

ORGANIC FOOD DAY

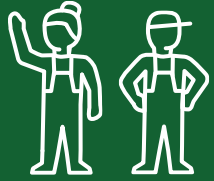
October 2022





1. Short about Arla
2. Organic
3. Arla Sustainability work
4. Organic 2.0
5. Regenerative Farming Pilot Network

ABOUT ARLA



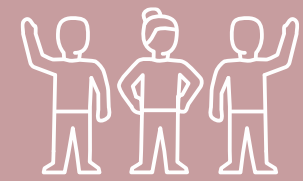
8,956
OWNERS



13.6 BL. KG.
MILK INTAKE



THE 4TH
LARGEST



20,600
COLLEAGUES



4 GLOBAL
BRANDS



11.2 BL. EURO
REVENUE



LARGEST ORGANIC
DAIRY PRODUCER
IN THE WORLD

ORGANIC





ARLA ORGANIC RANGE IN FINLAND.

ORGANIC MILK AND CREAM PRODUCED IN
HÄMEENLINNA DAIRY.

CHEESE PRODUCED IN PORLAMMI DAIRY.

BIODIVERSITY AND CO2
CHECKS DONE ANNUALLY ON
arla ORGANIC FARMS IN
FINLAND.

Arla Organic: Good for soil, cows and pollinators

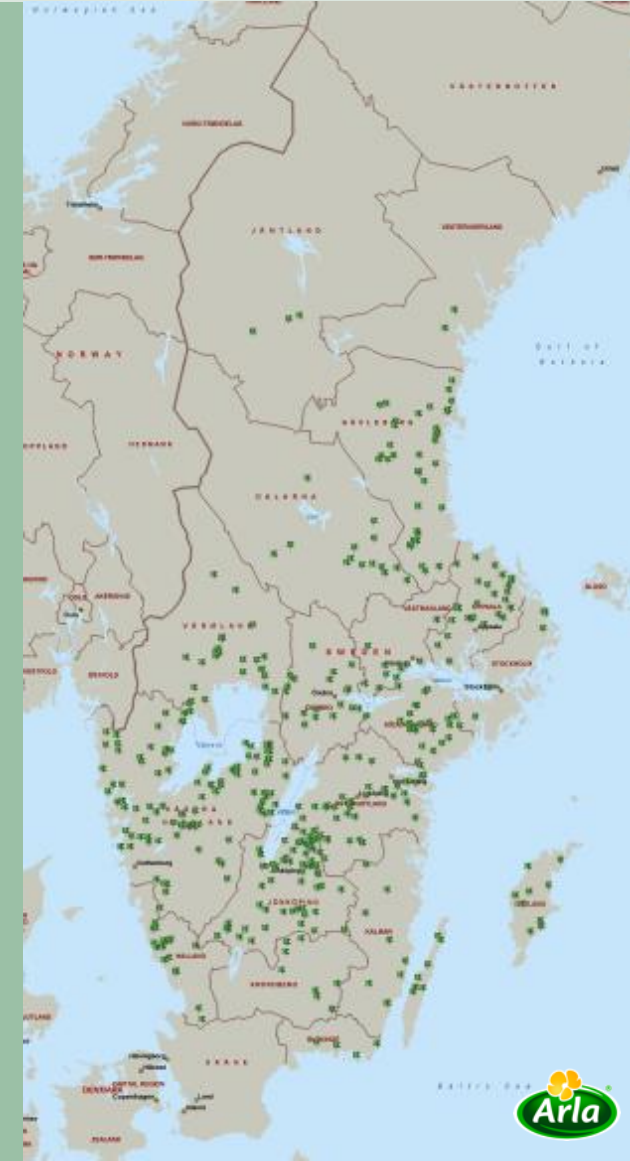
- ☐ We don't use chemical pesticides and fertilizers.
- ☐ We work to contribute to biodiversity and measure biodiversity in the farms on a yearly basis.
- ☐ Our cows live untethered in cowsheds, graze during the summers and enjoy fresh grass as well as go outdoors in the winter when the weather allows and when they wish to do so.
- ☐ Grass plays a key role in feeding cows on organic farms and grass cultivation is a great way to promote soil carbon sequestration. Healthy soils is beneficial for crop growth



