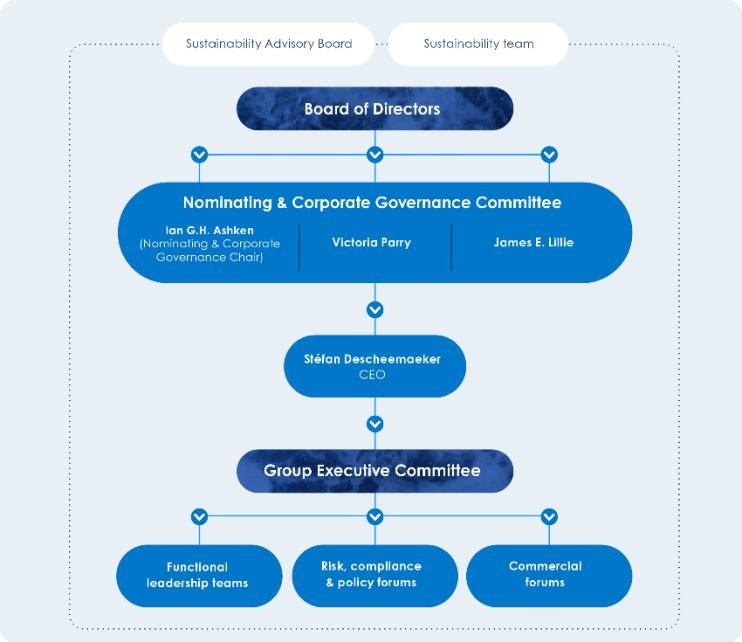
Nomad Foods Group TCFD disclosure

The following statement, which Nomad Foods believes is consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures, details the risks and opportunities arising from climate change, the potential impact on our business and the actions we are taking to respond.

We also disclose climate-related disclosures within our 2024 Sustainability Report on page 64-71, including a detailed breakdown of our emissions on page 100.

Governance

Our approach to climate change risk is integral to the business governance framework of the Nomad Foods Group and all our businesses. We have a robust sustainability governance model to ensure that climate related risk and other sustainability matters are considered and embedded into our decision making and ways of working. This model also holds us accountable to our commitments, ensuring transparent reporting on our progress and enabling us to navigate risks and opportunities as they arise.



Board oversight

Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees corporate responsibility and sustainability risks, including those related to climate, impacting our business on behalf of the Board of Directors. It provides guidance, periodically reviews sustainability strategies and initiatives, and assesses management reports on sustainability performance and ESG disclosures, recommending changes when necessary. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Board Committee Charter can be found here.

Management oversight

Managerial oversight of sustainability is provided by our Executive Committee, chaired by our CEO. Formal quarterly reviews are held to assess sustainability risks, strategies, and performance. Our Sustainability team, led by our General Counsel who reports directly to our CEO, leads strategy development, including climate-related risks and opportunities, compliance monitoring and reporting. We also have an external Sustainability Advisory Board, currently comprising of six highly regarded sustainability experts from academia, the charity sector and industry. The Sustainability Advisory Board provides independent perspectives on our strategy and progress and meets at least annually.

Operational oversight

Sustainability is integrated across key business functions, with leadership teams embedding ESG topics into core processes and objectives. For example, our Supply Chain Leadership team is responsible for driving decarbonisation and climate resilience activities across our operations and wider supply chain. This ensures that environmental and social considerations inform decisions in innovation, sourcing, manufacturing, marketing, and sales.

Strategy

Climate related risks and opportunities identified

In 2023, we undertook a detailed identification and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across our business and wider value chain in partnership with South Pole. As part of the risk identification process, cross-functional stakeholders (including Sustainability, Procurement, Manufacturing, Safety, Health & Environment, Logistics & Distribution, Marketing, Regulatory, Finance and R&D) provided their inputs on relevant physical and transition risks and opportunities across our value chain, which was captured in a longlist that will be reviewed periodically as part of our wider enterprise risk management process.

We considered risks and opportunities across the core categories defined by the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures “TCFD”, including physical climate risks such as acute risks linked to extreme weather events and chronic risks related to long-term shifts in climate pattern; transition risks including policy and legal, market, technology, and reputation; and transition opportunities including resource efficiency, energy sources, products/ services, markets, and resilience.

Based on consideration of our exposure and potential impacts, we prioritised the following risks and opportunities for further assessment using climate scenario analysis:

Risk / opportunity type	Risk / opportunity description
Acute and chronic physical risks to fish sourcing Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Ocean acidification and ocean temperature rise in the North Pacific and North Atlantic could impact our fish sourcing.
Acute and chronic physical risks to vegetable sourcing Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Changing precipitation patterns, heatwaves, drought, and heavy rainfall in Northwest and Southern Europe could impact our vegetable sourcing.
Acute and chronic physical risks to our facilities and warehouses Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Extratropical cyclones, coastal and riverine flooding, and heatwaves in Europe could impact our manufacturing and warehouse facilities.
Policy transition risks Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Carbon pricing could increase operational and supply chain costs, while climate-related regulatory mandates on packaging could raise raw material costs or lead to fines for non-compliance. Mandatory carbon footprint labelling could also impact demand for our products.

