



LINDT & SPRÜNGLI

Lindt & Sprüngli Corporate Carbon Footprint 2025 Methodology

Kilchberg, 2026

To better understand our climate impact, we partnered with third-party experts and employees across functions and subsidiaries to develop our first complete carbon footprint in line with the GHG Protocol corporate standard. This carbon footprint covers our Scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions in 2025 and was externally assured by an independent assurance practitioner. The methodology for latest-estimate data 2025 remained largely the same as for our year end data 2024 published in our CDP disclosure. The key difference to year-end 2024 reporting were data improvements in transportation and other raw materials (see section below). It is expected that for year-end 2025, changes to the methodology will be made.

Methodology

- The Lindt & Sprüngli Corporate Carbon Footprint is aligned with the **GHG Protocol** standard to account for corporate GHG emissions.
- **Organizational structure and boundaries:** The operational control approach is used to set the organizational boundaries for the Lindt & Sprüngli corporate footprint. Lindt & Sprüngli produces quality chocolates at its 12 factories in Europe and the USA. Its products are sold by 36 subsidiaries and branch offices, in around 530 of its own shops, as well as via a network of more than 100 independent distributors around the globe. To ensure financial and non-financial reporting boundaries are aligned, the Lindt Cocoa Foundation (LCF) and the Lindt Chocolate Competence Foundation (LCCF) are excluded from the footprint calculations. This related to an audit finding to align financial and non-financial reporting boundaries. This scope of reporting was applied from YE2023.
- **Coverage of Scopes 1, 2, and 3:** Full coverage of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) and Scope 3 (categories 3.1-3.12). The GHG emissions related to the energy consumption of Upstream leased assets (3.8), such as Lindt & Sprüngli stores, are included in Scopes 1 and 2. Downstream leased assets (3.13), Franchises (3.14), and Investments (3.15) are excluded from the Scope 3 assessment, as they are either covered in Scopes 1 and 2, not applicable for Lindt & Sprüngli Group or not required by the GHG Protocol corporate standard.
- The GHG emissions related to the investments (category 3.15) of the Lindt Cocoa Foundation (LCF) and the Lindt Chocolate Competence Foundation (LCCF) are also excluded from the footprint calculations as these investments finance education and development projects to benefit the local communities in the cocoa farming regions (for example, funding of infrastructure projects in local cocoa farmer communities). While a footprint is associated with these activities, they also lead to avoided emissions at the same time (for example, providing solar lights to the local population).
- **Global Warming Potential (GWP):** All 7 GHGs defined by the Kyoto Protocol are included in this calculation, among others. We applied the most widely used impact method from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013), as suggested by the EU PEF initiative.
- **Continuous improvement of data quality:** GHG quantification is subject to uncertainty as the activity data is partially based on estimates and GHG emission factors are mainly derived from secondary sources. We strive to improve the methodology and availability of primary data over time and will incorporate changes as needed.

Scopes 1 and 2

- This category includes direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion emissions, mobile combustion emissions, and fugitive emissions (Scope 1) and GHG emissions related to the generation of acquired and consumed electricity, steam, heat, or cooling (Scope 2).
- We use primary data on on fuel, electricity, heat, and, if available, refrigerant use at our Production and Distribution companies, including some office and warehouse sites, where available. Where we do not own or control assets in those companies (e.g. rented office), we use estimations based on available information, such as number of FTEs and/or size of the asset. For Lindt & Sprüngli stores, certain warehouses, and the operation of leased vehicles, energy consumption is estimated due to a lack of primary data available for 2020.
- We use a market-based accounting approach as per the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance to calculate the GHG emissions related to electricity use.
- Default CO₂ emissions factors for fuels are taken from DEFRA and country-specific sources for the residual electricity mixes.

