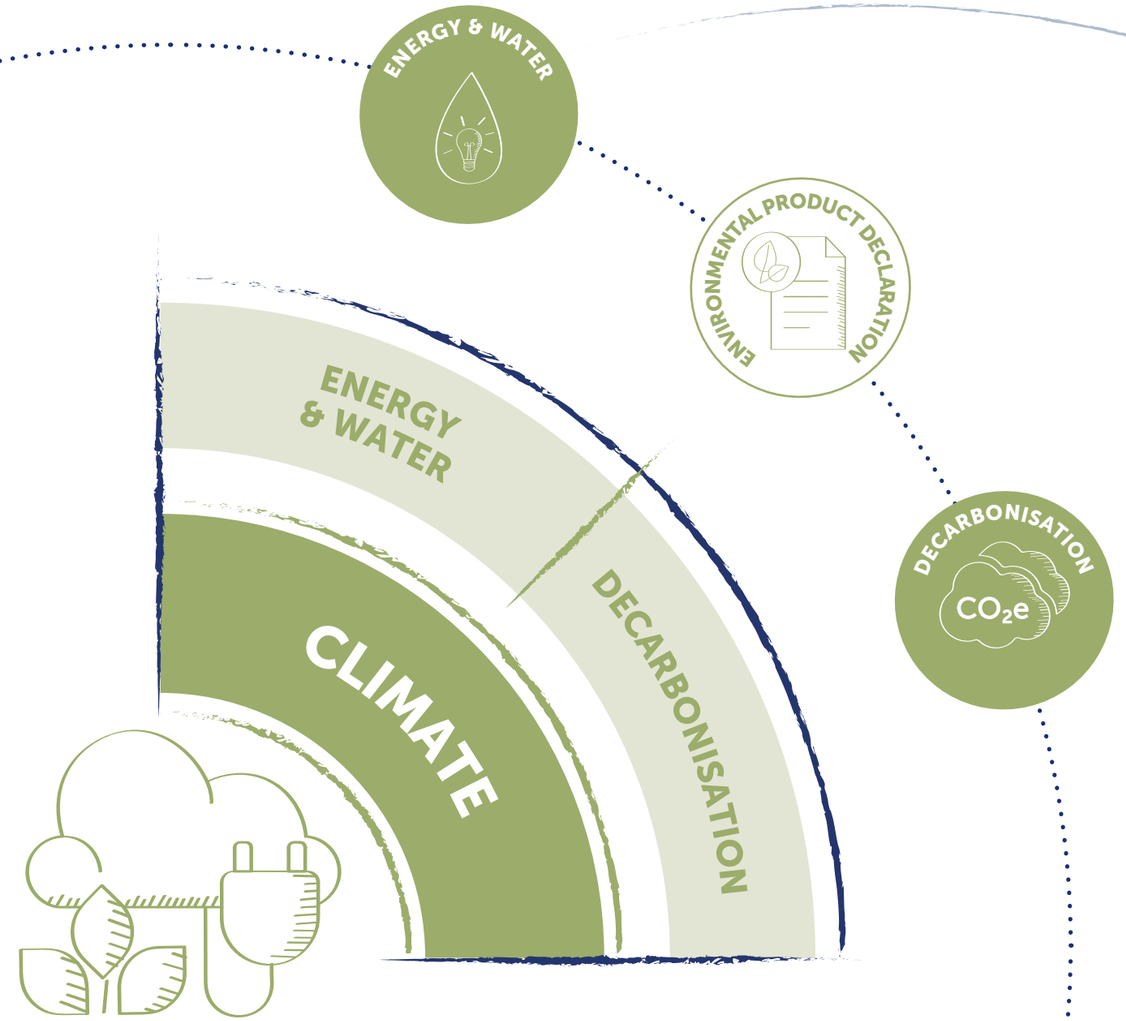
CLIMATE

Reducing the footprint of our products to power the future

Barilla considers climate change one of the most urgent challenges globally and has defined a strategy based on scientific evidence, integrating monitoring tools, impact analysis and forecasting models. The approach is based on two complementary guidelines: adaptation and mitigation, with a continuous assessment of risks and opportunities throughout the value chain.

Adaptation aims to strengthen operational resilience in the face of extreme events, water stress and energy instability, through efficiency in the use of water, energy and circular waste management. Mitigation aims to reduce emissions along the entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3), through renewable sources, greater efficiency, reduction of the carbon footprint in supply chains and gradual abandonment of fossil fuels.

Through the integration of adaptation and mitigation, Barilla promotes a sustainable and resilient development model, actively involving suppliers, partners and stakeholders.



2024 RESULTS

48% OF CONSUMED ELECTRICITY **FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES**

+164% VS 2022 OF **RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER** IN WATER-STRESSED AREAS

2030 GOALS

24 MW **INSTALLED** FROM PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANTS

+250% VS 2022 OF **RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER** IN WATER-STRESSED AREAS

2024 RESULTS

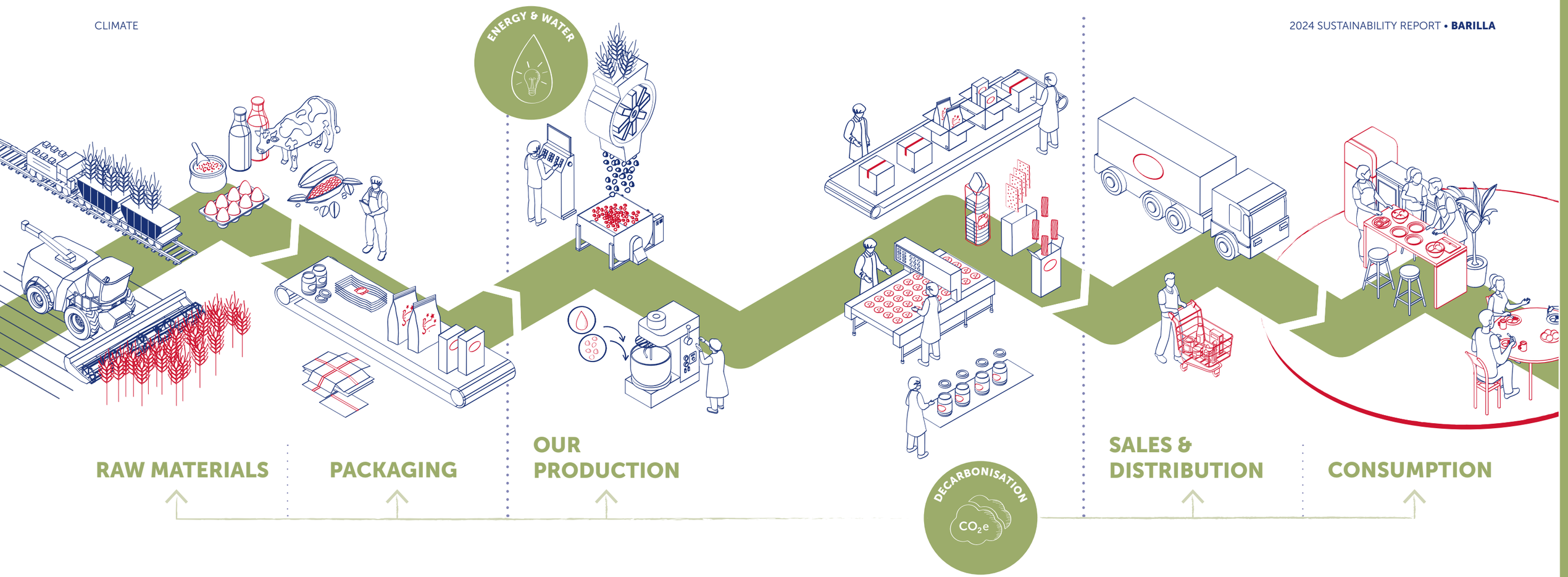
EMISSIONS REDUCED BY **-3.5%** COMPARED TO THE **2022**, BASELINE, ACCORDING TO THE **SBTi TARGET SCOPE**

2030 GOALS

-42% SBTi **SCOPE 1 & 2** EMISSIONS

-30% SBTi **SCOPE 3 FLAG** EMISSIONS

-25% SBTi **SCOPE 3 INDUSTRIAL** EMISSIONS



ENERGY & WATER

In the current context, the efficient and sustainable management of energy, water and waste resources is a strategic priority for Barilla. **The company has developed an ambitious multi-year investment plan to reduce its environmental impact** by improving operational efficiency and focusing on the following three key areas: **Energy, through the adoption of advanced technological solutions in its plants** and the use of renewable energy, including self-generation; **Water, reducing consumption and increasing recovery and reuse**, especially in water-stressed areas where the company focuses its efforts on limiting environmental impact and ensuring continuity of production; **Waste, continuing the commitment to enhance production waste, limiting the production of waste and maximising recycling and reuse for an increasingly circular economy**.

With this in mind, Barilla has strengthened environmental governance through the adoption of strict policies, certifications in line with international ISO standards and an advanced resource management system, ensuring compliance with regulations and continuous improvement of energy, water and waste management performance.

DECARBONISATION

Barilla integrates decarbonisation as a central element of its strategy, adopting a science-based approach to reduce emissions across the entire value chain. **The company is committed to aligning its actions with the goals of the Paris Agreement**, helping to limit the global temperature increase to within 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. To confirm this commitment, **in 2024 the Group renewed its membership of the Science Based Targets (SBTi) initiative, presenting new emission reduction targets for 2030**.
The decarbonisation strategy is structured according to two levels: **reduction of direct emissions and mitigation of indirect emissions along the supply chain**. For direct emissions, Barilla accelerates the energy transition through investments in plants, adopting high-efficiency solutions and increasing the self-generation of energy from renewable sources.

The main sources of indirect emissions are agricultural raw materials and packaging. Barilla promotes sustainable agricultural practices in some strategic supply chains, develops packaging solutions based on eco-design and uses materials with reduced environmental impact. It also works with suppliers along the value chain to reduce emissions and foster a more responsible production model.

