

Climate Disclosure Report 2025

From targets to action, scaling
climate transition together

Scaling impact, together

Together with customers and partners across our value chain

Across the food industry, many companies are committed to science-based climate targets for reducing green house emissions. The challenge is no longer setting ambitions, it is turning those ambitions into real, measurable change.

For us at Lantmännen Cerealia, this challenge is at the core of our work. As a central actor in the grain value chain, processing grain through our mills into ingredients for both our own production and for the wider food industry, we connect farmers, production and customers. That position gives us both a responsibility and an opportunity: to enable a broad climate transition in the food system, grounded in the realities of agriculture and food production.

We committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2022, and in 2024 our near-term targets towards 2030 were formally approved, including our FLAG targets covering emissions from land use and agricultural production. For us, this was not only about setting targets. It marked the starting point of a structured journey, translating climate ambition into concrete actions across our operations and value chain.

Today, progress is visible, but so are the remaining challenges. In 2025, our total greenhouse gas emissions have decreased significantly compared to our base year, reflecting both operational improvements and changes in sourcing and collaboration. At the same time, the largest share of our impact remains in primary production. Grain cultivation is our most significant emission source, which means that meaningful reductions depend on what happens at farm the farm and hence on our ability to work

together across the value chain. This is why collaboration is central to our approach. Reducing emissions in food systems requires more than individual action. It requires aligned incentives, transparent data and partnerships that connect various measures at farms with market demand. Through programs such as Climate & Nature, we support farmers in implementing measurable actions while enabling customers to reduce their value chain emissions in a credible and scalable way.

With only four harvests remaining until 2030, a milestone year for many climate targets, the urgency is clear. The solutions are increasingly available, but their implementation must accelerate. Looking ahead, our focus is on scaling what works: expanding lower-emission grain sourcing, strengthening collaboration with customers and suppliers, and continuously improving transparency and traceability from target to outcome.

Our ambition is to be a preferred partner in the climate transition, making it easier for others to act and turn shared ambitions into measurable results.



