risk areas.	2019
Packaging	100% recyclable packaging.	Fixed target value (100%). No base year.
Packaging	30% recycled material in plastic packaging.	Fixed target value (100%). No base year.
Food waste	50% less waste and food waste.	2017
Waste	50% reduction in waste.	2017
Waste	0% waste disposal in landfills.	Fixed target value (100%). No base year.

2. Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation in the Sustainability Report is generally based on the financially consolidated companies of the Emmi Group as set out in the Financial Report (see [Notes to the consolidated financial statements](#)). However, in accordance with the principle of materiality, exceptions have so far been made for both environmental and social indicators. All companies are included for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

Environmental indicators

The balance sheet item “Property, plant and equipment” is used as the reference value to determine the materiality of the other environmental indicators. Companies that account for an insignificant proportion of the Emmi Group’s total property, plant and equipment component are classified as non-material. This applies in particular to trading, holding and administrative companies without own production sites. They typically have minor property, plant and equipment components. Due to materiality, no environmental indicators are currently collected for the following companies, with the exception of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions:

- 9314-8591 Québec Inc.
- Emmi Canada Inc.
- Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc.
- Emmi UK Limited
- Emmi Deutschland GmbH
- Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC

Fully consolidated environmental indicators are planned for the 2027 reporting year, i.e. environmental indicators are to be collected for companies such as those mentioned above starting in 2027.

Social indicators

The indicators for “Developing employees” are collected for all companies that employ staff. The same applies to the topic of “Occupational health and safety”. Exceptions were made for the newly acquired entities. Another exception in the key figures for “Occupational health and safety” concerns the Brazilian company Laticínios Porto Alegre Indústria e Comércio S.A. Its data are not included in the prior year figures and were incorporated for the first time in the 2025 key figures.

Acquisitions

Newly acquired companies are to be included in the Sustainability Report within two years at the latest. Integration will take place earlier if complete and qualitatively reliable data are available. This procedure ensures data availability and quality are guaranteed.

Past acquisitions

Emmi Dessert USA (EDUSA), which was acquired in 2020, is fully integrated into the key figures for the social topics “Developing employees” and “Occupational health and safety”. In the 2025 reporting year, the disclosures for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions from 2023 to 2024 were estimated and included retroactively as part of the SBTi recalculation. For 2025, primary data were applied where available. Where no primary data were available, estimates were also made. The procedure is described in detail in the “Reducing emissions” section. The information on the other environmental indicators of EDUSA was integrated for the first time in the 2024 reporting year. It was not possible to collect the previous year’s figures retroactively.

Acquisitions in the 2024 financial year

The following companies were acquired in 2024:

- Laticínios Verde Campo S.A., 31 May 2024
- Hochstrasser, 1 October 2024
- Mademoiselle Desserts Group, 3 October 2024

The information on the Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions of these three companies was included in the Sustainability Report 2025 for the first time with retrospective effect from 2023. The previous year’s figures were restated as part of the SBTi recalculation and indicated by footnotes.

Further key figures on “Reducing water use”, “Waste”, “Developing employees” and “Occupational health and safety” were collected and integrated for Laticínios Verde Campo S.A. and Hochstrasser from 2025. Accordingly, the key figures for 2025 in these areas can only be compared to previous years to a limited extent.

The complete collection and integration of the other key figures for the Mademoiselle Desserts Group will take place for the first time in the 2026 reporting year.

Acquisitions in the 2025 financial year

The English Cheesecake Company Ltd was acquired on 25 November 2025. In accordance with the process, the integration of the sustainability indicators is planned for 2026.

Disposals

Disposed holdings or sites are excluded from non-financial reporting from the date of disposal. There were no disposals in the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

3. Data management

Data collection and validation

As of 1 January 2025, the “OneStream” reporting system was introduced for the collection and reporting of all non-financial key figures. In the 2025 reporting year, selected pilot companies collected their data via OneStream. The other companies continued to record their environmental and health and safety indicators for 2025 using the current Magellan system. As in previous years, key figures on social topics are collected in an Excel file for companies that do not report on OneStream. Starting from the 2026 reporting year, all entities will record their non-financial data using OneStream. With the commissioning of the new system, the process of data collection and validation has changed compared to the Magellan process.

Data collection and validation process – Magellan

Data collection is carried out locally by personnel responsible for this task. In terms of external reporting, local management reviews and approves the recorded data at least once a year. At Group level, the data are then consolidated, analysed and validated by Sustainability Controlling in collaboration with the Group Sustainability team. The review follows the 4-eye-principle and ensures the quality and integrity of the reported key figures.

Data collection and validation process – OneStream

The data are collected on a quarterly basis by the local managers before being reported to the local finance team, which consolidates the data and records them on OneStream. The local finance team reviews, validates and approves the data collected as part of the quarterly reporting cycle. They are then passed on to the Group, where the responsible Sustainability Controlling team – in collaboration with the Group Sustainability team – consolidates, analyses and validates the data. The review follows the 4-eye-principle and ensures the quality and integrity of the reported key figures. The data collected in OneStream are then transferred to Magellan. This means the data in Magellan form the basis for reporting.

The change in the data collection process has led to an improvement in the quality of the key figures recorded. This is due to more precise definitions and optimised collection methods. As a result, there may be deviations from the previous year’s figures. To ensure comparability, corresponding notes have been included in the respective

footnotes and sections, and the impact of the improved data quality has been presented in a transparent manner.

Corrections and adjustments to previously published data

Changes in data collection, measurement methods and other factors – such as adjustments to the scope of consolidation – can have a material impact on the non-financial key figures reported in the previous year. If events in the current reporting year mean that previous year's figures are no longer comparable with current figures, these figures are adjusted retroactively, provided this is practicable and reliable data are available. Subsequent adjustments to prior-year figures in the current reporting period are documented and disclosed in the footnotes to the corresponding key figures, with an explanation of the reasons. Extended descriptions can be found in the following sections of this document.

Assumptions and estimates

If data cannot be measured or obtained from third parties, or if data are not yet available at the time of reporting, they are estimated in accordance with the requirements of the applied standards (see section [Applicable regulations](#)). If assumptions and estimates have been made, they are explained in detail in the following sections.

External assurance

The Emmi Group's Sustainability Report was partially subjected to an external audit with limited assurance by the external auditor KPMG AG. The scope of the audit includes selected sustainability information in the areas "Energy" (see section "[Reducing emissions](#)"), "Water and wastewater" (see section "[Reducing water use](#)"), "Waste" (see section "[Waste](#)"), "Food waste" (see section "[Food waste](#)") and "Packaging" (see section "[Packaging](#)").

4. Material topics

In the following sections, selected key figures are explained in addition to the Sustainability Report 2025, arranged according to the material topics. The explanations cover the standard applied, the definition, methodology, calculation and data collection, underlying assumptions and estimates, and deviations from the general scope of consolidation. Each material topic is prefaced by a general introduction, which contains basic information that applies to all related key figures. Deviations from these general disclosures – such as in calculation methods, assumptions or data sources – are explained directly alongside the respective key figures. Unless otherwise stated, the information in the general introduction applies.

Sustainable dairy

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with guidelines defined by Emmi. The approach is described in this section.

Definition

Quantity of milk processed refers to the amount of milk that goes through at least one processing step in Emmi's own factories. The following are not included:

- quantities of milk purchased by Emmi Group companies but processed by co-packers or contract production companies;
- quantities of milk purchased and processed directly by co-packers or contract production companies;
- internal movements between two Emmi sites, as no processing step takes place;
- the production of desserts or cheese maturation, as these are not defined as milk processing steps.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The local responsible individuals, usually the milk buyers, record the quantities of milk processed in the company's internal reporting tool. They differentiate between conventional milk, certified milk and organic milk as well as cow's, goat's and sheep's milk. Conventional milk includes milk that does not contain a specific label and is not certified as organic milk.

The clarification of the "processing step" took place in the 2025 reporting year, leading to adjustments to the data collected compared to 2024. Significant deviations are commented on directly in the footnotes. In the Sustainability Report 2025, the key figures "Group-wide processed cow's milk" and "Group-wide total processed milk" were

adjusted retroactively for 2023 and 2024. In the past, the figures included the contract production volumes of Kaiku (Spain). According to Emmi's definition, however, milk volumes from contract production are not counted as the company's own processed milk volume. As part of this correction, input errors identified for processed cow's milk and cream in Chile and values for goat's and sheep's milk from Austria were also corrected.

Assumptions and estimates

No assumptions. The data collected correspond to the actual figures.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Consolidation is carried out in accordance with the methodology described in the section "Scope of consolidation".

Share of "Sustainable Swiss Milk"

Definition

Share of processed Swiss cow's milk produced in accordance with the criteria of the "Sustainable Swiss Milk" industry standard, as stated in percent (%).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

In Switzerland, all of Emmi's suppliers of cow's milk produce their goods in accordance with the criteria of the "Sustainable Swiss Milk" industry standard. To be certified, they must meet certain criteria (e.g. animal welfare, ecology). The local responsible individuals, usually the milk buyers, use the company's internal reporting tool to record the quantities of cow's milk processed and produced in accordance with the criteria of the Swiss industry standard. The volume of milk processed in accordance with the criteria of the Swiss industry standard is set in relation to the total volume of milk processed by Emmi throughout Switzerland. This result is the share of milk produced in accordance with the requirements of the Swiss industry standard.

The figure refers to cow's milk only. Goat's and sheep's milk is not included.

Share of international certified milk

Definition

Share of purchased milk (excluding Switzerland) produced according to the criteria of a label (e.g. animal welfare, sustainability), expressed as a percentage (%).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Some of Emmi's milk suppliers produce milk in accordance with established certification standards. To be certified, they must meet certain criteria. The following label standards are used by Emmi's milk suppliers: [NOP Organic](#) (USA), [Certified Humane](#) (USA), [DFA](#) (USA), [Bio Austria](#) (AT), [Heumilch](#) (AT), [SKAL EU-BIO](#) (NL), [DGZK](#) (NL), [Bienestar Animal](#) (CL) as well as an internal label of LPA (BR), which was developed in collaboration with the [Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture](#). The labels focus on various

criteria such as animal welfare, ecology and social aspects. This sets production standards apart from conventional milk.

