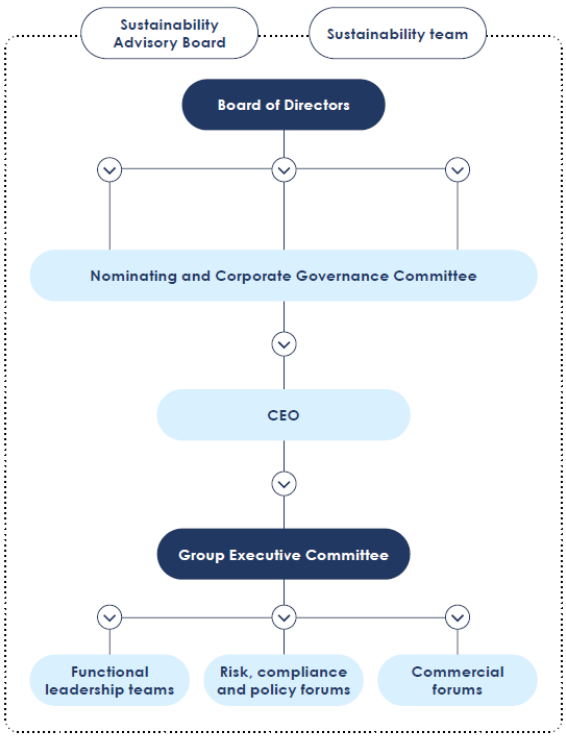
Nomad Foods Group TCFD disclosure

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 2025 Sustainability Report on page 35-38, with detailed disclosed of our emissions on page 7 of our ESG databook.

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

The 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

Chaired by our CEO, the committee formally reviews sustainability risks, strategies, and performance. Our Sustainability team, led by our Group Head of Sustainability (who reports directly into our General Counsel), leads strategy development, including climate-related risks and opportunities, compliance monitoring and reporting. We also have an external Sustainability Advisory Board who provide independent perspectives on our strategy and progress. The Advisory Board meets at least annually. In 2025, it comprised six sustainability experts from academia, the charity sector, and our industry.

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

We have conducted 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, 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	**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'	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.

		be lower at c.4% in 2030 and c.5% in 2050.	(+4^{0}C) scenario for two time horizons, 2030 & 2050	We are also actively engaging with our major fish and seafood suppliers around their efforts to decarbonise their fishing fleets and wider operations. Further information on our sustainable fish and seafood strategy can be found on pages 14-15 of our 2025 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.	**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	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

		The analysis projects that under a +4^{0}C scenario, the occurrence of moderate (250mm) rainfall events will increase by 5-7%, with severe (330mm) rainfall events increasing by less than 3% between 2030 & 2050. The potential yield impact for peas within the UK could 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 that under a +4^{0}C scenario, 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.	impact' (+4^{0}C) scenario for two time horizons, 2030 & 2050	drill which automatically senses moisture in the soil and places the seed directly into it. • **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 16-18 of our 2025 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 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)	**Initial Scenario analysis** Medium-(2030) and long-term (2050) under Rapid transition (+1.5^{0}C) **In-depth scenario analysis** Two exposure pathways modelled against three carbon pricing scenarios under two time horizons, 2030 & 2050	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. Since 2021, we have had ambitious 2025 targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 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. In 2025, we renewed our SBTi targets to cover the entire Group, including the recent acquisition of our Findus Switzerland and Adriatics businesses. These include an updated near-term (2033) and a net-zero (2050) target. The targets include: • Reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 74.8% by 2033 from a 2019 baseline. • Reducing absolute scope 3 non-FLAG** GHG emissions 35.0% by 2033 from a 2019 baseline. • Reducing absolute scope 3 FLAG* GHG emissions 42.4% by 2033 from a 2019 baseline. • Reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90.0% by 2050 from a 2019 baseline. • Reducing absolute scope 3 non-FLAG** GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 baseline • Reducing absolute scope 3 FLAG* GHG emissions 72.0% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. 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,

		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.		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 35-38 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. **FLAG stands for Forest, Land and Agriculture.* *** Non-FLAG emissions include emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting and downstream leased assets.*
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 Rapid transition (+1.5^{0}C)	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". This includes a commitment to source 100% of our scope 2 purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030. In 2025, 94.7% of all purchased Scope 2 electricity is from renewable sources. We achieve this through purchasing Renewable Electricity Certificates and utilising Power Purchase Agreements "PPAs". In 2023, we signed an onsite PPA of 2.4 MW solar capacity for our Cisterna factory in Italy. Additionally, our Reken and Hull (Germany and the UK) factories both have onsite wind turbines. 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 35-38 of our 2025 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 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 2025 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. In 2025, we renewed our SBTi targets to cover the entire Group, including the recent acquisition of our Findus Switzerland and Adriatics businesses. These include an updated near-term (2033) and a net-zero (2050) target. 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.