Technology transition risks Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Integrating renewable energy technology in manufacturing facilities and warehouses could pose high capital costs, while transitioning to low-carbon modes of transport in our supply chain could raise operating costs.
Market / reputation transition risks and opportunities Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Customer and investor perception of our climate performance could impact our reputation, with implications for demand for our products and access to finance.
Energy source / resource efficiency transition opportunities Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Greater availability of renewable energy and policy incentives to encourage uptake of technologies could reduce upfront costs while also reducing emissions and operating costs. New technology / processes to decarbonise refrigeration also presents an opportunity to improve climate performance and reduce operational costs.
Products and services transition opportunities Short- (up to 2025), Medium- (2030) and Long-term (2050) time horizons	Increasing demand for alternative to meat products presents a revenue opportunity.

Potential impacts and resilience based on climate scenario analysis.

Our approach to scenario analysis was conducted in two stages. Phase one focused on identifying potential hotspots of climate-related risks and opportunities based on the projected magnitude of change in each physical and transition risk or opportunity across three-time horizons: short- (up to 2025), medium- (2030) and long-term (2050). We assessed physical climate risks listed in the table above against both a 'high physical impact' (+4°C) scenario and a 'middle of the road' (+2.7°C) scenario. Transition risks and opportunities indicated above were evaluated using a 1.5°C-aligned 'rapid transition' scenario.

Climate scenario pathway	Climate scenario	Scenario description	Temperature increase by end of century
'Rapid transition' scenario	**IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050**	This scenario is reflective of a rapid transition and aligns to the International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario. This scenario shows a narrow but achievable pathway to effective climate change mitigation that sees global energy sector CO_2e emissions reach net zero by 2050. Our scenario analysis also considered net zero-aligned regional-, national-, and sector-level pathways, plans, and policies to understand how a low carbon transition may evolve across our operational and supply chain geographies and industry sector.	$+1.5^0C$

'Middle of the road' scenario	**IPCC SSP2 - 4.5**	This scenario assumes CO_2e emissions remain at current levels before falling by mid-century, but without achieving net zero emissions by 2100. Socioeconomic factors follow current conditions with low progress toward sustainability and unequal development and income.	$+2.7^0C$
'High physical impact' scenario	**IPCC SSP5 - 8.5**	A high emissions scenario, where CO_2e emissions levels roughly double by 2050 because of fossil-fuel driven economic growth and energy-intensive lifestyles, with almost no mitigation action.	$+4^0C$

The outcomes of our initial scenario analysis identified the following potentially most impactful risks and opportunities based on the current risk / opportunity, and the predicted level of change moving forward. Using this insight, in 2024 we conducted the second stage of our assessment, which was an in-depth climate scenario analysis of the three risk areas to quantify the potential business impact for Nomad Foods over the medium- (2030) and long- (2050) term. A summary of our two-stage scenario analysis is outlined below.

Risk / opportunity	Impact area	Scenario analysis findings and potential impacts	In which time horizon and under which climate scenario	Mitigation and response
Chronic physical risks associated with fish sourcing in the North Pacific and North Atlantic	**Cost of Goods Sold "COGS"** *(Unmitigated financial materiality: High)*	**Initial scenario analysis** Rising ocean temperatures and increased ocean acidification in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific over the medium- and long-term has the potential to impact fish migratory routes, development, abundance, and quality, impacting availability leading to higher costs. **In-depth scenario analysis** Our in-depth scenario analysis specifically examined the impact of rising ocean temperatures and ocean acidification on biomass levels within the fisheries we currently source from. The analysis projects that biomass is projected to decrease in most sourcing regions across all time horizons and scenarios. Averaged across all sourcing regions, total fish biomass is projected to decrease by c.5% in 2030 to c.8% in 2050 under a +4^{0}C scenario. Under a +2^{0}C scenario, the decline is projected to be lower at c.4% in 2030 and c.5% in 2050.	**Initial Scenario analysis** Long-term (2050) under a 'middle of the road' (+2^{0}C) and 'high physical impact' (+4^{0}C) scenario. **In-depth scenario analysis** 'Middle of the road' (+2^{0}C) and a 'high physical impact' (+4^{0}C) scenario for two	To ensure we have a resilient fish and seafood supply chain able to adapt to changing climatic conditions, geopolitical, and wider supply chain risks to meet future demand, we have a robust sourcing strategy focused on: • **Sustainable wild fish and seafood sourcing** - Sourcing from sustainable fisheries as certified by the Marine Stewardship Council "MSC" to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of our fisheries. • **Species diversification** - Increasing the range of species and sourcing regions within our portfolio. • **Aquaculture** – Increased utilisation of aquaculture to enable fish and seafood to be farmed under controlled conditions in line with the Aquaculture Stewardship Council "ASC" farm standard to ensure continuity of supply into the future. • **Innovation** – Establishing innovation partnerships aimed at developing and scaling emerging food technologies in areas including cell-cultured fish and seafood and alternative proteins such as bivalves. Specifically, in early 2025 we announced an expanded strategic partnership with BlueNalu to support the commercialisation of cell-cultivated seafood products. We are also actively engaging with our major fish and seafood suppliers around their efforts to decarbonise their fishing fleets and wider operations.

