Scandi Standard Climate Transition Plan

Making chicken a part of the solution

2025 version

Scandi Standard

Content

Introduction

Scandi Standard's Climate Transition Plan is a time-bound action plan, which supports our company's strategy and aligns with our ambitious science-based targets on climate change.

Our near-term energy and industry target is to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 both from our own operations (scope 1 and 2) and from our value chain (scope 3) with 42 percent. These targets are accompanied with forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) targets, where the goal is to reduce 30.3 percent of emissions from land management and land use change in all scopes in the value chain.

Through this, we are contributing our part towards limiting global warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement which means transforming our operations and value chain to a low-carbon economy.

This plan focuses on highlighting the actions to be taken to reach our near-term targets and sets the framework for our dedication towards our long-term targets.

This document also outlines our climate strategy and governance, methodology for climate calculations, and identified risks and opportunities in our value chain. In addition, we highlight how we engage with our stakeholders and value chain and provide details on our plans to finance the transition.

Version 1 of the climate transition plan was prepared in December 2024 and was approved by Scandi Standard's Group Management team.

42%

Target to reduce energy and industry emissions across all scopes by 2030.

30.3%

Target to reduce emissions for land management and land use change (FLAG) across all scopes.

1.5°C

Contribution to limiting global warming in line with the Paris Agreement.

Climate Strategy and Governance

Sustainability is one of the four main pillars of Scandi Standard's strategy, and it is integrated into business operations as a part of standard processes and responsibilities.

Our sustainability priorities are based on our double materiality assessment and our 2030 Sustainability Goals and includes prioritized matters within the three perspectives: People, Chicken and the Planet. This framework sets the level for the Group's sustainability work and defines the approach, overarching goals and key performance indicators for each focus area. Each company and production plant within Scandi Standard is committed to complying with and contributing to the attainment of the shared goals.

The Board has oversight on climate-related risks and opportunities and their implications for strategy, policies, targets and the transition plan.

The Internal Control Framework, Code of Conduct, the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure, TCFD and Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, TNFD, assessments anchor Scandi Standard's governance of climate issues.

Scandi Standard's Managing Director and CEO and the Group Management team are responsible for managing the climate-related risks and opportunities and their effects on strategy and operations. The CEO oversees the progress and successful implementation of company-wide climate strategies. Assessment and management of sustainability risks are integrated parts of Scandi Standard's enterprise risk management system, and the management group carries out an annual analysis of climate risks and opportunities and the impact on operations and strategic objectives. Operational risks are mainly managed by Group Management and other managers with operational responsibility.

"Sustainability is a shared responsibility, integrated at all levels of our organization."

At Group level, there is a Group Sustainability Director who is a part of Group Management, and responsible for defining the strategy and goals, the reporting processes as well as for coordinating and supporting implementation in the organization.

The Group Sustainability Director is steering all climate-related issues and oversees the Sustainability Steering Committee. The committee has nine members including five members of the Group Management and it has oversight over sustainability-related issues and ensures that all relevant sustainability-related information is submitted to the Board and the tasks required to reach targets in the transition plan are taken into action.

Sustainability goals and key performance indicators are included in the company business plan and comprise ten percent of the incentive-based targets for all members of Scandi Standard's incentive programs, including the Group Management and the respective country management teams. Follow-up takes place on a quarterly basis within Group Management and is included in the quarterly reporting to the market.

The three KPIs – lost time injury frequency rate, use of antibiotics and carbon dioxide (CO_2) absolute emissions – are also linked to Scandi Standard's financing. Thus, the actions and commitments in realizing the transition plan are incentivized.

Key Sustainability Highlights

2030 Goals

Focus on People, Chicken, and Planet with measurable KPIs.

Governance

Scandi Standard's Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the Group's sutainability strategy and results.

Incentives

Sustainability goals make up 10% of management incentives.

Key Metrics

Lost time injury frequency rate, antibiotic use, and CO_2 emissions are tied to financing and strategy.

Policy Framework

Scandi Standard has Group policies that clarify and specify our position and frameworks across a range of material areas: environment, health and safety, quality and food safety, product development, antibiotics and animal welfare.

Scandi Standard is actively providing climate data to our customers when requested and provides yearly climate and biodiversity data to customers and investors through CDP as well as other investor ratings.

Scandi Standard's own Code of Conduct constitutes the Group's general sustainability policy and applies to every manager and employee, and all parts of the operations as well as to members of the Board.