The quantity of organic milk and certified milk purchased is compared to the total quantity of milk processed outside Switzerland throughout the Group. This determines the proportion of certified milk in %.

Developing employees

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The key figures in the section “Developing employees” are collected using two different processes:

- division Switzerland and Corporate Functions process
- international process

Division Switzerland comprises all companies based in Switzerland. Corporate Functions refers to the central management functions of the Emmi Group. The International Business Unit comprises all other national subsidiaries of the Emmi Group that are not based in Switzerland.

The procedure is explained in the following section and applies to all key figures within this section.

Division Switzerland and Corporate Functions

The HR Suite (SAP SuccessFactors), the Emmi Group’s personnel information system, serves as the central data source. Data are automatically transferred to the OneStream reporting tool via an interface. HR Business Solutions is responsible for the annual data extraction process. The HR Suite provides information on:

- FTE (full-time equivalents) and headcount
- age groups
- employee positions
- types of employment

Other required HR data are collected via an Excel template provided by the Group. The responsible individuals complete this form and upload it to OneStream as well. This means that all information relevant to HR is centrally located in the OneStream reporting tool.

International companies

Subsidiaries linked to the central HR Suite follow the same process as division Switzerland and Corporate Functions (see above).

The other subsidiaries enter their local HR data independently in the Excel template. The data are processed as follows:

- Companies with direct access to OneStream upload their data independently and perform validation checks.
- Companies that will report via OneStream starting in the 2026 reporting year send the completed Excel template to the Group. The data are uploaded to OneStream by Corporate Functions and then validated.

Consolidation and validation

All HR data reported – from division Switzerland, Corporate Functions and the international companies – are consolidated and validated at Group level. Validation is carried out in close collaboration between Group Sustainability Controlling and HR Business Solutions. The multi-stage validation process ensures local plausibility checks, central analytical and content-related validation and systematic queries in the event of anomalies. It takes place prior to final data consolidation in order to create a uniform overall Group presentation.

Number of employees

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 2-7 with exceptions; these are described under “Definition”.

Definition

Total number of employees (headcount), including trainees, apprentices and interns who have a direct contract of employment with the company and are paid directly.

In previous years, trainees, apprentices and interns were not included in the definition of “Number of employees” in accordance with the requirements of GRI 2-8.

In preparation for the regulatory requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) of the European Union and the associated European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the definition of the key figure “Number of employees” was adjusted with effect from 1 January 2025. Employees now also include trainees, apprentices and interns. This definition differs from the current definition according to the GRI Standards (GRI 2-8), but it meets the requirements of the ESRS. The adjustment to the definition was not applied retroactively to the previous year’s data, as an adjustment by sub-category (such as age or type of employment) is not feasible due to a lack of data. Any deviations from the 2024 figures resulting from this change are made transparent and explained in footnotes in the Sustainability Report 2025.

Share of employees with a development plan

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with guidelines defined by Emmi. The specifications are described in this section.

Definition

Number of employees who have a development plan, divided by “headcount development”, expressed as a percentage (%). Headcount development is adjusted for fluctuation and therefore differs from the definition of headcount set out above. This is explained below.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Headcount development is calculated as follows, applicable to all countries:

Included	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees with a permanent full-time or part-time employment contract • International only: employees paid on an hourly basis • Employees with a fixed-term contract (≥ 1 year) • Trainees • Interns (≥ 1 year) • Apprentices • Expats in the country of operation
Excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees with a fixed-term contract (< 1 year) • Temporary employees • Members of the Board of Directors • Advisors and external parties • Expats abroad • Employees whose employment relationship has been terminated as of the reporting date • Switzerland only: employees paid on an hourly basis

“Development plan” is defined as follows:

	Switzerland and Corporate Functions	International
Specification	Development goals according to the 70-20-10 model, recorded in the HR Suite (SAP SuccessFactors)	Development goals, plans, qualification matrices or development measures according to the 70-20-10 model, physically or electronically documented
Measurement method	<p>Employees with at least one development goal in the HR Suite</p> <p>Exception: apprentices with a vocational apprenticeship programme</p>	<p>Employees with at least one of the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development goal (HR Suite, matrix, etc.) • Development plan or onboarding plan in writing • Attendance in training courses (except compulsory training) • Participation in development programmes (e.g. apprenticeship, trainee) • Planned development “on (70)-/near (20)-the-job”

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

The information from the newly acquired company Hochstrasser was not factored into the key figure “Share of employees with a development plan”.

Share of vacancies filled with internal candidates

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with guidelines defined by Emmi. The specifications are described in this section.

Definition

Number of internal hires divided by the total number of positions filled, expressed as a percentage (%).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The following table describes the methodology used to calculate the share of internal hires.

	Number of positions filled	Number of internal hires
Definition	Counts all positions filled within a defined period of time, regardless of whether they are full-time or part-time. This accounts for the following: new hire, rehire, internal hire, internal company transfer, for both permanent and fixed-term positions.	Proportion of the positions filled by employees from the Emmi Group (existing contract with an Emmi company). This includes taking on former trainees, interns and apprentices in regular positions and hiring expats in the host country.
Included	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees with a permanent employment contract with the company, including full-time and part-time (<i>exception for international: including employees paid on an hourly basis</i>) Employees with a fixed-term employment contract with the company (≥1 year) Number of employees who move internally from an existing contract to another contract (permanent or fixed-term ≥1 year) within the Emmi Group Number of employees hired from a development programme under a permanent or fixed-term employment contract with the company (≥1 year, including hiring of trainees, apprentices and interns) Employment of expats (in the country of operation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of employees who move internally from an existing contract to another contract (permanent or fixed-term ≥1 year) within the Emmi Group Number of employees hired from a development programme under a permanent or fixed-term employment contract with the company (≥1 year, including hiring of trainees, apprentices and interns) Recruitment of expats (in the country of operation)
Excluded	Hiring of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees with a fixed-term contract (< 1 year) Employees for trainee programmes, apprenticeships and internships 	Hiring of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees from development programmes with fixed-term contracts (< 1 year of employment)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees posted internationally in the host country • Members of the Board of Directors • Advisors and external employees • Promotions in the same position • FTE change • <i>Exception for Switzerland and Corporate Functions: employees paid on an hourly basis</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees posted internationally in the host country • Promotions in the same position • FTE change
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Process for division Switzerland and Corporate Functions

A new vacancy is communicated internally before it is published externally. The recruitment process is managed by Recruiting and in close collaboration with the manager. When a position is successfully filled, Recruiting creates an offer approval and starts a corresponding workflow in the DMS system. HR Services carries out the corresponding job change in the HR Suite.

International process

Subsidiaries record their recruitment data on an individual basis and report the key figures to the Emmi Group twice a year.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

The information from the newly acquired company Hochstrasser was not factored into the key figure “Share of vacancies filled with internal candidates”.

Average hours of training and education

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 404-1.

Definition

Number of hours of internal and external training, courses and professional development per employee (including trainees, apprentices and interns) completed during the reporting year.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The key figure is calculated by dividing the total number of training hours by the total headcount. For the gender-related evaluation, the total number of training and professional development hours for male and female employees is divided by the corresponding headcount for each gender group.

Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 404-3.

Definition

The key figure shows the share of employees who have received regular performance and career development appraisals. A regular performance appraisal is defined as an appraisal based on criteria known to the employee and the manager and carried out with the employee's knowledge at least once a year. The appraisal may include an assessment by the direct manager, colleagues or a larger group of employees.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The share of employees who receive a regular appraisal is calculated by dividing the number of these employees by the total headcount. For the gender-related evaluation, the total number of male and female employees who receive regular appraisals is divided by the corresponding headcount for each gender group.

In previous years, the proportion of male and female employees was incorrectly based on the total headcount. However, this calculation does not correspond to standard practice or the logic of gender-related key figures (see GRI 404-1) and has been adjusted accordingly compared to the previous year.

Number of new employee hires

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 401-1.

Definition

Total number of new employees (including trainees, apprentices and interns) hired in the reporting period on a permanent or fixed-term contract.

Rate of new employee hires

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 401-1.

Definition

Share of new employees (including trainees, apprentices and interns) hired in the reporting period on a permanent or fixed-term contract as a percentage of the total number of employees.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The key figure is calculated by dividing the total number of new employees by the total number of employees. The rate is calculated uniformly at Group level.

Rate of employee turnover

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 401-1.

Definition

Total number of employees (including trainees, apprentices and interns) who left the company voluntarily or involuntarily in the reporting period, divided by the total headcount in the reporting year.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Since the 2025 reporting period, trainees, apprentices and interns have been explicitly included in the calculation. The rate is calculated uniformly at Group level.

Reducing emissions

Standards

Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in accordance with the following frameworks:

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2)¹
- GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (for differentiating between location-based and market-based accounting)²
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard³
- Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Net-Zero Standard V1.3⁴
- Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) Science Based Targets Setting Guidance V1.1⁵.

Definition

Annual absolute greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent [t CO₂e]. Allocation of emissions to Scope 1, 2 and 3 follows the definitions of the GHG Protocol:

- Scope 1 includes direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources operated by Emmi or under its operational control.

¹ <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>.

² <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Scope%20%20Guidance.pdf>.

³ https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Corporate-Value-Chain-Accounting-Reporting-Standard_041613_2.pdf.

⁴ <https://files.sciencebasedtargets.org/production/files/Net-Zero-Standard.pdf>.

⁵ <https://files.sciencebasedtargets.org/production/files/SBTiFLAGGuidance.pdf>.

- Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, district heating and steam that are consumed by Emmi. Purchased refrigeration is not relevant for Emmi. Emmi reports on site-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions.
- Scope 3 covers all other indirect emissions along the upstream and downstream value chain.

