

Our Climate Protection Strategie

The planet is warming. The cause is human-induced climate change, driven by the emission of so-called greenhouse gases, of which carbon dioxide is the most well-known.

Although, as a food producer, we play an important role in contributing to nutrition and therefore cannot simply cease production, we too wish to take responsibility and play our part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

But how does this actually work?



The Science - Based Climate Target

As early as 2013, scientists from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculated that a rise in global temperatures of more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels could trigger severe weather and climate-related disasters. In response, the 1.5-degree target was adopted at the Paris Climate Conference in 2015. This goal is therefore often referred to as the "science-based climate target".

To help companies reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions, the United Nations, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and several other organisations established the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This ensures that companies set targets genuinely aligned with the 1.5-degree goal, rather than arbitrary reductions aimed solely at public relations.

The Premium Food Group is committed to science-based climate targets and has joined the Science Based Targets initiative. Since 2020, we have been drastically reducing our emissions. In just three years, we have cut our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 1.9 million tonnes. By eliminating the use of unsustainably grown soy, we have also saved around 1 million tonnes of CO₂ through the protection of the South American rainforest.

But how are greenhouse gas emissions actually calculated?



In order to set a climate target, we at Premium Food Group first needed to thoroughly analyse our emissions. The basis for this is the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the internationally recognised methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. This approach distinguishes between emissions generated directly within our own operations and external emissions that arise from our supply chain.

Here at Premium Food Group, around 7% of our total emissions occur within our own facilities. However, over 93% of the emissions included in our carbon footprint originate from our supply chain. These include, for example, the emissions from the farmers from whom we purchase livestock, as well as emissions from our customers who further process our meat into refined products such as sausages, smoked ham or dry-aged premium steaks.

This means that if we are to reduce our footprint, we must do so in close collaboration with our business partners.

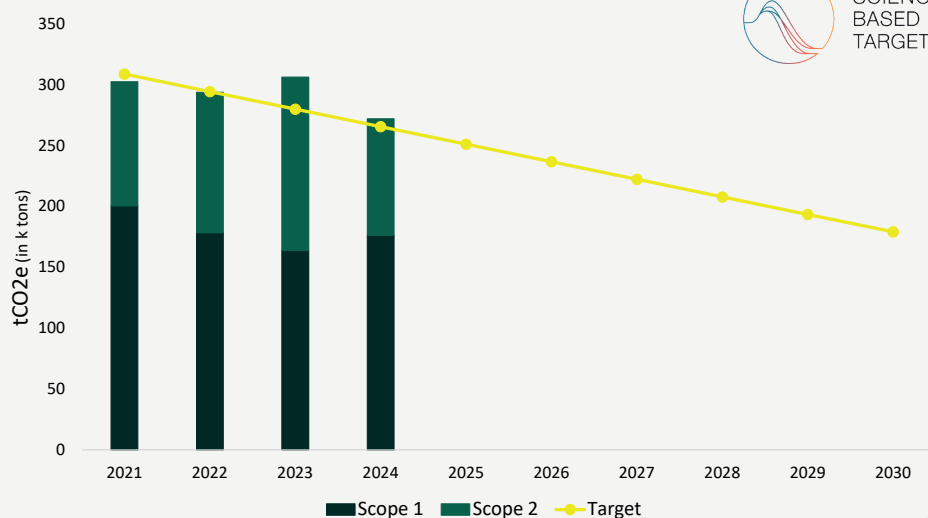
The Carbon Footprint of Premium Food Group

Scope 1 refers to emissions produced directly by the company itself, for example through the combustion of natural gas. Scope 2 emissions are also caused by the company, but indirectly — for instance, through the purchase of electricity, with emissions arising at the utility company's power plant.

Scope 1 and 2 are therefore closely linked and relate to our own operations. We still have much to do in this area. Some of the measures we have now implemented — such as investments in wind and solar farms — will only take full effect in the coming years.