"Scandi Standard's Code of Conduct integrates environmental, economic, and social responsibility into the business strategy, guided by international principles and due diligence."

The Code of Conduct states that environmental, economic and social responsibility is an integral part of the business strategy and describes the approaches and guidelines that apply to material sustainability matters in the areas of environment, social conditions, human resources, respect for human rights and anti-corruption. The Code of Conduct is based on the core conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the conduct of due diligence and application of the precautionary principle. In addition to the Code of Conduct, Scandi Standard has adopted an Environmental Policy and a Biodiversity statement which aligns with our climate strategy and targets.

The Environmental Policy defines our view and targets on climate change mitigation, biodiversity, resource efficiency and management of environmental issues at our own operations and sets responsibilities through the organization to reach the targets in the Climate Transition Plan.

Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Scandi Standard has assessed climate risks and opportunities using the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, evaluating financial impacts and resilience.

As a food producer, Scandi Standard depends on well-functioning agricultural value chains, primarily to produce feed for our chickens and for chicken rearing. At the same time, we are noting changed consumer patterns, new customer requirements and increased brand-related risks linked to climate change.

In the spring of 2023, an analysis was conducted according to the TCFD reporting framework, where the risks and opportunities linked to climate change were identified and their financial impact evaluated. Three different climate scenarios (1.5 / 2.0 / > 3.0 °C) were prepared using International Energy Agency, IEA, The World Business Council for Sustainable Development, WBCSD and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC data to test Scandi Standard's operative and strategic resilience against climate change.

The TCFD risk assessment process involved top-down review of existing strategy and risk and opportunities, and outside-in analysis for peers and customers, and bottom-up scenario assessment in workshop with senior management to identify, assess and define financial materiality of most important climate-related risks and opportunities that Scandi Standard encounters in its own operations and value chain.

The TCFD analysis identified six material climate-related risks and four material opportunities for short-, medium- and long-term, and assessed the financial impact of these for Scandi Standard's own operations and its value chain. These identified climate-related risks and opportunities are presented on the following pages.

In 2023, Scandi Standard conducted a TCFD analysis, identifying six key climate risks and four opportunities, evaluating their financial impact and resilience under various climate scenarios."

Climate-Related Risks

Type of risk	Climate-related risks	Description
Transition risks	Pricing of GHG emissions	Emissions trading schemes, carbon taxes and carbon border adjustment mechanisms will increase direct costs in Scandi Standard's operations in the form of higher energy and fuel prices and increased costs for suppliers in the supply chain (e.g., soybean imports).
	Changes to laws and regulations on land use and deforestation	Land-use policies and regulations (for example, reforestation and protection against deforestation) will increase the cost base of raw materials for chicken feed (such as soybeans and corn) in pace with declining access to agricultural land.
	Changed eating habits among consumers	Within Europe, demand for animal products could decrease significantly in all scenarios, primarily due to the dietary shift toward plant-based food and the reduction of food waste. This trend is even stronger in the 1.5°C scenario.
	Challenges attracting and retaining talent in the poultry industry	Increased public awareness of climate change may lead workers to consider employer climate intensity and their respective industries when deciding where to work. Increased difficulties with the recruitment and retention of employees at Scandi Standard may lead to compensation in the form of higher salaries.
Physical risks	Extreme weather impact on crops and feed production (acute)	The increasing frequency of extreme weather events, which can impact crop and feed production, exposes Scandi Standard's supply chain to acute physical risks.
	Rising mean temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns affect crops/feed producing countries (chronic)	The chronic effects of climate change are intensifying and becoming more severe for agriculture for dominant crops and feed producing countries, especially in South America. Water stress in countries such as Brazil can affect the growing of crops and increase their prices. Furthermore, the quality of crops, harvests and harvest periods can also be affected and result in production capacity changes due to rising temperatures and changed precipitation patterns.

Climate-Related Opportunities

Type of opportunity	Climate-related risks	Description
Transition-related opportunities	Changed eating habits from red meat to chicken	Rising consumer awareness of the carbon footprint of red meat together with changed eating habits mean that chicken is becoming a temporary substitute for more carbon intensive products in Europe. Global demand is growing significantly in all scenarios.
	Diversify the range to include alternative protein sources	Consumer awareness of the climate change impact from animal products is constantly growing. Demand for alternative proteins, including plant-based foods as well as alternatives to laboratory produced “cultured meat,” will increase especially in two of the scenarios. A low-emission chicken value chain: Two key factors in positioning Scandi Standard as a low-emission chicken producer comprise the use of low-carbon feed, including moving away from soy-based feed, and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.
	Consumer information and transparency regarding products with a low carbon footprint	Providing carbon intensity data for products would be an opportunity allowing Scandi Standard to best inform consumers of the lower carbon footprint of Scandi Standard’s products relative to those of other meats, including beef, pork and lamb.

