

Responsible Sourcing Guidelines

Aspiration and Purpose

Sustainability is a strategic goal for METTLER TOLEDO and responsible sourcing is one of five pillars in the GreenMT Strategy. Responsible sourcing refers to our efforts to make sure we only work with reputable suppliers who follow appropriate global standards relating to social, environmental, and ethical business practices. Responsible sourcing is key to reducing regulatory risk and other risks to our brand, and is also important to building strong relationships with customers, suppliers, and other stakeholder groups. GreenMT and Global Procurement have defined the following guidelines to help integrate responsible sourcing practices in our supply chain. Global Procurement shall address these guidelines when defining category strategies and choosing and managing suppliers. Global Procurement shall integrate these guidelines as appropriate into existing processes and tools, such as the supplier management process.

1. Sustainability Topics of General Interest Relevant for All Suppliers

All category managers and strategic buyers shall consider the following topics when defining sourcing strategies and choosing and managing suppliers, in particular when contracting, adopting policies, practices, and performance standards:

- **Environment**

(Supplier's management and targets related to energy consumption, emissions and waste)

- **Labor and Human Rights**

(Treatment of employees and human rights)

- **Health and Safety**

(Employee safety and wellbeing)

- **Suppliers, Red Flags and Bad Actors**

(Information sharing and transparency about partners. How our supplier deals with indications that one of its suppliers may be supporting human rights violations, violating laws, or is a sanctioned party)

- **Sustainable Supply Chain Initiatives**

(Membership in Sustainable Business Alliance, Sedex, EcoVadis, or similar)

2. Sustainability Priorities 2025-2030

Within the sustainability topics of general interest, a particular focus should be on the following priorities: 1) compliance with social, ethical and legal standards, 2) climate action, and 3) sustainable packaging.

3. Specific Questions Relevant for Strategic and Preferred Suppliers

Category managers and strategic buyers shall ensure that, as a condition of participating in our strategic or preferred supplier programs, suppliers must explicitly agree to abide by the METTLER TOLEDO Business Partner Code of Conduct, or equivalent principles. Failure to do so disqualifies a supplier from participating in such programs.

Additionally, category managers and strategic buyers shall, at a minimum, address and document the following topics with all strategic and preferred suppliers, either upon initial qualification, requalification, periodic assessment, or otherwise. The target should be to obtain feedback on the questions below from each strategic and preferred supplier at least once every three years. Relevant managers shall report annually to GreenMT feedback relating to the questions in respect of those suppliers who have provided information.

3.1 Questions relevant for Direct and Indirect Procurement

- **Environment** (see Appendix for a detailed description of the terms below)
 - Do you use renewable or low emission power in your production sites, warehouses or offices? If yes, briefly describe.
 - Do you track and publically report on your Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions? If yes, describe where reported and provide link as appropriate.

Have you established any energy or GHG emission reduction targets, are they aligned with [Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\)](#)? If yes, please describe.

 - Can you provide a Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) or a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for the specific products sold to MT, or do you have a roadmap to provide in the coming years? If so, please describe
 - Have you committed to any waste reduction or management goals (e.g. total waste, waste to landfill, increased recycling rate)? If yes, please describe.
 - Are your products shipped in sustainable packaging? If yes, please describe.
 - Can you specify the percentage of recycled or bio-based content for the specific products and packaging sold to MT? If yes, please describe.
- **Labor and Human Rights:**
 - Do you comply with all the labor laws and regulations in the countries where you have operations?
- **Health and Safety:**
 - Do you follow a health and safety standard? If so, which one?
 - Can you provide safety metrics, such as the Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) or equivalent metrics, for the last three years? If yes, please describe.
- **Suppliers, Red Flags and Bad Actors**
 - How do you ensure your own suppliers comply with relevant labor and environmental laws and regulations?
 - Can you identify with specificity all your suppliers that contribute to the products you sell us?
 - Do you train your personnel on expectations for conduct and protocols for addressing red flags and bad actors, and how to identify suppliers that do not meet those expectations?
 - What steps do you take to ensure your suppliers comply with expectations?