			time horizons, 2030 & 2050	Further information on our sustainable fish and seafood strategy can be found on pages 27-31 of our 2024 Sustainability Report.
Acute and chronic physical risks associated with vegetable sourcing in Northwest and Southern Europe	**Operational expenditure "OPEX" and Cost of Goods Sold "COGs"** *(Unmitigated financial materiality: Medium - low)*	**Initial scenario analysis** An increase in heavy rainfall, heat waves, and water stress in Northwest and Southern Europe has the potential to affect the quantity and quality of vegetables that we source in the medium- and the long-term. Such changes could reduce the availability of key crops, with implications for raw material prices and production. **In-depth scenario analysis** Our in-depth scenario analysis assessed the impact of two key risks: **Heavy rainfall** on pea and spinach sourcing within the UK and Germany respectively between February and May. This time-period was selected as it was deemed that heavy rainfall during this window would have the greatest impact on yields, due to the potential for delayed planting and waterlogged fields. The analysis projects the occurrence of moderate (250mm) and severe (330mm), rainfall events during February-May will likely increase by around 5-10% and less than 3% respectively in future time horizons (2030 & 2050). The potential yield impact for peas within the UK could	**Initial Scenario analysis** Medium- (2030) and long-term (2050) under a 'middle of the road' (+2^{0}C) and 'high physical impact' (+4^{0}C) scenario. **In-depth scenario analysis** Middle of the road' (+2^{0}C) and a 'high physical impact' (+4^{0}C) scenario for two	To ensure we have a resilient agricultural supply chain able to adapt to changing climatic conditions, geopolitical, and wider supply chain risks to meet future demand, we use supply chain analytics and insights to develop robust, long-term sourcing strategies, with appropriate risk mitigation measures. This is provided through a supplier risk tool, which brings together a multitude of supply chain insights, risk and performance factors covering mono-sourcing, geographic, climate, and more. Specifically for our vegetable sourcing our robust sourcing strategy focuses on: • **Sustainable sourcing** - Sourcing 100% of our vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and herbs through sustainable farming practices making farms more resilient to climatic impacts. To achieve this, we directly engage our vegetable suppliers, requiring them to complete the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative "SAI" Platform's Farmer Sustainability Assessment "FSA", and work towards achieving at least a silver rating. • **Direct sourcing** – We directly contract growers for key crops such as peas and spinach, providing us with greater supply chain transparency to reduce risk of supply disruption. We also provide technology and innovation to our growers, enabling them to be resilient to climate-related shocks. For example, supporting our pea farmers in the UK develop an advanced pea planting drill which automatically senses moisture in the soil and places the seed directly into it.

		be between -14% for a moderate event, up to -40% for a severe event. Spinach is less susceptible to yield losses under the specific scenario conditions modelled. **Water scarcity** on vegetable sourcing more broadly within Italy and Spain between February and March. This time-period was selected as it was deemed an important window to ensure sufficient water availability for irrigation during the drier, summer months. The analysis projects the occurrence of a very dry February to March with a cumulative rainfall between moderate (107mm for Italy and 70mm for Spain) and severe (30mm for Italy and 18mm for Spain) will likely increase by around 0-6% and 1% respectively in future time horizons (2030 & 2050). The potential yield impact on vegetables within Italy and Spain could be between -15% for a moderate event up to -40% for a severe drought event.	time horizons, 2030 & 2050	• **Maintaining a geographically diverse grower base** – Reducing the sourcing risk of key vegetables, leveraging different topographic and climatic conditions to provide greater flexibility on where to grow. • **Leveraging third-party suppliers** – Ensuring alternative sources of supply should we face disruption or reduced supply from our direct grower base. • **Technology & innovation –** Developing and deploying advances in farm technology to enable us to farm more successfully in more unpredictable weather patterns. Finally, we have started work to understand carbon emissions at farm level to explore how farming practices can be more regenerative, reducing carbon and protecting biodiversity with a view to drive greater resiliency considering changing climatic conditions. Further information on our sustainable agriculture strategy can be found on pages 32-38 of our 2024 Sustainability Report.
Policy risk relating to carbon pricing	**Operational expenditure "OPEX" and Cost of Goods Sold "COGs".** *(Unmitigated financial materiality: High)*	**Initial scenario analysis** Expansion of carbon pricing schemes and increasing prices has potential to raise operational costs for Nomad Foods directly and indirectly via the impact on fuel and energy costs as well as the cost of goods and services. **In-depth scenario analysis** Our in-depth scenario analysis assessed the potential direct and indirect carbon pricing risk facing our business by 2030	**Initial Scenario analysis** Medium-(2030) and long-term (2050) under Rapid transition (+1.5^{0}C)	To play our part in mitigating climate change and reduce the risk of carbon pricing exposure, we monitor our Scope 1, 2 and 3 Greenhouse Gas 'GHG' emissions and have set ambitious 2025 targets to reduce our carbon footprint within our operations and wider value chain. The targets include: • Reducing our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions per ton of product by 45% from our 2019 baseline, equal to a 25% absolute reduction. • The top 75% of our suppliers by emissions, covering purchased goods and services, developing their own science-based targets. We have also committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

