



Carbon Footprint

Solina

Corporate Carbon Footprint

At Solina, we track our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3 in accordance with the **GHG Protocol**, covering all our entities worldwide.

For clarity in the focus sheets, we chose to distinguish between **our legacy sites** - those operational before our reporting base year of 2022 - and sites acquired through mergers and acquisitions in 2023 and 2024.

All KPIs are **aligned with CSRD reporting requirements**.

The **2025 acquisitions** have not yet been fully integrated into our carbon footprint, but they will be included in our **next reporting cycle**.

Summary

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GHG Category (tCO2e)	2022 (baseline)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	17,129	16,410	16,460	17,415
Scope 2 location-based	8,984	8,892	8,314	7,592
Scope 2 market-based	6,026	5,589	3,805	2,936
3.1 Purchased goods and services	810,259	781,856	813,517	775,492
3.2 Capital goods	9,104	10,123	14,069	9,690
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	5,947	6,180	5,687	5,664
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	41,205	34,646	30,857	32,322
3.5 Waste generated in operations	5,936	2,364	2,277	1,787
3.6 Business travel	1,759	3,261	2,296	2,262
3.7 Employee commuting	3,887	3,764	3,831	4,135
3.8 Upstream leased assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	59,994	55,085	48,048	56,461
3.10 Processing of sold products	64,326	61,317	61,126	53,397
3.11 Use of sold products	16,854	26,502	29,717	27,960
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	10,291	11,483	12,275	12,238
3.13 Downstream leased assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.15 Offices and investments	2,740	3,197	3,792	3,977
Total footprint (market-based)	1,055,458	1,021,775	1,047,756	1,005,733
Scope 1+2 reduction VS baseline (market-based)	0%	- 5.0%	- 12.5%	- 12.1%
Scope 3 reduction VS baseline	0%	- 3.2%	- 0.5%	- 4.5%

Scope 1&2

2025 Scope 1 and 2 emissions are slightly lower than in 2022. This reduction was primarily driven by lower Scope 2 emissions, reflecting the continued transition of sites to renewable electricity contracts. This progress was partly offset by an increase in Scope 1 emissions, mainly linked to higher production volumes and the resulting increase in fuel use. Energy-efficiency initiatives are ongoing, although their impact has not yet fully offset the effect of increased activity levels. The Group is also continuing its gradual transition towards electric vehicles, which is expected to support further reductions over time.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions decreased compared with 2022, mainly due to reductions in emissions from raw materials and transport. The decrease in raw material emissions was driven by a shift in the purchasing mix away from higher-impact ingredients, including meat and seafood, dairy, spices, chemicals and animal proteins. This was partly offset by increased use of other ingredient groups. Transport-related emissions also decreased, supported by shorter transport routes and improved shipment efficiency, including higher product volumes transported per shipment.

Focus on Scope 1 & 2

2022	KPI	Unit	Legacy sites 2022	Acquisiti- ons 2023	Acquisiti- ons 2024	Total Group
Carbon footprint	Total Scope 1 & 2	tCO ₂ e	16,378	3,412	3,365	23,155
	Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	10,961	3,119	3,049	17,129
	Scope 2 – market-based	tCO ₂ e	5,417	293	316	6,026
	Scope 2 – location-based	tCO ₂ e	8,024	293	667	8,984
	Scope 1&2 intensity	tCO ₂ e/ ton	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.07
Energy	Total energy consumption	MWh	86,593	19,999	20,528	127,119
Green electricity	% renewable electricity	%	45.7%	68.9%	87.4%	54.0%

2023	KPI	Unit	Legacy sites 2022	Acquisiti- ons 2023	Acquisiti- ons 2024	Total Group
Carbon footprint	Total Scope 1 & 2	tCO ₂ e	16,252	3,135	2,612	21,999
	Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	11,268	2,853	2,290	16,410
	Scope 2 – market-based	tCO ₂ e	4,984	282	322	5,589
	Scope 2 – location-based	tCO ₂ e	8,010	282	601	8,892
	Scope 1&2 intensity	tCO ₂ e/ ton	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.06
Energy	Total energy consumption	MWh	88,919	18,791	19,047	126,757
Green electricity	% renewable electricity	%	48.4%	71.7%	87.7%	56.5%

Scope 1&2

In 2023, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions remained broadly stable across the companies under Solina’s operational control at the time. This result reflects the time required to establish the foundations of a credible decarbonization program. Following the completion of our first comprehensive carbon footprint assessment, we focused on improving data quality, engaging the relevant teams across the group and identifying the main sources of emissions. This work enabled us to define our reduction pathway and begin translating our ambitions into concrete actions.