Helena Storsten
Interim Head of Sustainability
Lantmännen Cerealia

EMISSION BREAKDOWN

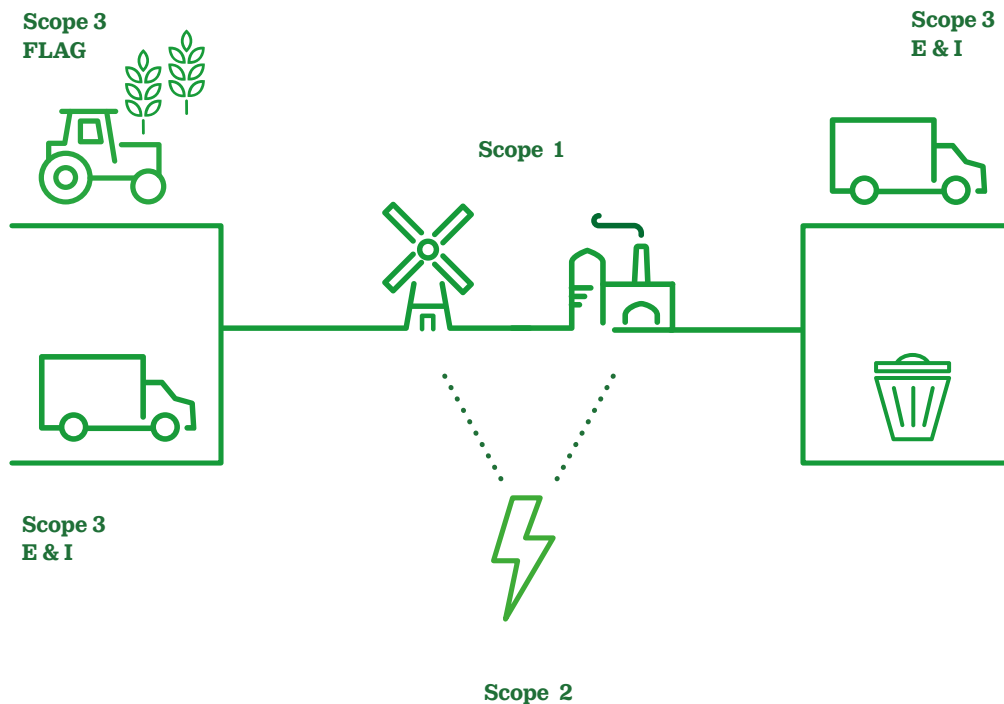
Grain is at heart of our business

which is also reflected in our climate emissions

When breaking down our emissions, it becomes clear that grain is both our largest commodity and the main source of our climate impact. These emissions arise across several stages, including the production of inputs for cultivation such as fertilizers, cultivation practices including fuel use for machinery, and biogenic processes such as nitrogen leakage from soil. As a result, grain cultivation is the primary contributor to our Scope 3 FLAG emissions.

The second-largest category consists of Scope 3 emissions from energy and industry. The main contributors here are outbound and intermediate transportation, along with capital goods, waste and packaging.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions represent the smallest share of our total footprint. This reflects Lantmännen Cerealia's long-standing commitment to phasing out fossil fuels in production, which has been a key focus area over the past decade.



Emissions breakdown by scope

2025



Scope 1 emissions:

Emissions controlled through our own operations (natural gas, fossil oil, combustion in company cars)



Scope 2 emissions:

Emissions from purchased energy used in our operations, but generated externally (e.g. electricity, steam, heat)



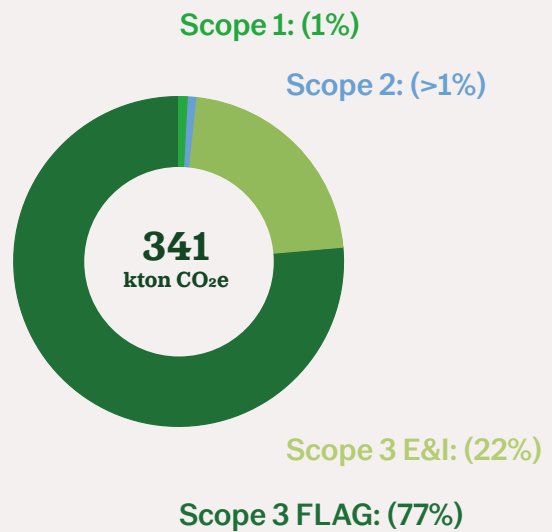
Scope 3 E&I emissions:

Energy and Industry emissions linked to our activities, (transports, processing of raw materials, packaging, waste etc.)



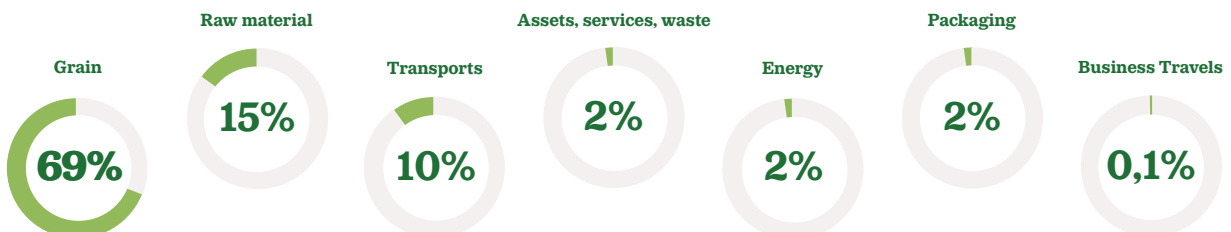
Scope 3 FLAG emissions:

Emissions from Forest, Land and Agriculture associated with sourced goods (e.g. cultivation of grain and other raw materials)



Emissions breakdown by activity

2025



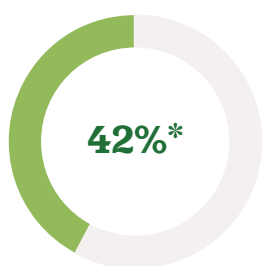
TARGETS

Our climate targets are validated by SBTi

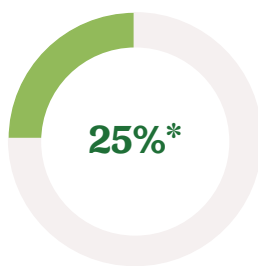
Lantmännen Cerealia committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) at the end of 2022 and in May 2024, our targets were officially approved.