CLIMATE RISK ANALYSIS

In 2024, the Group conducted an in-depth analysis of the risks and opportunities related to climate change, which guided the work team in defining the financial materiality and related action plans with relevant investments, detailed in the chapters on Energy, Water and Waste and Decarbonisation of the Value Chain. In doing so, the framework defined by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was followed, making it possible to assess the implications for the business model and to strengthen business resilience in the short, medium and long term for the company.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISKS

The table below divides the physical climate risks identified by Barilla into acute risks (sudden extreme events) and chronic risks (gradual and persistent changes over time):

CATEGORY	ACUTE RISKS	CHRONIC RISKS
TEMPERATURE	Heat waves, cold snaps, forest fire	Average temperature increase, heat stress
WATER	Heavy rainfall, flooding, extreme drought	Change in precipitation patterns, water stress
WIND	Tornadoes, storms	-

Barilla identifies and assesses the physical risks related to climate change through a structured Climate Risk Assessment process, integrated into Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). This process involves Risk Owners from different business units, including Purchasing, Operations, Health, Safety, Environment & Energy, R&D, Sustainable Finance and Marketing. The analysis is conducted by considering various scenarios outlined by IPCC 6[1] (SSP1, SSP2 and SSP5[2]) and assessing the risks in terms of probability, timescale, financial impact, risk response and consequences on the business model.

For the assessment of these risks, Barilla uses global data (e.g. Copernicus, WBCSD), high-resolution European data (Euro-CORDEX 11x11 km) for European locations and information from national bodies (e.g. ARPAE in Italy). Analysis focuses on two main aspects:

- Variation in the yield and quality of raw materials. The analysis highlighted possible reductions in production yields in the current supply areas, thus supporting strategic adaptation planning. Some raw materials that are particularly sensitive to climate variability, such as basil, require the adoption of resilient varieties and constant dialogue with suppliers, partly to evaluate any implementation of regenerative agriculture practices and offer scientific training.
- Climate risk profile of production plants. Barilla conducted an analysis to identify the plants most vulnerable to extreme weather events and estimate potential economic losses.

1 *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations' main scientific body for assessing climate change.*
2 *Three of the main IPCC scenarios: SSP1 – Sustainability (Green Road): sustainable world with low emissions and balanced growth. SSP2 – Middle of the Road: intermediate route, with socio-economic trends similar to the status quo. SSP5 – Fossil-Fuelled Development (Taking the Highway): Rapid economic growth based on fossil fuels, with high greenhouse gas emissions.*

CLIMATE TRANSITION RISKS

The table below shows the transition climate risks identified by Barilla:

CATEGORY	RISKS IDENTIFIED	IMPACT
REGULATION	Evolution of the EU ETS	Increase in costs for co-/tri-generation, Increase in transport costs and raw materials (ETS2)
REGULATION	Regulations for sustainable food systems	Adjustment costs, reputational impact
TECHNOLOGY	Delays in the adoption of low-emission technologies	Asset obsolescence, rising costs
MARKET	Indirect costs of emissions in logistics and packaging	Increase in supply costs
MARKET	Indirect costs of emissions in supply chain	Increase in supply costs
MARKET	Lack of value accorded to sustainability	Loss of market share, reputational impact
REPUTATION	Delays in adoption of Net Zero targets	Reputational and commercial impact
REPUTATION	Environmental pricing mechanisms in retail	Loss of revenues, reputational impact

To consciously address these risks, Barilla has adopted three forecast scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA), which represent different paths for the evolution of the global energy system:

- **Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 2050 Scenario**: predicts achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
- **Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)**: analyses the impact of climate policies and governments' stated commitments, reflecting recently adopted promises and official emissions reduction targets. This scenario offers a projection of possible trajectories, assuming that governments fully respect their commitments. In this context, the global temperature increase would be slightly above 2°C, considering current policy promises.
- **Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)**: considers the effect of policies currently adopted and officially announced by governments, providing a more conservative view of the future global energy system.

ENERGY & WATER

ENERGY, WATER & WASTE

Energy, water management and waste activities are governed by an integrated HSEE management system common to all the Group's operating areas. For more details on the HSEE system, see the Health & Safety section of this report.

ENERGY

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

In the current context, characterised by growing environmental, social and geo-political challenges, the sustainable use of energy resources is a fundamental priority for Barilla, which is constantly committed to promoting the culture of sustainability and energy efficiency at all its production sites: pasta, biscuit and sauce factories, and mills.

> To achieve these objectives, Barilla has chosen to adopt the Energy Management System for its production units in accordance with the UNI EN ISO 50001 standard.

This enables, especially via energy analysis and diagnosis, a systematic approach for continuous improvement of the energy performance of individual production sites. Suppliers and external companies operating at Barilla plants are also involved in this process.

> As such, Barilla recognises the importance of energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy to mitigate climate change.

APPROACH AND ACTIONS TAKEN

To promote a rational use of energy resources, Barilla has since 2012 implemented an Energy Management System, in accordance with the international technical standard ISO 50001.

To date, 25 plants are certified according to this technical standard: all production sites in Europe, i.e. in Italy, France, Greece, Türkyie, Germany and Russia. In 2024, the Muggia plant (Trieste, Italy), the French headquarters in Paris and the offices in Châteauroux (France) completed their first certification process.

The pasta factory in Parma, Italy, is also subject to the **Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)**; energy consumption is therefore regularly verified and certified by a third party, together with the related CO_2e emissions.

In this process, which began back in 2004, Barilla has structured the **Energy Saving Programme (ESP)** project, in which the technical areas of the plant, co-ordinated by the Central Offices, share and implement the best technological and management solutions to make the energy performance of the sites more efficient.

At the same time, the company has progressively increased the purchase of electricity from renewable sources, reducing CO_2 emissions with the purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GO). Factories of brands such as Mulino Bianco, Pan di Stelle, GranCereale, Wasa, Harrys and Barilla sauces are fully covered by GO certificates.

In particular, since 2020, Barilla has entered into a multi-year contract with **Alperia**, a supplier of renewable hydroelectric energy, which has allocated the plant powered by the Lake Resia dam for the production of the electricity that powers our Italian bakeries.

As such, all Mulino Bianco brand products are made with electricity from renewable sources, as indicated by the specific logo on the packaging.

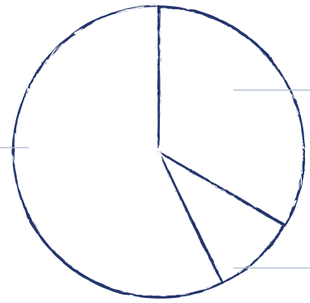
At the baked goods plants in Sweden and in part in France and Germany, the baking ovens have been electrified and are powered by renewable energy. In France, part of the methane gas has also already been replaced with biogas.

For the joint production of electricity, heat and cooling, Barilla has equipped itself with high-efficiency tri-generation plants at all Italian pasta factories, to reduce the use of fossil fuels compared to the purchase of the same quantities of energy from the national grid or compared to the separate production thereof, with a consequent reduction in environmental impacts, improved energy efficiency and independence from the national electricity grid.

PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2024

In the reporting year, the company allocated approximately €10.5 million to these areas, of which:

€6 m
for revamp of existing trigeneration plant



€3.5 m
for energy efficiency interventions

€1 m
for new plants to self-generate energy from renewable sources

At the same time, numerous energy efficiency projects were implemented, resulting in a reduction in energy consumption compared to the previous year, including:

Installation of **more efficient auxiliary systems** for production processes, such as compressors

PARMA

Replacement of lighting with **LED systems** in production departments

PARMA AND NOVARA

Installation and automation of management of **air conditioning systems for more efficient energy use**

FOGGIA

Installation of **high-efficiency fans** in pasta dryers

PARMA

Insulation interventions **on steam network**

MELFI

With regard to self-generation, two new photovoltaic plants came into operation in 2024:

- Rubbiano Sauces (1.5 MWp)
- Rubbiano Bakery (0.3 MWp)

In Foggia, a new state-of-the-art tri-generation plant has been installed to replace the existing co-generator that has reached the end of its life. The new plant came into operation in spring 2024 and has the capacity to produce 90% of the site's electricity needs, 85% of the heating needs and 50% of the refrigeration needs, which will also improve the carbon footprint of the site itself.

In Marcianise (Caserta province, Italy), the first Barilla pasta factory to have adopted this technology, a revamping operation was carried out to optimise the system performance. The plant will have the capacity to produce 100% of the site's thermal consumption, about 95% of electricity consumption and about 30% of cooling energy consumption when fully operational. The actions taken are aimed at improving further the plant's energy performance, ensuring further primary energy savings of approximately 20% of primary energy compared to the previous circumstances.

Regular training was also conducted during the year: best practices to reduce energy consumption were identified and formalised (e.g. optimisation of chilled water and compressed air set points).

METRICS & RESULTS

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2024 is substantially in line with 2022, whereas there was an increase in overall consumption of 2.8% compared to 2023. This increase is consistent with the growth trend in production volumes recorded in the same period. Two other important factors also contribute to explaining the change: on the one hand, the implementation of the trigeneration plants at the Foggia and Caserta production sites, following the revamps; on the other, the expansion and refinement of the calculation of the reporting scope.
At the same time, domestic renewable energy production increased by almost 70%, confirming the company's commitment to greater energy self-sufficiency.
The table below illustrates the total energy consumption of the Barilla company for the years 2022, 2023 and 2024, broken down by type of source.

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION[3,4] (MWh)

	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
FROM FOSSIL FUELS	1,287,831	1,243,077	1,304,418	+3.6%	-1.3%
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES	343,773	343,850	326,218	+0.0%	+5.4%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	**1,631,604**	**1,586,927**	**1,630,636**	**+2.8%**	**+0.1%**

ENERGY PRODUCTION

In the two-year period considered, there was an overall slight increase in domestic energy production, driven both by the overall production of energy from non-renewable sources used in the plant, but also based on the increase in self-generation from renewable sources, which almost doubled compared to the previous year (+69.5%). On the contrary, the share of non-renewable energy fed into the grid decreased significantly (-40.8%). These figures confirm a strategic approach to energy management, aimed at maximising self-consumption and improving operational efficiency. The table below shows the data relating to the company's internal energy production.