Climate Targets

	Near-term targets (2030)		Long-term targets (2050)	
	Scope 1 and 2	**Scope 3**	**Scope 1 and 2**	**Scope 3**
Emissions from Energy & Industry (non-FLAG)	42% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	42% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	90% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	90% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline
Emissions from Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) *Includes land use change and land management*	30.3% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	30.3% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	72% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline	72% reduction of absolute emissions compared to 2021 baseline

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Methodology

Scandi Standard reports climate data annually, aligning with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, and continuously improves data quality, particularly in scope 3 emissions related to feed production.

The results are gathered into a yearly report published in the company's Annual and Sustainability Report as well as reported in CDP's annual questionnaire. A subset of the inventory is reported quarterly in interim reports.

Calculations are made in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) accounting framework and are reported for scope 1, 2 and all applicable scope 3 categories as set out in the GHG Protocol. Consolidation approach is operational control, and the baseline has been set to 2021.

Scandi Standard works continuously to improve data quality, especially linked to climate data in the value chain. Compared to 2021, extensive work has been done to understand and collect specific data linked to the climate impact of feed production, which has had an impact on the total Scope 3 emissions. This has also led to a decrese in the amount of CO_{2e} even if absolute feed consumption has been relatively constant.

The 2021 baseline has been updated in connection with the re-validation of Scandi Standard's science-based targets and the addition of Forest Land & Agriculture, FLAG targets at the end of 2024 and the new inventory including FLAG emissions was published in the Annual Report 2024.

Reported emissions per scope according to GHG-protocol	Share of emissions	Total emissions (tonnes CO_2e)			Energy and industry emissions (tonnes CO_2e)			FLAG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)					
								Land management			Land use change		
	2024	2024	2023	(Base year) 2021	2024	2023	(Base year) 2021	2024	2023	(Base year) 2021	2024	2023	(Base year) 2021
Scope 1													
Fugitive emissions	0.5%	4,963	4,630	4,392	4,963	4,630	4,392	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile emissions	0.3%	2,318	1,735	2,296	2,318	1,735	2,296	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stationary combustion	1.2%	11,426	11,444	11,700	11,426	11,444	11,700	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manure management	0.1%	494	428	427	–	–	–	494	428	427	–	–	–
Total Scope 1	**2.1%**	**19,201**	**18,237**	**18,815**	**18,706**	**17,809**	**18,388**	**494**	**428**	**427**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Scope 2													
Electricity (location-based)	1.3%	12,041	13,767	12,148	12,041	13,767	12,148	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity (market-based)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District heating (location-based)	0.1%	716	658	981	716	658	981	–	–	–	–	–	–
District heating (market-based)		716	658	981	716	658	981	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Scope 2 (location-based)	**1.4%**	**12,757**	**14,424**	**13,129**	**12,757**	**14,424**	**13,129**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Scope 2 (market-based)		**716**	**658**	**981**	**716**	**658**	**981**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Scope 1 och 2 (location-based)	**3.5%**	**31,957**	**32,661**	**31,944**	**31,463**	**32,234**	**31,518**	**494**	**428**	**427**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Scope 1 och 2 (market-based)		**19,917**	**18,895**	**19,796**	**19,422**	**18,467**	**19,369**	**494**	**428**	**427**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Scope 3													
Category 1 – Purchased Goods & Services	89.8%	825,324	918,366	899,849	82,654	88,456	87,642	366,451	411,193	411,245	376,218	418,717	400,962
Category 2 – Capital Goods	1.5%	14,114	13,303	12,382	14,114	13,303	12,382	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 3 – Fuel-and energy related activities	1.0%	9,326	11,294	9,966	9,326	11,294	9,966	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 4 – Upstream transportation & distribution	1.9%	17,555	11,975	10,291	17,555	11,975	10,291	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	0.1%	718	678	594	718	678	594	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 6 – Business travel	0.1%	589	327	119	589	327	119	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 7 – Employee commuting	0.3%	2,794	758	761	2,794	758	761	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 9 – Downstream transportation & distribution	1.1%	9,842	10,050	8,957	9,842	10,050	8,957	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 10 – Processing of sold products	0.1%	1,040	188	122	1,040	188	122	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products	0.0%	400	454	467	400	454	467	–	–	–	–	–	–
Category 15 – Investments	0.6%	5,292	487	408	5,292	487	408	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Scope 3	**96.5%**	**886,993**	**967,882**	**943,916**	**144,324**	**137,971**	**131,708**	**366,451**	**411,193**	**411,245**	**376,218**	**418,717**	**400,962**
Total CO_2e (location-based)		**918,951**	**1,000,543**	**975,860**	**175,787**	**170,205**	**163,226**	**366,945**	**411,621**	**411,672**	**376,218**	**418,717**	**400,962**
Total CO_2e (market-based)		**906,910**	**986,776**	**963,712**	**163,747**	**156,438**	**151,077**	**366,945**	**411,621**	**411,672**	**376,218**	**418,717**	**400,962**
Biogenic emissions and out of scope													
Scope 1 (biofuels, including straw and wood chips)		–	12	51									
Scope 2 (purchased steam generated with wood chips)		1,692	828	4									
Scope 3 (transport with HVO)		1,927	2,756	1,230									
Scope 3 (use of sold products)		35,716	36,472	32,506	35,716	36,472	32,506	–	–	–	–	–	–

