Protecting climate

Reducing Emissions Together — for a Measurable Impact on Climate Change

We want to go forward courageously and assume real responsibility for the climate. Together with partners and employees, we at Lidl are committed to reducing emissions along our entire value chain.

Story

A Global Signal for Climate Protection

International climate action at Lidl encompasses the entire value chain. Lidl is thus pursuing its climate ambitions throughout Europe and beyond — offering food at affordable prices while operating in alignment with the Paris climate targets.

Almost 100%
renewable energy — even today, Lidl covers almost all of its energy requirements through renewable energy[1,2]

[1] Excluding any purchase agreements that the companies of Schwarz Group cannot influence, such as those for individual leased properties with a binding electricity procurement clause. For more information, please go to: gruenstrom.schwarz.
[2] All information on emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) can be found on p. 42 - 43.

“Energy-efficient measures in real estate and logistics — from heat recovery to photovoltaics, advanced heat pumps and the use of electric trucks — enable us to make a tangible contribution to the Lidl climate strategy. Here, the key to success is the seamless interplay between technological innovation and strong collaboration across #teamlidl.

Benjamin Danner
Head of CSR
Operations & Real Estate
Lidl Stiftung & Co. KG

A solar system shines in the midday sun on the roof of a Lidl store in Wrocław, Poland, while in the Netherlands an electric truck is leaving the warehouse packed with products for Lidl stores. Suppliers in Italy are working on lower-emission fertilization methods, and in 4,828 stores and 164 warehouses, natural refrigerants are already flowing through the cooling technology. Individually, these measures might seem small, but when combined and coordinated across 32 countries, their impact is enormous. They contribute to Lidl's climate strategy, which has been developed jointly with the other companies of Schwarz Group.

Lidl plans to consistently avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in its own operations (Scopes 1 and 2) as well as along the entire value chain (Scope 3) across all national companies. Lidl Stiftung & Co. KG is responsible for ensuring that the climate strategy is implemented consistently. This includes defining targets, measuring progress and supplier commitment. As well as marking progress for the company, this coordinated climate strategy is designed to make a significant contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement. The climate targets of the companies of Schwarz Group were checked and validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and are therefore scientifically sound and in line with the 1.5 degree target.

With photovoltaic systems on the roofs of the stores, Lidl is relying on renewable energies.

Validated and Backed by Science

Science-based targets (SBTs) are company-specific emission reduction targets that are based on the latest climatological findings and ensure that a company's decarbonization paths are compatible with global targets to limit global warming — ideally to 1.5°C. The SBTi provides methodologies for the validation of science-based targets. These serve as a scientifically sound benchmark for measuring climate-related corporate responsibility along the entire value chain.

Supply Chains in the Spotlight — With a Systematic Approach

The majority of GHG emissions generated by Lidl do not arise from business operations directly, but rather in Scope 3 — from the production of raw materials to the use of products. Lidl is therefore specifically working with strategic partners to jointly implement effective climate protection measures. These are supported by initiatives to promote sustainable cultivation methods and energy-efficient production processes, among other measures.

Climate Strategy With Leverage Effect That Extends Far Beyond Lidl

Thousands of suppliers across 31 national companies are bound by the Lidl climate strategy. As a result, a single corporate decision becomes a real collective effort and sends a signal with an international reach. By improving efficiency and investing in innovation, it is even possible to cut operating costs in some areas while at the same time supporting sustainability targets. In doing so, Lidl is sending a clear message that large companies can take responsibility for their carbon footprint. But that is not all: Lidl involves its over 386,000 employees[3] in these efforts and shows customers that conscious consumption and good value for money do not have to be mutually exclusive. Through these initiatives, Lidl demonstrates how to establish systems that support sustainability.

Our pilot stores in a modern timber-construction style are an example of our future building standards and show how climate protection, conservation of resources and customer focus interact architecturally.

[3] The number of employees listed here shows the internal control figure, which is based on a different definition of employee to that used in the annual financial statement.

Tackling Climate Change GRI 3-3

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025, extreme weather events rank among the most significant global risks facing us this century. As one of the largest food retailers in Europe, we take our responsibility seriously and want to do our bit globally to help build a regenerative economy.

United for climate protection

Together, we develop solutions at Lidl to reduce emissions and drive climate protection forward.

The climate crisis affects us all. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion are destroying habitats for humans, animals and plants. At the same time, the warming and acidification of oceans is endangering marine ecosystems. This has direct consequences for global food chains, our supply chains at Lidl and ultimately global food security. Extreme weather can also directly impact our sites, warehouses and stores — for example, heavy rain can cause flooding.

But the effects of climate change are not just environmental; they are also social: The destruction of the environment endangers fundamental human rights, such as the right to health or the right to food. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), millions of deaths each year can be attributed to preventable environmental risk factors — 1.4 million in the EU alone. Farming, fishing and other climate-sensitive sectors are often the main sources of income in the Global South and are therefore at direct risk from climate change. The loss of income and food sources increase the risk of food insecurity. The costs required to adapt are high, but financial resources here are limited. As a result, the climate crisis amplifies existing social imbalances, which can lead to conflicts over the distribution of resources and cause greater migration.

At Lidl, we are tackling the complex issue of climate protection collaboratively, with different areas of the company working hand in hand. This means that responsibility for reducing operational greenhouse gas emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 (e.g., in logistics and store construction) rests with the Operations & Real Estate business unit. With regard to emissions in our upstream and downstream value chains (Scope 3), the largest share of our emissions are generated by the products we purchase. The Quality & Sustainability department in the Purchasing business unit, which focuses on the topic of climate in the supply chain, is responsible for this area. The CSR department of Lidl Stiftung & Co. KG is responsible for the operational implementation of all measures designed to ensure compliance with country-specific laws and internal specifications, together with the CSR departments of the national companies.