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

- **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.

Performance

Metric & Target	Notes	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Emissions reduction – 2025 targets						
Reduce GHG emissions intensity across our operations* by 45% from a 2019 baseline by 2025.^	1	-36%	-37.3%	-28.6%	-23.9%	-22%
Reduce absolute GHG emissions across our operations* by 25% from a 2019 baseline by 2025.^	1	-41.1%	-40.7%	-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.*		35%	29.5%	19.1%	-	-
Emission reduction – Updated 2033 & 2050 targets						
Reduction in scope 1 and 2 vs 2019 baseline (-74.8% by 2033 & 90% by 2050)	2	-45%	-	-39.2%	-	-
Reduction in scope 3 FLAG emissions vs 2019 baseline (-42.4% by 2033 & -72% by 2050)	2	-44.2%	-	-25.9%	-	-
Reduction in scope 3 non-FLAG emissions vs 2019 baseline (-35% by 2033 & -90% by 2050)	2	-3.4%	-	-10.1%	-	-
Food loss and waste						
Reduce our edible food waste by 50% from our 2015 baseline by 2030.*	1	-27.7	-31.9% (Restated due to data enhancements)	-29.8%	-33%	-32%
Agriculture and fish						
100% fish and seafood from sustainable fishing or responsible farming by the end of 2025.†		99.9%	99.6%	99.5%	98.9%	98%
100% of our vegetables, potatoes, fruit, and herbs from sustainable farming practices by the end of 2025.†		97%	94.9%	92.3%	90.8%	88%
Packaging						
100% recyclable consumer packaging by 2030†		95.1%	95.8%	95.9%	96.5%	90.4%
Recycled content in our plastic packaging†		2.3%	5.0%	5.4%	-	-

Reduction in total weight of packaging (tonnes)†		718	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, considering ISO 14064 –1:2019 –06 and ISO TR 14069:2013 –05. GUTcert's reporting complies with the AA1000AS standard requirements. 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 (SBTi baseline)	2023 Nomad Foods legacy	2023 Findus Switzerland	2023 Adriatic cluster	2023 Nomad Foods total	2024* Nomad Foods legacy	2024* Findus Switzerland	2024* Adriatic cluster	2024* Nomad Foods total	2025 Nomad Foods legacy	2025 Findus Switzerland	2025 Adriatic cluster	2025 Nomad Foods total
Absolute GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)													
Scope 1	67,274	80,197	698	27,380	108,275	77,957	607	22,648	101,212	74,961	603	24,286	99,850
Scope 2 (market based)	47,533	0	13	3,056	3,069	44	6	2,340	2,346	2	79	2,266	2,346
Scope 2 (location based)	–	38,113	13	24,627	62,754	31,949	6	20,585	52,540	29,761	79	18,743	48,583
Scope 3	222,990	139,693	1,259	138,384	279,335	122,154	743	136,240	259,137	123,982	885	111,622	236,489
Total	337,798	219,890	1,970	168,820	390,680	200,155	1,357	161,227	362,739	198,945	1,568	138,174	338,687
GHG emission 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	153.2	143.4	295.9	173.0
Scope 2 (market based)	88.0	0.0	3.1	43.2	4.9	<0.1	1.4	34.4	3.7	<0.1	18.8	32.6	3.8
Scope 2 (location based)	–	77.3	3.1	42.6	112.6	<0.1	0.2	394.7	89.4	60.1	<0.1	322.3	87.0
Scope 3	400.5	273.6	240.0	1,676.7	442.5	230.8	158.7	1,643.7	401.8	240.0	166.9	1,324.8	375.0
Total	614.5	438.5	408.6	2,061.3	634.9	385.2	294.1	1,970.2	578.9	393.3	329.1	1,653.3	551.8

Percentage of suppliers by emissions with own SBTs	2023	2024	2025
Set validated targets (%)	19.1	29.5	35.0
Committed to set targets (%)	19.0	17.3	22.3