ARLA ORGANIC

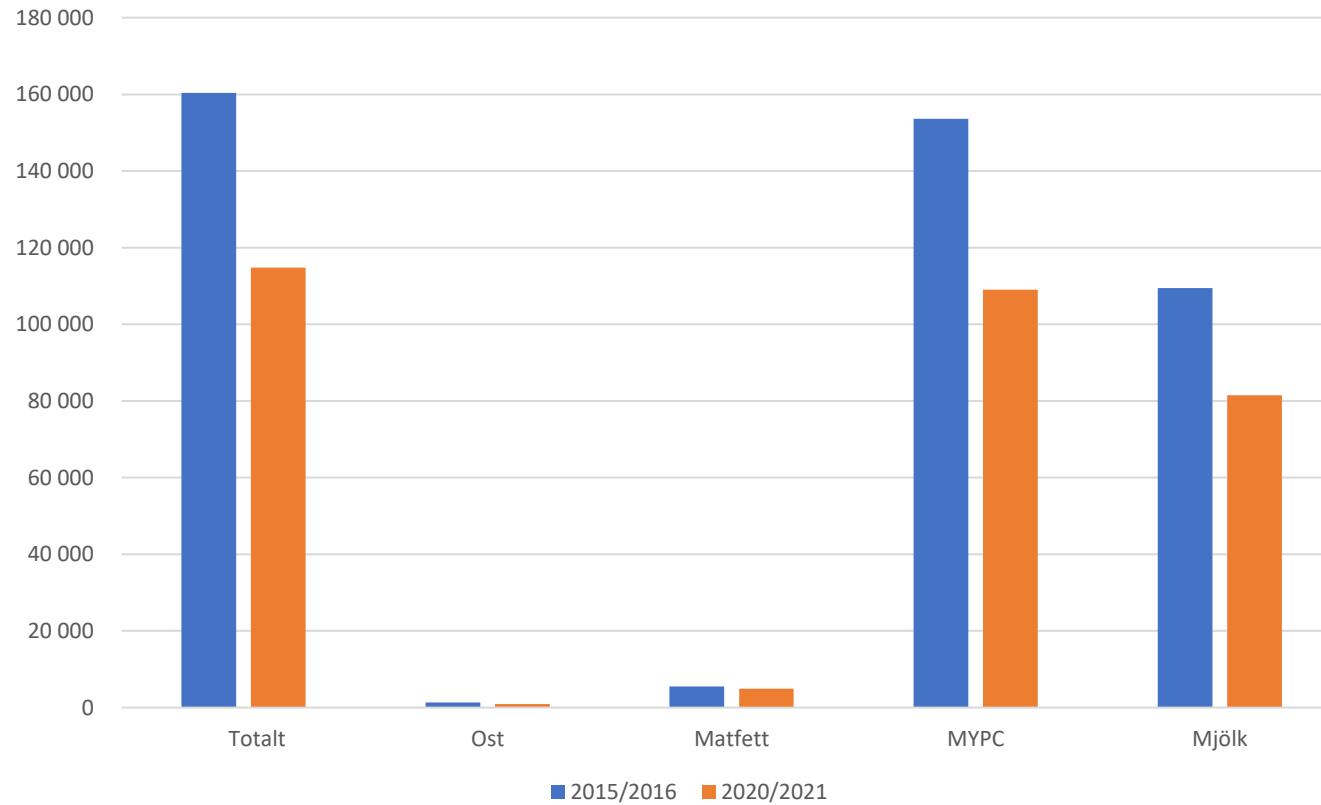


- ✓ Arla is the world's largest producer of organic milk
- ✓ In Arla Sweden, the total organic weigh-in is about 17% of the total milk weigh-in
- ✓ In Arla Sweden, about 18% of the farms are organic
- ✓ In Sweden Arla has about 390 organic farms
- ✓ From 2022, it is mandatory for Arla's organic farms to map bio diversity and soil health
- ✓ Investing in a new communication concept with media investments for organic
- ✓ New design of Arla organic products in 2022 and 2023: bio diversity & soil health
- ✓ Continued work with EKO campaigns, including EKO September (collaboration with Organic Sweden)