Reapproved Science-Based Climate Targets GRI 302-5

Consistently protecting the climate requires clear strategic direction. Updated targets issued by the companies of Schwarz Group have been SBTiapproved and are in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.

As a company of Schwarz Group, Lidl is committed to continuously reducing its own operational greenhouse gas emissions and those from within its supply chains. We are therefore taking targeted steps to avoid greenhouse gas emissions altogether or to reduce them further.

A Joint Climate Strategy from the Companies of Schwarz Group

As part of their joint climate strategy, the companies of Schwarz Group officially joined the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) back in August 2020. After preparing a complete analysis of their climate and carbon footprint, specific reduction targets were jointly defined in accordance with the methodology of the SBTi and developed with concrete measures to reduce or prevent carbon emissions in operations and along the supply chain.

Good to know

The Net-Zero Ambitions of the Companies of Schwarz Grouppe

The companies of Schwarz Group want to align their business activities with science-based climate targets and a netzero approach. These science-based targets were approved by the SBTi in September 2021. In spring 2025, our new and updated climate targets were (re-)approved by the SBTi.

Another tool in our climate protection efforts involves promoting plant-sourced nutrition: Given producing plant-sourced products generates lower greenhouse gas emissions, on average, than producing animal-sourced products, we are working to expand our vegan and vegetarian product ranges and hope to increase our share of plant-sourced proteins to 20 percent by 2030. More on this can be found in the Promoting health chapter (p. 75).

GRI 302-5

Management Guided by a Comprehensive Carbon Footprint

Our comprehensive carbon footprint (see p. 42), which also contains the greenhouse gas emissions generated across our upstream and downstream value chains, forms the basis of our climate management approach. It enables us to record our emissions, identify potential reductions, check the impact of our measures and document our progress in achieving the climate targets. In order to gain a better understanding of the impact that our assortment has on the climate, we have been regularly identifying the emission drivers in our product groups since 2019. Besides animal products, which include meat and dairy products, non-food articles are a particularly emission-intensive product group. In the food product groups, agricultural processes and animal husbandry are the main drivers of emissions. In the electronic goods category, it is the usage phase in

particular that contributes most to GHG emissions, depending on the electricity mix and the energy efficiency of the products. A software update can negatively influence functionality, for example, by shortening battery life or slowing performance. If a device consumes more energy due to an update, the emissions increase directly during the usage phase. The manufacture of new electronic articles is both resource and energy intensive. Each shortening of the lifespan leads to unnecessary waste and greenhouse gas emissions through production and transportation of substitute products.

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-4

Carbon Footprint Pursuant to the GHG Protocol

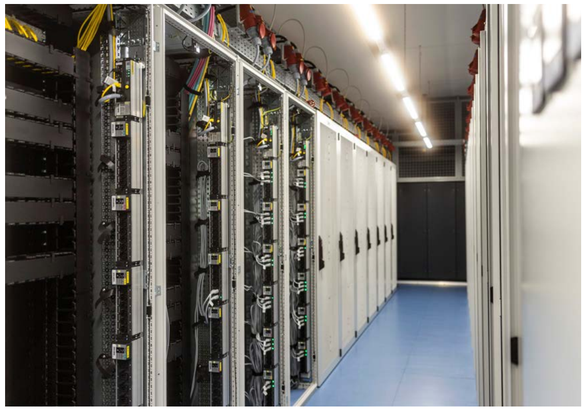
The Lidl greenhouse gas emissions are specified in tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) in the carbon footprint. The calculation corresponds to the requirements of the GHG Protocol. Operational GHG emissions include direct GHG emissions (Scope 1), for example, from the use of fuel-based heating systems or company cars, and indirect GHG emissions generated by the purchase of energy (Scope 2). The emissions in the upstream and downstream value chain such as the production and transportation of our goods from the producer to the stores is included in Scope 3. We use a location-based and market-based approach to report our Scope 2 emissions. The latter bases the calculation on the emission factors that we obtain directly from our electricity suppliers (Lidl electricity mix). The location-based approach, in contrast, uses emission factors for a geographic region for the conversion, in our case, for all countries in which we operate. We used the market-based approach to calculate the reported total emissions (see p. 42) for the Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories.

The intensity of our Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions is related to the sales area: 10.63 tCO_2e / m^2 (market-based approach). Consumption data for operational emissions (e.g., general fuel consumption by company cars) is collected by us or recorded based on contract data. The emission factors are provided by an external service provider, which also calculates the carbon footprint for us. Based on the carbon footprint (see p. 38), we develop reduction measures in collaboration with our business partners.[4]