The following principles apply to avoid double counting:

- Emissions from rented or leased buildings and equipment are included in Scope 1 and 2, if Emmi has operational control, such as the heating system or use of vehicles. Otherwise, corresponding emissions are recognised in Scope 3 category 8 “Downstream leased assets”.
- Combustion emissions from fuels generated by the company’s own production sites are recorded in Scope 1, while upstream emissions from the extraction, processing and transportation of these energy sources are recorded in Scope 3 category 3 “Fuel and energy-related activities”.
- Emissions from the purchase of electricity and district heating are accounted for in Scope 2. Scope 3 category 3 also includes upstream emissions that are not already included in the Scope 2 emission factors.
- Emissions from transportation services within the value chain are clearly reported as either upstream transportation in Scope 3 category 4 or downstream transportation in Scope 3 category 9.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The balance sheet includes all gases defined in the Kyoto Protocol across all scopes, i.e. carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Individual greenhouse gases are converted into CO₂ equivalent on the basis of global warming potential (GWP), with a time horizon of 100 years. The current status reports of the IPCC (AR6)⁶ are used.⁷ The emission factors used include emissions from land use change (LUC, e.g. deforestation) according to the underlying databases (LCI databases). However, emission factors do not always take into account emissions from oxidation and mineralisation resulting from peat drainage, as the scope of the LCI databases is limited and relevant data are only available to a limited extent.⁸

⁶ <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28August%202024%29.pdf>.

⁷ The exception is the refrigerant R511 (source: FOEN 2020, calculated as a mix). This will be updated in 2026.

⁸ Emissions from peat drainage are taken into account for palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia. As this inventory does not include any other raw materials with a relevant peat drainage risk (e.g. no milk is sourced from the Netherlands, where peat drainage plays a role), this procedure can be considered adequate.

Emmi applies the operational control approach in accordance with the GHG Protocol for its greenhouse gas balance sheet. This includes all companies, plants, branches, warehouses, offices and other sites throughout the Emmi Group that exercise operational control. Companies in which the Emmi Group holds a stake without exercising operational control (e.g. associates and joint ventures) are not consolidated in Scope 1 and 2, but the corresponding emissions are recognised in Scope 3 category 15 Investments (see section [Category 15 Investments](#)). Emissions from companies with no operating activity (holding companies) are not taken into account.

Base year and recalculation policy

Emmi's emission targets and corporate footprint were based on the 2014 base year for Scope 1 and Scope 2 and 2019 for Scope 3 up to and including the 2023 reporting year. In 2024, the base year was adjusted to 2023 as part of a recalculation in accordance with the requirements of the GHG Protocol and the SBTi. As Emmi has also set targets in accordance with the SBTi FLAG Guidance (Forest, Land and Agriculture), emissions according to this guidance were divided into FLAG and non-FLAG emissions (see the section on Scope 3). As part of the recalculation, the system limits were reviewed and adjusted and newly acquired sites were added: Laticínios Campo Verde S.A., Emmi Dessert USA LLC, Hochstrasser, Mademoiselle Desserts Group; and now all sales locations.

In addition, other methodological weaknesses were addressed (e.g. integration of emissions from wastewater treatment). Since then, emissions for 2023 have served as the uniform base year. Emmi recalculates the baseline if changes to the organisational boundaries, methodology or data basis result in a cumulative change of at least 5% in the base year's emissions. Minor adjustments (<5%) are taken into account prospectively and are not applied retroactively to the base year.

General data sources and collection process

Each month (or quarter at the minimum), the local Group companies record the monthly data on purchases, resource consumption and refrigerant losses in the company's internal reporting tool Magellan or OneStream, based on invoices or metre readings. The data for Scope 3 (purchased goods and trading) are reported to the Group by the local companies in the third and fourth quarters (via Magellan or OneStream). Transportation-relevant data for Scope 3 are collected annually by Group logistics specialists. The quantities of raw materials and packaging materials purchased are queried and consolidated twice a year by the central procurement department of the national companies. If no primary data are available, the data of a company are estimated. This process is described in the respective sections under "Assumptions and estimates". Comparable companies serve as the basis for this, and the values are projected via sales volume or net proceeds.

The Mademoiselle Desserts Group (MD) is an exception: for 2023 and 2024, MD provided the emissions (in t CO₂e) on the basis of its own calculation, i.e. the values in t

CO_{2e} were included in the balance sheet. MD followed the GHG Protocol and also applied the operational control approach. However, the methodologies of MD and the Emmi Group differ due to different assumptions and emission factor databases. Starting with the corporate footprint 2025, the emissions of the Mademoiselle Desserts Group are therefore calculated using the same methodology as for the Emmi Group, i.e. activity data are collected to which the same emission factors, assumptions and system limits are applied as for the entire Emmi Group.

Calculation of emissions

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions are calculated automatically in the Magellan system as well as Excel-based for the calculation of Emmi's carbon footprint. The emission factors are recorded in the system at Group level. The emission factors for gas and district heating are updated annually. The other emission sources are reviewed annually and, if necessary, the factors used are adjusted. Where available, country-specific information is applied by the authorities. The applied emission factors are listed in the relevant sections below. Emmi is working on a policy to update its emission factors and integrate supplier-specific emission factors.

Assumptions and estimates

Assumptions and estimates are described separately for each key figure.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Any deviations from the scope of consolidation are explicitly reported for the respective key figure. Acquired in 2024, the companies Laticínios Verde Campo, Mademoiselle Desserts Group and Hochstrasser were included in the emissions balance sheet retroactively for 2023 – as 2023 is the base year for setting targets.

Total Scope 1 CO₂e emissions

Definition

Tonnes of Scope 1 CO₂e emissions [t CO₂e]

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Recorded emission sources and exclusions

The following emission sources are included in Scope 1:

- stationary incineration in own plants;
- mobile combustion in own or leased vehicles under operational control (including trucks, cars, forklift trucks, hydrogen trucks);
- refrigerant losses from refrigeration systems and heat pumps;
- direct process emissions from wastewater treatment in in-house wastewater plants.

Biogenic emissions from the combustion of biomass are included in Scope 1 and will be reported separately starting in 2026 for 2025 (and retroactively to the 2023 baseline):

- Energy from wood and biogas based on the data in Magellan: ENV168 – energy quantity wood [MWh] and ENV156 – energy quantity biogas [MWh].
- Emission factors for biogenic CO₂ emissions (out of scope): conversion factors in 2025: full set (for advanced users), “Out of scope” worksheet, biogas [kg CO₂e/kWh] and wood [kg CO₂e/kWh]⁹.

The following emissions are excluded from the calculation:

- Companies with no operating activities are not included, as they do not generate any emissions.
- Emissions from externally operated plants over which Emmi has no operational control are not included in Scope 1, but are included in Scope 3 category 8 “Upstream leased assets”.

Calculation logic and emission factors

The emissions were calculated as follows:

- For each type of fuel, consumption (e.g. litres, MWh, kg) is multiplied by a specific emission factor.
- For refrigerants, the calculation is based on refilled or leaked quantities and the respective GWP factors.

The emissions from wastewater treatment were calculated as follows:

- Emissions from in-house wastewater treatment have been fully integrated into Scope 1 since 2023.

⁹ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6846a4f55e92539572806125/ghg-conversion-factors-2025-full-set.xlsx>.

- For aerobic wastewater treatment, the same emission intensity (kg CO₂e/m³) is used across all sites, which is based on the detailed investigation of the Dagmersellen wastewater plant. This intensity is applied to the measured wastewater volumes. In particular, the analysis takes into account N₂O emissions from nitrification/denitrification as well as CH₂ emissions from residual COD. It is assumed that process management is sufficiently comparable.
- For generic wastewater treatment, the emission intensity according to ecoinvent 3.12 is applied across all sites (kg CO₂e/m³).
- For sites where sludge is landfilled, additional emission factors are applied for landfill (Scope 3, Category 3.5).

Scope 1 emission factors

The table below summarises the emission factors used to calculate Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

Emission source	Source of emission factors
Natural gas	FOEN 2025
Heating oil	FOEN 2025
Wood	DEFRA 2025
Biogas	DEFRA 2025
Waste oil (Chile)	FOEN 2025
Petrol	FOEN 2025
Diesel	FOEN 2025
Hydrogen	CE Delft, STREAM Personenvervoer
Coolant	FOEN 2025, UBA 2025. Exception: R-140a (source: EPO 2022), R509 (source: ASHRAE Standard 34), as well as R510 and R511 (source for both: FOEN 2020, calculated as a mix)
Wastewater treatment	EBP 2025 for aerobic treatment ecoinvent 3.12 for generic treatment
Biogenic emissions	DEFRA 2025

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Offices and small locations (heating)	Spain office ¹⁰ ; Spain trading ¹¹ ; Emmi Deutschland GmbH; Emmi ENS ¹² ; Emmi UK Limited; Canada trading ¹³	Projection	If no measured values are available: standardised heat consumption of 100 kWh per m ² of office space.	Global default value
Equator RTD Coffee LLC Scope 1	Equator RTD Coffee LLC	Explanation	For Equator RTD Coffee LLC there are no relevant Scope 1 emissions, as there are no direct energy-related or fuel-related emissions.	Explanation
Missing period data (December)	Emmi Dessert USA; Fromco S.A. Moudon; Mademoiselle Desserts Group	Projection	If December data are missing due to outstanding invoices: estimate based on previous months or an annual average based on seasonality.	Month of previous year October or annual average
Missing annual values Fuel	Mademoiselle Desserts Group	Projection	If annual data are not available, fuel consumption based on km driven/average consumption of vehicle model.	km driven/average consumption of vehicle model
Wastewater (aerobic treatment)	Sites with wastewater treatment	Projection	Uniform emission intensity (kg CO ₂ e per m ³) from an analysis of the Dagmersellen wastewater plant is transferred to all relevant sites; similar process management is assumed.	Dagmersellen as a reference; Group-wide factor
2023/24: Laticínios Verde Campo S.A. (2025: no deviation)	Laticínios Verde Campo S.A.	Projection	Scope 1 emissions in 2023 and 2024 were extrapolated on the basis of the company LPA (same country and same energy supply with wood ¹⁴), as no company-specific activity data were available.	Scaling relative to net sales
2023/24: Mademoiselle Desserts Group (MD) (2025: no deviation)	MD	Data transfer	Scope 1 emissions (in t CO ₂ e) were included from MD's standalone GHG footprint in 2023 and 2024 (instead of activity data).	MD balance sheet

¹⁰ Includes: Altamira Alimentaria, S.L.

¹¹ Includes: Kaiku Internacional, S.L. Kaiku Km0, S.L. Lecherias de Madrid, S.L. Llet Nostra Alimentaria, S.L. SDA Catalunya

¹² Includes: AVH Dairy Trade B.V.; Emmi Nutritional Solutions NL; Emmi Javelin B.V.; Goat Milk Powder B.V.;

¹³ Includes: Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc.; 9314 – 8591 Québec Inc.