The emissions in the table include all production plants where Scandi Standard has operational control except Joniskis, Lithuania which was acquired in November 2024 , as well as relevant Scope 3 emissions (refer to Annual Reports page 98 for limitations). All greenhouse gases have been included. Location-based and market-based emission factors have been used for the calculations in the table. The emissions factors used have been sourced from IEA (2023) and, DEFRA (2023). For electricity, average national emissions factors from AIB (2022) have been used. For district heating, averages of local district heating networks in each country have been used. For Scope 3 emissions, the supplier-specific method is primarily used when available, supplemented by the average method and spend-based method when needed. Additionally, when applicable, emissions factors from the product carbon footprint calculations conducted for over 280 products during 2021 and 2022 are used. Renewable energy usage is reported under biogenic emissions.

Emission Reduction Activities – Scope 1 & 2

Scandi Standard drives emission reduction through energy efficiency projects, fossil-free energy transitions, and green electricity use, while exploring innovative solutions like solar panels and non-fossil gas for operations.

Emission reduction initiatives include projects on energy efficiency at all sites, which have been on-going since 2020. Examples of projects that reduced the use of energy include optimizing HVAC systems, installing LED lightning and utilizing heat-recovery capabilities of ventilation machinery. Also, a five-year plan on replacing diesel forklifts with electrical ones will reduce the use of diesel and fuel oil at sites.

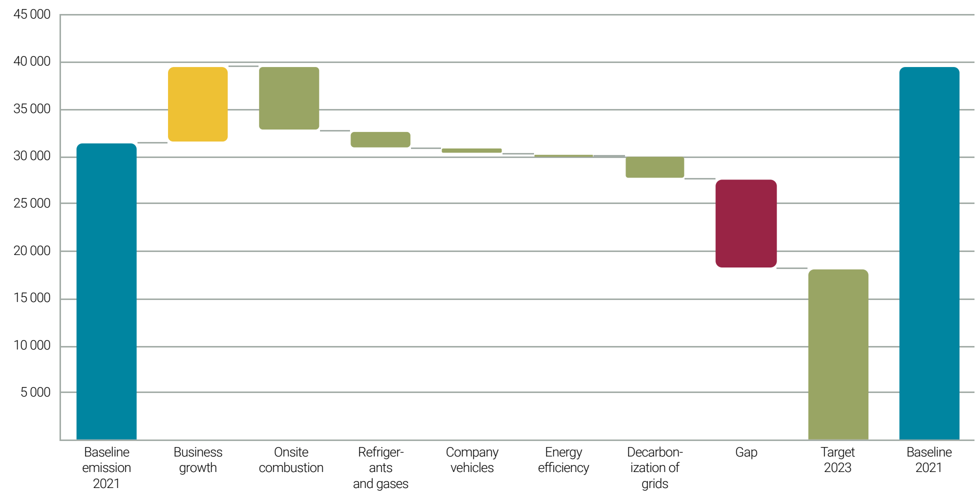
In Sweden and Norway, a major shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy is on-going, where fuel oil and natural gas is being replaced with district heating based on fossil-free sources.