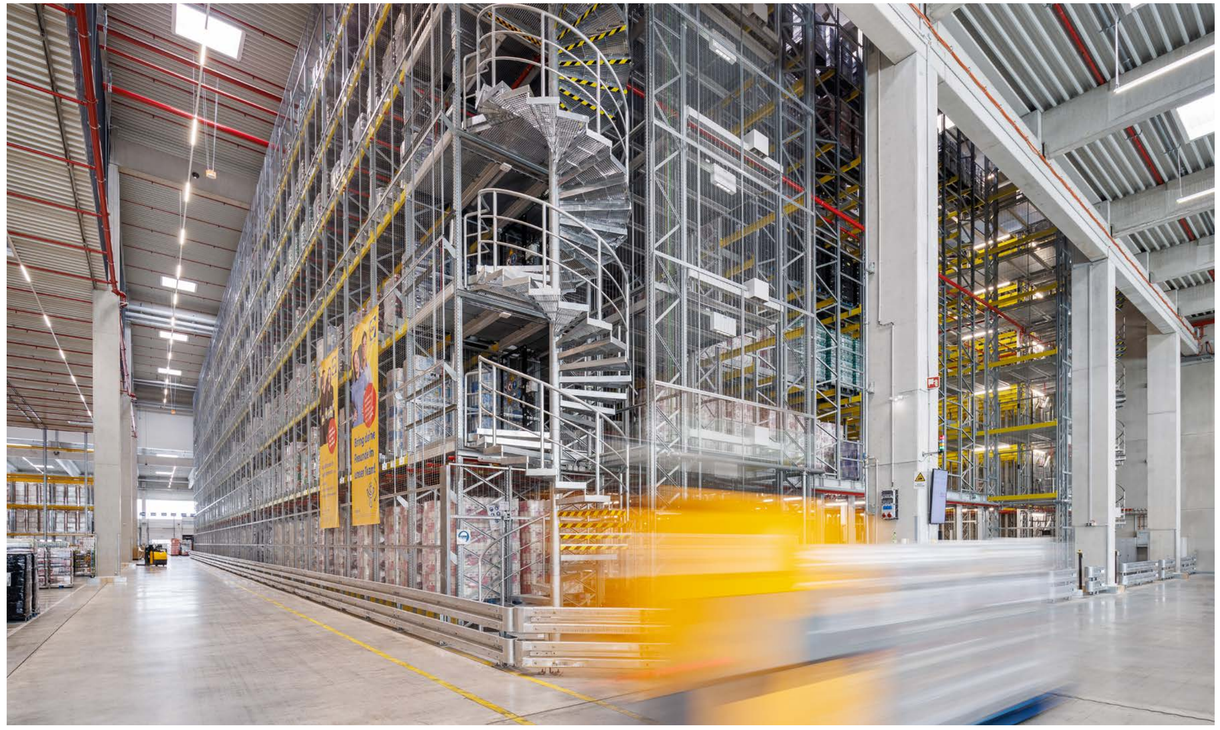
GRI 305-3

Driving Improvements in Data Quality

We are constantly working to improve data quality and use consumption data to calculate Scope 1 and 2. In the future, our aim is to use a better data basis for Scope 3 emissions as well. For Scope 3 categories, the data collection process makes it a more complex affair: We collect some of the data ourselves (e.g., paper consumption, quantities of incoming goods), receive activity data from external service providers (e.g., operational waste) or make assumptions in consultation with advisors (e.g., employee commutes). We obtain emission factors from commonly used life cycle databases (e.g., ecoinvent). In the future, we intend to incorporate supply chain-specific data into our emissions calculation, such as interventions at the farm level.



Data and efficiency are interlinked at Lidl in order to reduce emissions in a targeted manner.



[4] Since the key performance indicators for the reporting year needed to be collected before the end of that year in order to prepare for the reporting obligations pursuant to the CSRD KPIs, appropriate projection methods were used for the figures for the remaining time period.

Reducing Emissions in Our Own Operations GRI 302-1, 305-2, 302-3, 302-4, 305-5

With more than 13,000 locations in 32 countries, the Lidl international operations open up huge opportunities for targeted climate protection. However, this also entails complex, country-specific challenges. In order to effectively reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, we therefore pursue a joint strategy and adapt the measures to regional circumstances.

Lidl has been setting high standards for the construction and operation of its buildings in terms of their sustainability for many years, creating the basis for a real estate portfolio that contributes to climate protection and conservation of resources through every phase in the life cycle of the buildings. For new buildings, we work to an energy-efficient standard at every stage, from construction through to fixtures and fittings. We are continually implementing modernization measures to improve the energy efficiency of our real estate portfolio, for example, by upgrading technical equipment. We also use recognized building certificates, such as Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE), Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and the standard published by the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB), to gradually increase the share of sustainable buildings in our portfolio. 4,591 of our buildings have already achieved this certification. That corresponds to 35 percent of our real estate portfolio. In the reporting year alone, 128 of our properties were successfully certified.

4,591

Lidl buildings have already obtained certification

GRI 305-5

Innovation Projects for More Sustainable Buildings

In our construction measures, we are increasingly using materials with the lowest possible environmental impact. We have already successfully built several stores, logistics centers and national headquarters buildings in line with this principle — such as with wooden supports and recyclable building materials, e.g., wood fiber insulation. Our pilot stores in Europe demonstrate how sustainability can be successfully implemented in construction. Our timber construction stores in Albstadt and Wangen, Germany, are characterized by consistently resource-efficient construction as well as energy efficiency. Combined with a modern technical concept and ecological measures, such as a selection of regional plants, this commitment has been recognized with the DGNB Platinum certificate. In these projects, we already consider the whole life cycle of the property — from the choice of low-emission materials during construction to the subsequent dismantling capability.

Selected measures have been integrated into the standard building specification — our binding construction framework — so that it was awarded the DGNB Gold pre-certificate (2023 version) as a basis for future new store constructions. Essential components demonstrating our commitment include low-emission technical building equipment and materials tested for harmful substances. The use of recycled material as well as well-thought-out dismantling and recycling concepts contribute to recyclability. Through these pilot projects, we test targeted new approaches to continuously advance sustainable construction and make it economically scalable. With the 2024 and 2025 building specifications, we have created a certified master plan, for which we were presented with the DGNB Gold pre-certificate at Expo Real 2024. Following a final, site-specific audit by the DGNB, all future standard stores will receive Gold certification nationwide on this basis.

Award for sustainable construction innovations: Our timber construction concept was honored with the DGNB pre-certificate in Platinum.