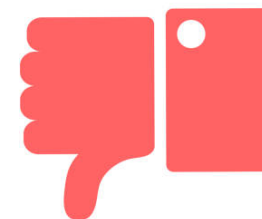


NEGATIV SALES DEVELOPMENT –28% PÅ 5 ÅR

ORGANIC VOLYM ARLA



NEW COMPETETION



NEW REALITY

- Feed
- Electricity
- Fuel
- Interest



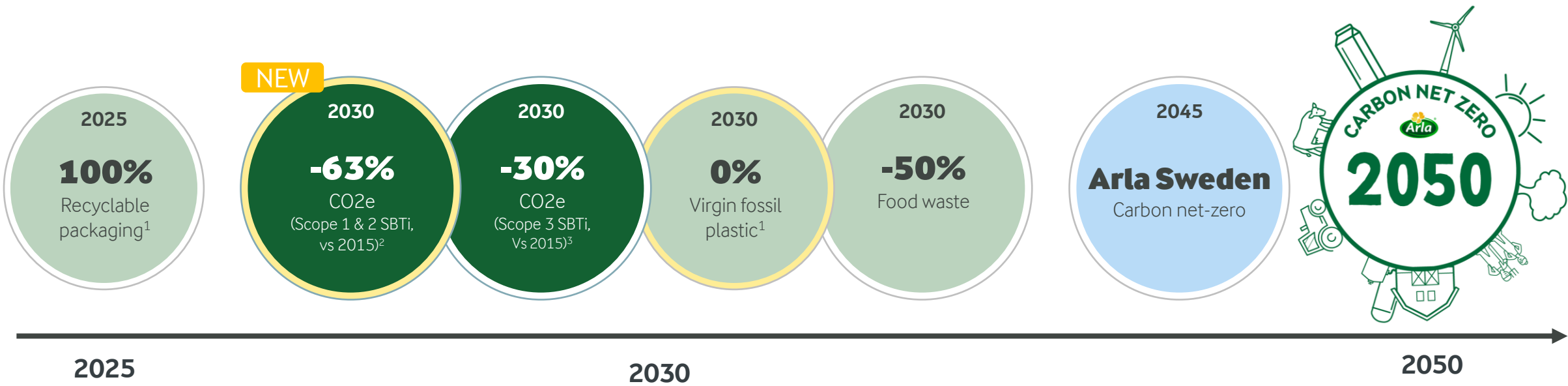
- Price increases

ARLA SUSTAINABILITY WORK



ARLA'S SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

● CO2e
● Andra KPler



1) For Arla's own brands 2) New 2030 targets to be committed (application pending – June 21) with: Scope 1+2 (Scope 1: *Emissions related to activities under our direct control*, Scope 2: *Indirect emissions caused by the energy we purchase*): -63% absolute tonnes CO2e reduction in 2030 under the Science Based Targets (offsetting not permitted), 3) Scope 3 (*Indirect emissions from purchased goods and services*): -30% CO2e/kg raw milk or whey, 4) -50% internal waste in kg/kg raw material under Champions 12.3



ON FARM 30% REDUCTION



* Kräver att förändrad direkt markanvändning och kolinlagring ingår i det vetenskapsbaserade målet och att utgångsläget 2015 ska uppdateras därefter

CLIMATE CHECKS: THE PROCESS



Generating a fully validated data set for Arla to go on and accelerate carbon reductions at farm level



Farmers carry out annual **self-assessments**, consisting of more than 200 questions



Data is reported through Arlagården platform, and an **advisory visit** is planned