Remaining fuel oil use and natural gas use can be minimized with the installation of e.g., heat pumps in factories, recovering and circulating excess heat back to warm water or air and electrifying processes.

All sites have been using green electricity (with cancellation statements) since 2021 and the planned installation of solar panels at the main Irish site will reduce the purchase of electricity from the grid.

Similarly to using green electricity, Scandi Standard will explore the possibilities to use non-fossil gas for the stunning process, where significant amounts of CO_2 is released to air during slaughter process.

Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction plan



Emission Reduction Activities – Scope 3

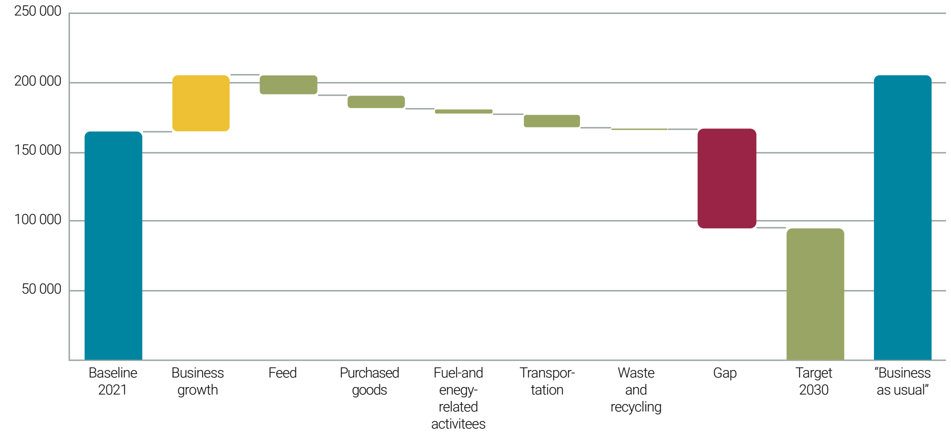
Scandi Standard aims to reduce emissions and biodiversity impact in its value chain. Emission reduction targets are divided into Energy and Industry emissions and FLAG emissions in scope 3.

Parallel to emission reduction targets, we need to consider increased emissions from higher volumes and new machinery in operations as well as planned decarbonization of the national electricity grids in the countries where we are operating.

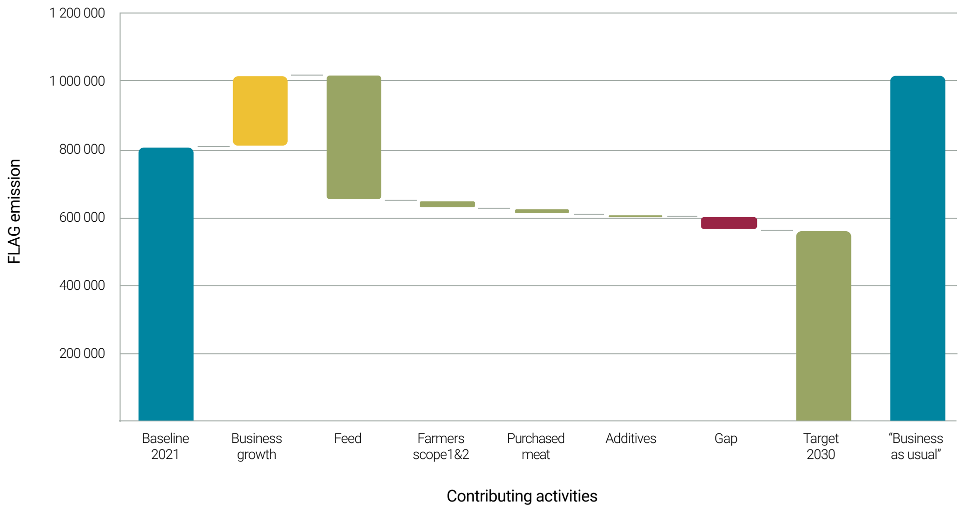
Most of Scandi Standard's scope 3 emissions, almost 80 percent, derive from the production of chicken's feed and its ingredients in the value chain. Soy contributes to around 60 percent of the feed emissions and has a significant impact especially on the FLAG emissions as well as the nature and biodiversity impacts. Therefore, Scandi Standard's long term goal is to reduce soy use and replace it with other, local protein sources and ensure that the soy used is traceable and deforestation and conversion-free through certification schemes.
Our contract farmers are also contributing to FLAG emissions in the value chain. The farmers are encouraged to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy, which is already well on its way; for example, in Finland 95 % of the farmers rely on renewable energy such as woodchips, oathull and solar power to operate the chicken houses.