¹⁴ There are deviations from the portfolio (e.g. no powder or cheese), but these are not significant in terms of their size.

2023/24: Hochstrasser, Emmi Dessert USA (2025: no deviation)	Hochstrasser, Emmi Dessert USA	Direct data collection	Activity data for Scope 1 were collected directly.	Deviation in the data collection method
2023/2024: breakdown by Scope 1 categories combustibles, refrigerants, fuels (2025: no deviation)	Laticínios Verde Campo S.A.; MD	Limitation of data sharing	Scope 1 data cannot be broken down by combustibles, refrigerants and fuels, as MD only knows the total Scope 1 emissions and Laticínios Verde Campo S.A has been extrapolated from the total Scope 1 emissions of LPA.	No division into Scope 1 categories

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Combustible and fuel consumption as well as refrigerant losses and wastewater treatment of the consolidated sites are taken into account, with the exception of companies with no operating activities (see Chapter 2 [“Scope of Consolidation”](#) Paragraph “Environmental indicators”). Special cases are the companies Laticínios Verde Campo S.A, Mademoiselle Desserts Group and Hochstrasser. These companies were acquired in 2024, but are also included in the balance sheet for 2023 – as 2023 is the base year for setting targets. Specific data could be provided for Hochstrasser, while the other two companies were integrated as described above.

Total Scope 2 CO₂e emissions

Definition

KPIs: Tonnes of Scope 2 CO₂e emissions [t CO₂e]

Recorded emission sources and exclusions

The following emission sources are included in Scope 2:

- purchased electricity for all sites under operational control;
- purchased district heating and steam, if used;
- district cooling is not relevant for Emmi.

Consumption data were collected as follows: electricity, district heating and steam consumption are recorded at site level via Magellan or OneStream.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Site-based calculation

Site-based emissions were calculated as follows:

- Electricity and district heating volumes are multiplied by country-specific electricity mix emission factors.

The emissions published from 2025 onwards are calculated using current emission factors, for which emissions are divided into Scope 2 and Scope 3 components. The emission figures published in previous years are based on outdated factors that were also allocated to Scope 2. For this reason, the site-based Scope 2 emissions in the Sustainability Report 2025 have been corrected for 2024 and 2023 and are therefore lower.

Market-based calculation

Market-based emissions were calculated as follows:

- Emmi obtains guarantees of origin (GO) or similar recognised country-specific certificates for corresponding electricity products for all production sites except Tunisia and all production sites of the Mademoiselle Desserts Group (exception: sites in the United Kingdom). Emmi purchases additional GOs for the office spaces where electricity consumption is extrapolated. This sum covers the electricity consumption of these sites (in 2024: 247 GWh; corresponds to 0.004% of the Emmi Group's total electricity consumption).
- In Scope 2, electricity volumes covered by guarantees of origin or other contract-specific electricity products are accounted for using the market-related method, including the contract-specific emission factors of the respective electricity mix (e.g. electricity product from hydropower with the country-specific emission factor for hydropower).
- For sites for which no such electricity products are procured, the following country-specific emission factors are applied.

Scope 2 emission factors

The table below summarises the emission factors used to calculate Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.

Emission source	Source of emission factor	
Electricity market-based	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOEN 2025 • ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024)¹⁵ • USA: Green-e Energy Residual Mix Emission Rates (2024) • 2024 Association of Issuing Bodies¹⁶, Residual Mix <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile: total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Brazil • Tunisia: total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Mexico • France, Netherlands, Belgium: 2024 Association of Issuing Bodies (Scope 2), Scope 3 calculated based on FOEN 2025 and energy mix • Canada: due to a lack of information, the production mix is used: total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2021-2025); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Switzerland (due to a high share of hydropower) 	
Electricity location-based	The AIB supplier mix (residual mix) is used for the site-based emission factors. For non-EU countries, ecoinvent 3.11 is used for the site-based approach. DE-FRA data are used for the UK.	
	Chile	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Brazil
	California (USA), Wisconsin (USA), New York (USA)	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for market-based approach
	Canada	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2021-2025), Quebec; split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Switzerland (due to high share of hydropower)
	Tunisia	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for Mexico
	Spain, France	2024 Association of Issuing Bodies (Scope 2), Scope 3 calculated based on FOEN 2025 and energy mix

¹⁵ Due to the lack of data available for Chile, Tunisia, Mexico and Brazil, ecoinvent data are also used for the market-based approach.

¹⁶ CH₄ and N₂O emissions are not included in the emission factor. At the global level, ecoinvent data show that methane contributes less than 0.1% of the total CO₂ equivalent and nitrous oxide causes less than 1% of the total CO₂ equivalent per kWh (ecoinvent 3.12, market for electricity, high voltage, GLO). As the analysis does not take into account electricity generation from biogas or other bio-based sources to which CH₄ and N₂O could make a relevant contribution, it cannot be assumed that this limitation will have a significant impact on the results.

	Mexico, Brazil	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for market-based approach
	Germany, Italy, Netherlands	2024 Association of Issuing Bodies (Scope 2), Scope 3 calculated based on FOEN 2025 and energy mix
	Austria	Total emissions: ecoinvent 3.11 (time period 2020-2024); split Scope 2 and 3 assumption: same proportions as for market-based approach
	UK	DEFRA 2024 (Scope 2), Scope 3 calculated based on FOEN 2025 and energy mix from AIB
	Belgium	2024 Association of Issuing Bodies (Scope 2), Scope 3 calculated based on FOEN 2025 and energy mix
District heating (Switzerland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOEN (updated annually) • Hochstrasser: EF natural gas (see Scope 1 and assumptions and estimates) 	

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Missing data on purchased electricity (December)	Emmi Dessert USA; Mittelland Molkerei AG; Mademoiselle Deserts Group	Projection	If December data are missing due to outstanding invoices: annual average.	Annual average
Offices & small locations (electricity)	Spain office ¹⁷ ; Spain trading ¹⁸ ; Emmi Deutschland GmbH; Emmi ENS ¹⁹ ; Emmi UK Limited; Canada trading ²⁰	Projection	If no measured values are available: standardised power consumption of 100 kWh per m ² . ²¹	Global default value
Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC Scope 2	Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC	Explanation	There are no relevant Scope 2 emissions for Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC, as no electricity is purchased or district heating sourced.	Explanation
Market-based accounting for office spaces	See above	Explanation	The additional guarantees of origin cover the electricity consumption of the office spaces with the projected electricity consumption. In 2025, a surplus of 2,027 MWh was	Explanation

¹⁷ Including Altamira Alimentaria, S.L.

¹⁸ Including: Kaiku Internacional, S.L.; Kaiku Km0, S.L.; Lecherias de Madrid, S.L.; Llet Nostra Alimentaria, S.L.; SDA Catalunya.

¹⁹ Including AVH Dairy Trade B.V.; Emmi Nutritional Solutions NL; Emmi Javelin B.V.; Goat Milk Powder B.V.

²⁰ Including Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc.; 9314 – 8591 Québec Inc.

²¹ <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-ndecber/non-domesticelectricityconsumptionbybuildingenergyratings2021/>.

			purchased, covering the office-related electricity consumption of 700 MWh in 2025.	
Breakdown of emission factors into Scope 2 and Scope 3.3.	Total	Assumption	If the emission factors are not available as split according to Scope 2 and 3.3, the following is assumed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same proportions as market-based approach, or • same proportions as in similar countries (Tunisia → Mexico; Chile → Brazil; Canada → Switzerland). 	
2023/24: Laticínios Verde Campo S.A.	Laticínios Verde Campo S.A.	Projection	Scope 2 emissions in 2023 and 2024 were extrapolated on the basis of LPA, as no company-specific activity data were available.	Scaling relative to net sales
2023/24: Mademoiselle Desserts Group (MD)	MD	Data transfer	Scope 2 emissions (in t CO ₂ e) were taken from MD's standalone GHG footprint in 2023 and 2024 (instead of activity data).	MD balance sheet
2023/24: Hochstrasser, Emmi Dessert USA (2025: no deviation)	Emmi Dessert USA, Hochstrasser	Direct data collection	Activity data for Scope 2 were collected directly. Exception: district heating. Hochstrasser: these data have only been recorded since 2025.	Deviation in the data collection method
Hochstrasser district heating	Hochstrasser	Assumption of emission factor	The emission factor for natural gas (see above) is used for the district heating energy of Hochstrasser, as the district heating network is not included in FOEN's data (conservative assumption).	Assumption regarding district heating emission factor

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

The electricity and district heating consumption of the consolidated sites are taken into account, with the exception of companies with no operating activities. Special cases are the companies Laticínios Verde Campo S.A., Mademoiselle Desserts Group and Hochstrasser. These companies were acquired in 2024, but are also included in the balance sheet for 2023 – as 2023 is the base year for setting targets. Specific data for electricity could be provided for Hochstrasser, while the other two companies were integrated as described above.

Total Scope 3 CO₂e emissions

Definition

KPIs:

- Absolute Scope 3 CO₂e emissions [t CO₂e]
- Emissions in relation to purchased milk [kg CO₂e/t milk]

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions comprise all upstream and downstream emissions in the value chain outside of the company's own operations. All Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases are taken into account (see general description in the introduction to the section [Reducing emissions](#)). In accordance with the SBTi FLAG Guidance, emissions are divided into FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) and non-FLAG emissions. FLAG emissions are those greenhouse gas emissions associated with land use, land use change and forestry (e.g. agricultural production, animal feed production, forestry, land use change such as deforestation and associated biogenic CO₂, CH₂ and N₂O emissions). This means biogenic CH₄ and N₂O emissions from agricultural production – in particular from milk production – are also included in the emission factors used. Non-FLAG emissions include all other greenhouse gas emissions not caused by agriculture, forestry or land use change (e.g. energy consumption, process and combustion emissions, transportation, packaging, use and disposal of products).

Scope 3 emissions are accounted for in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Standard. Screening in accordance with this standard was carried out in 2019 to determine the Scope 3 categories relevant to Emmi. The starting point was the complete list of the 15 Scope 3 categories. Each category was assessed as to whether it is relevant to the business model (dairy and food production). As part of the recalculation of the base year 2023, the screening was repeated and Categories 3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.12 Recycling of sold products and 3.15 Investments were newly integrated.