ENERGY PRODUCTION (MWh)

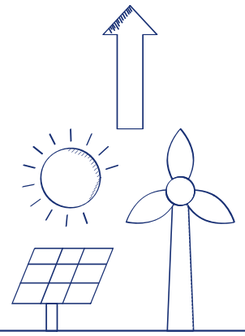
	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES used in plant	4,704	2,775	844	+69.5%	+457.2%
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES fed into grid	3	-	-	-	-
FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES used in plant	974,817	950,477	971,531	+2.6%	+0.3%
FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES fed into grid	10,916	18.437	-	-40.8%	-
TOTAL ENERGY GENERATION	**990,440**	**971,689**	**972,375**	**+1.9%**	**+1.9%**

3 *Includes consumption of fuels related to mobile combustion.*
4 *See the appendix to this document for a breakdown of energy consumption.*

OBJECTIVES & FUTURE PLANS

The Group has set itself the goal of reaching **24 MW** of installed capacity by 2030 for the self-generation of electricity from renewable sources.

To implement this energy policy, Barilla developed and launched in 2024 a specific Energy & Water Plan of €168 million of cumulative investments until 2030 specifically dedicated to plants of which investments for self-production from renewable sources form an integral part.



€168 m total investment to 2030, specifically dedicated

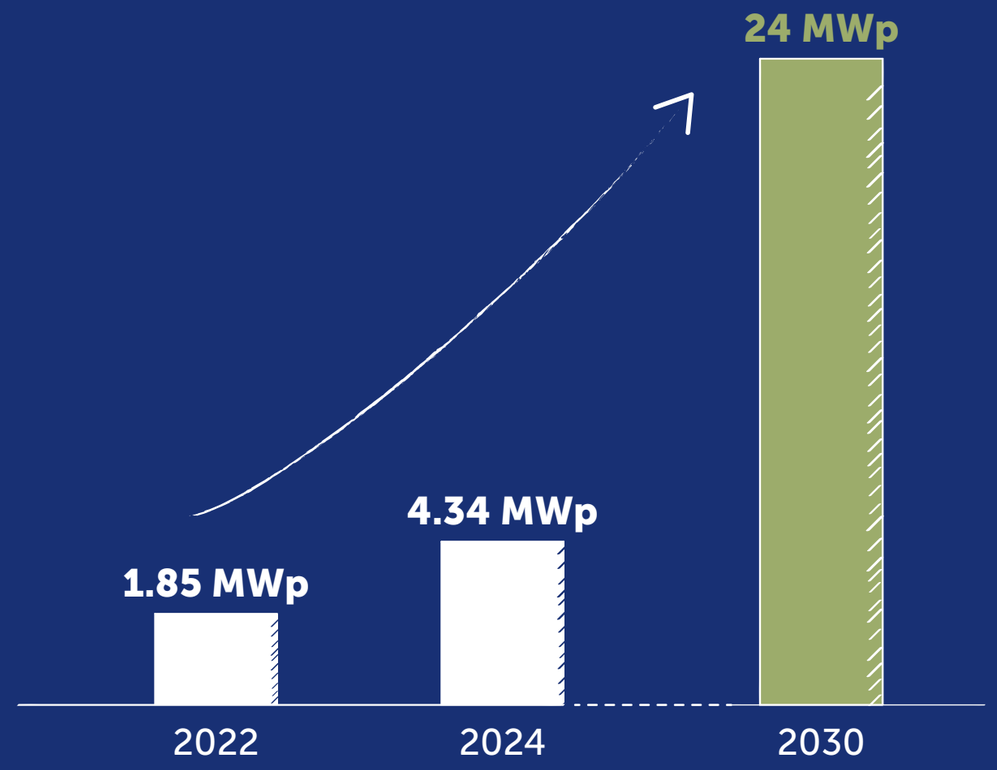
to plants where investments for self-generation from renewable sources forms an integral part

ENERGY

BY 2030

Barilla has set itself the goal of increasing installed capacity for renewable electricity self-generation.

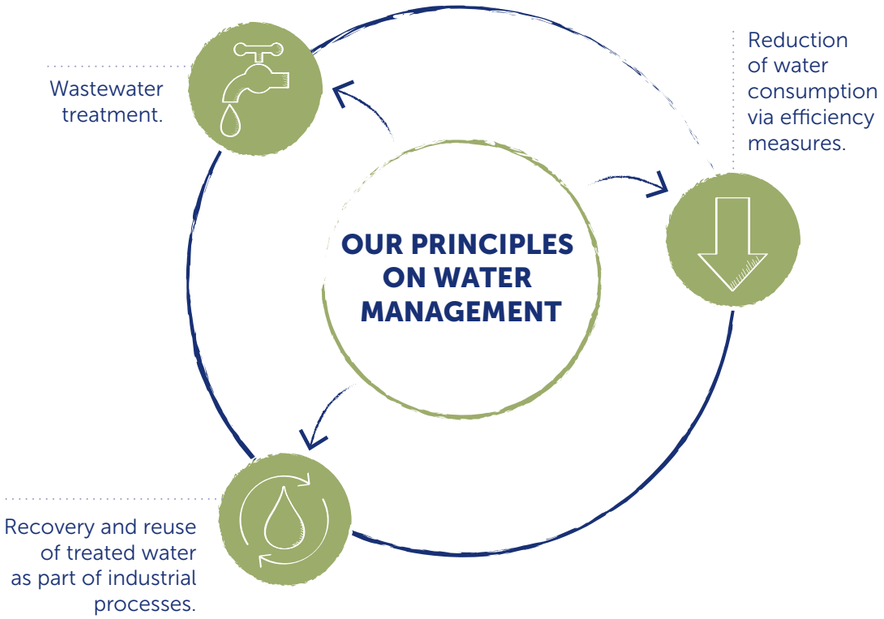
INSTALLED PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER



WATER

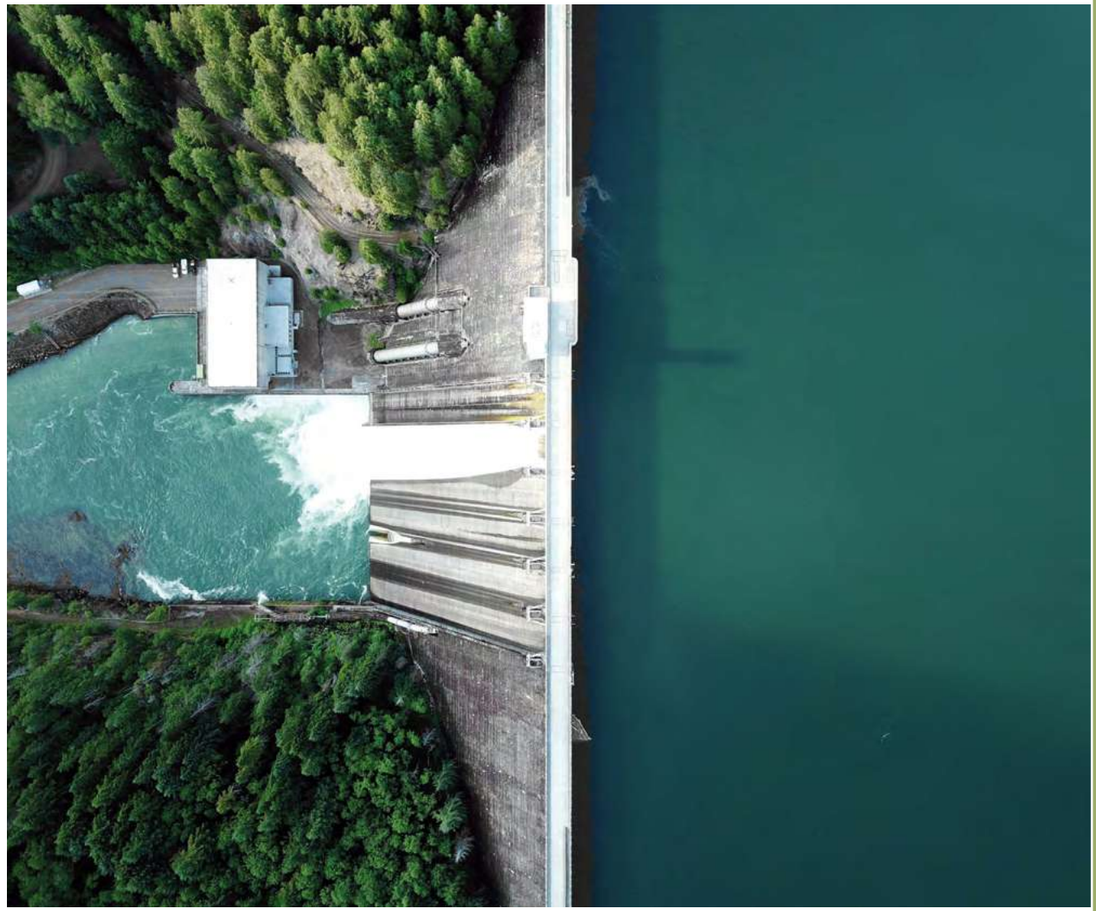
GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

Barilla is constantly committed to reducing water consumption in its production processes by promoting a responsible use of water resources and the adoption of recycling and reuse practices within its factories by promoting an integrated approach to the sustainable management of water along the supply chain and, where possible, to the efficient management of energy resources.



According to this scope, Barilla has decided to adopt for its production units an Environmental Management System in accordance with the UNI EN ISO 14001 standard, by establishing criteria to set the objectives and implement the company's environmental performance improvement plans.

In addition, the Group has been engaged for years in the development of Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) for its products, with a specific focus on water scarcity with regard to raw materials; it has adopted as a key indicator the *Water Scarcity Index*, which measures the impact of water consumption in relation to the regional availability of water, assessing how much is used, wasted or polluted along the production cycle. The goal is to understand how business activities influence the amount of water resources actually available to people and ecosystems, promoting more conscious and sustainable management of water.



> Barilla mainly uses water resources from aqueducts, wells or surface water, and is committed to constant monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and compliance with the requirements established by the Environmental Authorisations issued by the Competent Authorities.