Scope 3 emissions also derive from transportation, packaging, waste and all purchased goods and services in our value chain. In co-operation with our suppliers, more detailed plans to reduce the emissions are needed to meet the targets by 2030.

Scope 3 emission reduction plan



FLAG emission reduction plan



Climate Impact Across Our Value Chain

In this section, we take an in-depth look at the critical impact areas and our actions within our value chain – feed, primary production, packaging and transportation.

Feed
Following changes to climate and weather patterns, feed prices are expected to increase due to more unpredictable and smaller harvest caused by e.g. droughts, water shortages, floods and extreme heat. Also, new EU Deforestation regulation is anticipated to impact soy prices due to higher demands on traceability.

Due to identified risks, Scandi Standard has initiated a strategic feed project together with feed specialists over the past years to reduce and replace soy in feed. Test have been carried out in Finland, Sweden Denmark and Ireland and in these tests the soy has been partially or completely replaced by local protein sources such as peas and beans. Large-scale feeding trials have given promising results showing that reduced soy content has only minor impacts on the growth and health of the animals, and these tests are continued to find new feed recipes with reduced soy content.

Adapting to decreased dependency on imported, mainly South American soy could entail an opportunity for Scandi Standard and potentially help to ensure a more reliable supply of key ingredients with greater price stability - together with reduced regulatory risk. Increased use of locally produced cereals and protein crops can have a positive impact by significantly reducing soy-related emissions and nature impacts in the value chain.

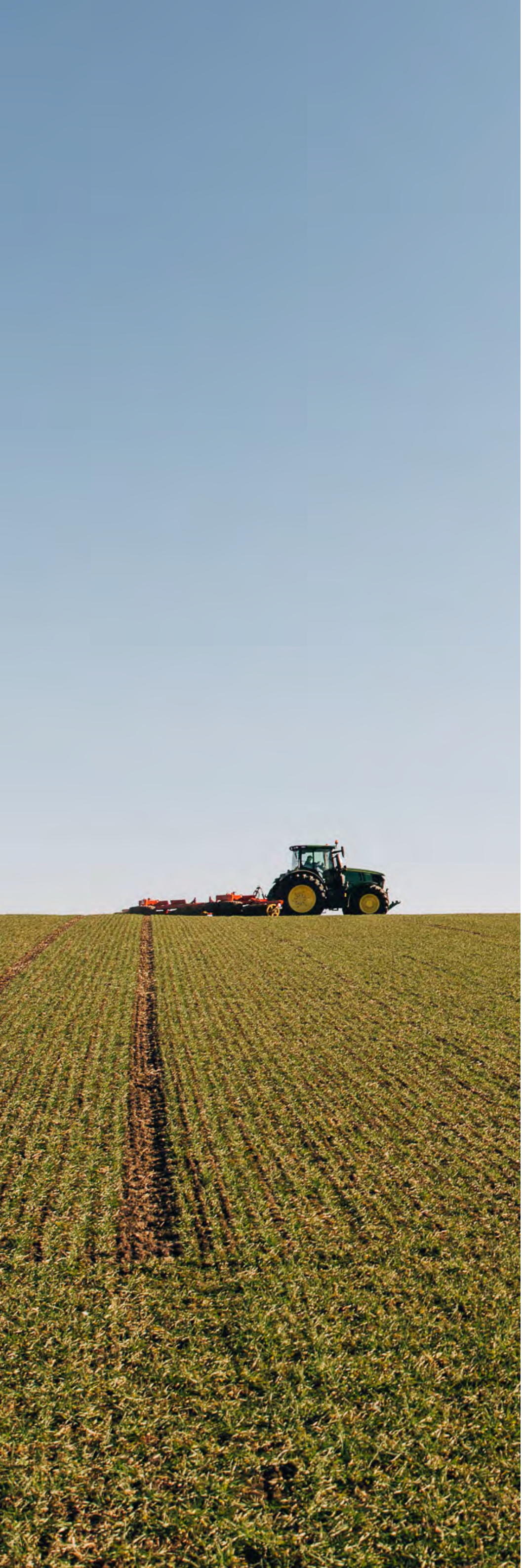
Primary Production
The eggs from the parent bird farms are sent for hatching and the day-old chicks are then sent to farms for rearing. These comprise resource-intensive processes that can adversely impact the environment. The primary impacts are linked to land management and includes manure management, fuels for heating and operating machinery, electricity and other inputs required to operate the farm. Accordingly, Scandi Standard works continuously to develop initiatives to maximize resource use and to ensure that every chicken, and the whole chicken, counts and is used to the greatest extent possible.