All categories relevant to Emmi according to this standard have been included in the balance sheet:

Category according to GHG Protocol		Recognised in 2019	Recognised since 2023	Reason
1	Purchased goods	Yes	Yes	
1	Purchased services	No	Yes	Included since 2023 as relevant for Emmi.
2	Capital goods	Yes	Yes	
3	Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2	Yes	Yes	
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Yes	
5	Waste generated within the company	Yes	Yes	
6	Business travel	Yes	Yes	
7	Employee commuting	Yes	Yes	
8	Upstream leased assets	Yes	Yes	
9	Downstream transport and distribution	Yes	Yes	
10	Processing of sold products	Yes	Yes	
11	Product use after sale	No	No	Food does not cause any direct emissions during the use phase.
12	Recycling of sold products	No	Yes	Included since 2023 as relevant for Emmi.
13	Downstream leased assets	No	No	Emmi has no relevant downstream leased assets (vehicles, buildings, machinery).
14	Franchises	No	No	Emmi has no franchises.
15	Investments	No	Yes	Included since 2023 as Emmi is making relevant investments.

Biogenic emissions in the upstream supply chain are not included if they are not factored into the emission factors used.

Calculation

Scope 3 emissions are calculated by multiplying the respective activity volumes by category-specific emission factors; the methodology applied and all specific emission factors are described in detail in the individual Scope 3 sections. Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated and displayed in an Excel tool based on the GHG Protocol Standard.

If expenditure-based emission factors are used, activity data are adjusted annually with respect to the exchange rate and inflation. For trading volumes (category 3.1) and capital goods (category 3.2) as well as upstream leased assets (category 3.8), emission factors from Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Version 1.2 (NAICS 6)²² were applied (in USD). The inflation correction factor from USD 2025 to USD 2021 is 0.84²³. The annual average conversion factor from CHF to USD in 2025 is 1.2070 USD²⁴. The correction factor is therefore 1,0139 USD 2021/CHF 2025.

Assumptions and estimates

Assumptions, projections and estimates are stated in the respective Scope 3 categories. If primary data are missing for a national company, they are extrapolated on the basis of data from similar national subsidiaries. This concerns:

Scope	National subsidiary A	National subsidiary B	Reason
3.1	Emmi Dessert USA	Emmi Dessert Italia	Same portfolio/business model
3.1	Laticínios Verde Campo S.A.	Laticínios Porto Alegre	Same country/region
3.4/3.9	Emmi France SAS	Emmi Deutschland GmbH	Same business model, same region
3.4/3.9	Emmi Dessert USA	Emmi Roth USA, Inc.	Same country
3.4/3.9	Darey Brands	Emmi Roth USA, Inc.	Same country

If there is no comparable company, data from Emmi Switzerland are used as the basis for the projection, as Emmi Switzerland’s data basis is very solid.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

All consolidated sites are taken into account for Scope 3 emissions, with the exception of companies with no operating activities (see Chapter 2 “[Scope of Consolidation](#)” Paragraph “Environmental indicators”). Further deviations are mentioned in the respective category.

²² US Office of Research and Development (ORD), Environmental Protection Agency.

²³ <https://www.usinflationcalculator.com>.

²⁴ <https://www.exchange-rates.org/exchange-rate-history/chf-usd-2025>.

Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

Definition

This category takes into account the following:

- purchased ingredients such as milk, dairy products and other ingredients such as coffee, cocoa, fruit, oils, etc.
- purchased packaging materials
- purchased services
- trading (goods produced by third parties)

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data and data collection

Emission source	Data	Data collection
Purchased milk	Kilograms of milk, by milk type (cow's/sheep's/goat's milk) and by standard (conventional/certified/organic).	Magellan: the local responsible individuals, usually the milk buyers, record the quantities of milk purchased. ²⁵
Purchased dairy products	Kilogram of dairy products and type (e.g. cheese, yogurts, etc.).	Questions from the central purchasing departments of the national subsidiaries, queried and consolidated twice a year. ²⁶
Other purchased ingredients	Kilogram of ingredients (e.g. coffee, cocoa, fruit bases, sugar, fruit, oils and milk alternatives).	
Purchased packaging materials	In deviation from the GHG Protocol Standard for Scope 3 category 1 "Purchased goods and services", it is not the quantities of purchased packaging that are taken into account, but the quantities sold. As packaging materials are partly purchased in advance, the sales figures provide a more realistic reflection of actual consumption.	
Trading	All products not manufactured by Emmi itself / do not bear the Emmi name. In some cases, volumes of the product categories are delivered (preferred). If this is not available, the purchase value (monetary) is delivered per product category. As a last option, the total value (monetary) of the traded products is delivered.	
Services	Internal costs for licences and patents as well as work contracted out to third parties.	Query from Finance, once a year.

²⁵ As described in the section "Sustainable dairy", milk volumes were adjusted retroactively for 2023 and 2024. These are input errors for cow's milk and cream in Chile and goat's and sheep's milk in Austria. The old values were still taken into account in the 2023 and 2024 balances (deviation below 5%). A retroactive correction with the corrected milk quantities is planned for 2026.

²⁶ Prior to 2025, the other ingredients were recorded from SAP.

Scope 3.1 emission factors

The following emission factors from the following databases are used:

- AGRIBALYSE version 3.0.1
- ecoinvent 3.12
- ecoinvent v3.9.1
- ecoinvent v3.7.1
- ecoinvent v.3.3
- IPCC 2019 Tier 1
- Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 by NAICS-6 (with margins)
- World Food LCA Database 3.5
- WRI Scope 3 GHG screening tool

In addition, the following supplier-specific emission factors are used:

- KlimaStaR Milk Project, 2022
- Dairy Farmers of America (DFA), 2024
- LPA, 2025

Calculation

- Emissions t CO₂e = Quantity of product/material x corresponding emission factor.
- For mass-based data, such as milk, and other ingredients, such as packaging materials, the calculation is based on quantities in kilograms, tonnes or litres. Trading products and services with expenditure-based factors are calculated as the product of expenditure in CHF converted into USD 2021 and the NAICS 6 factor in kg CO₂e per USD 2021.

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Missing activity data for raw materials and packaging	Mademoiselle Desserts Group	Projection	As no complete primary data are available for MD, the data are extrapolated based on the ratio of net sales in 2025/2024.	Revenue scaling
Missing activity data for raw materials	Mexideli; Emmi Österreich; ENS; Emmi Bettine	Projection	<p>If no primary data are available, the data are extrapolated based on similar companies; via share of net sales. The following projections were made for 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexideli: cheese only, based on the volume of Emmi Schweiz • Emmi Österreich: cheese only, based on the volume of Emmi Schweiz • ENS: cheese and cleaning agents only, based on the volume of Emmi Schweiz • Bettine: supplied data complemented with 2024 data for “Additives”, “Functional ingredients” and “Herbs and spices” 	Revenue scaling based on similar companies or Emmi Schweiz
Missing activity data for purchased packaging materials	Emmi Dessert USA, Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC, Mademoiselle Desserts Group	Projection	<p>For companies without complete primary data, the packaging material is extrapolated based on volumes sold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmi Dessert USA: based on the volume of Emmi Dessert Italy (excl. beverage cartons, glass and aluminium) • Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC and MD: packaging materials based on the average of the remaining companies with primary data 	Scaling based on similar companies or average
Emissions from packaging materials	Trading companies	Assumption	Emissions from packaging materials are already taken into account in the emission factors for traded products.	
Packaging: activity data	Total	Assumption	Packaging quantities sold instead of purchased are taken into account (inventory purchases distort purchasing quantities).	Quantities sold
Trading: missing quantities	Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria, S.L., Italy trading companies, ENS, Emmi Bettine, Emmi Deutschland (EDEU), ENS, Emmi	Projection	<p>For Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria, S.L., the following information was added to the above query from the central purchasing departments of the national subsidiaries: trading data for UHT milk, cream, cheese and yogurt from a separate list from Kaiku.</p> <p>Projections were made on the basis of net sales for the following companies:</p>	Donation-based proxy data

	Österreich, Canada trading companies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy trading: assumption that trading = 1% of sales Bettine: assumption that trading = 2% of sales ENS: assumption that trading = 20% of sales 9314-8591 Québec Inc. Emmi Canada Inc. Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc. <p>The 2024 data were used for the following companies multiplied by the ratio of turnover in 2025 to turnover in 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EDEU Emmi Österreich ENS Bettine 9314-8591 Québec Inc. Emmi Canada Inc. Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc. 	
Milk (CH, generic factor)	Division Switzerland	Assumption	For the emission factor for milk for division Switzerland (generic) from WFLDB 3.5, the LUC share is set to 0 (assumption: sufficient evidence that feed with a high LUC risk is not part of the ratio).	Adjustment of database factor (WFLDB v3.5)
Milk (organic vs. conventional)	Total	Assumption	In the absence of separate data sets, organic and conventional grades are assessed with the same country-specific emission factors.	Equal treatment of organic and conventional milk
Emission factors	Total	Proxy	<p>Use of country/region-specific emission factors for other regions: European data sets are sometimes used as a proxy for procurement regions outside Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UHT milk Butter Yogurt Skimmed milk powder Cheese Mascarpone Goat's and sheep's milk <p>See emission factors above for further assumptions and details.</p>	Region-specific emission factors as proxy
Frozen fruit: Storage	Total	Assumption	For all quantities, a global average factor for six months of deep-freeze storage at the supplier is used as assumption, as frozen fruit is typically stored for longer due to seasonality and stock-holding.	Standard storage period

Trading	For trading volumes without mass-based data	Proxy	NAICS-6 (Supply Chain) expenditure-based emission factors are used for trading volumes without mass-based data (with inflation/exchange rate adjustment (see above)).	Expenditure-based emission factors; correction factor for inflation/exchange rate
Purchased services (spend)	Total	Assumption	The NAICS-6 emission factor is adjusted for purchased services: a meta-analysis ²⁷ shows that, on average, around 75% of the emissions over a building's life cycle are attributable to its operation and around 25% to its construction. The emission factor has therefore been reduced by 25%.	Adjustment of emission factor

Category 2 – Capital goods

Definition

This category takes into account emissions from the manufacture of capital goods that Emmi procured in the reporting year.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data and data collection

- Capital expenditure (CAPEX) is taken from the EFRAM and SAP financial systems for each business unit and company.
- vehicles;
- furniture (except computers);
- machinery;
- other production purchases;
- buildings bought this year;
- land undeveloped.