Wastewater treatment, where present, is subjected to rigorous internal analysis and external inspections by control bodies to prevent pollution and reduce environmental impact.

In sites located in areas of high water stress, the Group has decided to invest in advanced technologies and integrated water treatment systems to promote the recovery and reuse of water resources in industrial processes, such as plant cleaning and cooling. For example, the Rubbiano Sauces plant recovers and reuses part of the treated water for industrial purposes, improving the overall efficiency in the use of water resources.

APPROACH AND ACTIONS TAKEN

At the Group's production plants, annual targets are defined for monitoring consumption based on the trends of previous years and setting more challenging targets each year.

These are monitored monthly through a global repository ("*Supply Chain Scorecard*"), which incorporates all environmental indicators and is subject to regular reviews, to control the optimisation of water resource management at all the Group's production sites.

> In 2024, the Group launched major wastewater recovery and reuse interventions at several production plants, including those located in water-stressed areas.

In particular, at the Rubbiano site where pestos and sauces are produced, solutions for the recycling of wastewater are in place, with continuous improvements to the wastewater treatment plant to increase the reuse of the resource within the industrial process. These improvements have significantly increased the volume of water recycled in 2024 (+28%).

In addition, also in response to requests from the French government, Barilla has also planned investments in more efficient water technologies for the Valenciennes and La Malterie plants.

COLLABORATIONS IN AGRI-FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

On a voluntary basis, Barilla has embarked on collaborations with suppliers in the tomato and basil supply chains to promote responsible use of water resources.

For the tomato supply chain, the company sources exclusively from producers certified according to Good Agricultural Practices (Global GAP), which ensure rational use of water during cultivation.

For basil, through the Carta del Basilico, Barilla supports sustainable agricultural practices certified by the ISCC PLUS system, which provide for lower water consumption. Both initiatives, although voluntary, contribute to the reduction of water withdrawal for irrigation, supporting a more sustainable management of water resources throughout the supply chain.

METRICS & RESULTS

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION

In 2024, there was a slight increase in water consumption compared to 2022, mainly due to revamping and extraordinary maintenance of plants (e.g. tri-generation plants, sprinklers, etc.) and the introduction of new types of products that led to an increase in requirements.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION

	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION (m^3)	2,653,424.1	2,532,541.8	2,649,976.9	+4.8%	+0.13%.
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION/ FINISHED PRODUCT (m^3/t)	1.39	1.37	1.37	+1.46%.	+1.46%.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION IN WATER-RISK AREAS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIGH WATER STRESS

On the other hand, with regard to total consumption in water-risk areas, there was a decrease of -9% compared to 2022, due on the one hand to the exit of the geographical areas of the Celle and Montreal plants from the categorisation of water-risk areas and on the other hand to Barilla's continuous commitment to optimising the use of water at production sites located in sensitive areas.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION IN WATER-RISK AREAS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIGH WATER STRESS

	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION IN WATER-RISK AREAS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIGH WATER STRESS	1,162,976.6	1,330,280.5	1,273,794.6	-12.6%	-8.7%

TOTAL RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER

Another indicator that improved significantly in 2024 was the total volume of water recycled and reused, with an increase of +45% compared to 2022. An even more significant result was obtained in water-risk areas, where the increase was +164%, again compared to 2022.

This improvement was mainly driven by the Rubbiano Sauces plant, which contributed +62,099 m^3 of recycled water over the three-year period thanks to the adoption of advanced water recycling solutions implemented in response to risk conditions and production needs.

RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER

	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
TOTAL RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER	144,621.0	112,029.0	99,575.0	+29.1%	+45.3%
TOTAL RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER IN WATER-RISK AREAS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIGH WATER STRESS	98,654	53,574	37,301	+84%	+164%

OBJECTIVES & FUTURE PLANS

In view of the growing pressure on water resources and the expected increase in production volumes at the Rubbiano plant, two strategic interventions will be launched at that specific site in the coming years, for a total investment of over **€5 million**.

The initiatives form part of the ***Energy & Water Plan***, the €168 million investment programme launched in 2024 to improve the energy and water efficiency of production plants.

The planned interventions include:

- **Upgrading of wastewater treatment plants**, partly based on reverse osmosis plants;
- **Reduction of overall water consumption** by using air cooling systems instead of water.

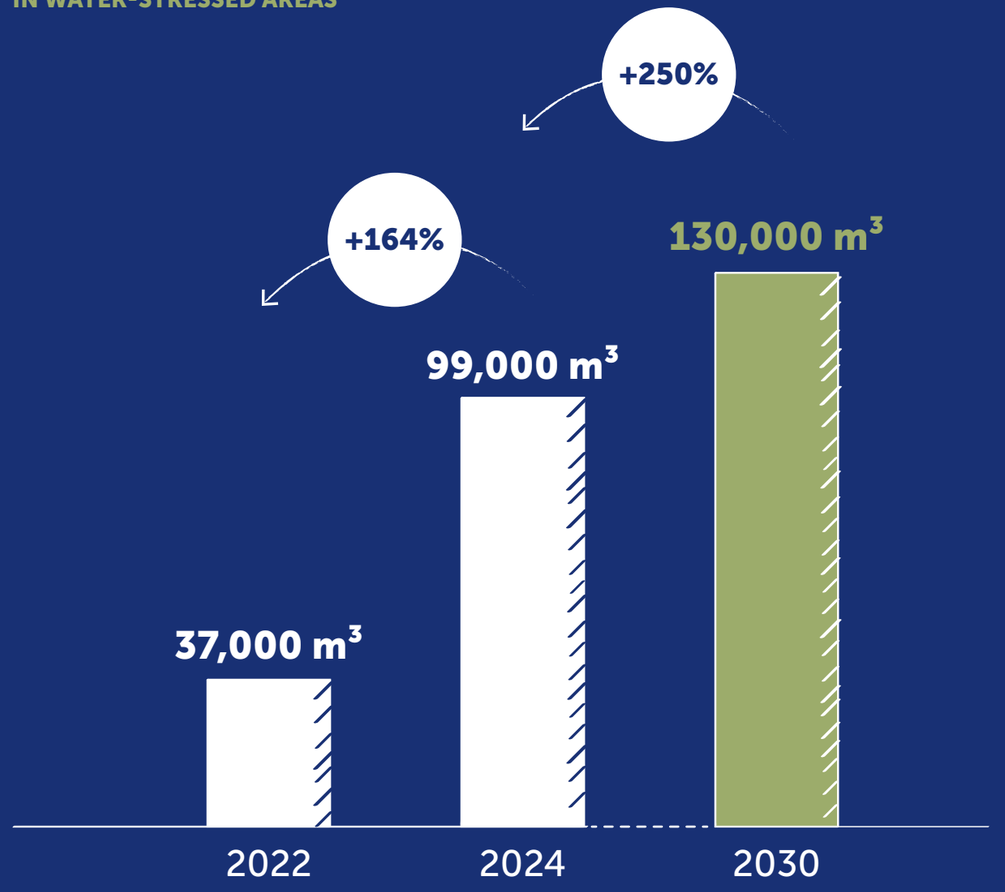
These integrated interventions represent a tangible and structured response to the sustainable management of water resources, where Barilla has set itself the goal of increasing the recycled water index in areas with greater water stress to **+250% by 2030** compared to 2022.

WATER

BY 2030

Barilla is committed to increasing the index of recycled water in areas with greater water stress.

TOTAL RECYCLED AND REUSED WATER IN WATER-STRESSED AREAS



At the Rubbiano plant (Parma), Barilla employs about **400 people**, producing **88,000 tons per year** of sauces and pesto, sold in **125 countries** around the world.

IN THE **2024**

We installed a new **photovoltaic system** with **1.5 MW of power**

as if

in summer, peak production period, **one day of production per week** was covered by self-generated energy

+60,000 m³ of water was recovered and recycled compared to 2022

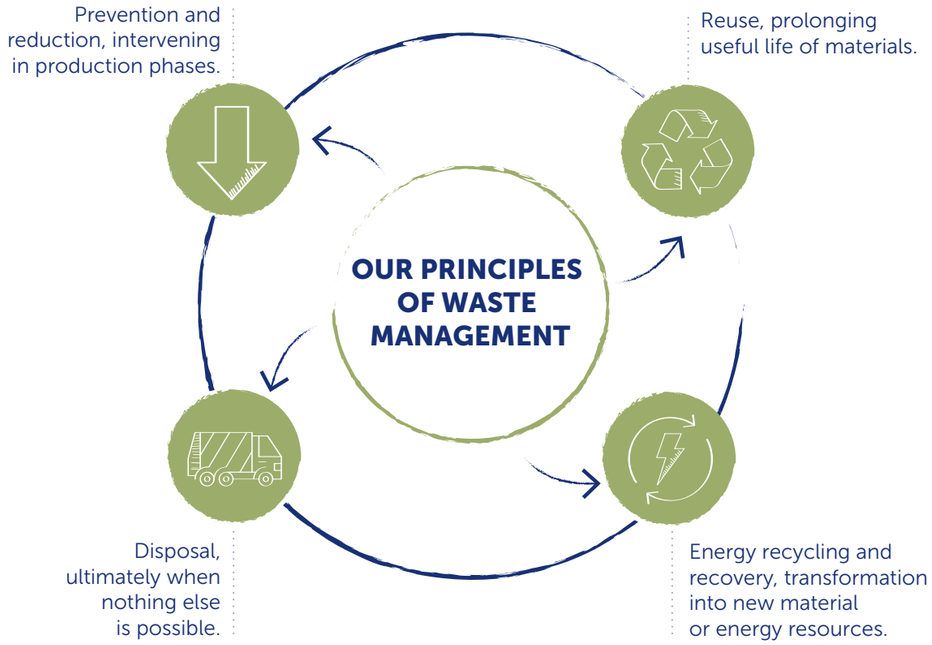
as if

thanks to all the water recovered, **24 olympic-size swimming pools** were filled

WASTE

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

Barilla is constantly committed to exploring solutions to improve the efficiency of the use of resources and to reduce the generation of waste by promoting its recovery, applying a hierarchy of the following principles:



> The group's ambition is to eliminate waste sent for disposal in landfill.