From a 2021 base year, we commit to reducing absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 as follows:

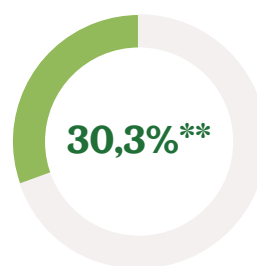
Scope 1 and 2 by:



Scope 3 E&I by:



Scope 3 FLAG by:



In addition, Lantmännen Cerealia commits to no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025

*The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

**The target includes FLAG emissions and removals.



No-deforestation commitment

Grain is Lantmännen Cerealia's main commodity - primarily sourced from the Nordic region. According to the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), neither grain nor the Nordic countries are classified as high-risk.

To mitigate potential risks from other commodities, our procurement practices follow the Lantmännen Risk Raw Material Directive, requiring that cocoa must be certified by the Rainforest Alliance and palm oil must be RSPO certified.



We focus our efforts on what matters most

The climate targets extending to 2030 are based on the 2021 emission level, base year. The climate mitigation transition plan is built on an emissions pathway that outlines the projected trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions and the main actions required to reduce them through 2030.

The targets have been approved by the Cerealia management team and translated into three key priorities, representing 88% of total emissions. For each priority area, local targets and action plans have been established. Between 2021 and 2025, our total emissions decreased by 19%, and a further 42 kt CO₂e must be reduced to reach the 2030 target.



Phasing out fossil fuels in production



Increasing the share of fossil free transports



Expanding the share of grain from climate concepts

Transition plan from 2021 to target year 2030



Total emissions are down 19% since our base year 2021

with the greatest progress within Scope 3 FLAG

Our progress (2025):

Scope 1 & 2: The decrease in scope 1 & 2 emissions is primarily due to increased renewable energy a decreased overall energy consumption. This resulted in a -50% drop from previous year.

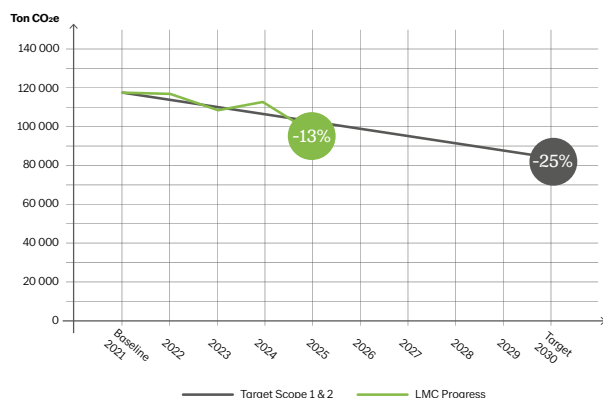
Scope 3 Energy & Industry: The largest reduction in this category is driven by a shift to fossil-free transport, including the use of rail, HVO100, electric vehicles, and biogas-powered fleet options. During 2025, 30% of the purchased transports were fossil free, an increase of 10% from previous year.

Scope 3 FLAG: A key driver of Cerealia's continued progress is increasing the share of grain sourced through the Climate & Nature program. Share of volume of grain grown by climate concept, an increase of 7% from previous year.