		and 2050. The analysis considered two exposure pathways. A Business as usual "BAU" pathway where our emissions rise in line with our projected business growth with no mitigation in place, and a Net Zero Pathway, where our emissions reduced in line with our Science Based Targets initiative "SBTi" GHG emission reduction commitments. For each exposure pathway we applied three different International Energy Agency (IEA) Global Energy and Climate Model scenarios attributing different carbon price scenarios: • Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE +1.5^{0}C) • Announced Pledges Scenario (APS +1.7^{0}C) • Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS 2.4^{0}C) The output of this analysis enabled us to have a greater sense of what the potential direct, through our scope 1 & 2 emissions, and indirect, through our scope 3 emissions, carbon price impact could be and will guide investment decisions to reduce our carbon pricing risk exposure.	**In-depth scenario analysis** Two exposure pathways modelled against three carbon pricing scenarios under two time horizons, 2030 & 2050	In partnership with our Group Engineering, Safety, Health & Environment, and wider Supply Chain teams, we develop site level project glidepaths to help reduce our emissions, as well as our water usage and waste generation. We set local site targets, conduct ongoing investigations into our water usage, waste generation, and energy consumption to reduce loss and improve efficiencies, and run regular in-year reporting to validate the impact of these activities on our emissions. In partnership with our Procurement teams, we continue to proactively engage suppliers to encourage them to set validated science-based targets to reduce our wider scope 3 emissions. Further information on our climate change and greenhouse gas emissions strategy can be found on pages 64-71 of our 2024 Sustainability Report.
Energy source opportunities relating to renewable energy	**Operational expenditure "OPEX"**	**Initial scenario analysis** Transitioning to greater use of renewable energy facilitated by increased availability and policy incentives to encourage uptake has the potential to reduce our operating costs in future, while also leading to reputational benefits and possible competitive advantage.	**Initial Scenario analysis** Medium- (2030) and long-term (2050) under	To build greater operational resilience, reduce operational costs and drive wider reputational benefits, Nomad Foods has set ambitious Greenhouse Gas "GHG" emission reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative "SBTi". A key part of our GHG emission reduction roadmap is to reduce our scope 2 emissions through the purchasing of renewable electricity. In 2024, 94.9% of all purchased Scope 2 electricity is from renewable sources. We achieve this through purchasing Renewable Electricity Certificates and utilising Power Purchase Agreements

			Rapid transition (+1.5^{0}C)	"PPAs". In 2023, we signed an onsite PPA of 2.4 MW solar capacity for our Cisterna factory in Italy. As we move forward, we will continue to evaluate further opportunities to facilitate the transition to renewable electricity in a way that is sustainable in the long-term. Further information on our climate change and greenhouse gas emissions strategy can be found on pages 64-71 of our 2024 Sustainability Report.

The findings of the hotspot and in-depth scenario analyses will be reviewed with a view to enhancing the resilience of our strategy, enabling the identification and implementation of further mitigation and/or adaptation actions to increase resilience to climate risks and opportunities.

Risk Management

Sustainability risks, including those related to climate change, can have material financial impacts on businesses through supply chain and operational disruptions, legal penalties, reputational damage, and shifts in consumer demand.

This underscores the importance of having a robust and systematic way to identify and assess sustainability risk for our business, which is a crucial part of building a resilient and sustainable business that has the potential to deliver long-term growth.

Nomad Foods' Risk Management process is designed to assess and monitor strategic, operational, financial, climate and nature-related risks to our business. We employ the common three-step risk management approach: identifying actual or potential risks, assessing these risks, and taking action to accept, mitigate or eliminate the risks.

This process is led by Internal Audit and managed by our Risk Committee, which meets quarterly and reports to the Executive Committee. An Operational Risk Owner is assigned to manage the risk and implement the controls required.