Energy	2023 Nomad Foods legacy	2023 Findus Switzerland	2023 Adriatic cluster	2023 Nomad Foods total	2024 Nomad Foods legacy	2024 Findus Switzerland	2024 Adriatic cluster	2024 Nomad Foods total	2025 Nomad Foods legacy	2025 Findus Switzerland	2025 Adriatic cluster	2025 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	545,990,505	6,654,833	57,543,273	610,188,611
Total 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	391,428,054	6,654,833	23,171,250	421,254,137
Total consumption from renewable sources, purchased or self-generated (kWh)	163,680,352	0.0	34,631,489	198,311,841	172,786,340	0.0	34,324,588	207,110,928	154,562,450	0.0	34,372,023	188,934,473
Total fuel consumption from non-renewable sources, by fuel type (kWh)	376,506,356.0	3,377,830.0	16,247,153.0	396,131,339	368,538,323	2,944,447	23,601,378	395,084,147	387,094,402	3,000,766	16,399,410	406,494,578
Natural gas (%)	88.8	100.0	89.9	89.0	93.5	100	67	92	93.3	100.0	90.1	93.2
Diesel (%)	6.5	0.0	7.2	6.4	0.7	0.0	21	2	0.6	0.0	7.5	0.9
Petrol (%)	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Propane (%)	4.7	0.0	2.5	4.6	5.9	0.0	2	6	6.1	0.0	1.8	5.9
LPG (%)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.0	0.0	11	1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total fuel consumption from renewable sources, broken down by source* (kWh)	163,414,442	0.0	34,631,489	198,045,931	172,786,339	0.0	34,324,588	207,110,928	154,562,450	0.0	34,372,023	188,934,473
Wind (%)	21.4	0.0	0.3	17.7	41.1	0.0	0.0	34.3	33.4	0.0	0.0	27.3
Hydro (%)	53.8	0.0	99.7	61.8	31.7	0.0	96.9	42.5	29.9	0.0	96.4	42.0
Solar (%)	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	0.0	3.6	2.2
Biomass (%)	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	26.8	0.0	0.0	21.9
Unspecified/Other (%)	13.6	0.0	0.0	11.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	12.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	6.6
Total Scope 2 energy consumption by energy source (kWh)	163,680,352	3,995,550	42,624,863	210,300,765	173,031,220	3,885,129	41,314,007	218,230,356	154,812,770	3,653,359	40,955,783	199,421,912
Grid-supplier electricity generated from a variety of fuel mixes (%)	0.0	100.0	8.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	3.3
Renewable energy self-generated or purchased (%)	99.8	0.0	81.2	94.2	99.9	0.0	83.1	94.9	99.8	0.0	83.9	94.7
District heating from renewable sources (%)	0.0	0.0	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District heating (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.9	2.0

*Excludes biogas and wooden pellets for heating

Waste and materials for reuse	2023				2024				2025			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total
Weight of all waste materials by waste type* (tonnes)	41,369	276	7,006	48,650	40,740	244	5,474	47,459	42,543	194	5,472	48,208
Edible food waste (%)	35.7	71.7	54.3	38.6	38.9	60.3	40.6	39.2	40.1	64.2	40.5	40.2
Inedible food waste (%)	28.1	0.0	2.8	24.3	25.9	0.0	3.1	23.0	26.5	0.0	3.3	23.7
Packaging waste (%)	27.2	31.3	23.1	26.5	27.5	17.4	33.9	28.2	24.9	15.7	31.8	25.7
Rest of non-hazardous waste (%)	8.7	14.7	9.4	8.9	7.6	19.5	12.2	8.2	8.3	16.5	11.1	8.7
Hazardous waste (%)	0.3	2.2	10.4	1.7	0.2	2.7	10.2	1.3	0.2	3.6	13.3	1.7
Weight of hazardous waste by disposal method (tonnes)	104.4	6.0	727.8	838.2	76	7	558	641	90	7	729	825
Closed loop (%)	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	45.2	39.8	16.0	0.0	52.2	47.8
Open loop (%)	70.2	9.1	98.6	94.5	72.4	1.8	53.5	55.2	72.0	10.3	37.4	40.9
Incineration for energy recovery (%)	10.9	90.9	0.9	2.8	12.4	98.2	0.9	3.3	7.4	89.7	0.7	2.2
Incineration without energy recovery (%)	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
Landfill (%)	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.6	0.0	<0.1	0.9	2.3	0.0	9.3	8.5
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
Weight of non-hazardous waste by disposal method (tonnes)	41,265	270	6,278	47,812	41,664	237	4,916	46,818	42,453	187	4,743	47,383
Closed loop (%)	50.6	89.1	80.1	54.7	54.1	80.4	72.2	56.2	56.7	83.8	73.4	58.4
Open loop (%)	41.9	0.0	11.7	37.7	38.9	0.0	17.9	36.5	35.3	0.0	17.4	33.4
Incineration for energy recovery (%)	6.1	10.9	0.04	5.3	5.8	19.6	0.9	5.4	5.6	16.2	0.4	5.2
Incineration without energy recovery (%)	<0.1	0.0	0.00	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
Landfill (%)	1.4	0.0	8.2	2.3	1.1	0.0	9.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	8.8	3.0
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