Also in this case, thanks to the adoption of an Environmental Management System in accordance with the UNI EN ISO 14001 standard, the company is committed to complying with legislative requirements and improving its environmental performance by focusing on the prevention of pollution and the management and reduction of waste produced.

In particular, to date, the waste generated by Barilla's production processes is classified as by-products and mainly intended for livestock use and in residual form for energy production.

On the other hand, materials from ancillary production services, such as maintenance and cleaning activities, packing materials not used in packaging and residues generated by wastewater treatment plants are classified as waste.

APPROACH AND ACTIONS TAKEN

To achieve these objectives, Barilla has implemented an Integrated Environmental and Energy Safety Management System, compliant with ISO standards 45001, 14001 and 50001. To date, 28 production sites have implemented an environmental management system and are certified according to the UNI EN ISO 14001 standard.

To ensure compliance with the standards required by current legislation, Barilla constantly monitors performance by conducting specific analyses to identify any pollutants in the environmental matrices and promotes proper waste management through the application of separate waste collection to send waste for recycling and energy recovery and less and less for disposal in landfill.

As part of the HSEE management system, specific waste management guidelines have been developed to support production sites in operational activities and promote increasingly selective separate waste collection.

> Consumer awareness of separate waste collection is also fundamental, on which Barilla focuses by providing information on proper final disposal of product packaging.

To maximise recovery, projects are active in all plants aimed at reducing waste production, improving separate collection and increasing reuse, where possible (e.g. reuse of pallets, raw material storage tanks, boxes for packaging boxes, etc.).

Each production site independently manages the waste produced, relying on local suppliers. In Italy, where possible, the selected single supplier supports the implementation of specific projects to increase the percentage of recycled waste, thus helping to spread separate collection practices and improve waste management overall.

Barilla has also analysed its pasta, tomato sauce and soft bread supply chains in collaboration with Last Minute Market, a spin-off of the University of Bologna, to monitor food losses and waste throughout the val-

ue chain. The study confirmed that these value chains represent a model of circular economy, with minimal waste in production and with most of the losses recorded in the consumption phase.

The analysis used the Global Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard (FLW Standard), with case studies published on the official FLW Protocol Case Studies Archive – Food Loss and Waste Protocol website.

INVESTMENTS AND COLLABORATIONS FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

From a financial point of view, Barilla incurs routine operating costs for waste management, including disposal, transport and other related activities. In Italy, it collaborates with Hera to optimise waste management and implements specific projects to increase the recycling rate. A relevant example is the Castiglione plant, where a particular type of waste (waste vegetable oils) is sent for regeneration for the production of biofuel.

METRICS & RESULTS

Barilla monitors and manages the waste generated in its production plants, adopting strategies aimed at reducing its environmental impact. Most of the waste from production processes consists of by-products intended for animal feed, with a volume of more than 107,000 tons in 2024.

On the other hand, waste is that generated by secondary activities, such as maintenance, cleaning and packaging, and mainly includes paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, metals, electronic equipment, hazardous waste (e.g. chemicals, batteries, paints) and non-recycled wood.

In 2024, the total hazardous waste generated was 793 tons.

Barilla adopts measurement methods based on direct weighing or estimates made at the production sites, subsequently confirmed by the companies that manage the end of life of waste, certifying its recovery or disposal.

Despite the increase in production volumes, in 2024 the total amount of waste generated remained almost stable, standing at 35,998.9 tons compared to 36,625 tons in 2023.

> Almost all of this waste, equal to 94%, is sent for recovery or recycling, whereas the proportion sent for disposal (landfill), which represents the minority, has decreased by approximately 30% compared to 2023.

WASTE GENERATED (t)

	2024	2023	2022	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2022
WASTE SENT FOR RECOVERY OR RECYCLING	33,897.9	34,367.2	34,099.5	-1.4%	-0.6%
WASTE SENT FOR DISPOSAL	2,101.0	3,157.7	3,081.4	-33.5%	-31.8%
TOTAL QUANTITY OF WASTE GENERATED	**35,998.9**	**37,524.9**	**37,180.9**	**-4.1%**	**-3.2%**

OBJECTIVES & FUTURE PLANS

The Barilla Group's plants annually set targets to increase the percentage of waste sent for recycling or energy recovery operations, with the ultimate goal of eliminating waste sent to landfill.

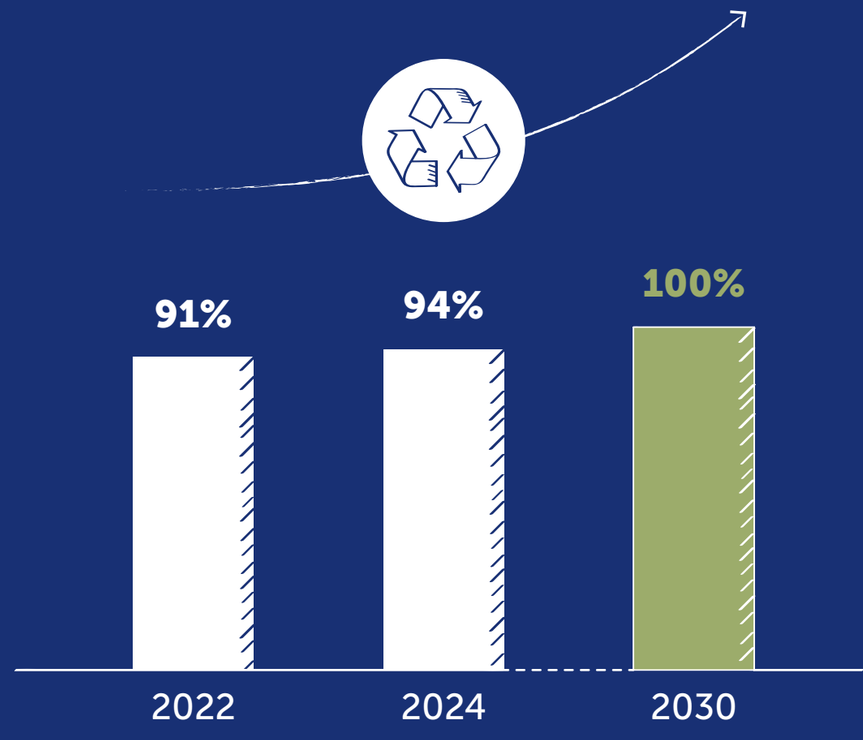
The achievement of this common goal takes place through improvement plans co-ordinated by local waste management companies and through initiatives to raise awareness among workers on the separate collection of waste in offices and of operators of production sites on proper product differentiation of industrial waste, practices applied in 100% of production plants.

Performance is monitored monthly and annually through the percentage indicator of recycled waste out of the total waste produced (t recycled waste/t waste produced * 100), promoting the continuous improvement of waste management.

WASTE

BY 2030

Barilla annually defines plant-level objectives to ensure an increasing percentage of waste sent for recycling or energy recovery operations.



EPD® SYSTEM

The Barilla EPD System is a **genuine management system for** the activities required to develop product EPDs, update the Barilla database, create **calculation models** and the operations necessary for the **publication of EPDs**.

1st EPD® SYSTEM
certified in the food sector

+1,400,000t
i.e. 70% of Barilla products are covered by an EPD

+80
Active EPDs

+80
People involved

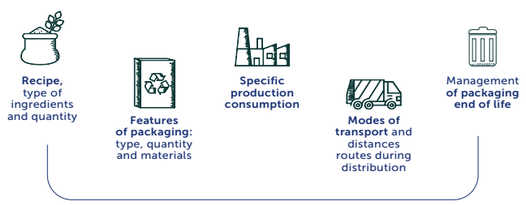
+5,000
Data modules

3 LEVELS OF CHECKS
in the process

HOW IT WORKS

1 DATA COLLECTION & HANDLING

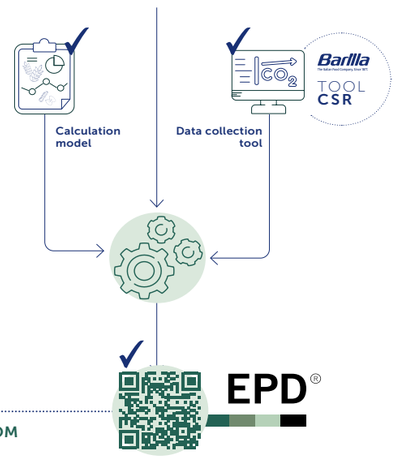
PRODUCT-SPECIFIC DATA
Collected and analysed for each EPD and include:



2 DATA PROCESSING

CALCULATION MODEL
It is the heart of data processing, and is developed to reflect the characteristics of product groups and in compliance with specific international rules.

BARILLA DATABASE AND DATA COLLECTION TOOL
The Database contains data modules, i.e. real process models containing quantitative information on the effects of the process considered.
Each data module is verified by a stakeholder in the Barilla EPD process.
Each Barilla plant can upload the data that is catalogued and processed to a specific web platform.



3 PROCESSING OF RESULTS

PRODUCTION OF INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION
The environmental impacts of the product are calculated and the EPD document is drawn up.
The calculations and the EPD document are verified by a stakeholder in the Barilla EPD process.

4 EPD® PUBLICATION

DOCUMENTATION PUBLISHED ON WWW.ENVIRONDEC.COM

EPD®
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

CONTENT OF AN EPD®

Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs®) for Barilla products present quantitative information with reference to product characteristics, environmental indicators and the distribution of impacts along the supply chain.

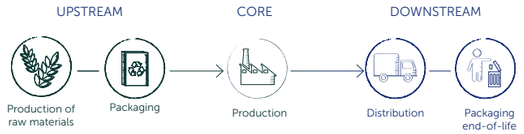
1 PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Ingredients and nutritional values are reported similarly to **information on the product packaging.**

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION (per 100 g)		
Energy		
Fat		
Carbohydrates		
Fibre		
Protein		
Salt		

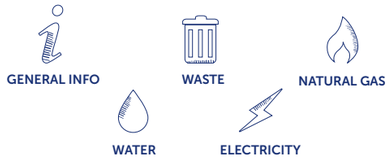
2 VALUE CHAIN DESCRIPTION

Each EPD presents a **detailed description of the product value chain**, with clear reference to the phases included in the analysis.