The building concept aims to minimize energy consumption and thereby carbon emissions, while maximizing dismantling capability. We use these pilot projects to specifically test new concepts that will enable us to continually advance sustainable construction and make it economically scalable in the long term.

For our fresh air supply, we rely on systems with heat recovery. We also want to pay attention to the careful handling of drinking water and limit its consumption by using water-saving sanitary fixtures and faucets.

In line with our internal construction standard, we use natural refrigerants such as ammonia (NH_3), CO_2 and propane at Lidl for product cooling. 71 percent of all logistics centers and around 37 percent of all stores used such natural refrigerants to keep our products cool and fresh in the reporting year. We have also already installed building air conditioning with natural refrigerants at 15.2 percent of our logistics centers. In the reporting year, 4.9 percent of Lidl stores had installed active systems for generating heat / cooling for building air conditioning. In terms of refill quantities, natural refrigerants therefore accounted for 64.4 percent of all refrigerants used by us in the reporting year.

The standard building specification for Lidl in Germany has been awarded the DGNB pre-certificate in Gold.

Energy Self-Sufficient Stores

In Villafranca di Verona, Lidl Italy has built the first Lidl store in the country that fulfills the sustainability criteria in an exemplary manner. The measures implemented there serve as examples of best practice and provide inspiration for future construction and energy standards. The new building is energy self-sufficient thanks to a large-scale photovoltaic system on the roof and additional PV modules on the carports. Exclusively PEFC-certified wood was used for the construction, which avoided the use of concrete and significantly reduced carbon emissions. State-of-the-art cooling technology that uses CO_2 as a natural refrigerant reduces emissions by 99.8 percent. Rainwater is collected and used for irrigation, which substantially reduces water consumption. Moreover, a green area on the premises aids the preservation of biodiversity. The store thus serves as a model for future Lidl stores around the world.

Since the key performance indicators for the reporting year needed to be collected before the end of that year in order to prepare for the reporting obligations pursuant to the CSRD KPIs, appropriate projection methods were used for the figures for the remaining time period.

Energy Efficiency Has Top Priority

By modernizing the technical equipment at its properties, Lidl has increased the energy efficiency at many of its locations, including in Spain, Cyprus, Finland, Latvia and Estonia. Existing systems and technologies that were inefficient were replaced with new, more energy-efficient systems. In doing this, we are following our high internal standard for building. Examples in the reporting period include the installation of LED lights for artificial lighting, the switch to more efficient chiller equipment and the replacement of fossil-fueled heating systems with highly efficient heat pumps. Heat pumps are already fitted in 59 percent of our buildings, which in concrete figures equates to 7,650 of our stores, 86 of our logistics centers and 25 of our national headquarters buildings.

We are also leveraging the opportunities offered by building automation to reduce energy requirements. This includes needs-based control to optimize energy use and monitoring of building technology. Lidl relies on lighting control that adapts dynamically to actual requirements depending on the daylight and people present.

Energy Efficiency That Sets Standards

By means of modern technology, intelligent controls and the expansion of renewable systems, we are increasing our energy efficiency at thousands of locations — and reducing consumption sustainably.

5,664 stores
have EV charging stations

4,090 buildings
are equipped with photovoltaic systems

14% of buildings
use heat recovery from product cooling

Over 7,700 buildings
are equipped with heat pumps

GRI 302-1, 302-3

Energy Management Systems Support Continuous Optimization

All Lidl European stores, logistics centers and national headquarters buildings are certified in accordance with the ISO 50001 energy management system. As such, the matrix certification awarded to Lidl during the reporting period unites all operationally active Lidl national companies in Europe with over 12,900 stores and 230 logistics centers. The management system helps to identify inefficiencies and potential optimizations at an early stage. Local energy teams have also been formed at all certified locations to drive forward measures. As well as recording consumption and evaluating the energy used, training is also given to employees to raise awareness about energy.

The total energy consumption of Lidl decreased in the reporting period from around 10,142 GWh in the 2024 fiscal year to around 9,998 GWh in 2025.[5] Accordingly, the energy intensity in the same period decreased from around 717 kWh per square meter of sales area to 691 kWh.

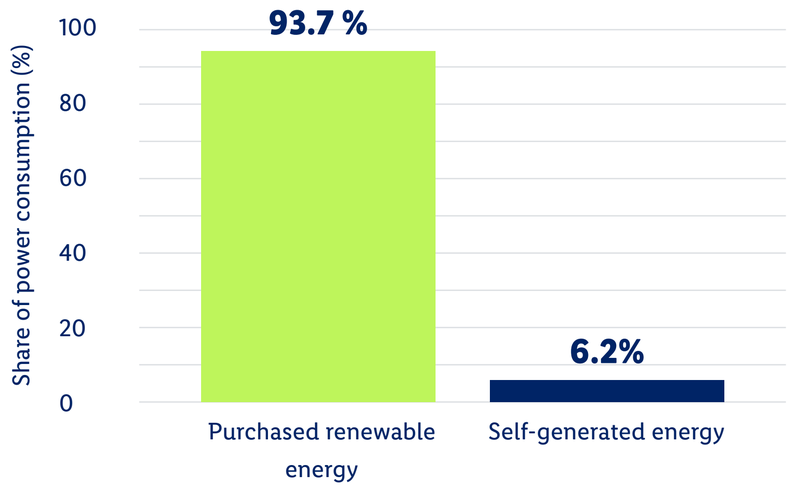
GRI 305-5

Self-Generation and Procurement of Renewable Energy

One important step in the reduction of GHG emissions is the switch from electricity from fossil sources to electricity from regenerative energy (renewable energy). Since 2022, Lidl has almost exclusively procured renewable energy[6] and also generates its own electricity from PV systems. In 2025, almost 100 percent of our total energy consumption was covered by renewable energy. Overall, 93.7 percent of our energy consumption was covered by purchased renewable energy and 6.2 percent of the energy we used was self-generated through our PV systems, for example.