Through this process, the Sustainability team is responsible for maintaining a sustainability risk and controls assessment, which identifies the key sustainability risks, and the internal controls and assurance required to manage each risk in line with our risk appetite. Risks are assessed based on their probability and associated impact on our business, in addition to the level of comfort we have around the controls currently in place to manage the risk. Climate-related risks are currently identified and assessed across several thematic areas, including environment and sustainable sourcing. The results of our climate scenario analysis (described in the Strategy section above) has also informed this process.

Our risk assessment is also informed by our Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive aligned double-materiality assessment. Through our 2024 assessment, sustainability, including climate-related, impacts, risks, and opportunities across our value chain were identified through detailed desk-based research and stakeholder engagement.

Information on our risk factors is available in our 2024 Sustainability Report and Annual Report.

Metrics and targets

Through our "Appetite for a Better World" sustainability strategy, we are striving to transform the food system, working towards a future where food is produced respecting the health of people and planet. In support of this we have set ambitious 2025 sustainability targets, many of which support the management of the key climate-related risk and opportunities identified above. This includes our science based GHG emission reduction target.

Our performance against our targets is publicly reported annually through our annual Sustainability Reports, here. We also have internal KPIs and targets to drive progress towards our 2025 commitments, which are integrated into relevant functional and employee business objectives. Consequently, performance directly impacts employee performance reviews and performance related pay rises.

Emissions reduction

We monitor and report our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, as well as energy consumption (including the proportion from renewable sources). Our GHG emissions data is calculated and reported annually in line with the GHG Protocol and externally assured.

We have set ambitious emissions reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). By 2025, we are committed to reducing our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions per ton of product by 45% from our 2019 baseline, equal to a 25% absolute reduction. In addition, we have committed to ensuring that the top 75% of our suppliers by emissions, covering purchased goods and services, develop their own science-based target by 2025. We are also members of the UN's Race to Zero campaign, the largest ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest.

Other climate related targets

We have also established targets related to the following:

- **Food loss and waste** - For food businesses, the number one source of loss and waste is food, with one third of global food intended for human consumption either lost or wasted, accounting for 10% of global GHG emissions[1]. Consequently, in 2020, we joined the global fight against food waste initiative, 10x20x30, which unites the world's largest food retailers and providers to reduce food waste. We have committed to reduce our edible food waste by 50% from our 2015 baseline by 2030.

- **Agriculture and fish** – Food businesses today must provide nutritious food while protecting natural resources, ecosystems, biodiversity, soil quality, and the communities and workers connected to the food system. This also includes building climate change resilience. Consequently, we have set the following targets:

    - **Agriculture** - Sourcing 100% of our vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and fresh herbs through sustainable farming practices by the end of 2025. We use the SAI Platform's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) to measure our suppliers' and farmers' progress towards our target requiring a minimum rating of FSA silver.

    - **Fish & seafood -** Sourcing 100% of our fish and seafood from sustainable fishing or responsible farming by the end of 2025. We use independent third-party certification schemes, such as the MSC and ASC, with end-to-end oversight to validate the sustainable fish and seafood sourcing credentials of our supply chain.

- **Packaging** – Packaging protects the safety and quality of our products. However, when poorly managed it can have negative environmental impacts across its lifecycle, from the depletion of natural resources to the GHG emissions associated with its production, to the pollution of our land and oceans. Consequently, we need to consider how our packaging is produced and disposed of; therefore, have set the following targets:
    - 100% recyclable consumer packaging by 2030
    - Increase use of recycled content in plastic packaging
    - Reduce overall packaging weight year on year.

[1] WWF (2023) WWF basket: Food waste

Performance

Metric & Target	Notes	2024	2023	2022	2021
Emissions reduction					
Reduce GHG emissions intensity across our operations* by 45% from a 2019 baseline by 2025.^	1	-37.4%	-28.6%	-23.9%	-22%
Reduce absolute GHG emissions across our operations* by 25% from a 2019 baseline by 2025.^	1	-40.8%	-34.9%	-23.4%	-14.1%
Top 75% of our raw and packaging materials suppliers by emissions to develop their own science-based target by 2025.*		29.5% have validated targets	19.1% have validated targets	-	-
Food loss and waste					
Reduce our edible food waste by 50% from our 2015 baseline by 2030.*	1	-37.7%	-29.8%	-33%	-32%
Agriculture and fish					
100% fish and seafood from sustainable fishing or responsible farming by the end of 2025.†		99.6%	99.5%	98.9%	98%
100% of our vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and herbs from sustainable farming practices by the end of 2025.†		94.9%	92.3%	90.8%	88%
Packaging					
100% recyclable consumer packaging by 2030†		95.8%	95.9%	96.5%	90.4%
Recycled content in our plastic packaging†		5.0%	5.4%	-	-
Reduction in total weight of packaging (tonnes)†		1,180.52	124.73	-	-

^ This metric was subjected to independent reasonable assurance by GUTCert, an accredited verification body and member of the AFNOR Group. The scope of GUTCert's verification includes scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and GUTcert's procedure is based on ISO 14064 –3:2020 –05, taking into account ISO 14064 –1:2019 –06 and ISO TR 14069:2013 –05. Please see our assurance statements, here.