Emission factors

Expenditure-based emission factors are based on US EPA NAICS 6 Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors with units of kg CO₂e per USD 2021 – adjusted for inflation (year X vs. 2021) and CHF/USD exchange rate (in year X). For 2025, this factor is 1.0139 USD 2021/CHF 2025.

Calculation

Emissions = Capital expenditure (CHF, converted into USD 2021) × NAICS 6 emission factor (kg CO₂e per USD 2021)

²⁷ Huang, Z., Zhou, H., Miao, Z., Tang, H., Lin, B., & Zhuang, W. (2024). Life-cycle carbon emissions (LCCE) of buildings: implications, calculations and reductions. *Engineering*, 35, 115–139. Table 6.

Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2

Definition

This category takes into account upstream emissions from the extraction, processing and transport of the fuels that Emmi burns in Scope 1, as well as upstream emissions from electricity, district heating and steam that are accounted for in Scope 2.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

- See Scope 1 and 2: fuel, district heating, steam and electricity volumes from Magellan.

Emission factors

- Scope 3.3 emissions are calculated by type of electricity (divided into renewable, nuclear and non-renewable electricity) on the basis of FOEN's Scope 3 emission factors (2025). By assigning all electricity types to these two categories, average Scope 3 emission factors could be determined for both electricity types. Scope 3 emissions were estimated in combination with the proportions of electricity types according to AIB – using the residual mix for the market-based approach and the supplier mix for the site-based approach.
- The emission factors for the production of the combustibles used were taken from ecoinvent 3.11, while those for the production of the fuels used were taken from ecoinvent 3.12, DEFRA 2025 or FOEN 2025.
- Scope 3.3 Proportion of electricity from guarantees of origin: if the GO does not clearly identify an electricity source, hydropower is assumed to be the proxy (highest emission factor in Scope 3).

Calculation

Emissions = Quantities of energy carriers × Specific upstream emission factors (kg CO₂e/kWh, kg CO₂e/l, etc.)

Assumptions and estimates

See the sections "[Total Scope 1 CO₂e emissions](#)" and "[Total Scope 2 CO₂e emissions](#)".

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation:

See the sections "[Total Scope 1 CO₂e emissions](#)" and "[Total Scope 2 CO₂e emissions](#)".

Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution + Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

Definition

Under category 3.4, emissions from the following processes are taken into account:

- Inbound transportation of raw materials, packaging materials and other purchased goods from the supplier to Emmi, including transportation of milk from farms to collection points and plants.
- Transportation between the different Emmi sites.
- Outbound transportation paid for by Emmi from its own warehouses to customer distribution centres.
- External storage along the upstream value chain (e.g. Switzerland: part is stored externally, mainly ice cream, butter, overflow; France: $\frac{2}{3}$ is stored externally) – paid by Emmi

Under category 3.9, emissions from the following processes are taken into account:

- External transportation along the downstream value chain (customer distribution centre to point of sale; point of sale to consumer).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

- Transportation from external parties (upstream and downstream): direct emissions data from external transportation companies; transportation quantities (t) and distance (km) and type (ship/road/flight); or projections.
- Transportation from distribution centre to point of sale (carried out by customer): for the total volume produced per national subsidiary (based on Magellan data), in accordance with PEF CR for dairy products²⁸.

Emission factors

- Supplier-specific emission factors (WTW) where carriers provide direct CO₂e emissions.
- ecoinvent 3.12 Exception: as the emission factors from ecoinvent 3.12 are lower for refrigerated shipments than for frozen shipments (and the assumptions for this are not transparent), the overall emission factor for refrigerated shipments is used for frozen shipments.

Calculation

For transport with known distances:

Emissions = Quantity transported (t) × Distance (km) × Emission factor of mode of transport (t CO₂e per tonne-kilometre)

²⁸ https://eda.euromilk.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/PEFCR-DairyProducts_update_final.pdf.

For transport without a known distance (standard distance of 200 km):

$$\text{Emissions} = \text{Quantity transported (t)} \times 200 \text{ km} \times \text{Emission factor of standard truck (t CO}_2\text{e per tonne-kilometre)}$$

External storage:

$$\text{Emissions} = \text{Stock quantity (t)} \times \text{Storage duration (years)} \times \text{Emission factor of storage process (t CO}_2\text{e per tonne and year)}$$

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Milk/cream transport	All companies except division Switzerland	Projection	Switzerland: primary data (distances, vehicle type). Other companies: extrapolation based on purchased quantities (milk/cream) and average distance in Switzerland (96 km).	Average distance in Switzerland as proxy
Transportation of other ingredients (supplier to Emmi)	Total	Projection/assumption	Extrapolation based on purchased raw materials (excl. milk/cream) and standard distance of 200 km (conservative estimate; no data available for Switzerland).	200 km as standard assumption
Transportation (Emmi to customer), paid for by Emmi	Cypress Grove Chèvre, Inc., Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC, Tomales Bay Foods, Inc.	Exclusion	Due to their small size and poor data availability, Cypress Grove Chèvre, Inc., Emmi Equator RTD Coffee LLC and Tomales Bay Foods, Inc. are not included.	Exclusion
Transportation (Emmi to customer) paid by Emmi	Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria S.L., Leeb Biomilch GmbH, Emmi Österreich, Emmi Bettine	Inaccuracy	Some companies work with local carriers. For Emmi Österreich, these are included in the estimate (plus 4% of total transport). So far, the following have not been taken into account: Bettine, Leeb Biomilch GmbH, Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria, S.L.	Inaccuracy
Transportation (Emmi to customer) paid by customers	Total	Missing data	Transportation paid for by customers is not recorded.	Missing data
Transportation (Emmi customer) of individual pallets, paid for by Emmi	Total	Inaccuracy	Individual pallet, which is then taken over by another service provider. These data are not yet available. This comprises a total of around six containers per year.	Inaccuracy

Transportation (paid for by Emmi)	Total	Inaccuracy	A small part of air freight may not yet be recorded (shipping of samples, marketing, R&D, etc.).	Inaccuracy
Transportation and storage (paid for by Emmi)	Total	Inaccuracy	Some carriers provide services for several national subsidiaries. It is currently assigned to the carrier with whom the order is being processed.	Inaccuracy
Storage (paid for by Emmi)	Total	Assumption	The average storage time of the pallets is assumed as follows, based on the product type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDEU, Emmi UK Limited, Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria, S.L., Emmi Dessert Italy: chilled: dairy products → 8 days - Leeb Biomilch GmbH: dairy products → 4 days - Emmi Roth USA Inc., Darey Brands: → 14 days - Emmi Dessert Italy frozen products, Emmi Dessert USA, Pasticceria Quadrifoglio Srl, Mademoiselle Desserts Group: ice cream → 90 days 	
External storage at distribution centre	Total, excluding Emmi Österreich, Leeb Biomilch GmbH, Emmi Canada Inc., Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc., 9314–8591 Québec Inc.	Assumptions	Refrigerated storage (at customer's premises): seven days in the distribution centre (DC) for the volume produced. Exception: companies with internal warehouses (Emmi Österreich, Leeb and Emmi Canada Inc., Switzerland Cheese Marketing Inc., 9314–8591 Québec Inc.) but without production volume in these cases, and SAS France for half of the volume. These include energy and emissions in Scope 1 and 2.	Standard storage periods + defined exceptions
External storage at point of sale	Total	Assumptions	In addition, refrigerated storage at the point of sale for three days.	Standard storage periods
Transportation from distribution centre → point of sale (by customer)	Total	Projection	Considered for the total volume produced per plant, via projection according to PEFCR for dairy products.	Projection via PEFCR for dairy products

<p>Missing activity data for transportation/storage</p>	<p>Emmi UK Limited; Pasticceria Quadrifogli Srl; Mexideli, Quillayes Surlat SpA, Laticínios Porto Alegre, Laticínios Verde Campo S.A, Emmi Canada Mademoiselle Desserts Group; Emmi Dessert Italy; Darey Brands; Emmi International AG</p>	<p>Projection</p>	<p>If no activity data are available: emissions based on average transport emissions for similar markets; scaled by revenue share per unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storage and transport for Emmi UK Limited and Pasticceria Quadrifoglio Srl: Emmi Deutschland GmbH data multiplied by net sales in 2025/2024. - Transport and storage for Mexideli, Quillayes Surlat SpA, Laticínios Porto Alegre, Laticínios Verde Campo S.A., Emmi Canada: Emmi Roth data multiplied by net sales in 2025/2024. <p>The following additional assumptions were made for companies with missing data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emmi International AG and Mademoiselle Desserts Group: 2024 data multiplied by net sales in 2025/2024 - Emmi Dessert Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> warehouse Australia: 200 pallets - Emmi Dessert Italy transportation in Italy: 50% of Emmi France data (which accounts for 50% of sales with Emmi Dessert Italy products) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emmi Dessert Italy stored in UK → Emmi Dessert Italy stored in Germany Emmi Dessert Italy transportation in the UK → Emmi Dessert Italy transportation in Germany <p>Darey Brands: existing data from Turlock doubled to include Sebastopol (approx. 50/50 sales).</p>	<p>Revenue scaling</p>
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Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

In principle, there are no deviations from the general scope of consolidation.

Category 5 – Waste generated within the company

Definition

The following emission sources are accounted for under category 3.5:

- external disposal of production waste, packaging waste and other waste generated at Emmi production sites;
- external disposal of sludge from wastewater treatment and discharge.

Process emissions from wastewater treatment (N₂O, CH₂) are taken into account in Scope 1 (see section “[Scope 1 total CO₂e emissions](#)” in the section “Wastewater”).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

- quantities of waste from Magellan;
- quantity of wastewater;
- quantity of milk (for Vitalait only): the amount of sludge that goes into wastewater treatment in Tunisia corresponds to the volume of milk. The sludge is transported by the company to external landfill sites. No further treatment of the sludge takes place. The emissions are generated at the (external) landfill as a result of biodegradation²⁹.

Emission factors

- Emission factor from EBP for emissions from sludge based on the average emissions for agricultural use and anaerobic digestion, according to IPCC methodology.
- ecoinvent 3.9.1 for type of disposal and transportation for disposal.