Lidl has been using PV systems to generate electricity internationally since 2016 with the aim of driving forward the expansion of renewable energy. This means that we purchase less electricity from the public grid. If the PV systems generate more electricity than is needed for our own use, we feed the excess into the public grid. As of 2025, 4,090 Lidl properties were already equipped with PV systems. Lidl therefore harvests a total installed output of 586,105 kWp from these systems.

Power Supply at Lidl in 2025



Lidl generates its own renewable energy by means of photovoltaic systems.

[5] Since the key performance indicators for the 2025 fiscal year needed to be collected before the end of that year in order to prepare for the reporting obligations pursuant to the CSRD KPIs, appropriate projection methods were used for the figures for the remaining time period.
[6] Excluding any purchase agreements that the companies of Schwarz Group cannot influence, such as those for individual leased properties with a binding electricity procurement clause. For more information, please go to: gruenstrom.schwarz.

Providing Infrastructure to Support E-Mobility

In accordance with the EU Building Directive (EPBD), we are consistently expanding our charging infrastructure in order to meet the requirements of energy-efficient buildings that are fit for the future. We are able to provide a charging infrastructure for e-mobility and expand existing charging options through our store network. Currently, 43.9 percent of our stores are equipped with electric charging stations for electric cars.

We already provide 17,055 electric charging points through our store network and procure the electricity used for this purpose almost exclusively from renewable energy.[7] In addition, there are already currently more than 120 charging stations for electric trucks at our logistics centers.

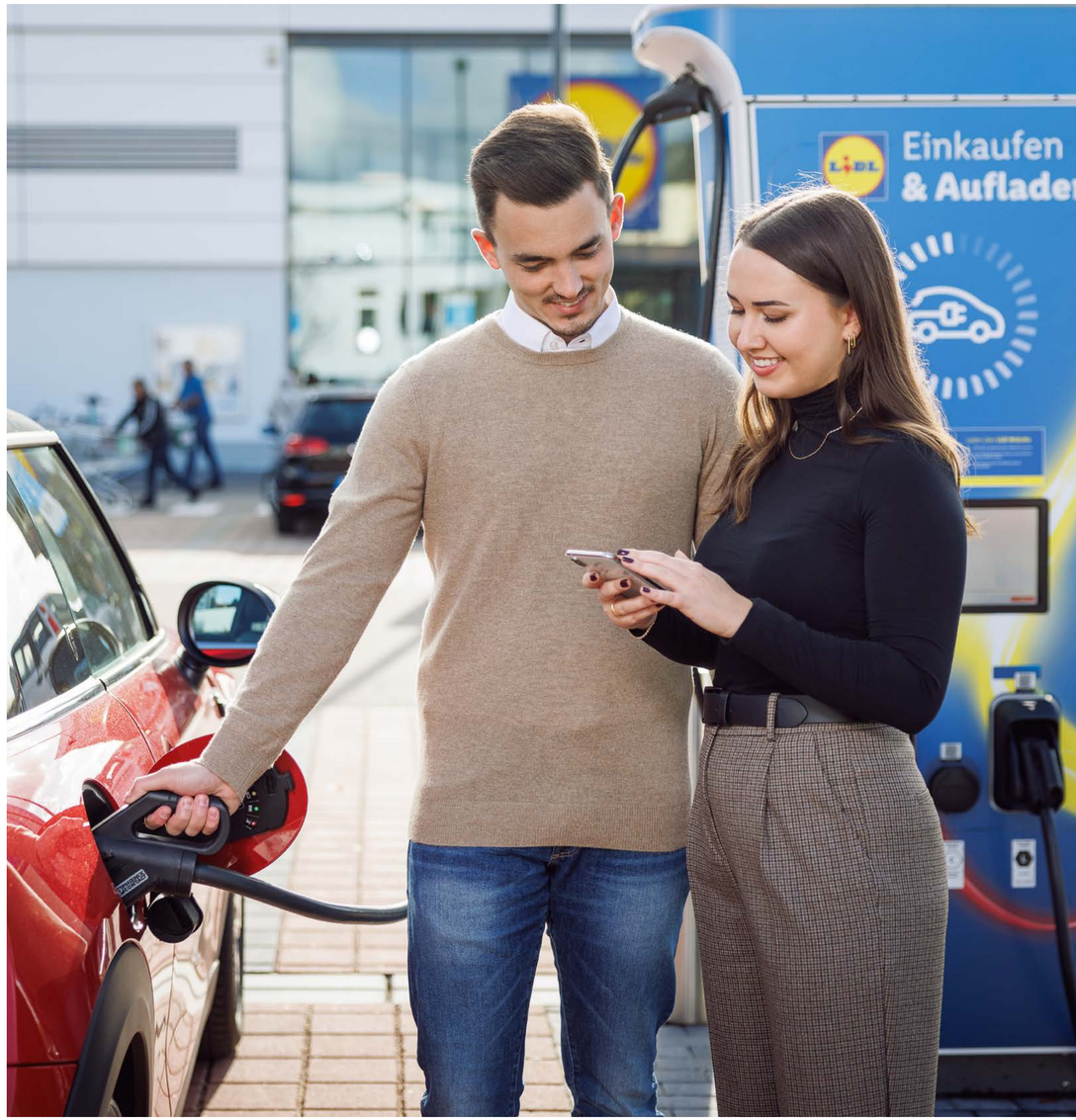
17,055

charging points are currently in the store network

Good to know

Our Own Shipping Company — Focused on Efficiency

In 2022, in order to secure more influence over logistics, Lidl founded its own shipping company, TAILWIND Shipping Lines; also see the chapter on Corporate governance (p. 10). Although this shifts emissions from Scope 3 to Scope 1 and thus increases our direct emissions, it means that we can intervene directly and implement targeted efficiency measures to reduce carbon emissions. In the reporting year, we focused on using digital tools to increase efficiency. Weather routing uses weather forecasts to calculate the safest and most efficient routes, which helps to reduce fuel consumption and emissions. We are also using more efficient propellers on selected chartered and owned vessels and applying silicone paints to our own and selected chartered vessels to reduce water resistance. In addition, we have invested in the purchase of five new ships with much more efficient propulsion systems and lower fuel consumption to replace some of the older ships.