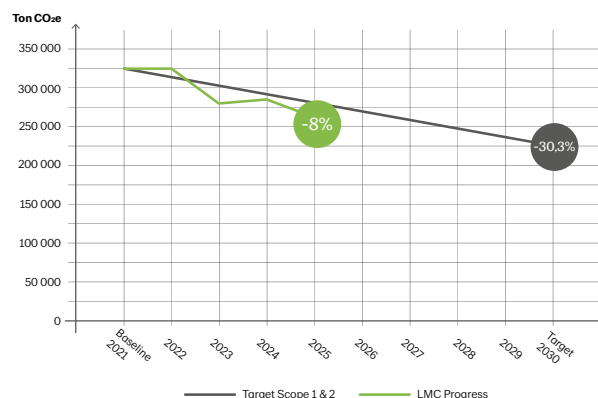
Scope 1 & 2
<2% of total emissions



Scope 3 E&I
27% of total emissions



Scope 3 FLAG
71% of total emissions



Delivering SBTi FLAG-aligned reductions at farm level

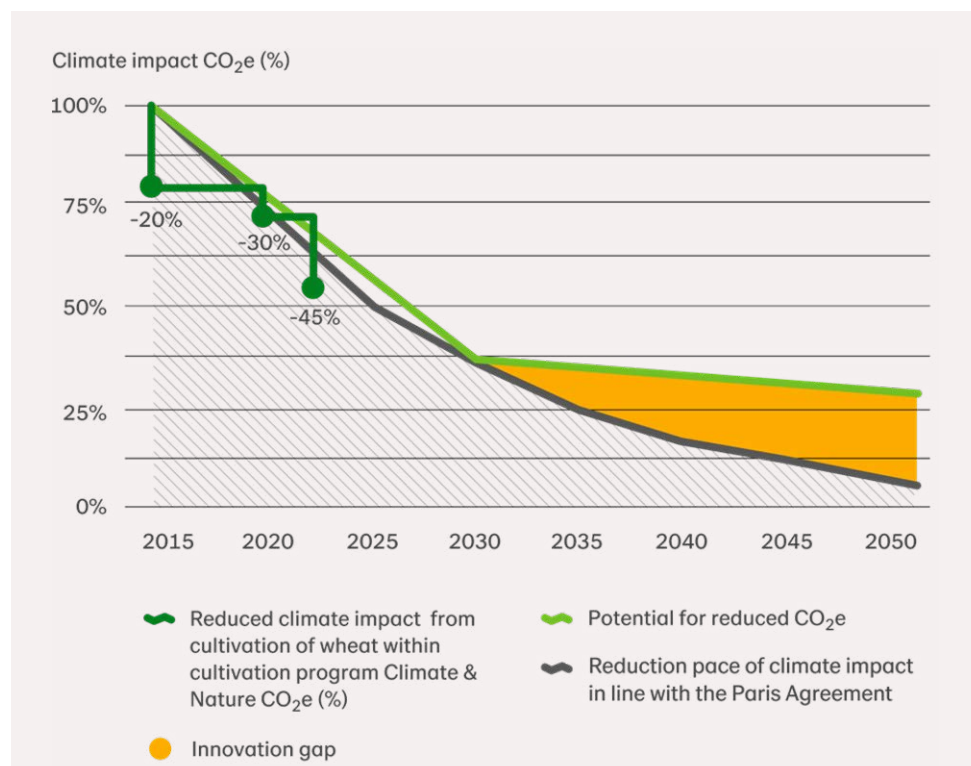
Through Climate & Nature cultivation program

In the food industry, Scope 3 emissions typically account for more than 90% of total emissions, and while progress has been made in reducing Scope 1 and 2, Scope 3 remains the most complex and challenging to address as it lies largely outside companies' direct control. Climate & Nature is Lantmännen's core implementation platform for reducing Scope 3 FLAG emissions from grain cultivation.

The program translates SBTi FLAG requirements into concrete, measurable farming practices and enables emission reductions at the source of our largest climate impact. Results from

Climate & Nature show that the current program design delivers emission intensities in line with the reduction level required for 2030, based on harvest data from 2023. This demonstrates that Climate & Nature is aligned with the pace and ambition of SBTi FLAG, and that scaling the program is a credible pathway for achieving our 2030 Scope 3 FLAG target.