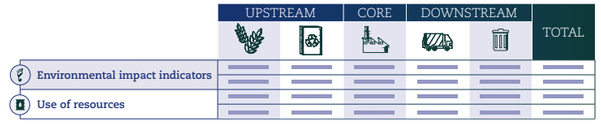
3 HYPOTHESES & DATA FOR IMPACT CALCULATION

Barilla EPDs dedicate a few pages to the description of the **hypotheses considered and the type of data used in the analysis.**



4 RESULTS

The most important section of each EPD is dedicated to the results, expressed through inventory and environmental impact indicators, which **describe resource consumption, waste, outflows** from the system and the **effects** of the system **on the environment**.



5 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Barilla EPDs effectively communicate environmental **impacts**, including **the three relevant footprints** in agri-food production, with reference to the different **phases of the product life cycle**.

CARBON FOOTPRINT
Quantify greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming

WATER SCARCITY
Assesses potential for water scarcity, net of the average residual water available after meeting the water demand of humans and ecosystems

EPD®
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Abbracci

WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (EPD) OF THE ABBRACCI PRODUCED IN ITALY

FIND OUT MORE

CONSUMPTION AND END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection.

PAP 21 PACKAGING COLLECTED PAPER

RAW MATERIALS

Abbracci are prepared only with carefully selected and controlled raw materials.

DISTRIBUTION

Abbracci are marketed mainly in Italy.

PACKAGING

The associated environmental performance was evaluated considering the 350-gram package.

PRODUCTION

Abbracci are produced at the Italian plant in Novara.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS OF ABBRACCI

Abbracci 1 kg

	Raw materials	Packaging	Production	Distribution	Consumption and end-of-life	From farm to fork
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e)	2146	219	221	144	11	**2 741** gCO_2e/kg
Water Scarcity (litres)	5 067	73	332	2	<1	**5 474** litre-eq/kg

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Carbon dioxide, Methane (CO_2 e), Nitrogen oxides

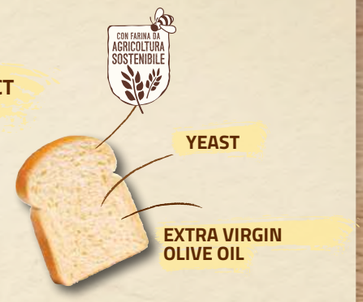
Measures water consumption by taking into account the overall availability of water for human use and ecosystems in the regions where water is withdrawn

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Pan Bauletto

WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (EPD) OF PAN BAULETTO

FIND OUT MORE



CONSUMPTION AND END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection.

PACKAGING PLASTICS COLLECTION

CLOSURE STRAP METALS COLLECTION

RAW MATERIALS

Pan Bauletto is prepared only with carefully selected and controlled raw materials.

DISTRIBUTION

Pan Bauletto is marketed mainly in Italy.

PACKAGING

The associated environmental performance was evaluated considering the 400-gram package.

PRODUCTION

Pan Bauletto is produced in the Italian plants at Cremona and Melfi.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS FOR PAN BAULETTO

Pan Bauletto 1 kg

	Raw materials	Packaging	Production	Distribution	Consumption and end-of-life	From farm to fork
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e)	608	226	227	128	17	**1 206** gCO_2e/kg
Water Scarcity (litres)	1 121	102	364	1	<1	**1 588** litre-eq/kg

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Carbon dioxide, Methane (CO_2 e), Nitrogen oxides

Measures water consumption by taking into account the overall availability of water for human use and ecosystems in the regions where water is withdrawn

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

PESTO ALLA GENOVESE

What is the environmental impact (EPD) of Pesto alla Genovese

FIND OUT MORE

Fresh basil Italian

Parmigiano Reggiano PDO

Garlic

CONSUMPTION AND END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection in full, placing the package in the glass and metal collection.

METAL CAPS METALS COLLECTION

GLASS POT GLASS COLLECTION

RAW MATERIALS

Barilla pesto is prepared only with carefully selected and checked raw materials.

PACKAGING

The associated environmental performance refers to the package containing 400 grams of product.

DISTRIBUTION

The environmental impacts related to the distribution have been calculated considering the volumes and sales destinations for the Italian market.

PRODUCTION

Barilla pesto is produced in the Italian plant at Rubbiano.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS OF PESTO FOR ITALIAN MARKET

PESTO ALLA GENOVESE
For the Italian market
1 kg

	Raw materials	Packaging	Production	Distribution	Consumption and end-of-life	From farm to fork
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e) — Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Methane; Carbon dioxide; CO_2 e; Nitrogen oxides)	2939	1151	319	202	2	**4 613** gCO_2e/kg
Water Scarcity (litres) — A measure of usage of fresh water by humanity, in volumes of water consumed and/or polluted.	10 647	983	288	<1	<1	**11 918** litre-eq/kg

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

SPAGHETTI

What is the environmental impact (EPD) of Spaghetti for the Italian market

FIND OUT MORE

Durum wheat

Water

COOKING PHASE

You can reduce the impact of the cooking phase through passive cooking.

RAW MATERIALS

Barilla Spaghetti are prepared only with carefully selected and controlled raw materials.

PACKAGING END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection in full.

PAP 21 CARDBOARD BOX PAPER COLLECTION

GRINDING

The associated environmental performance was calculated considering the energy and water consumption of the mills at Altamura and Castelplanio.

DISTRIBUTION

Barilla Spaghetti are marketed considering the volumes and destinations of sale for the Italian market.

PACKAGING PRODUCTION

The associated environmental performance was evaluated considering the 500-gram package.

VALUE

Barilla Spaghetti are produced at the Marcianise (CE) plant.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS FOR 100% ITALIAN WHEAT SPAGHETTI

SPAGHETTI
100% Italian wheat
1 kg

	Wheat cultivation	Milling	Production of packaging and auxiliary materials	Production	Distribution	From the farm to distribution to the shelves	End-of-life of primary packaging and food waste	Cooking phases in Italy	
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e) — Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Methane; Carbon dioxide; CO_2 e; Nitrogen oxides)	618	42	99	281	132	**1 171** gCO_2e/kg	18	764	1 389
Water Scarcity (litres) — Measures water consumption by taking into account the overall availability of water for human use and ecosystems in the regions where water is withdrawn.	283	6	82	53	1	**425** litre-eq/kg	<1	95	149

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

EXTRA MOELLEUX
Nature

What is the environmental impact (EPD) of Extra Moëlleux Nature

FIND OUT MORE

PACKAGING END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection, according to the indications reported on the packaging.

PRODUCTION OF INGREDIENTS

Extra Moëlleux Nature is prepared only with carefully selected and controlled raw materials. The data for the evaluation of the raw materials present in the recipe are provided by Barilla experts and databases (mainly Ecoinvent and Agrifootprint).

PRODUCTION OF PACKAGING

The environmental performance associated with the packaging production phase was evaluated considering the 500-gram package (best-selling format).

DISTRIBUTION

Extra Moëlleux Nature is mainly marketed in France. Environmental performance associated with distribution was assessed using primary data for distances and modes of transport (by truck).

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA MOELLEUX NATURE

Extra Moëlleux Nature is produced in the French plant at La Malterie. The environmental performance of the production process was evaluated by considering the primary data relating to the plant's energy and water consumption and waste production.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS FOR 'EXTRA MOELLEUX NATURE

	EXTRA MOELLEUX NATURE 1 kg	Production of ingredients	Production of packaging and auxiliary materials	Production Extra Moëlleux Nature	Distribution on shelves	End-of-life primary packaging	From farm to end-of-life of primary packaging
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e)	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Methane, Carbon dioxide, CO_2 e, Nitrogen oxides	568	156	147	108	11	990 gCO_2e/kg
Water Scarcity (litres)	Measures water consumption by taking into account the overall availability of water for human use and ecosystems in the regions where water is withdrawn	263	54	22	<1	<1	339 litre-eq/kg

The data and images shown refer to the environmental and production results for the year 2023. The results of the indicator "Potential for water deprivation" are reported here as "water scarcity footprint".

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

WASA RÅGI

WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (EPD) OF WAGA RÅGI

FIND OUT MORE

PACKAGING END-OF-LIFE

Packaging designed to be sent for separate collection, according to the indications reported on the packaging.

PRODUCTION OF INGREDIENTS

Rågi is prepared only with carefully selected and controlled raw materials. The data for the evaluation of the raw materials present in the recipe are provided by Barilla experts and databases (mainly Ecoinvent and Agrifootprint).

PRODUCTION OF PACKAGING

The environmental performance associated with the packaging production phase was evaluated considering the 275-gram package (the one that keeps the best).

DISTRIBUTION

Rågi is mainly marketed in Sweden and Denmark. Environmental performance associated with distribution was assessed using primary data for distances and modes of transport.

RÅGI PRODUCTION

Rågi is produced at the Swedish plant in Filipstad. The environmental performance of the production process was evaluated by considering the primary data relating to the plant's energy and water consumption and waste production.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS FOR RÅGI

	RÅGI 1 kg	Production of ingredients	Production of packaging and auxiliary materials	Production Rågi	Distribution on shelves	End-of-life primary packaging	From farm to end-of-life of primary packaging
Carbon Footprint (CO_2 e)	Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Methane, Carbon dioxide, CO_2 e, Nitrogen oxides	610	139	82	101	12	944 gCO_2e/kg
Water Scarcity (litres)	Measures water consumption by taking into account the overall availability of water for human use and ecosystems in the regions where water is withdrawn.	209	51	33	<1	<1	293 litre-eq/kg

The data and images shown refer to the environmental and production results for the year 2023. The results of the indicator "Potential for water deprivation" are reported here as "water scarcity footprint".