Customers have the option of charging their electric cars at many Lidl stores.

[7] Excluding any purchase agreements that the companies of Schwarz Group cannot influence, such as those for individual leased properties with a binding electricity procurement clause. For more information, please go to: gruenstrom.schwarz.

Reducing Scope 3 Emissions

The majority of our greenhouse gas emissions are generated in our upstream and downstream value chain. We are therefore focusing our efforts on our product range, our close collaboration with our suppliers and our fuel and energy-related emissions in transport and logistics.

Good to know

Progress in Operations

- **45.6 percent reduction** of operational emissions (Scope 1 and 2) since 2019, thanks to various measures, such as the use of almost 100% renewable energy.[8]

Helping Suppliers Protect the Climate

By the end of the 2026 fiscal year, our aim is for those suppliers that are responsible for 75 percent of product-related Scope 3 emissions to be required to set their own climate targets in accordance with SBTi criteria. We developed an empowerment concept in the reporting year that specifically supports our suppliers with the reduction of emissions in the supply chain. It does this through the following measures:

- **Supplier Platform**
  All suppliers that are relevant for our climate targets are given access to our supplier platform. As a digital solution, the platform features webinars and training materials for calculating GHG emissions and setting climate targets as well as FAQs; these materials are accessible to suppliers at any time. We also use the supplier platform to record the annual progress of our suppliers with regard to the requirement to set their own climate targets in line with SBTi criteria.

Carbon Sequestration in Arable Soil

With the “Carbon Farmers” pilot project, Lidl Belgium is working to encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable farming practices through targeted measures to trap carbon in the soil and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Analyzing their CO_2e and N_2O (nitrous oxide) emissions gives the farmers a better understanding of the key processes. Over five years, ten farmers will be given information, practical support and the chance to share experiences to guide them toward more sustainable business models. The project brings together stakeholders along the entire value chain, namely Lidl, Bodemkundige Dienst van België, Boerennatuur Vlaanderen, Boerenbond and Rikolto.

[8] Excluding any purchase agreements that Lidl cannot influence, such as those for individual leased properties with a binding electricity procurement clause. Find more information at gruenstrom.schwarz.

- **Supplier Training Sessions**
  We also provide all target-relevant suppliers with access to live webinars organized by the WWF Climate Business Network. The topics covered include science-based target-setting and greenhouse gas accounting. This offer has been made available twice a year since October 2024.

- **Supplier LOCT Program**
  The “Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition” (Supplier LOCT) program focuses on accelerating climate action and involves a digital climate school through which selected international and national suppliers can complete further training on a systematic, ongoing basis. In six-month courses, and depending on where suppliers are on their journey, they receive support ranging from their first carbon footprint to the implementation of reduction measures. The program enables structured knowledge sharing and gives suppliers access to personal support from sustainability experts. It was successfully piloted between October 2024 and January 2025 with over 100 suppliers. The program was continued in the 2025 fiscal year with the same capacity. For further information, see Supplier LOCT.

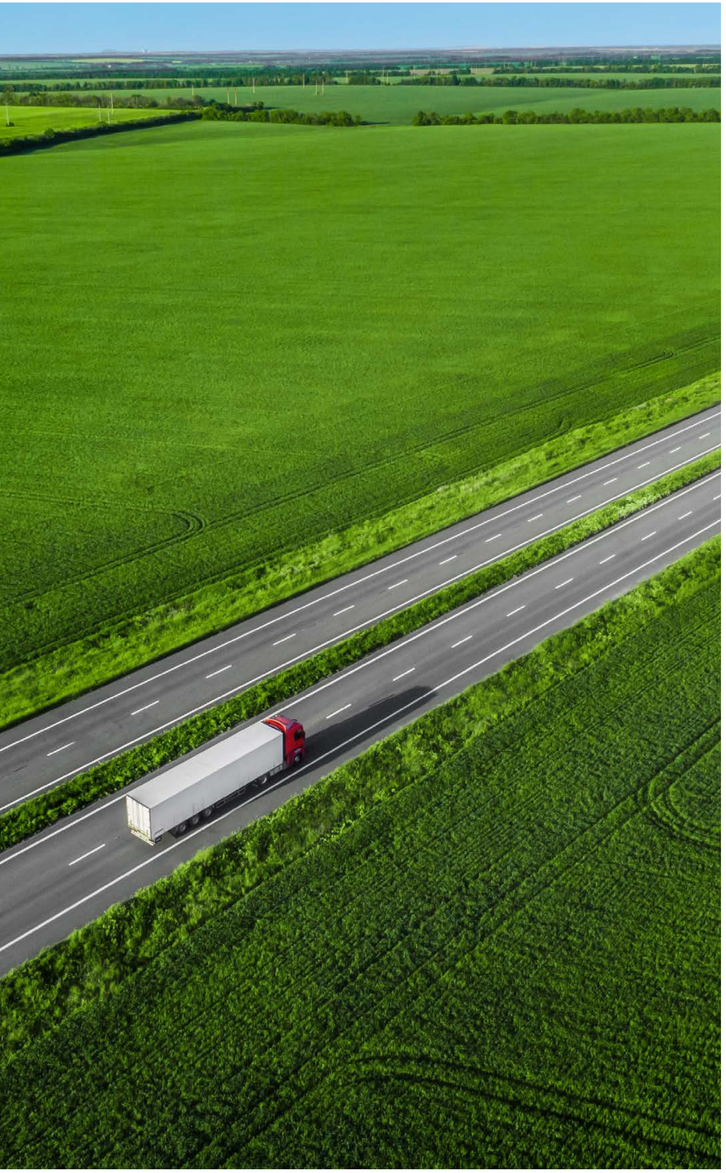
Learning together for climate protection: Suppliers attend training sessions and webinars on reducing emissions.