Climate & Nature is not a separate physical supply chain; it is delivered through a mass balance principle, where sales cannot exceed contracted volumes, and credibility is secured via independent audit.



From farm-level action to measurable biodiversity gains

The Climate & Nature program delivers concrete and measurable actions that significantly enhance the sustainability of agricultural production. Participating farmers implement, among other measures, fossil-free fuels on the farm, fossil-free mineral fertilizers, and precision farming techniques, as well as initiatives such as perennial and flowering buffer zones to promote biodiversity. Through contract farming arrangements, farmers are assured a market for their harvest and receive compensation for the measures undertaken.

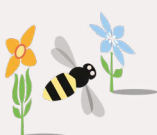
Climate & Nature therefore enables real value-chain emission reductions, not offsetting. Reductions occur at the source and are reflected in product-level footprints, supporting credible Scope 3 and FLAG reporting in line with SBTi guidance.

Cerealia’s* contribution to biodiversity

Harvest 2025



Skylark plots
22606 m2



Flower zones
155092 m2



Legume-rich grass
8204 m2



Wild bird cover
18692 m2



Buffer zones
69997 m2



Catch- and cover crops
277 ha

*Refers to Climate & Nature within Cerealia’s own brands

APPENDIX

Emissions and exclusions

Reported emissions per scope and target boundaries exclusions

Reported emissions per scope according to GHG protocol	Share of emissions	Total emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)			Energy & Industry emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)			FLAG emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)						Biogenic emissions(tonnes CO ₂ e)		
		2025	2024	2021 baseyear	2025	2024	2021 baseyear	Land Management			Land Use Change			2025	2024	2021 baseyear
	2025							2025	2024	2021 baseyear	2025	2024	2021 baseyear			
Scope 1	1%	3,976	4,658	4,329	3,976	4,658	4,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,731	9,601	8,954
Scope 2 Market based	0%	937	5,248	5,131	937	5,248	5,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012	1,601	2,318
Scope 2 Location based	-	5,873	9,143	-	5,873	9,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total scope 1 & 2 (market based)	0%	4,914	9,906	9,460	4,914	9,906	10,439	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scope 3: Category 1 -Purchased goods and services (excl organic soils)	88%	299,616	322,710	365,407	37,083	37,366	38,902	248,982	264,538	293,651	13,550	20,803	32,853			
Organic soils ("Land Management net CO ₂ ")	-				-	-	-	110,262	130,008	TBC ¹						
Scope 3: Category 2 -Capital goods	1%	1,940	2,390	1,748	1,940	2,145	1,748	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scope 3: Category 3 - Fuel & energy related activities (not included scope 1 & 2)	1%	2,082	2,390	2,689	2,081	2,390	2,390	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scope 3: Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution	9%	32,363	42,738	44,349	32,363	42,738	42,738	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scope 3: Category 5 -Waste treatment	0%	369	71	59	369	71	71	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scope 3: Category 6 -Business Travel	0%	116	166	83	116	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total Scope 3 (excl organic soils)	99%	336,487	370,220	414,566	73,952	111,037	116,889	248,982	264,538	293,651	13,550	20,803	32,853			
Grand Total (excl organic soils)	100%	341,400	380,126	424,026	78,866	120,943	127,328	248,982	264,538	293,651	13,550	20,803	32,853			
Where of E&I emissions	23%															
Where of FLAG emissions	77%															

¹Data source for 2021 grain data was GFLI , where data for organic soils was not included

Target boundary exclusions and inclusions:

- Scope 3 categories excluded due to negligible emissions: 3.7-3.15
- LMC Ukrainian business is included in scope 1 & 2 however not in scope 3
- Our baseline year has been updated to include emissions from acquired mill in Finland
- Change of baseline calculation in category 3.2 capital goods and 3.1 other spend (part of 3.1)