*Excludes the recent acquisitions of Findus Switzerland and our Adriatics business.

†Excludes the recent acquisition of our Adriatics business.

Notes on metrics and targets

Note 1: Analysis of GHG emissions.

GHG emissions	2019 (SBT baseline)	2022				2023				2024			
		Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Absolute GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)													
Scope 1	67,274	85,207	634	28,439	114,281	80,197	698	27,380	108,275	77,957	607	22,648	101,212
Scope 2 (market based)	47,533	43	55	20,310	20,408	0	13	3,056	3,069	44	6	2,340	2,346
Scope 2 (location based)	-	-	-	-	-	38,113	13	24,627	62,754	31,949	6	20,585	52,540
Scope 3	222,990	173,552	1,930	142,947	318,429	139,693	1,259	138,384	279,335	121,949	743	136,240	258,933
Total	337,798	258,802	2,620	191,697	453,118	219,890	1,970	168,820	390,680	199,950	1,357	161,227	362,534
GHG emissions intensity (kgCO_2e per tonne of finished goods)													
Scope 1	126.0	-	-	-	-	164.9	165.5	341.4	187.5	154.3	133.9	292.1	173.4
Scope 2 (market based)	88.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	43.2	4.9	<0.1	1.4	34.4	3.7
Scope 2 (location based)	-	-	-	-	-	77.3	3.1	412.6	112.6	<0.1	0.2	394.7	89.4
Scope 3	400.5	-	-	-	-	273.6	240.0	1,676.7	442.5	230.4	158.7	1,643.7	401.4
Total	614.5	467.8	553.3	2,092.8	668.8	438.5	408.6	2,061.3	634.9	384.8	294.1	1,970.2	578.5

Energy	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Total energy consumption, purchased or self-generated (kWh)	-	-	-	-	540,713,274	7,373,417	59,059,080	607,145,771	544,955,057	6,829,787	58,996,681	610,781,525
Total energy consumption from non-renewable sources, purchased or self-generated (kWh)	-	-	-	-	377,032,922	7,373,417	24,427,591	408,833,930	372,168,718	6,829,787	24,672,093	403,670,598
Total energy consumption from renewable sources, purchased or self-generated (kWh)	-	-	-	-	163,680,352	0	34,631,489	198,311,841	172,786,340	0	34,324,588	207,110,928
Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources, broken down by fuel type (kWh)	405,702,875	3,053,360	20,948,052	429,704,288	376,506,356	3,377,830	16,247,153	396,131,339	368,538,323	2,944,447	23,601,378	395,084,147
Natural gas (%)	95.8	99.9	90.9	95.6	88.8	>99.9	89.9	89.0	93.5	100.0	67.0	91.9
Diesel (%)	2.5	0.0	5.9	2.6	6.5	0.0	7.2	6.4	0.7	0.0	20.6	1.9
Petrol (%)	0.0	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Propane (%)	1.7	0.0	2.5	1.7	4.7	0.0	2.5	4.6	5.9	0.0	1.5	5.6
LPG (%)	0.0	0.0	0.6	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	<0.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.6

Energy	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Total energy consumption from renewable sources, broken down by source* (kWh)	166,813,086	0	0	166,813,086	163,414,442	0	34,631,489	198,045,931	172,786,340	0	34,324,588	207,110,928
Wind (%)	35.5	0.0	0.0	35.5	21.4	0.0	0.3	17.7	41.1	0.0	0.0	34.3
Hydro (%)	43.6	0.0	0.0	43.6	53.8	0.0	99.7	61.8	31.7	0.0	96.9	42.5
Solar (%)	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.0	3.1	1.8
Biomass (%)	14.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	8.6
Unspecified / Other (%)	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	11.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	12.8
Total Scope 2 energy consumption by energy source (kWh)	167,062,926	4,204,897	41,334,496	212,602,318	163,680,352	3,995,550	42,624,863	210,300,765	173,031,220	3,885,129	41,314,007	218,230,356
Grid-supplied electricity generated from a variety of fuel mixes (%)	0.0	100.0	85.6	18.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	3.2
Renewable energy self-generated or purchased (%)	99.9	0.0	0.0	78.5	99.8	0.0	81.2	94.2	99.9	0.0	83.1	94.9
Purchased steam (%)	0.0	0.0	14.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.8
District heating from renewable sources (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District heating (%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Excludes biogas and wooden pellets for heating*