Over 100
suppliers took part in the Supplier LOCT pilot project

Acting locally

“Ein gutes Stück Bayern”

Through the value-added program of its “Ein gutes Stück Bayern” (A good piece of Bavaria) (EgSB) regional brand, Lidl in Germany supports around 50 farmers in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of milk by at least 25 percent by the end of 2026 (compared to 2021 base year). To achieve this, the national company, together with its supplier Privatmolkerei Bechtel, has established an advisory board comprising representatives from the Lake Constance Foundation, the Bioland Stiftung, the Thünen Institute of Farm Economics and the agricultural sector. Fulfilling the climate measures influences the financial bonus the farmers receive for their additional effort. This effort can arise from the use of local feed, methane-reducing feed for cows or the adaptation of crop rotation. The EgSB program also covers the topics of feeding, animal welfare, ecology and food defense.



GRI 308-2, 305-1, 203-1

Making Logistics Fit for the Future

A significant portion of our Scope 3 emissions is generated by the transportation of our goods. By optimizing our logistics and transportation, we can save energy and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. That is why we are working hard to reduce these emissions through various measures and in collaboration with our business partners. We have developed the “Electric Transport” playbook as a standard concept for the international switch to electric trucks. This forms the basis for converting at least a third of our store delivery vehicles to electric drives in the future.

Furthermore, Lidl is working on cooperation agreements with partners in procurement logistics, for example, to shift transportation from road to rail. In some countries, Lidl has entered into partnerships to have its merchandise transported using vehicles with alternative drive types. In total, Lidl had 100 battery electric trucks in use for store deliveries in 18 countries in the reporting year.

100

electric trucks were on the road in 18 countries during the reporting year

Innumerable trucks are on the road to transport our products. We are working to ensure that these are increasingly powered by electricity.

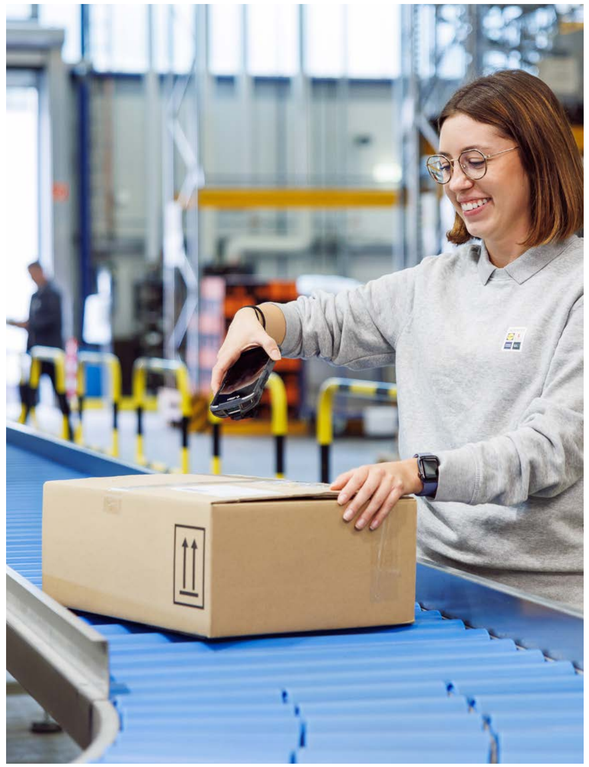
Expansion of the Electric Fleet

Electric trucks are already in use in numerous national companies, with particular focus on the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. By the end of the 2025 fiscal year, over 100 electric trucks with power-driven semitrailers were on the road throughout all Lidl countries. Lidl Netherlands is assuming a pioneering role with more than 80 vehicles in use and the goal of converting store deliveries completely to electric trucks by 2028. In Sweden, deliveries have been 100% fossil-free since February 2025. The “Electric Transport Playbook” is the basis for the rollout. This standard concept controls the systematic integration of e-mobility into logistics processes — from the choice of location for charging parks to the hardware and energy management using PV systems. Further expansion is planned for France, Poland and Denmark in 2026.

GRI 305-3

Fewer Emissions With Smarter Route Planning

We can also use intelligent route planning to influence our carbon emissions. Our focus here lies on the digitalization of our logistics network with the aim of avoiding unnecessary transport, using capacities more efficiently and avoiding empty trips. As such, we regularly review how we can optimize store route planning, even with order volumes that vary from day to day. One lever here, for instance, is to adjust return journeys and use them for collecting goods from suppliers. We use a software-based solution for route planning and optimization, which is being continuously expanded and gradually rolled out at our logistics centers. In order to further increase the quota of emission-free transport, we are also investing in the required charging infrastructure for electric trucks at our logistics centers.



In the logistics center, employees control the routes digitally; the logistics are becoming more efficient from planning on the laptop through to the truck ready for departure.

