Science-based targets

Danish Crown aims to challenge the global meat industry by taking the lead in efforts to ensure a sustainable transition of food production. The Group has now taken yet another step in a more sustainable direction by becoming one of the first large meat producers to be validated by the internationally acknowledged Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

The green transition of the food industry is essential for Danish Crown, and our business strategy builds on sustainability investments. Having our near-term climate targets validated and approved by the SBTi will ensure that our climate actions lead to absolute reductions in our greenhouse gas emissions. The targets we submitted are broken down into sub targets for our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on a detailed mapping of all significant greenhouse gas emissions throughout our value chain.

How Danish Crown will reduce its climate footprint Scope 1 and 2
Aligned with the requirements set by the SBTi, Danish Crown has defined two sets of near-term targets. One absolute target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions and one relative target for Scope 3 (scroll down for the full explanation of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions):

- Danish Crown commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions 42 per cent by 2030 from a 2020 base year. This target covers 100 per cent of Danish Crown's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope 3
Danish Crown commits to reduce Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions with 20 per cent per kg of output produced by 2030 from a 2020 base year. This target covers approximately 88 per cent of Danish Crown's Scope 3 emissions. The effort to reduce emissions extends throughout Danish Crown's value chain, but the greatest reduction potential lies with the group's owners, the Danish farmers. In this context, Danish Crown has identified a long list of initiatives, of which the four most important are:

- Optimization of manure handling incl. increased utilization of manure for biogas.
- Field technologies that ensure feed grain with less climate impact.
- Feed conversion efficiency through "Danish Crown Data"
- Deforestation-free soy in feed

Overall, Danish Crown's roadmap estimates to reduce its global emissions by 2.5 million tonnes of CO_2e by 2030. This estimated annual reduction of CO_2e emissions is equivalent to removing more than 500,000 cars from the road.

The SBTi and the data programme are both important components on the road towards a greener, more transparent and data-driven food sector.
■

Read our policies and statements on danishcrown.com

- Calculating the carbon footprint of our products
- Annual report
- Setting science-based targets

Our science-based targets will be a lever to ensure greenhouse gas emission reductions both in our own operations and our value chain.

We support target 13.2 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions related to our operations in scope 1 and 2 (why not Scope 3?) and our commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative.

Scope 1
Direct greenhouse gas emissions from primary energy at our production facilities (e.g. natural gas).

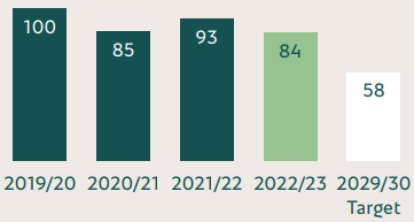
Scope 2
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from secondary energy (e.g. electricity).

Scope 3
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions at farm level and the rest of our value chain.

Note:
The calculations are based on 2019/20 inventory and exclude ESS-FOOD and DAT-Schaub for scope 3 emissions. Numbers are approximate and have been rounded.

Facts about the Science Based Targets initiative
The Science Based Targets initiative is a joint effort between the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the UN Global Compact.

Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e emissions (index)



Scope 3 emission intensity (index)**