EPD® ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

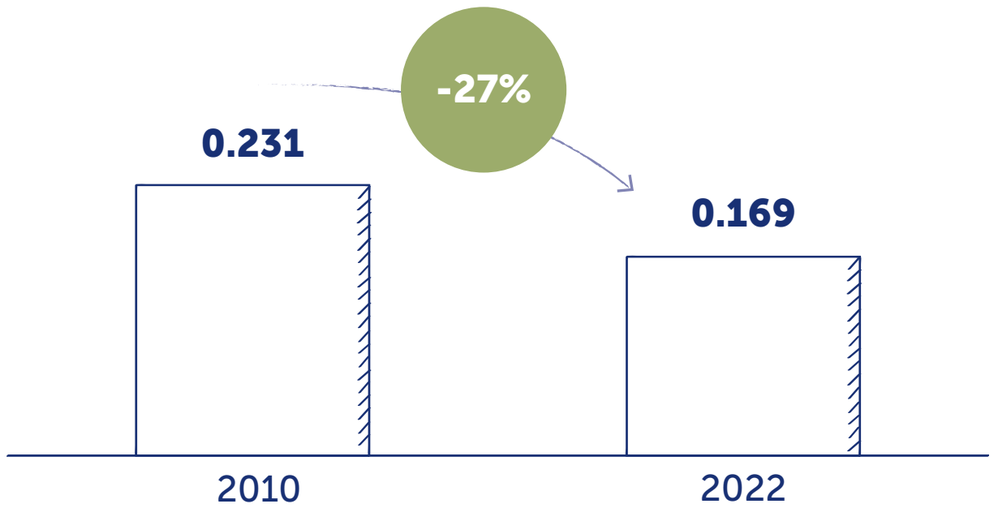
DECARBONISATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

Barilla has long integrated the fight against climate change into its corporate strategy, recognising it as one of the most urgent and significant environmental challenges of our time.

Since the early 2000s, the company has embarked on a structured path aimed at understanding the implications of climate change, measuring the environmental impacts of its activities and reducing them in a systematic and scientifically based way.

INTENSITY OF SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS (t CO_2e/t)[5]



5 *Emissions relate only to energy consumption and the intensity is calculated on the basis of the volumes directly produced by the plants. Year 2010, five production plants excluded from scope: Rubbiano Sauces, Catelli Canada, Muggia, Pasta Evangelists, Solne Bakery. Year 2022, two production plants excluded from scope: Gauchy, Gran-Pre.*

In line with the European principles of *Life Cycle Thinking*, the company has adopted the *Life Cycle Assessment* (LCA) methodology to analyse the life cycle of its products, starting with semolina pasta, with the aim of identifying the main environmental impacts and defining concrete and measurable improvement actions.

In 2009, Barilla published its first Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), followed in 2010 by the creation of the first EPD Management System certified by a third party in the food sector. This initiative represented a major step forward in the transparency of environmental performance and has made it possible to precisely identify the areas of intervention along the entire supply chain, now reaching 70% of its volumes sold covered by EPDs.

Among the most concrete results of this commitment, the 27% reduction in the emission intensity of CO_2 equivalent per kilogram of finished product (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in the period 2010-2022 stands out.

This figure reflects not only the effectiveness of the strategies adopted - including the improvement of energy efficiency, the optimisation of production plants and the increase in the use of renewable sources - but also the company's ability to decouple production growth from climate - changing emissions.

The analysis of the evolution of emission intensity was conducted in line with the principle of decoupling, demonstrating that the increase in production volumes did not lead to a proportional increase in emissions. The interventions implemented have therefore guaranteed a significant reduction in the environmental impact per unit of product, against an overall growth in industrial activity.

Confirming its future commitment to science-based climate targets, in 2024 the company further strengthened its adherence to the Science Based Targets (SBTi) initiative, updating and expanding these targets in line with the more stringent threshold of +1.5°C established by the Paris Agreement.

The new Science Based Targets have been submitted on behalf of Barilla International, using 2022 as the new baseline year, consolidating an increasingly rigorous decarbonisation pathway.

In line with this climate strategy, Barilla is developing an *Internal Carbon Pricing Policy*, a governance tool designed to integrate the cost of environmental externalities into corporate decision-making processes.

By defining an internal CO_2 price to be applied to strategic assessments and investments, the company intends to incentivise the adoption of low-emission solutions and ensure consistency between the Group's operational choices and climate objectives. The definition of the policy, the result of the joint work of the main corporate functions, aims to make operational choices more effective and to direct investments towards a more resilient and low-emission business model.

APPROACH

Barilla has identified the year 2022 as the baseline for monitoring and reporting its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
This year's selection is based on the complete and consolidated availability of data relating to the entire operating scope of the entire Group, including the newly acquired plants (Muggia, Italy and Catelli, Canada) and all the Group's offices, integrated for the first time in the reporting system starting from the same year.

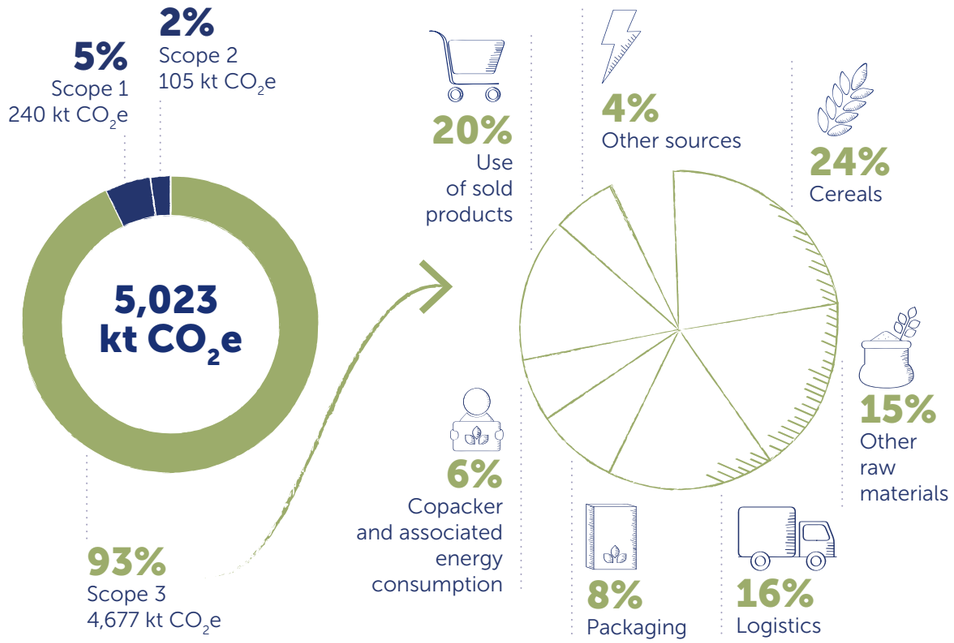
In defining the approach to the baseline, Barilla adopts the principles of the GHG Protocol, ensuring the accuracy and transparency of the information reported. The baseline may be recalculated in the event of significant events that significantly affect the scope of emissions, in particular.

In 2022, the Barilla Group's total emissions amounted to approximately 5,023 kt CO_2 equivalent, broken down as follows:

CATEGORY OF EMISSIONS (kt CO_2e)

	Emissions	% of total
SCOPE 1	240	5%
SCOPE 2	105	2%
SCOPE 3	4,677	93%

TOTAL EMISSIONS 2022



ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED AND RESULTS

The actions taken are broken down into two macro-areas: Scope 1 and 2, which mainly concern direct and indirect emissions from the company's energy consumption, and Scope 3, which includes indirect emissions along the value chain, from raw materials and transport and distribution to consumption.

The overall trend in the Barilla Group's total emissions is as follows:

TOTAL EMISSIONS (kt CO_2e)

	2024	2023	2022
TOTAL EMISSIONS	4,954	4,830	5,023
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	+2.6%	-3.8%	-

SCOPE 1 & 2

Barilla is committed to improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable sources, with the aim of reducing direct and indirect emissions related to energy consumption. In this direction, a structured Energy Plan was launched in 2024, one of the key tools of the Group's energy transition plan. The implementation of the planned measures will result in a reduction of 90,000 tons of CO_2 by year 2030.

The trend in Scope 1 and 2 emissions is shown in the table below:

SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS (kt CO_2e)

	2024	2023	2022
SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS	352	331	346
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	+6.3%	-4.4%	-

The increase in CO_2 emissions in 2024 compared to 2023 is due to several factors:

- increase in consumption linked to increased production (3.5%);
- commissioning the Foggia and Marcianise Trigeneration plants after revamps;
- primary data refinement.

At the same time, a reduction in emissions related to the use of new photovoltaic systems installed in the last two years for the production of electricity should be noted.

SCOPE 3

To address indirect emissions along the supply chain, Barilla has adopted a strategic approach focused on the development of sustainable farming practices regarding its strategic cereals, promoting constant collaboration with its suppliers and with the entire ecosystem.

The evolution of Scope 3 emissions is presented in the table below:

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (kt CO_2e)

	2024	2023	2022
SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS	4,602	4,500	4,677
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	+2.2%	-3.8%	-

The trend in CO_2 emissions is mainly attributable to three key areas for the Barilla supply chain: raw materials, packaging and transport, the main dynamics:

Raw materials
Priority was given to the sustainability of agricultural raw materials, which represent a significant source of emissions. Barilla has developed and implemented sustainable agricultural practices and digital tools to optimise the use of resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimise water consumption and protect biodiversity.

The main initiatives include:
- manual for sustainable cultivation of durum wheat;
- the decision support system Granoduro.net® and GranoScan® application, which helps monitor wheat diseases and optimise cultivation;
- "Carta del Mulino" for sustainable cultivation of soft wheat.

Packaging
Barilla is working with its suppliers to improve packaging design and develop increasingly sustainable solutions, reducing material consumption and optimising recyclability.

Transport & Distribution
Barilla continues to invest in the expansion of intermodal solutions and in the use of fuels with low environmental impact. In addition to rail transport for grain and goods between northern and southern Italy, a new international route between Foggia (Italy) and Langenau (Germany) has been introduced, previously covered only by road. The company has also increased the use of advanced biofuels, such as bio-LNG and HVO, completing the transition of shipments to Sicily with trucks powered exclusively by bio-LNG. These measures significantly reduced CO_2 emissions, strengthening the sustainability strategy and logistical efficiency.