Calculation

In principle, emissions from waste treatment as well as emissions from waste transport are taken into account (via emission factors from ecoinvent).

Emissions = emissions from waste disposal, i.e.:

Waste quantities from Magellan: Emissions = Waste quantity (kg) × Disposal-type emission factor

Liquid waste: Emissions = Wastewater (m³) × Emission factor

Vitalait: Emissions (from sludge) = Milk quantity (kg) × EBP emission factor

For waste that is sent for recycling, the emission factor used does not include waste transport. Therefore, the emissions from transport are additionally taken into account.

²⁹ Biological (aerobic reactor) purification of dairy wastewater produces organic sludge.

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Emission factor	Vitality	Acceptance/ proxy	The site-specific emission factor from Dagmersellen (EBP) is applied for Tunisia.	Dagmersellen factor as proxy
Distance to waste disposal for waste recycling	Total	Assumption	For waste that is sent for recycling, a distance of 73 km is assumed.	Assumption of distance

Category 6 – Business travel

Definition

This category includes emissions from business trips by employees by plane, train, rental car or private car, if not already included in Scope 1.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

The data are collected at Group level for the Swiss companies – by means of the travel management system and expense reports – and extrapolated for the other Group companies based on the values of the Swiss companies. The share of total net revenue is used as a reference.

Emission factors

- Emission factors are taken from ecoinvent v3.9.1.
- The emission factor for the combustion of aviation fuel (kerosene) is 3.16 kg CO₂e/kg kerosene (mobitool 2023) and the factor used here for supply is 0.538 kg CO₂e/kg kerosene (mobitool 2023).
- The emission factor for rail traffic from SBB (0.01 kg CO₂e/km)³⁰.

Calculation

Emissions = Sum of products from activity data per mode of transport × Emission factor of transport (kg CO₂e per km)

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Business travel (except CH)	All companies except division Switzerland	Projection	Emissions are extrapolated for all companies outside division Switzerland (scaling according to net sales).	Proxy scaling (share of sales in Switzerland)

³⁰ Exact emission factor: 0.0104741581974032 kg CO₂e/km.

Category 7 – Employee commuting

Definition

The category takes into account emissions from commuting.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

This is based on the number of employees (FTE) per company (for projection). Primary data are not available.

Emission factor

The emission factor per FTE was adopted by the World Resource Institute (WRI) Scope 3 GHG Screening Tool (average for USA; kg CO₂e/employee, 240 working days per year assumed).

Calculation

Emissions = Sum of all units: FTE × Emission factor for commuting

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Missing primary data	Total	Assumption	Uniform commuting intensity: US average per FTE is assumed for all countries.	US average as standard

Category 8 – Upstream leased assets

Definition

The category includes emissions from leased office, production and storage space as well as other leased assets used but not owned by Emmi (upstream leasing).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

External building usage costs according to EFRAM

Emission factor

For expenditure-based data on leased buildings, the emission factor for corporate, subsidiary and regional managing offices is taken from the publication “Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 by NAICS-6” of the US Office of Research and Development (ORD), which is part of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For 2025, the correction factor for inflation and exchange rates is 1.0139 USD 2021/CHF 2025.

Calculation

Emissions = Building usage costs (CHF, converted to USD 2021) × NAICS 6 emission factor (kg CO₂e per USD 2021)

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Upstream leased assets	Total	Proxy	Use of NAICS-6 factor for managing offices and correction factor for inflation/exchange rate.	Expenditure-based emission factors; correction factor

Category 10 – Processing of sold products

Definition

The category takes into account emissions from the further processing of dairy and fresh products, cheese and other goods sold by Emmi.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

- Quantity [t] per product
- Net revenue [CHF]

Emission factors

Process-specific emission factors (kg CO₂e/kg finished product) were taken from the ecoinvent 3.9.1 and Agribalyse 3.0.1 databases.

Calculation

Emissions = Total product quantity (kg) × Emission factor of further processing

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Further processing of sold products	All companies except division Switzerland	Projection	Data are derived on a Group-wide basis from Swiss values and extrapolated for other (relevant) companies on the basis of the proportion of total net revenue.	Switzerland as a reference + revenue scaling

Category 12 – Recycling of sold products

Definition

The category takes into account emissions from the disposal of packaging at the end of its life as well as food waste by consumers.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

- Packaging quantities per type of material by country, same as category 1
- Weight of sold products

Emission factors

ecoinvent 3.9.1

Calculation

- Packaging: Packaging emissions = Sum of all units j: Packaging quantity (t) × Emission factor end of life (t CO₂e per t)
- Food waste:
 - Food waste quantity = Sales quantity of product (t) × 7%
 - Food waste emissions = Food waste quantity (t) × Emission factor for food waste at end of life

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Food waste among consumers	Total	Assumption	Waste rate of 7% of volume sold according to PEFCR for dairy products.	Fixed quota (7%)

Category 15 – Investments

Definition

The category includes emissions from relevant investments (associates and joint ventures) including the percentage of investments that are not consolidated in Scope 1 and 2 according to the operational control approach.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Activity data

Share of revenue per investment

Emission factors

Scope 1 and 2 emissions/CHF capital Emmi 2025 [tCO₂e/CHF]

Exchange rate:

- 0.9370 CHF/EUR. Average for 2025 (1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025)³¹
- 0.8306 CHF/USD. Average for 2025 (1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025)³²

Assumptions and estimates

Topic	Scope	Type	Assumption	Proxy
Investments	Total	Projection/assumption	Total emissions from investments (Scope 1/2) are derived in proportion to Emmi's capital; assumption of comparable emission intensity, as this is the same sector.	Capital scaling + assumption of intensity (same sector)

³¹ https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/euro_reference_exchange_rates/html/eurofxref-graph-chf.en.htm

³² <https://www.exchange-rates.org/exchange-rate-history/usd-chf-2025>

Reducing water use

Standard

Key figures on water use are collected in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 303-3. The WWF water risk filter is used to divide water from risk and non-risk areas.

Definition

Fresh water use in m³ (municipal, groundwater, own source) in own plants. The Emmi definition of “water use” corresponds to the definition of “water extraction” in accordance with GRI Standards 2021, GRI 303-3. According to GRI Standards 2021, GRI 303-3, “water use” thus includes water discharged from the various sources (groundwater, surface water, municipal water, etc.) to the factories/sites.

Total water use

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Fresh water use in m³ is read from the incoming fresh water metre readings (sum of individual values) on the first day of a new month. It includes the water sourced by the factory/plant (municipal water, groundwater, surface water, own spring or other water source). Water obtained by concentrating (evaporator or filtration) milk or other by-products is not included in this quantity. If pumped water from a well has to be treated (e.g. by filtration), the input quantity counts, not the output quantity. The production sites enter the monthly values of their water purchases into the company’s internal reporting tool on a quarterly basis, based on invoices or metre readings.

Total water use in risk and non-risk areas

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The WWF water risk filter is used to divide water from risk and non-risk areas. A reassessment of high-risk and non-risk areas was carried out in 2024, during which all production plants were assessed. The reassessment will be applied for the first time in the non-financial report 2025. The analysis used the classification of WWF.

Greater than or equal to 3.4 is classified as high risk and greater than or equal to 4.2 as very high risk. Companies with a rating of less than or equal to 3.4 are therefore classified as water risk areas. Production facilities are classified based on the four physical risk categories. The following table lists the water risk areas. In the period between the reassessment and the first-time application in the non-financial report 2025, there were no adjustments to the assessment of risk areas.

Risk areas 2019-2024 (baseline: 2019)	Risk areas starting from 2025 (baseline: 2024)
Mahdia (Tunisia) Mexico City (Mexico) Sebastopol (California) Turlock (California) Petaluma (California) Calera de Tango (Chile)	Mahdia (Tunisia) Mexico City (Mexico) Turlock (California) Calera de Tango (Chile) Pamplona (Spain)

Water intensity rate per product (t)

Standard

The key figures on water intensity are collected in accordance with guidelines defined by Emmi. The specifications are described in this section.

Definition

Water intensity in water use in cubic metres in relation to the saleable goods produced in tonnes (m³/t of product).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The water intensity rate per tonne of product is calculated and displayed directly in the company's internal system based on the consumption and product quantities. The size "t product" is defined as "saleable goods in t".

Saleable goods produced are measured in tonnes and comprise all saleable end products as well as products for which at least one processing step with significant added value has taken place. This also includes products that are passed on internally to other plants, such as whey concentrate or fruit base. The process of maturing cheese is also seen as a step that adds value. Goods purchased centrally and only redistributed as well as products with no significant processing at the site are excluded here.

Packaging

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with GRI 301 and the guidelines defined by Emmi. The procedure and the applied standard are explained again for each key figure.

Definition

“Packaging” refers to all the materials used to protect products from external influences during transport and storage.

A distinction is made between primary, secondary and tertiary packaging (in accordance with the [Circular Packaging Design Guideline, 2024](#)):

- Primary packaging: packaging containing the food
- Secondary packaging: packaging that combines the primary packaging. There is no direct contact with food.
- Tertiary packaging: packaging that represents a transportable unit and thus comprises (several) secondary packaging elements.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Consumption volumes are recorded twice a year by the individual companies and consolidated centrally. The data are collected in an Excel document provided by the Group or in OneStream. Data collection follows the same logic in all countries: the packaging composition and sales quantities are required for the survey. The packaging composition and proportion of recycled material are specified on the basis of the packaging specification stored in the country-specific operating systems. The packaging specifications are drawn up by the packaging suppliers and are binding. The sales data are generated from the SAP system or other local systems. Each subsidiary records the quantities of packaging produced at its own plants as well as the finished products purchased externally. Emmi goods sold internally are thus recorded for the respective country of production.

Non-renewable materials used

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 301-1, with the exception of the calculation method, which is described in this section.

Definition

The consumption quantities of plastic and metal/aluminium are recorded under non-renewable materials used.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the “Scope of consolidation” section, the data are only collected for Emmi Schweiz AG (only sites with an SAP connection),

Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria S.L. and Lácteos de Navarra S.L. in Spain and Emmi Italia S.p.A.

Renewable materials used

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 301-1, with the exception of the calculation method, which is described in this section.