* 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* 10x20x230	2023				2024				2025			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total
	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**	Tonne (%)**
Edible and inedible food loss	22,695	0	295	22,990	15,076	0	4,331	19,408	20,855	0	2,542	23,398
	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(4.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(3.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(4.3)
Edible food loss	16,136	0	295	16,431	9,093	0	4,331	13,425	14,123	0	2,542	16,665
	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(3.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(3.0)
Inedible food loss	6,559	0	0	6,559	5,983	0	0	5,983	6,732	0	0	6,732
	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Edible and inedible food waste	26,417	198	4,001	30,615	27,003	147	2,392	29,542	28,326	124	2,395	30,845
	(5.4)	(4.7)	(6.9)	(5.6)	(5.3)	(3.3)	(4.7)	(5.3)	(5.8)	(3.0)	(4.2)	(5.6)
Edible food waste	14,784	198	3,804	18,786	16,247	147	2,225	18,619	17,058	124	2,216	19,399
	(3.0)	(4.7)	(6.5)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(4.4)	(3.3)	(3.5)	(3.0)	(3.9)	(3.5)
Inedible food waste	11,632	0	197	11,830	10,755	0	167	10,923	11,267	0	178	11,446
	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(2.1)
Edible and inedible food loss and waste	49,112	198	4,296	53,605	42,079	147	6,724	48,950	49,181	124	4,937	54,242
	(10.1)	(4.7)	(7.4)	(9.8)	(8.3)	(3.3)	(13.3)	(8.7)	(10.1)	(3.0)	(8.7)	(9.9)
Edible food loss and waste	30,920	198	4,099	35,216	25,341	147	6,556	32,044	31,181	124	4,759	36,064
	(6.4)	(4.7)	(7.0)	(6.4)	(5.0)	(3.3)	(13.0)	(5.7)	(6.4)	(3.0)	(8.4)	(6.6)
Inedible food loss and waste	18,192	0	197	18,389	16,738	0	167	16,906	18,000	0	178	18,178
	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(3.3)

* 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*	2023				2024				2025			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total
	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***	Tonne (%)***
Total weight of all food loss and waste	49,112	198	4,296	53,605	42,079	147	6,724	48,950	49,181	124	4,937	54,242
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total weight of food loss and waste used for alternative purposes	48,866	198	4,202	53,276	41,758	147	6,723	48,628	48,555	124	4,937	53,616
	(99.5)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(99.4)	(99.2)	(100.0)	(99.9)	(99.3)	(98.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.8)
Optimisation (animal feed)	22,695	0	295	22,990	15,076	0	4,331	19,408	20,855	0	2,542	23,398
	(46.2)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(42.9)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(64.4)	(49.6)	(42.4)	(0.0)	(51.5)	(43.1)
Anaerobic digestion	13,130	198	3,859	17,187	14,615	147	2,313	17,705	16,444	124	2,291	18,860
	(26.7)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(32.1)	(34.7)	(100.0)	(34.4)	(34.9)	(33.4)	(100.0)	(46.4)	(34.8)
Compost	13,041	0	49	13,090	12,066	0	79	12,145	11,255	0	104	11,358
	(26.6)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(24.4)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(24.8)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(20.9)
Total weight of food waste disposed	245	0	94	339	321	0	<1	321	627	0	0	627
	(0.5)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(<0.1)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)
Incineration for energy recovery	245	0	0	245	321	0	0	321	342	0	0	342
	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Incineration without energy recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(<0.1)	(<0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Landfill	0	0	94	94	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	285
	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)
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)	(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	8.3	3.3	13.3	8.7	10.1	3.0	8.7	9.9