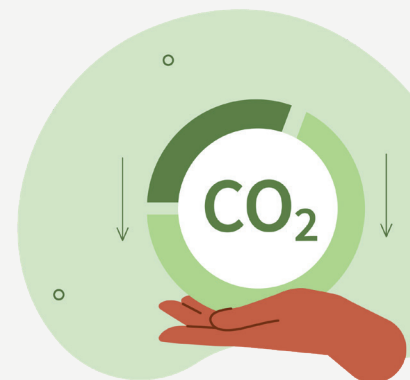


Scope-1- und Scope-2-Emissions

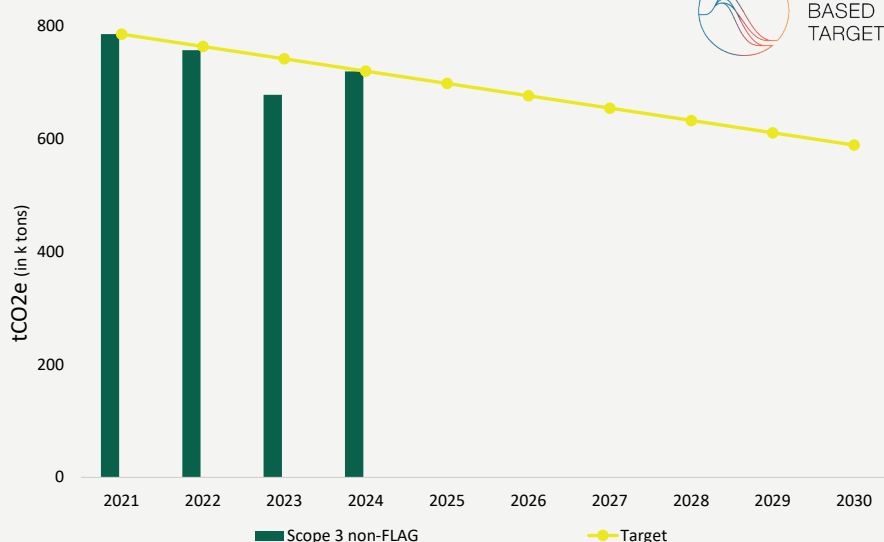


Emissions from our supply chain are of particular importance to Premium Food Group, as they account for the majority of our total emissions. Forest, Land and Agriculture emissions — known as FLAG emissions — are especially central for us, representing over 90% of our overall footprint.

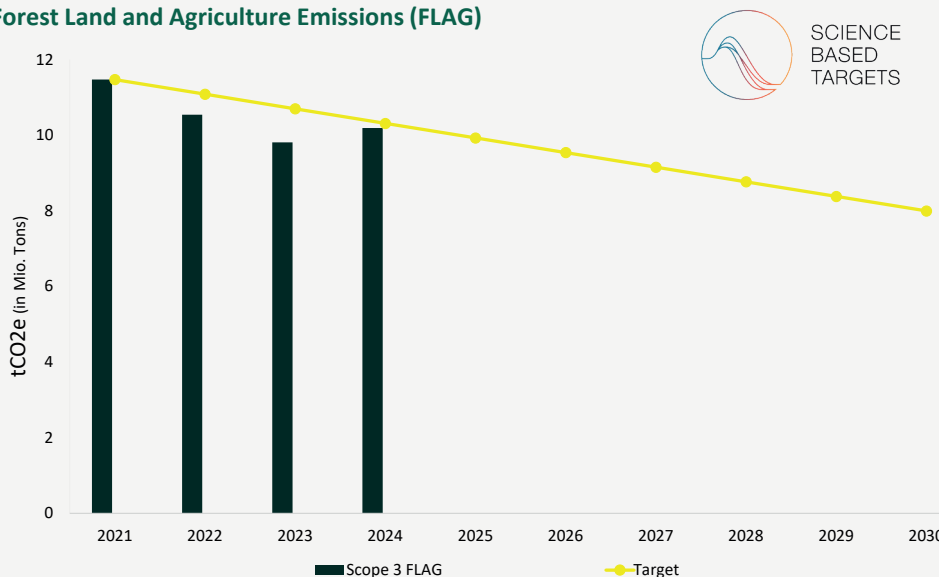
This means that although we do not raise livestock ourselves, nor do we purchase feed directly, we nevertheless bear responsibility for these emissions. For this reason, we implement many measures together with our agricultural suppliers — for example, improving manure management and jointly operating biogas plants in partnership with farmers.



Scope-3-Emissions (non-FLAG)



Forest Land and Agriculture Emissions (FLAG)



Future Outlook

We have now been so successful in reducing our emissions that we are able to link sustainable financing to our climate achievements. In this context, we use our climate performance as a form of “security” for the banks.

Scope \ Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1+2	308.800	293.816	306.296	272.051
Scope 3 non-FLAG	785.970	757.761	678.402	720.004
Scope 3 FLAG	11.472.155	10.544.680	9.810.808	10.188.541

We firmly believe that meat is an important part of a balanced diet. Our task is to produce this product in an even more climate-friendly way — and at a price that remains affordable for everyone.