Packaging
Stricter legislation and trends toward a circular economy for packaging impact Scandi Standard. All plastic packaging in the EU must be reusable or recyclable by 2030. The priority of Scandi Standard's packaging strategy is to ensure product quality and shelf-life since this is the best way to reduce food waste.

With that in mind, product developers are focusing on minimizing plastics where possible. Clean, non-composite materials are prioritized and recycled, or thinner materials are chosen. This, while staying focused on product quality and packaging functionality. For example, in Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and Norway, we now fully or partly use trays made of recycled PET, known as rPET.

Transportation
Sustainable transport is about the safety and security of drivers and passengers, and the chickens we transport, and about the delivery quality for our customers.

In addition, efficient transport solutions with the least possible impact on the climate is sought. We require our transport suppliers not only to observe our Supplier Code of Conduct, but also to provide us with environmental data and to use EURO 6 environmentally classified vehicles. Currently, more than 90 percent of transport suppliers provide us with emissions data, and we are working continuously to raise this percentage and to decrease our environmental impact from transportation. In collaboration with our transportation suppliers, we have installed filling stations for HVO biodiesel at our production plant in Sweden.



Value Chain and Stakeholder Engagement

Scandi Standard ensures transparency and compliance through industry partnerships and its Supplier Code of Conduct.

We engage directly with European and national industry organizations across our markets to advance progressive climate policies and supporting the systemic change towards the Paris Agreement. Examples of such commitments include memberships in the UN Global Compact, RTRS Round table on Responsible Soy, the Swedish Platform for Risks Crops and the WWF initiative Sustainable Food Supply Chain. In addition, we engage with customers to find solutions on common value chain-related challenges such as soy reduction and we seek interaction with policy makers and regulators to provide our expertise as to how poultry production can be an important part of a future sustainable food production system.

Supplier Code of Conduct
One important stakeholder group is our suppliers and Scandi Standard's Supplier Code of Conduct covers the sustainability requirements that we expect all our suppliers to comply with. These sustainability requirements are formulated with the principles of the UN Global Compact and other relevant international conventions as a foundation. The Supplier Code of Conduct applies to all suppliers of products, services and work, as well as business partners. The requirements apply for all the supplier's employees and others who carry out work on behalf of the supplier, including subcontractors. The Supplier Code of Conduct also places demands on the suppliers' environmental impacts (reduce emissions, climate impact and minimize waste, chemical use and impacts on biodiversity), together with e.g., animal welfare and product quality and hygiene – in addition to national and international laws and regulations, industry standards and agreements.

EcoVadis assessment
In 2023, Scandi Standard entered a strategic partnership with EcoVadis, a provider of external sustainability assessments. The partnership with EcoVadis enables Scandi Standard to leverage their global network of supplier sustainability assessments, thereby gaining increased transparency and promoting collaboration to drive continuous sustainability improvements with our suppliers. The partnership facilitates effective, credible and transparent monitoring of social and environmental performance in the supply chain and ensures compliance with the requirements of our Supplier Code of Conduct.

Furthermore, the system has been used to identify, mitigate, and manage various types of risk. It addresses brand-related and reputation risks that arise when we don't know whether our suppliers comply with our policies and meet our customers' expectations. The system also helps manage legal and regulatory risks associated with uncertainty about supplier compliance with international regulations and local legislation. Through Ecovadis we will also gain knowledge on financial and business continuity risks related to the lack of ability to assess and identify sustainability-related risks linked to our high-risk suppliers.

Financing the Transition

Scandi Standard integrates sustainability into its investment planning, with updated criteria to align with Science Based Targets and 210 million SEK earmarked for climate initiatives by 2027.

As part of the Scandi Standard's strategy to achieve its Science Based Targets, including strategies to respond to identified risks and opportunities, the planning process on capital expenditure (Capex) has been updated during 2023 to include sustainability criteria as well as specific calculations on climate impact of investments. This ensures financing of relevant climate initiatives through integration of sustainability into the investment criteria and that investment decisions take sustainability factors into account.