Focus on Scope 1 & 2

2024	KPI	Unit	Legacy sites 2022	Acquisiti- ons 2023	Acquisiti- ons 2024	Total Group
Carbon footprint	Total Scope 1 & 2	tCO ₂ e	14,478	3,359	2,427	20,265
	Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	11,254	3,077	2,129	16,460
	Scope 2 – market-based	tCO ₂ e	3,224	283	298	3,805
	Scope 2 – location-based	tCO ₂ e	7,560	283	471	8,314
	Scope 1&2 intensity	tCO ₂ e/ ton	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.06
Energy	Total energy consumption	MWh	93,116	19,608	19,233	131,956
Green electricity	% renewable electricity	%	69.0%	74.4%	86.3%	71.9%

2025	KPI	Unit	Legacy sites 2022	Acquisiti- ons 2023	Acquisiti- ons 2024	Total Group
Carbon footprint	Total Scope 1 & 2	tCO ₂ e	13,673	3,743	2,935	20,351
	Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	11,211	3,588	2,616	17,415
	Scope 2 – market-based	tCO ₂ e	2,462	155	319	2,936
	Scope 2 – location-based	tCO ₂ e	6,769	321	502	7,592
	Scope 1&2 intensity	tCO ₂ e/ ton	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.05
Energy	Total energy consumption	MWh	91,128	23,911	20,986	136,025
Green electricity	% renewable electricity	%	72.1%	91.8%	83.8%	77.4%

Scope 1&2

In 2024, Scope 1 and 2 emissions showed the strongest reduction compared with 2022, mainly driven by the increased coverage of electricity consumption through renewable electricity contracts. In 2025, Scope 2 emissions continued to decrease, reflecting further progress on renewable electricity sourcing. However, this was partly offset by an increase in Scope 1 emissions, linked to higher production volumes and the associated increase in fuel consumption. This shows that Solina is making clear progress in reducing electricity-related emissions, while further efforts are needed to reduce fuel-related emissions and decouple Scope 1 emissions from production growth. Energy-efficiency initiatives are being implemented across several sites, including energy recovery projects, more efficient equipment, the transition to electric vehicles and the use of lower-carbon fuel sources. However, the scale of these efforts needs to continue increasing in order to fully offset the impact of higher activity levels.

Focus on Scope 3

KPI	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.1 Raw materials	tCO2e	780,950	751,457	769,153	741,680
<i>of which FLAG emissions</i>	tCO2e	460,205	434,993	457,963	448,365
3.1 Packaging	tCO2e	29,125	30,301	44,263	33,728
3.1 Water supply	tCO2e	183	97	101	84
FLAG emissions	tCO2e	460,205	434,993	457,963	448,365
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products - food	tCO2e	7,660	8,854	9,498	9,243
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products - packaging	tCO2e	2,631	2,629	2,777	2,995
Waste generated in operations	Tons	21,377	19,404	24,396	26,371
Production volume variation VS 2022		0.0%	+5.1%	+10.5%	+12.5%

FLAG emissions

FLAG emissions remained slightly below the 2022 baseline (2.6% decrease) despite a 12.5% increase in production volumes between 2022 and 2025. This improvement was mainly driven by changes in the raw material mix, with lower emissions associated with ingredients such as raw pieces of meat, lactose, black pepper, pork proteins, semolina and whey products. These reductions were partly offset by higher emissions from other ingredient groups, including sugars and sweeteners, starches, and fats and oils.

Raw material emissions decreased by 5.0% between 2022 and 2025. This indicates a positive decoupling between production growth and emissions from purchased ingredients. However, packaging-related emissions increased compared with 2022, and end-of-life emissions from packaging also rose slightly. This shows that switching to recyclable packaging is not sufficient on its own to reduce emissions, as the final impact also depends on the availability and effectiveness of recycling infrastructure in each country where products are sold or disposed of.

Waste and production

Waste volumes increased by 23.4% between 2022 and 2025, while production volumes increased by 12.5% over the same period. Waste therefore increased faster than production, although this should not be interpreted solely as a deterioration in operational performance. Part of the increase reflects improved reporting completeness across sites, leading to a more accurate view of waste generated.

End-of-life emissions from sold food products increased by 20.7% between 2022 and 2025. This increase is driven by higher food waste quantities from increased sold volumes and the increasing carbon intensity of landfill treatment. Packaging EOL emissions also rose, mainly due to higher packaging volumes, although improvements in recycling and treatment mix partly offset the increase.

Methodological notes

Reporting scope :

Aix en Provence	Eupen	Nieuw-Vennep
Alba Iulia	Hemmingen	North Las Vegas
Atlas House	Hitchin	Oak Brook
Bedford	Izmir	Oak Creek
Symmetry Park	Juuka (2024 acquisition)	Oosterhout
Boisbriand	Laon	Raillencourt
Bolingbrook	Larvik	Rönnede (2024 acquisition)
Bréal-Sous-Montfort	Laval	Rotterdam
Bucharest	Le Thillay	Sala Baganza (2024 acquisition)
Chisinau	Les Preses	Saue
Eastvale	Leuven (closed)	Schiltigheim
Eke	Lier (2023 acquisition)	Stilling
Izegem	Malmö	Toronto (2023 acquisition)
Ickleford (closed)	Manziat	Weyersheim
Elland	Marivaux	Winsford
Espoo	Mitcham	Wroclaw
	Newtownards (2024 acquisition)	

This report follows the GHG protocol corporate standard operational control methodology and is aligned with GRI disclosures 305-1, 305-2 and 305-3.

Due to recent corrections in the data set as well as the incorporation of recent acquisitions in our baseline, the numbers may slightly vary from the sustainability progress report 2025.

Publication date 26/08/2026

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This report is accessible online at www.solina.com, where you can also find our sustainability reports.