* 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 loss and waste

Water	2023				2024				2025			
	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total	Nomad Foods legacy	Findus Switzerland	Adriatic cluster	Nomad Foods total
Volume of freshwater consumption by source (m^3)	4,344,728	36,025	553,517	4,934,270	4,354,372	36,164	651,061	5,041,597	4,069,010	33,205	585,866	4,688,081
Well (%)	63.1	0.0	75.7	64.1	64.9	0.0	77.2	66.0	64.5	0.0	77.4	65.7
Municipality (%)	36.9	100.0	24.3	35.9	35.1	100.0	22.8	34.0	35.5	100.0	22.6	34.3
Volume of effluent water discharge (m3)	3,445,645	28,826	512,475	3,986,946	3,570,819	28,935	604,830	4,204,583	3,494,118	26,566	534,715	4,055,399
Volume of total net freshwater consumption (m^3)	899,083	7,199	41,042	947,324	783,553	7,229	46,231	837,013	574,892	6,639	51,151	632,682

Note 2: Analysis of GHG emissions for updated 2033 and 2050 carbon reduction targets

Absolute GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)	2019 baseline	2023	2025
Scope 1	**105,371**	**112,083**	**103,031**
Stationary combustion	77,440	90,834	84,802
Mobile combustion	1,565	1,387	1,505
Fugitive emissions	26,366	19,862	16,724
Scope 2 (market-based)	**79,170**	**3,597**	**3,630**
Scope 2 (location-based)	**104,749**	**64,228**	**50,919**
Scope 3	**1,890,205**	**1,503,924**	**1,651,967**
1 Purchased goods & services	1,446,775	1,132,225	1,353,130
2 Capital goods	46,866	14,274	10,829
3 FERA	38,840	29,488	24,041
4 Upstream transportation & distribution	121,572	106,170	109,672
5 Waste	56,183	46,894	11,120
6 Business travel	1,676	1,512	778
7 Employee commuting	4,873	3,954	3,406
8 Upstream leased assets	0	0	0
9 Downstream transportation	18,591	52,422	52,987
10 Processing of sold products	1,467	0.23	0
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	13,275	11,132	10,351
13 Downstream leased assets	142,026	105,854	75,654
Total scope 1, 2 and 3 (market-based)	**2,074,684**	**1,619,605**	**1,758,628**
Total scope 1, 2 and 3 (location-based)	**2,100,263**	**1,680,236**	**1,811,018**

Progress against near-term scope 1 and 2 emissions target

Absolute GHG emissions (tonnes CO_2e)	2019 baseline	2023	2025
Scope 1 and 2 market-based	184,541	115,680	106,661
Scope 1 and 2 emissions in scope of target	181,043	110,060	99,499
Reduction in scope 1 and 2 vs 2019 baseline		-39.2%	-45.0%

Progress against near-term scope 3 FLAG and non-FLAG emissions target

Absolute GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e)	2019 baseline	2023	2025
FLAG emissions			
Scope 3 total FLAG emissions	1,321,586	602,218	613,436
Scope 3 FLAG emissions in scope of FLAG target	610,359	452,156	340,493
Reduction in scope 3 FLAG emissions in scope of FLAG target vs 2019 baseline		-25.9%	-44.2%
Non-FLAG emissions*			
Scope 3 total non-FLAG emissions	911,406	901,706	1,038,531
Scope 3 non-FLAG emissions in scope of non-FLAG target	706,019	634,966	681,853
Reduction in scope 3 non-FLAG emissions in scope of non-FLAG target vs 2019 baseline		-10.1%	-3.4%

* Ecoinvent 3.11, released at the end of 2024, introduced updated naming conventions for impact categories to more clearly distinguish between fossil, biogenic, and land-use-change emissions. Compared with the previous dataset, the new version shows a higher proportion of non-FLAG relative to FLAG emissions, which increases our reported non-FLAG footprint. In addition, several emission factors were updated from WFLDB to ecoinvent, as WFLDB often relies on outdated sources and global warming potential (GWP) values from AR4 (2007). As a result of these updates, FLAG emissions are slightly lower, as ecoinvent generally reports lower FLAG emission factors than WFLDB.