- **Sustainable Supply Chain Initiatives:**
 - Is your company a member in any sustainable sourcing initiative like Responsible Business Alliance, Sedex, EcoVadis, or other?

3.2 Additional questions relevant for Indirect Procurement

Global Procurement shall integrate sustainability into indirect categories whenever possible by prioritizing low carbon solutions, requiring transparent environmental data from suppliers, and embedding sustainability criteria into RFQs, contracts, and supplier evaluations.

Category managers and strategic buyers for indirect procurement shall additionally take the following questions into account and should strive to be able to answer “yes” to each question for each supplier:

- **Fleet/ Mobility**
 - Is an EV-first sourcing strategy applied when procuring or leasing fleet vehicles?
 - Are OEMs and leasing providers required to disclose vehicle CO₂ emissions and battery footprint data?
 - Do they provide a recycling solution for batteries and related components? Are charging infrastructure providers required to use renewable electricity?
- **IT**
 - Are Product Carbon Footprints considered when sourcing IT hardware?
 - Are cloud providers evaluated based on their use of renewable energy and carbon performance?
 - Are energy efficiency ratings considered when sourcing monitors, printers, networking equipment, servers, etc.?
 - Are initiatives implemented to extend device lifetimes and enable circular IT practices such as device take-back, refurbishment, and recycling?
 - Are software and cloud solutions designed and managed to avoid unnecessary compute, storage, and data transfer consumption?
- **Real Estate & CAPEX**
 - Are renewable energy requirements incorporated into current facilities, net new development and major renovation projects?
 - Are minimum energy-efficient and/or sustainable feature standards applied to facilities, machinery, and capital investments? If no, are there plans to incorporate? Are you aware of and compliant with regulatory energy reporting requirements? Can such reports be shared? Are low-carbon construction materials prioritized, supported by supplier CO₂ disclosures and lifecycle carbon assessments?

Appendix – Explanation of Terms Used in Environmental Questions

- **Renewable or low emission power:** Consumption of green-certified district heating or electricity generated from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, hydro, biomass, or other low emission power such as nuclear. These sources generally do not generate CO₂ emissions.
- **Scope 1 GHG emissions:** Referred to as an organization's direct emissions. These emissions come from sources owned or controlled by an organization. They include on-site fuel combustion, fuel for fleet vehicles, and loss of coolant from air-conditioning.
- **Scope 2 GHG emissions:** Referred to as an organization's indirect emissions. These include emissions from the generation of purchased energy. The emissions created during the production of the energy occur at the utility. However, as a user of the energy, organizations are still indirectly responsible for the emissions.
- **Reduction targets:** Energy and GHG emissions reduction targets are usually based on absolute numbers or intensity ratios related to revenue, employees, or production output. Companies may express their targets as becoming carbon neutral, carbon positive, net zero, or net positive.
- **Science Based Targets:** GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris agreement goals to limit global warming to well below 2 °C / 1.5 °C. To achieve this, global GHG emissions must halve by 2030 – and drop to net-zero by 2050. See <https://sciencebasedtargets.org>
- **Can supplier attribute a percentage of its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions to products sourced to MT:** This data allows us more accurately report on the total emissions we are responsible for as a company as it relates to goods and services we purchase.
- **Waste reduction goals:** These can include reducing total waste and reducing waste that is sent to landfill. Waste goals may relate to increasing the share of waste that is sent to incineration (waste to energy) or recycling (materials re-used).
- **Product Carbon Footprint (PCF):** A measure of the GHG emissions generated throughout the life cycle of a product until it is shipped to MT (so called "cradle to gate"), quantifying all emissions associated with a product's supply chain and expressed as a carbon intensity.
- **Product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA):** A holistic view of a product's environmental impacts from all stages of the product's life, from creation to disposal or recycling.

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