Waste and materials for reuse	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Weight of all waste materials by waste type* (Tonnes)	46,738	317	8,889	55,944	41,369	276	7,006	48,650	55,247	244	9,806	65,297
Edible food waste (%)	37.5	71.3	69.3	42.7	35.7	71.7	54.3	38.6	43.0	60.3	66.9	46.7
Inedible food waste (%)	27.7	0.0	1.6	23.4	28.1	0.0	2.8	24.3	30.3	0.0	1.7	25.9
Packaging waste (%)	25.7	11.6	19.8	24.7	27.2	31.3	23.1	26.5	20.8	17.4	18.9	20.5
Rest of non-hazardous waste (%)	8.6	16.0	7.7	8.5	8.7	14.7	9.4	8.9	5.7	19.5	6.8	5.9
Hazardous waste (%)	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	2.2	10.4	1.7	0.1	2.7	5.7	1.0
Weight of hazardous waste by disposal method (Tonnes)	263	4	134	400	104	6	728	838	76	7	558	641
Closed loop (%)	-	-	-	-	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	45.2	39.8
Open loop (%)	-	-	-	-	70.2	9.1	98.6	94.5	72.4	1.8	53.5	55.2
Incineration for energy recovery (%)	-	-	-	-	10.9	90.9	0.9	2.8	12.4	98.2	0.9	3.3
Incineration without energy recovery (%)	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Landfill (%)	-	-	-	-	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
Sewers (%)	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Edible food waste is food disposed of that was edible for human consumption prior to disposal. Inedible food waste covers materials arising from food or drink preparation that is not edible under normal circumstances (e.g., red cabbage stems, pea pods, leaves, potato peeling). Any materials that are repurposed for animal feed and surplus food (sent to food charities) are neither considered waste, nor included in waste reporting.*

Waste and materials for reuse	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Weight of non-hazardous waste by disposal method (Tonnes)	46,463	314	8,752	55,529	41,265	270	6,278	47,812	3,168	48	669	3,884
Closed loop (%)	50.8	87.6	84.7	56.4	50.6	89.1	80.1	54.7	24.9	1.9	30.0	25.5
Open loop (%)	42.0	0.0	8.8	36.5	41.9	0.0	11.7	37.7	20.8	0.0	3.0	17.5
Incineration for energy recovery (%)	6.0	12.4	<0.1	5.1	6.1	10.9	<0.1	5.3	39.8	98.1	0.5	33.7
Incineration without energy recovery (%)	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landfill (%)	1.2	0.0	6.5	2.0	1.4	0.0	8.2	2.3	14.5	0.0	66.5	23.2
Sewers (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meal equivalents of food given to food banks	869,589	28,572	-	898,161	825,051	28,572	60,239	913,863	780,413	16,667	16,524	813,604
Markets where Nomad Foods is engaged in reducing waste, e.g. through donations to food banks or charities	12	1	-	13	13	1	2	16	12	1	2	15

**Edible food waste is food disposed of that was edible for human consumption prior to disposal. Inedible food waste covers materials arising from food or drink preparation that is not edible under normal circumstances (e.g., red cabbage stems, pea pods, leaves, potato peeling). Any materials that are repurposed for animal feed and surplus food (sent to food charities) are neither considered waste, nor included in waste reporting.*

Food loss and waste*	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)
Edible and inedible food loss	19,280 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	1,206 (1.8)	20,485 (3.4)	22,695 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	295 (0.5)	22,990 (4.2)	15,076 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	4,331 (8.6)	19,408 (3.5)
Edible food loss	12,364 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	1,206 (1.8)	13,569 (2.2)	16,136 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	295 (0.5)	16,431 (3.0)	9,093 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	4,331 (8.6)	13,425 (2.4)
Inedible food loss	6,016 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,916 (1.1)	6,559 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,559 (1.2)	5,983 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,983 (1.1)
Edible and inedible food waste	30,456 (5.7)	226 (5.2)	6,303 (9.2)	36,985 (6.1)	26,417 (5.4)	198 (4.7)	4,001 (6.9)	30,615 (5.6)	25,433 (5.0)	147 (3.3)	2,392 (4.7)	27,972 (5.0)
Edible food waste	17,509 (3.3)	226 (5.2)	6,163 (9.0)	23,898 (3.9)	14,784 (3.0)	198 (4.7)	3,804 (6.5)	18,786 (3.4)	14,678 (2.9)	147 (3.3)	2,225 (4.4)	17,050 (3.0)
Inedible food waste	12,947 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	139 (0.2)	13,086 (2.2)	11,632 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	197 (0.3)	11,830 (2.2)	10,755 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	167 (0.3)	10,923 (1.9)
Edible and inedible food loss and waste	49,735 (9.3)	226 (5.2)	7,509 (11.0)	57,470 (9.4)	49,112 (10.1)	198 (4.7)	4,296 (7.4)	53,605 (9.8)	40,509 (8.0)	147 (3.3)	6,724 (13.3)	47,380 (8.5)
Edible food loss and waste	29,872 (5.6)	226 (5.2)	7,369 (10.8)	37,467 (6.2)	30,920 (6.4)	198 (4.7)	4,099 (7.0)	35,216 (6.4)	23,771 (4.7)	147 (3.3)	6,556 (13.0)	30,474 (5.4)
Inedible food loss and waste	19,863 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	139 (0.2)	20,002 (3.3)	18,192 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	197 (0.3)	18,389 (3.4)	16,738 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	167 (0.3)	16,906 (3.0)