Scandi Standard's publicly communicated investment plan up until 2027 includes 210 million SEK in earmarked funds for sustainability-related investments.

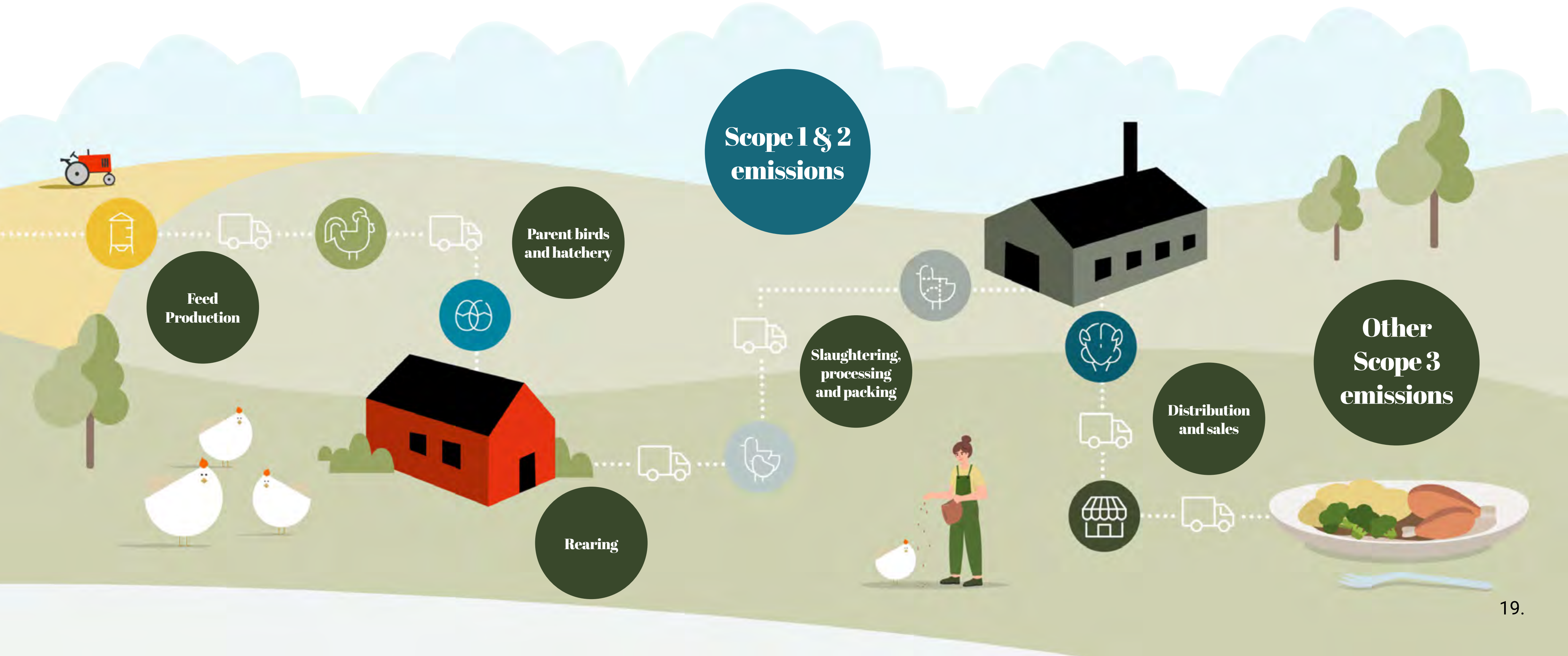
210 million SEK

earmarked for climate initiatives by 2027

Summary and Conclusion

Scandi Standard is committed to meeting our Science Based Targets, both for our own operations and for the value chain. In the last couple of years, we have done significant improvements in our climate data collection, set and validated SBTi's, conducted climate- and nature-related scenario analyses and have validated our FLAG and long-term targets.

Sustainability is integrated in our strategy and in our operations and it is essential part of the investment evaluation process. Through production of poultry products with low carbon impact, we see us as part of the solution for achieving a long-term, sustainable food production system.



The Climate Transition Plan includes Scandi Standard and all subsidiaries including Kronfågel, Den Stolte Hane, Danpo, Manor Farm, Naapurin Maalaiskana and Scandi Standard Baltics.

Scandi Standard Baltics
Scandi Standard Netherlands

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