

EU CODE OF CONDUCT ON RESPONSIBLE FOOD BUSINESS AND MARKETING PRACTICES

TETRA PAK

REPORT SUBMITTED ON 31 JULY 2026

Type of business/sector <i>(E.g. retail, dairy)</i>	Sustainability dimension <i>(E.g. environmental, social)</i>	Code aspirational objective <i>(1-7)</i>	Individual commitments with baseline	Progress on KPIs and goals (qualitative and/or quantitative)	Additional information (optional) <i>(E.g. partnerships, geographical coverage, sharing best practices, links with other COM initiatives, with other reporting initiatives)</i>	Comments (optional) <i>(E.g. enablers, ideas on how to improve)</i>
Food Processing technologies and packaging solutions	Environmental	3	By 2030, achieve net-zero GHG emissions in our operations (scopes 1, 2 and business travel) by reducing emissions and balancing residual emissions with removals	Overall emissions from our own operations (scopes 1, 2 and business travel) are down 56% vs. 2019, keeping us on track to meet our target to reduce emissions by 70% by 2030. This progress, considered	We are on track to reach our target of reducing GHG emissions in our own operations in our operations by 70% by 2030, with a reduction of 56% in 2025 against our 2019 baseline. Reductions in 2025 were mainly the result of securing renewable electricity in three more sites (Gotemba, Jurong	We connected our manufacturing facilities to the Common Energy Monitoring Platform (CEMP). Building on the wealth of data now available, we are using these insights

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

				together with the impact of the Araucaria land restoration project,9 means we are on course to reach net-zero GHG emissions for our operations in 2030. Key reduction drivers are efficiency and electrification efforts at our manufacturing sites, the increase in renewable electricity used and a slight reduction in air travel between 2024 and 2025.	and Jeddah) combined with ongoing facility and real estate management (FREM) initiatives, such as energy efficiency improvements.	to identify and drive improvements across our operations. The Facility Energy Management Partnership (FEMP) helps bridge the gap between identifying potential savings and implementing them. Following the successful FEMP pilot in China, we continue to see strong results, most recently through baseload optimisation in our Brazilian manufacturing facilities. These efforts have delivered operational improvements that reduce emissions, save energy, extend asset life, and lower maintenance needs.
	Environmental	3	By 2050, work together with our suppliers, customers and other stakeholders to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across our value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3)	34% reduction in total value chain GHG emissions since 2019 (-12% vs 2024)	We are on track to achieve our 2030 GHG emissions target to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 46%. Our priority levers for achieving this are:	

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

			compared to our 2019 baseline By 2030, achieve 46% GHG reduction across our value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) compared to our 2019 base year, in line with a 1.5°C Science Based Targets (SBTs) commitment compared to our 2019 baseline		• Decarbonising purchased materials • Decarbonising our own operations • Decarbonising customer operations • Decarbonising transportation • Reducing end-of-life impact By the end of 2025, we reduced the total absolute GHG emissions across our full value chain by 34% compared with our 2019 baseline. This was primarily driven by strong reductions in our largest value chain categories: Use of Sold Goods and Purchased Goods and Services.	
	Environmental	3	By 2030, source 100% renewable electricity in our operations in line with RE100 Commitment	We have increased our share of renewable electricity from 94% to 97% by increasing our electricity generation from Solar PV in Taiwan and securing Renewable Electricity to cover	Phasing out fossil fuels across our building heating systems remains a priority and in 2025, we made upgrades and replacements at sites around the world. This included removing gas boilers and connecting our site in Hjørring, Denmark to District Heating, electrifying heating systems at buildings in Vancouver, USA, and	In 2025, we made further progress in transitioning our car fleet to lower-carbon options, moving away from traditional fossil fuel vehicles. Over the course of the year, we replaced 1,092 company cars, representing 27% of the total fleet,

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

				all our operations in Saudi Arabia. Tetra Pak also ensured all operations in Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Egypt, Morocco, and Panama were supplied with renewable electricity	swapping gas boilers for heat pumps at our sites in Izmir, Turkey and Kunshan, China. At our Kunshan site, we also reduced natural gas consumption by recovering the exhaust heat from our printing process for use across the site.	resulting in direct fuel emissions decreasing from 15.8 kt CO ₂ e to 14.0 kt CO ₂ e. For newly leased vehicles, we have introduced country-specific carbon-emission thresholds based on market conditions and the availability of low-emission options. The fleet team ensures compliance with these thresholds.
	Environmental	2 & 3	Reduce carbon footprint, water usage and food loss and waste of our best practice processing lines by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2019)	As the majority of the GHG emissions in our value chain come from the use of our equipment, we must optimise efficiencies for customers in order to meet our climate goals. In 2025, the climate impact of the use of the equipment we sold that year was 43% lower compared to the equipment sold	The lines we sell are changing in response to market demand, meaning that the equipment we provide to our customers today is substantially more complex and efficient than in 2019. In addition, we are seeing a clear shift towards modern solutions such as OneStep and Direct UHT which can significantly reduce our customers environmental footprints as well as their costs. To remain competitive and profitable, our customers	Reducing fossil fuel reliance with high-efficiency heat pumps Pasteurisation is a critical process for food safety and quality, yet traditional systems are energy-intensive, typically relying on fossil fuels for heating and electrical chillers for cooling. The new Tetra Pak® Integrated Heat Pump system builds on our existing pasteurization

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

				in our 2019 baseline year.	must address all costs, not the least those related to emissions and utility usage. To do so, they assess Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), a measure that assesses the total lifecycle cost of a system by considering material, product and operational costs, as well as the cost of its outbound value chain. In 2025, we took decisive steps to embed a TCO mindset across the company. This includes the integration of sustainability benefits into TCO considerations, ensuring alignment between environmental impact and financial performance.	technology by introducing a high-efficiency electric heat pump that recovers and reuses heat from the pasteurisation process. For every 1 kWh of electricity used, the system can recover up to 2 kWh of otherwise wasted heat – making it up to three times more efficient than a traditional boiler. ¹² When applied to the large scale pasteurisation processes of a typical dairy line in France, this translates to a potential annual saving of €230,000 in operating expense and 650 tonnes in carbon emissions.
	Environmental	4	As the European Beverage Carton Industry reach a 70% recycling rate of Used Beverage Cartons in the European Union by 2030	As part of Food and Beverage Carton Alliance (FBCA), formally known as ACE, we aspire to unite food and beverage	The FBCA platform provides the food and beverage carton value chain a common trusted voice – globally and locally – leading policy representation and stakeholder engagement to	

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

				carton manufacturers and their paperboard suppliers in driving sustainable packaging solutions that enhance food security, reduce waste and advance low-carbon circular economies, while ensuring food safety. In 2023, roughly 50% of beverage cartons were collected for recycling in EU30. (source Copy of Updated Recycling facts) The target for 2025 was to review the existing collection and recycling targets in light of the new EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) and other relevant packaging regulations to display leadership in	improve understanding of how food and beverage cartons contribute to circular economies and food system transformation. In July 2025, FBCA published specific Design for Recycling Guidelines for Liquid Packaging Cartons Version 2.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated

				the sector and align with external expectations		
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

*Compared to 2019 baseline unless otherwise stated