Our Carbon Footprint: Emissions in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4

Categories According to GHG Protocol in tCO_2e [9,10]	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	**804,378.8**	**798,557**	**787,076.5**	**983,010.7**	**900,911.2**
Volatile gases	173,132.9	159,645.1	151,080.2	139,516.9	136,061.2
Mobile combustion	515,654	529,852.1	529,928.4	731,139.3	675,958.6
Stationary combustion	115,592	109,059.8	106,067.9	112,354.6	88,891.5
Scope 2[11] (sum acc. to market-based approach)	**878,042**	**15,133.3**	**15,282**	**14,685.9**	**14,476.4**
District heating	11,675.4	14,079.9	14,971.1	14,193.8	14,034.7
Electricity: market-based approach	866,366.6	1,053.4	310.9	492.2	441.7
Electricity: location-based approach	1,605,072.5	1,531,042.5	1,622,116.4	1,733,823.4	1,506,920.9
Scope 3 [12,13]	**106,661,266.4**	**127,847,239.1**	**130,066,224.5**	**135,881,454.2**	**153,056,126.5**
3.1. Purchased goods and services	94,584,350.6	102,925,870.9	105,139,772.1	111,794,966	116,348,831.8
3.2. Capital goods	–	2,177,458.8	1,377,809.1	1,209,342	1,356,302.7
3.3. Fuel and energy-related emissions	563,384.4	570,719.5	588,957.2	668,928.9	628,233.4
3.4. Upstream transportation	2,801,182.4	6,321,436.8	6,194,043.8	6,185,493.5	6,849,830.7
3.5. Waste generated in operations	246,467.4	278,146.8	267,211.5	268,461	271,263.5
3.6. Business travel	108,592.4	95,300.6	89,349.6	103,398	95,294.1
3.7. Employee commuting	371,322	463,875.6	462,798	458,894.4	463,653.6
3.9. Downstream transportation	25,232.9	34,228.7	27,810.1	30,696.7	30,505.4
3.11. Use phase of sold products[14]	7,824,715.1	9,553,979	11,492,019	10,446,777	22,230,329.5
3.12. Disposal / recovery of sold products	136,019.1	5,421,838.9	4,422,070.4	4,585,086.3	4,656,854.8
3.15. Investments	–	4,383.6	4,383.6	129,410.6	125,026.9
Total emissions	**108,343,687.2**	**128,660,929.4**	**130,868,582.9**	**136,879,150.8**	**153,971,514.1**

-21 %

fewer volatile gases since 2019

[9] Analyzed sources for emission factors: international organizations (e.g., IEA, IPCC), LCA data bases (e.g., ecoinvent, Optimeal), national institutions e.g., DBEIS/DEFRA) as well as Ifeu Institute models. In order to ensure year-over-year comparability, the emission factors used for the calculation are not always the latest available.
[10] Due to values being rounded, slight discrepancies are possible in the totaling.
[11] Scope 2 emissions according to the market-based approach were used for the total calculation of (operational) GHG emissions.
[12] Due to immateriality, the emissions of GHG categories 3.8, 3.10, 3.13 and 3.14 are not accounted.
[13] The significant discrepancies between Scope 3 emissions between 2019 and 2022 result from an updated data basis and methodological adjustments. The values for 2019 are based on an earlier methodology and are only comparable to a limited extent. The base year for Scope 3 was correspondingly set to 2022.
[14] To enable a practical approach to the calculation of Category 11 emissions, our products have been divided into 30 product groups to determine the lifespan and average energy consumption. Appropriate assumptions have been made for these product groups. The increase compared to the previous year is due to an increase in activity data. Due to the delayed availability of data, the positive impact of improvements in the electricity mix has not yet been taken into account.

Direct and Indirect Energy Consumption[15] GRI 302-1

Energy Consumption in MWh	2023	2024	2025
Total energy consumption	**9,071,274**	**10,142,434**	**9,998,393**
from renewable sources	6,376,854	6,663,605	6,842,775
from non-renewable sources	2,694,420	3,478,829	3,155,618
Electricity	**6,379,873**	**6,663,047**	**6,835,376**
from renewable sources	6,375,710	6,657,871	6,829,208
of which purchased	6,091,673	6,355,958	6,447,307
of which self-consumption from self-generation	284,037	304,318	385,214
from non-renewable sources (purchased)	4,163	5,175	6,168
District heating (non-renewable, purchased)	**99,410**	**97,239**	**95,370**
Natural gas (non-renewable)	**524,740**	**554,519**	**448,585**
Liquefied petroleum gas	**3,763**	**3,763**	**1,871**
Heating oil (non-renewable)[16]	**11,150**	**11,150**	**5,247**
Emergency power systems and sprinkler systems	**23,500**	**23,500**	**17,176**
from renewable sources (biodiesel)	1,144	1,144	1,038
from non-renewable sources (diesel, heating oil, HVO)	22,356	22,356	16,138
Mobile combustion[17]	**2,028,838**	**2,789,217**	**2,593,412**
from renewable sources	–	4,589	11,173
from non-renewable sources	2,028,838	2,784,628	2,582,239

[15] Since the key performance indicators for the 2024 fiscal year needed to be collected before the end of that year in order to prepare for the reporting obligations pursuant to the CSRD KPIs, appropriate projection methods were used for the figures for the remaining time period.
[16] Conversion of liters into megawatt-hours with combined factor from IPCC 2006, GHG Protocol Cross Sector Tools and DEFRA 2022/2023 (Gasoline: 0.009585/Diesel: 0.010561/ Biodiesel: 0.009568/Heating oil: 0.010561/Kerosene: 0.01018/HVO: 0.00953)
[17] Includes company cars, our own and chartered ships, as well as logistics processes and the consumption of both diesel and gasoline.