Scope 3

- **Cocoa and non-cocoa ingredients:** GHG emissions related to purchasing cocoa and non-cocoa ingredients (category 3.1) are modeled based on the average-data method according to the GHG Protocol. The activity data considers the type and volume of a raw material purchased, along with information about the sourcing country. The emission factors are derived from secondary process databases such as ecoinvent v3.7 and WFLDB, as supplier-specific emission factors are currently not available. The carbon footprint of agricultural crops and commodities can vary significantly depending on farming practices, deforestation patterns, transport, and processing, among other parameters, and consequently the use of average data instead of supplier-specific data might significantly underestimate or overestimate the actual carbon footprint. In 2025 we simplified our reporting structure related to other raw materials, resulting in improved volume and origin allocation compared to 2024.
- **Land use change accounting:** Given the prevalence of deforestation in cocoa origin countries and cocoa's significance to our business, we have conducted a detailed assessment of land-use change (LUC) emissions for cocoa. For several years, we have been mapping cocoa farms in our supply chain to improve traceability and support our bio-diversity and no-deforestation actions. With expert support, we analyzed satellite imagery of those cocoa bean farm locations from the last 20 years to evaluate the scale of tree cover loss and more accurately calculate land-use change emissions in our supply chain. In 2023 we improved the calculation approach for cocoa beans and cocoa butter sourced from the cocoa farms in our supply chain and are now following World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and Quantis cocoa sector specific GHG accounting guidance to calculate the direct land-use change (dLUC) emissions per kg of cocoa bean and cocoa butter sourced. We have used publicly available tree cover loss data from Global Forest Watch (GFW). The carbon contained in the aboveground biomass (AGB), belowground biomass (BGB), and dead organic matter (DOM) of forests and cocoa plantations was considered. Linear discounting (as referenced in the GHG Protocol draft guidance for "Carbon Removal and Land Use") is used to distribute the impacts over time. Average yield figures for each cocoa sourcing region were used to calculate the LUC emissions per kg of cocoa bean sourced. The yield figures were based on supplier-specific information when available, otherwise generic values were used from the Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT). Statistical land-use change (sLUC) values were used for conventional cocoa butter and mass as well as for non-cocoa ingredients, given the limited traceability. The methodology was slightly adapted in 2022 compared to 2020: a buffer zone was included around the farm in the form of an envelope to calculate the average biomass density. This approach allows to handle data uncertainty, which can be especially important for small farm areas. This approach was deemed appropriate for the data at hand. In addition, in 2020 the Tree Cover Loss had to be extrapolated for one year due to the lack of data. In 2022, a 20-year assessment period became available with the updated data from Global Forest Watch, which was used resulting in a slight change of the final result.
- **Manufacturing:** Scope 3 GHG emissions related to manufacturing include the production of fuels and energy (3.3) and Waste generated in operations (3.5), both calculated based on the average-data method. We have better data availability at Production companies, which represents the majority of the waste volume due to the nature of the operations. We collect information from Distribution companies and non-manufacturing activities (e.g. stores) where available.. Emissions from other procurement (a further internal category within scope 3.1) are considered using the spend-based method, where annual expenditures are multiplied by carbon intensity factors from environmentally-extended input-output (EEIO) data (US EEIO 2002).
- Lindt & Sprüngli sells small amounts of semi-finished products that are used by 3rd party manufacturers to create their own products. Emissions related to the processing of these semi-finished products (3.10) are calculated based on the average-data method. Employee commuting (3.7) is estimated based on number of employees (FTE) and average national data on commuting patterns. For this purpose the Quantis Commuting Model was applied.
- **Packaging:** The carbon footprint of producing packaging materials (3.1) is calculated considering the type, volume and share of recycled content of packaging used, and multiplied by the corresponding carbon intensity factor from ecoinvent v3.7.
- **Transport and Distribution:** This category includes the transport of purchased goods, intercompany transport, local transport (3.4), and the downstream transport all the way to the end consumer (3.9). The transport related emissions are based on distance-based method which involves determining the mass, distance, mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle and fuel type used. The GLEC factors were used to harmonize Lindt Transport emission factor with the main transport Industry standard facilitating exchange with transport service providers. In 2023, we moved part of Lindt transport footprint from downstream transport and distribution (3.9) to upstream transport and distribution (3.4) in order to reflect transport terms according to GHG protocol definition. In 2025, we implemented a transport greenhouse gas calculator covering nearly half of Lindt Transport and Distribution footprint; the tool is accredited by GLEC, aligned with ISO14083 and we will continue to roll it out in 2026 with a goal to get more granular emissions.

- **Use:** The GHG emissions from using Lindt & Sprüngli products (3.11) are limited, as it is assumed that consumers typically store chocolate products at ambient temperature, and no mixing with other ingredients is required. Only a minor volume of final products, namely chocolate chips, which are typically melted by the consumer before use, show some indirect GHG emissions related to chocolate melting.
- **End-of-Life:** The GHG emissions from waste disposal and end-of-life treatment of products sold by Lindt & Sprüngli (3.12) include food waste and packaging. The amount of food waste is estimated based on total sales volumes, applying default loss rates for confectionery products at the retail and consumer stage taken from the European Union's Organisation Environmental Footprint Sector Rules (OEFSR) for Retail. The amount of packaging waste disposed of is assumed to be equal to the purchased packaging. It is geographically distributed over Lindt & Sprüngli's three main markets, namely Europe, North America, and the rest of the world, using shares of sales volumes per region. The treatment methods per material type are determined using waste statistics for the three regions.