MITIGATION PROJECTS FUNDED WITH CARBON CREDITS

Barilla adopts a structured and transparent approach to managing its emissions, integrating mitigation initiatives supported by certified carbon credits.
In this context, the project for the total offsetting of residual emissions was launched in 2018, involving several Group brands.
The offsetting activity concerned the issues of the Harry's brands relating to the years 2018-2022, GranCereale for 2018-2023 and Mulino Bianco for 2019-2022. Wasa still continues to this day to confirm its willingness to continue with the offsetting project for emissions relating to 2024 and is committed to 2025.

The emissions offset as part of this project are not, in accordance with the GHG Protocol, included in the reporting of emissions relating to the Group's reduction targets. In addition, the use of carbon credits is limited to offsetting residual emissions and does not interfere with Barilla's decarbonisation commitments, which remain a priority. Wasa combines direct emission reductions with offsetting residual emissions through support for climate projects in developing countries. In particular, the company purchases carbon credits generated by emission reduction projects, focusing on renewable sources such as wind, hydroelectric and solar, with interventions mainly in South America and India.

In Brazil, the Rio Floresta d'Oeste project is a low-impact hydroelectric power plant that provides clean energy to the local grid of Alta Floresta d'Oeste, reducing annual CO_2 emissions by approximately 28,000 tons.

In India, the Pawan Wind Project involves the installation of wind farms to replace some of the energy from coal, contributing to the country's transition to a low-emission economy.

These projects not only contribute to the fight against climate change, but also generate social, environmental and economic benefits, supporting the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The credits purchased are certified by internationally recognised standards, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

In 2024, Barilla offset 119,293 tons of CO_2e related to 2023 emissions through the purchase of carbon credits, broken down as follows:

- GranCereale: 18,715 t CO_2
- Wasa: 100,578 t CO_2

100% of the credits purchased come from VCS and CDM certified projects.

OBJECTIVES & FUTURE PLANS

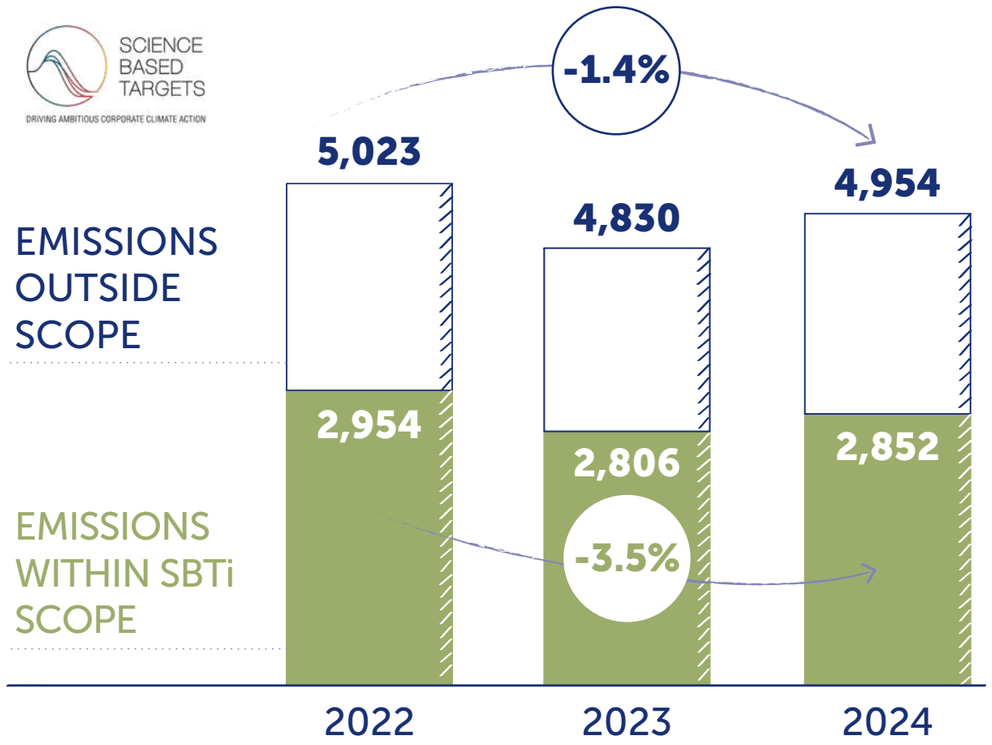
Currently being defined, Barilla's 2030 climate transition plan will be progressively integrated into the corporate strategy and financial planning by 2025, with the aim of ensuring consistency with the Group's pathway. This systemic approach will make it possible to strengthen innovation, stimulate collaboration throughout the supply chain and generate shared and lasting value. At the heart of this vision is the commitment to significantly reduce its environmental impact, through synergistic action that actively involves suppliers, partners and stakeholders in a common pathway towards a more sustainable and resilient future.

Barilla has renewed and strengthened its commitment to the Science Based Target initiative with the aim of contributing to the containment of the global temperature below 1.5°C, as required by the Paris Agreement.

The scope of the targets includes all direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect emissions from energy consumption (Scope 2) and indirect emissions along the value chain (Scope 3), limited to the categories that represent approximately 70% of the Group's total Scope 3 emissions.

In the period between 2022 and 2024, the total emissions included in the SBTi scope were already reduced by 3% in terms of tons of CO_2 equivalent.

BARILLA GROUP EMISSIONS – SBTi



The four priority categories included in the Scope 3 perimeter – which alone account for about 70% of the related emissions – are:

CATEGORY 1

Goods and services purchased (cereals, eggs, cocoa, copacker, packaging)

CATEGORY 3

Activities related to fuel and energy use not included in Scope 1 or 2

CATEGORY 4

Upstream transport and distribution

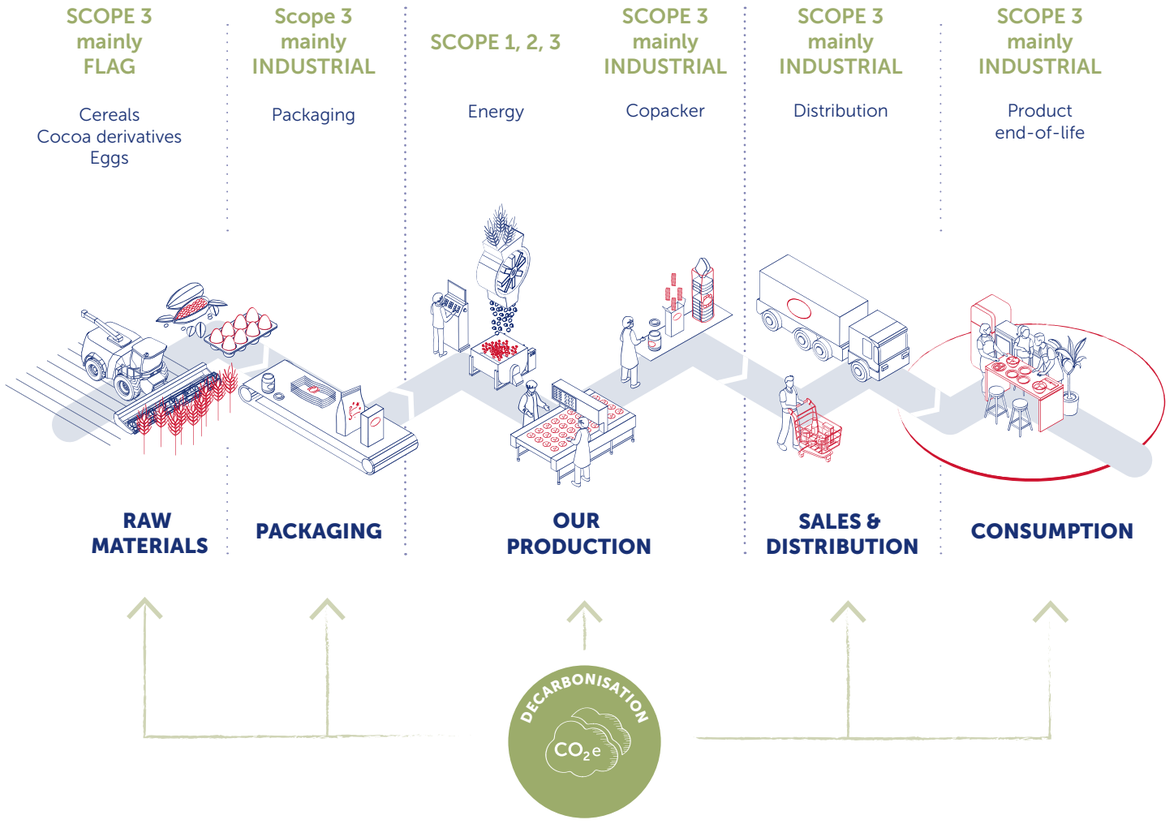
CATEGORY 12

End of life treatment of sold products

Another important aspect concerns the cooking phase of the pasta, which is not directly controlled by the company but affects overall emissions. The reduction in emissions at this stage will depend on the energy transition (switch from gas to electricity) and consumer practices.

Barilla therefore actively promotes awareness of the adoption of the practice of passive cooking of pasta, encouraging behaviours that reduce energy consumption, but it was not possible to introduce the Scope 3 category "Use of sold products" in the scope of reduction.

BARILLA'S COMMITMENT TO DECARBONISATION THROUGHOUT THE SUPPLY CHAIN



To support the Scope 1 and 2 targets, Barilla has approved a €168 million energy plan for the period 2025–2030.

This plan includes:
- improvement of plant energy efficiency;
- increase in self-generation of energy from renewable sources;
- progressive reduction in the use of natural gas.

For the Scope 3 objective, Barilla will collaborate with its supply chain partners, promoting a shared and responsible model for the management of indirect emissions:

- sharing mutual commitments and reduction plans;
- adapting to emerging regulations;
- developing specific innovative projects in synergy.

DECARBONISATION CO_2e

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

BY 2030

Barilla is committed to achieving the following objectives for decarbonisation (compared to the baseline year 2022).