Definition

The consumption quantities of cardboard, glass and beverage cartons are recorded under renewable materials used.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

In addition to the methodology described in the introduction, beverage cartons are recorded as a total quantity and not on the basis of the individual materials. The proportion of plastic is recorded separately in the footer of the Sustainability Report for greater transparency.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the “Scope of consolidation” section, the data are only collected for Emmi Schweiz AG (only sites with an SAP connection), Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria S.L. and Lácteos de Navarra S.L. in Spain and Emmi Italia S.p.A.

Recyclability

Standard

The key figures are collected in accordance with guidelines defined by Emmi. The specifications are described in this section.

Definition

The recyclability of all consumer packaging placed on the market, including outer packaging, that contains plastic. The key figure is shown as a percentage (%).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Recyclability refers to technical recyclability, i.e. whether the materials used in packaging can be technically recycled. It does not take into account effective recyclability, i.e. whether the packaging is correctly separated and disposed of by consumers, whether the collection streams are available in a given country and whether the packaging is actually recycled. The key figure takes into account primary and secondary plastic packaging such as shrink wrap. Beverage cartons are not included.

The “Packaging Cockpit” tool is used to assess the technical recyclability of plastic packaging (with the exception of PET beverage bottles). Due to the wide variety of

packaging available, the calculation is based on category and not on the level of individual consumer packaging. The packaging material used in each category is analysed twice a year and compiled into a consolidated evaluation. The calculation was based on estimates up to and including 2023. The initial situation differed in that a different evaluation standard (RecyClass) was used and the product categories were less granular.

With the introduction of the Packaging Cockpit, data quality has been significantly improved, allowing for a more precise evaluation. This leap in quality led to a lower recyclability indicator in 2024 compared to the previous year in 2023. The calculations are based on the SAP master data material. In Switzerland, the recyclability of PET beverage bottles is applied in accordance with the criteria of PET-Recycling Schweiz. The technical recyclability of the other packaging is assessed on the basis of the German minimum standard.

Assumptions and estimates

To simplify the calculation, straight percentages are used.

- Recyclability >90% corresponds to 100%
- Recyclability 70-90% corresponds to 80%
- Recyclability <70% corresponds to 0%

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the “Scope of consolidation” section, the data on recyclability are recorded exclusively for Swiss sites with an SAP connection.

Percentage of recycled materials

Standard

The key figures on the proportion of recycled plastic are collected in accordance with GRI Standard 2021, GRI 301-2.

Definition

The share of recycled material per consumer unit, including packaging in relation to the total amount of plastic (in tonnes), expressed as a percentage.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The key figure takes into account the proportion of recycled materials in plastic packaging and the associated secondary or tertiary plastic packaging (such as shrink wrap). Recycled material comes from recycled post-consumer plastic packaging, which has been recycled and turned into recycled material.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the “Scope of consolidation” section, only the following data are collected for the proportion of recycled material: Swiss sites

with an SAP connection, Emmi Dessert Italia S.p.A in Italy and Kaiku Corporación Alimentaria S.L. and Lácteos de Navarra S.L. in Spain.

Food waste

Standard

The key figures are compiled based on the [Food Loss and Waste Reporting and Accounting Standard 2016](#).

Definition

Emmi defines food loss and waste (FLW) as all unconsumed food that was originally intended for human consumption.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The FLW reporting includes all food losses that occur within the company's own production process. This covers everything from the receipt of raw materials to the dispatch of finished products or by-products. Losses incurred upstream or downstream are not part of the reporting process.

FLW includes processed and unprocessed foodstuffs as well as by-products from production (e.g. whey), provided that they can no longer be returned to the human food cycle. If side streams are recycled and used as animal feed, this is generally considered to be FLW. An exception to this is animal feed that is explicitly produced to fulfil a customer order (e.g. whey powder). In this case, there is a planned manufacturing process with several production steps, which is why these products do not count as FLW.

FLW does not include:

- substances not intended for human consumption (e.g. coffee grounds, cheese rinds, laboratory samples)
- packaging material
- reused foods (e.g. cheese slices)
- donated food (e.g. to organisations such as "Tischlein Deck Dich")
- surplus or incorrectly packaged products supplied at a discount or free of charge that are nevertheless edible (e.g. Emmi outlet shops or made available to employees)

The data are evaluated twice a year by the respective sites.

Assumptions and estimates

If no measured values or laboratory values are available for the dry substance, specifications or literature values are used (e.g. such as textbooks and manuals on wastewater technology).

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the section “Scope of consolidation”, FLW reporting exclusively comprises the data of division Switzerland. The integrated Swiss sites cover around 95% of the milk volume processed in Switzerland. The following sites are excluded due to a lack of connection to the SAP operating system or a negligible proportion of food waste.

Total food waste (dry matter)

Definition

Quantity of food waste in tonnes (t) of dry matter.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The calculation and data collection of the non-financial key indicator “Total food waste (dry matter)” is based on the global [Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard 2016](#).

Assumptions and estimates

The quantity balance is based on the quantity of dry matter. In order for the material quantities to be converted, the percentage of dry matter (DM) must be specified for all materials.

Wherever possible, the stored DM values are based on measured or laboratory values. Where not available, the DM value is based on specifications or literature values.

Food waste rate (per tonne of product)

Definition

Rate of food waste in tonnes (dry matter) in relation to saleable goods produced. Saleable goods produced are measured in tonnes and comprise all saleable end products as well as products for which at least one processing step with significant added value has taken place.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

To determine the key figure, the total amount of FLW in dry matter is divided by the total amount of saleable goods produced.

In 2025, a calculation error was identified, which meant that the rate of food waste had been under-reported until then. The rates in previous years were also corrected as part of a restatement. The total amount of food waste remained unchanged.

Waste

Standard

The key figures are compiled in accordance with GRI Standard GRI 306. The key figures for Emmi's focus topic of "Waste" are collected separately in accordance with Emmi's defined specifications and are described in this chapter.

Definition

Total amount of waste in (t) at the company's own plants.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Each quarter, the monthly values for the waste quantities are entered into the company's internal reporting tool by the production sites based on invoices or their own measurements.

Assumptions and estimates

If standard weight recording (internal or external) is not possible, an estimate is made. Measurement campaigns are carried out four times a year (e.g. weight of waste containers recorded for one day). The averages collected are used to determine the total quantities based on the number of containers. In Tunisia, systematic measurement campaigns began in September 2024 to allow waste quantities to be determined more accurately. Since 2025, two measurements have been taken per trailer per month. The rolling average of the last three months is used for the projection.

Deviations from the general scope of consolidation

Contrary to the methodology described in the section "Scope of consolidation", the data of the subsidiary "Mexideli 2000 Holding S.A. de C.V." are not taken into account for the topic of "Waste" as a whole. The reason for this is that there are currently no qualitatively reliable data available for this company.

Total waste (landfill and incineration)

Definition

Total amount of waste (t) at the company's own plants that is sent to landfill and/or for incineration.

Methodology, calculation and data collection

Waste is forwarded to landfill or incineration facilities in accordance with the applicable national legal requirements. Compliance with these regulations is the responsibility of the local sites. Generally speaking, this does not include the amounts of waste that are recycled, organic waste that is used as animal feed or biomass, or hazardous waste.

Waste intensity rate (kg of waste (incineration/landfill) per tonne of product)

Definition

Waste intensity of waste from incineration/landfill in kilograms compared to saleable goods produced in tonnes (kg/t product).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The calculation of the waste intensity rate per tonne of product is calculated and displayed directly in the system based on the waste and product quantities. Saleable goods produced are measured in tonnes and comprise all saleable end products as well as products for which at least one processing step with significant added value has taken place. This also includes products that are passed on internally to other plants, such as whey concentrate or fruit base. The process of maturing cheese is also seen as a step that adds value. Goods purchased centrally and only redistributed as well as products with no significant processing at the site are excluded here.

Share of waste disposal in landfills

Definition

Share of waste sent to landfill divided by total waste (landfill and incineration) in percent (%).

Methodology, calculation and data collection

The calculation was performed manually for the 2025 reporting year. Total waste disposal at landfills is divided by total waste (landfill and incineration). Starting in 2026, the calculation will be automated in the "OneStream" system.

5. Appendix: Scope 1: Wastewater

- Total emissions from wastewater treatment were converted into emission intensity by using the total volume of wastewater treated from the same data source. This results in an average chemical oxygen consumption (COD) of 0.58 kg³ and an emission factor of 3.62 kg CO₂e per m³ of treated wastewater. This emission factor does not take into account electricity consumption and only includes direct CH₄ and N₂O emissions. The emission factor is therefore approximately a factor of 2.5 higher than the values for the same COD in databases compared to the IPCC 2019 Tier 1 calculations³³ (COD and emission factor are closely linked, as the organic content in the water leads to CH₄ and N₂O emissions). In a conversation with the author Ibrahim Ismail (EBP), it was confirmed that the emissions take into account increased N₂O formation with unstable denitrification. The emission factor was determined on the basis of daily measurements of the nitrification rates at the plant.
- The GWP according to IPCC AR6³⁴ was used to convert direct CH₄ and N₂O emissions into CO₂ equivalents.
- The emission factor calculated for wastewater treatment in Dagmersellen is applied to all Emmi sites. For individual plants with less stable denitrification processes, this may lead to an underestimation, but it provides more realistic emissions overall than IPCC standard values or background databases, as increased N₂O emissions are explicitly taken into account in the event of insufficient denitrification. These emissions are assigned to Scope 1 for all sites.
- Applying this emission factor to all sites results in a contribution of around 0.3% to total company-wide emissions and around 18% of the Scope 1 footprint.
- For sites where sewage sludge is disposed of in landfill, an emission factor from a background database or from simplified calculations performed by EBP is used. For sites where the sludge is recycled, a cut-off approach is used (with an emission factor of 0). These emissions are attributed to Scope 3 category 5 “Waste generated within the company”.
- For the sake of completeness, methane emissions from the remaining COD in the discharged wastewater are taken into account in accordance with the IPCC 2019 Tier 1 approach and accounted for in the Scope 3 category 5 “Waste treatment”. The emission factor for COD in wastewater discharge from Dagmersellen is converted into an emission factor in kg CO₂e per m³ of treated wastewater and is used uniformly for all sites.

³³ https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/5_Volume5/19R_V5_6_Ch06_Wastewater.pdf

³⁴ <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28August%202024%29.pdf>

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