**Food loss and waste refers to any food (or drink) produced for human consumption that has, or has had, the reasonable potential to be eaten, together with any associated unavoidable parts, which are removed from the food supply chain. Food materials that are sent to animal feed are classified as food loss, while materials sent to anaerobic digestion, composting, incineration or landfill are classified as food waste as per the as per EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD, Directive 2008/98/EC). Edible food loss or waste is food disposed of that was edible for human consumption prior to disposal. Inedible food loss or waste covers materials arising from food or drink preparation that is not edible under normal circumstances (e.g., red cabbage stems, pea pods, leaves, potato peeling).*

***% of total food production*

Food loss and waste*	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
					Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)
Total weight of all food loss and waste	-	-	-	-	49,112 (100.0)	198 (100.0)	4,296 (100.0)	53,605 (100.0)	40,509 (100.0)	147 (100.0)	6,724 (100.0)	47,380 (100.0)
Total weight of food loss and waste used for alternative purposes	-	-	-	-	48,866 (99.5)	198 (100.0)	4,202 (97.8)	53,276 (99.4)	40,188 (99.2)	147 (100.0)	6,723 (99.9)	47,059 (99.3)
Optimisation (animal feed)	-	-	-	-	22,695 (46.2)	0 (0.0)	295 (6.9)	22,990 (42.9)	15,076 (37.2)	0 (0.0)	4,331 (64.4)	19,408 (41.0)
Anaerobic digestion	-	-	-	-	13,130 (26.7)	198 (100.0)	3,859 (89.8)	17,187 (32.1)	13,046 (32.2)	147 (100.0)	2,313 (34.4)	15,506 (32.7)
Compost	-	-	-	-	13,041 (26.6)	0 (0.0)	49 (1.1)	13,090 (24.4)	12,066 (29.8)	0 (0.0)	79 (1.2)	12,145 (25.6)

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***% of total food production*

****% of total food loss and waste*

Food loss and waste*	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
					Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%**)	Tonne (%*)
Total food waste disposed	-	-	-	-	245 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	94 (2.2)	339 (0.6)	321 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	<1 (<0.1)	321 (0.7)
Incineration for energy recovery	-	-	-	-	245 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	245 (0.5)	321 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	321 (0.7)
Incineration without energy recovery	-	-	-	-	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<1 (<0.1)	0 (0.0)
Landfill	-	-	-	-	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	94 (2.2)	94 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Sewers	-	-	-	-	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Food loss and waste intensity (Tonne / tonne of product)					10.1	4.7	7.4	9.8	8.0	3.3	13.3	8.5

**Food loss and waste refers to any food (or drink) produced for human consumption that has, or has had, the reasonable potential to be eaten, together with any associated unavoidable parts, which are removed from the food supply chain. Food materials that are sent to animal feed are classified as food loss, while materials sent to anaerobic digestion, composting, incineration or landfill are classified as food waste as per the as per EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD, Directive 2008/98/EC). Edible food loss or waste is food disposed of that was edible for human consumption prior to disposal. Inedible food loss or waste covers materials arising from food or drink preparation that is not edible under normal circumstances (e.g., red cabbage stems, pea pods, leaves, potato peeling).*

***% of total food production*

****% of total food loss and waste*

Water	2022				2023				2024			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatics business	Nomad Foods total
Volume of freshwater consumption by source (m^3)	4,920,606	34,547	641,659	5,596,812	4,344,728	36,025	553,517	4,934,270	4,354,372	36,164	651,061	5,041,597
Well (%)	67.0	0.0	76.3	67.6	63.1	0.0	75.7	64.1	64.9	0.0	77.2	66.0
Municipality (%)	33.0	100.0	23.7	32.4	36.9	100.0	24.3	35.9	35.1	100.0	22.8	34.0
Volume of effluent water discharge (m^3)	3,900,972	27,642	569,564	4,498,178	3,445,645	28,826	512,475	3,986,946	3,570,819	28,935	604,830	4,204,583
Volume of total net freshwater consumption (m^3)	1,019,633	6,905	72,095	1,098,634	899,083	7,199	41,042	947,324	783,553	7,229	46,231	837,013