External climate advisors guide the farmers to **lower the carbon footprint** on farm



The resulting data will show the farm's **individual carbon footprint** (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) and **KPIs**

5 FIVE LEVERS FOR ALL FARM TYPES TO REDUCE CO₂E AND ENHANCE ANIMAL WELFARE



The climate checks show that these 5 main areas are driving forces that will make a difference

FEED EFFICIENCY

More milk per
feed input



PROTEIN- EFFICIENCY

Reduce protein
surplus in the feed
ratio



ANIMAL ROBUSTNESS

Healthy cows with
longer life
expectancy



FERTILIZER USE

Precision to reduce
excess nitrogen



LAND USE

Efficient use of
land for milk
production



FARM: PILOTS ON 3 OF THE BIG 5 LEVERS WILL HELP US UNDERSTAND AND SCALE IMPACT ACROSS FARMS



ON-FARM PILOTS



BIG 5

In 2022 we will start piloting 3/5 levers: **protein efficiency, animal robustness and feed efficiency**



Selected farms

from all areas and with different production systems to ensure representativeness



Advisory support

Each farm is different, so the advisor needs to tailor the lever to the farm's realities



Evaluation of results

and translation into comms material for advisors and farmers



Scale to all relevant farms

Learnings will be communicated and implemented at all relevant farms

PROJECT ORGANIC 2.0



ORG 2.0 – OVERVIEW

10 CRITERIA



BIODIVERSITY AND SOIL HEALTH

1

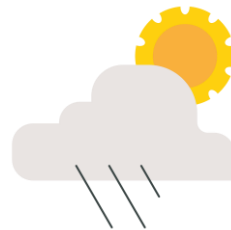
Biodiversity assessment

2

Biologic plan

3

Carbon soil assessment



CLIMATE

1

Renewable electricity

2

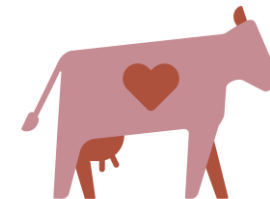
Climate check 2021

3

30% reduction CO2 '28

4

Feed



ANIMAL WELFARE

1

Grazing

2

Brushes

3

More space for cows

4

Cow and calf together

REGENERATIVE ORGANIC FARMING



Improve soil
health



Enhance
biodiversity



Protect air &
water quality



Enhance animal
welfare



Organic 2.0 criteria

Soil health

1. Carbon soil assessment
2. Implementation of minimum 5 scientifically proven soil health levers

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity assessment
2. Implementation minimum 7 scientifically proven biodiversity levers

Animal welfare

1. Cow brushes

Climate

1. Perform annual climate checks
2. Forwarding the -30% carbon reduction commitment to 2028

BIODIVERSITY & SOIL HEALTH LEVERS

Section 1 Measures related to the production facilities/areas	Section 3 Landscape elements, small biotopes and habitats	Section 2 Natural areas	Section 4 General information	Section 5 Land Cultivation	Section 6 Other Soil measures
1. Flower strips 2. Beetle banks 3. Bird boxes 4. Bat boxes 5. Lark spots 6. Meadow Orchards 7. "Insect hotels" (artificial insect habitats) 8. Caves 9. Allow wildlife in barns/buildings	10. Veteran trees 11. Solitary trees 12. Standing dead trees 13. Flowering road verges 14. Hedgerows 15. Stone piles 16. Stone walls 17. Piles of branches/dead wood 18. Buffer strips 19. Unprofitable margins left unmanaged for biodiversity purposes (0.1 – 0.5 ha) 20. Allow wildflower areas around farm buildings 21. Discontinued mining fields/pits < 0,5 ha 22. Old, historical sites 23. Ponds <100 m2 24. Ponds 100 -10,000 m2 25. Other areas < 0,5 ha	26. Natural grassland 27. Water courses 28. Lakes > 1 ha 29. Unmanaged woodland 30. Shrubby areas	31. Endangered/rare/protected species on farm 32. Biodiversity advisory 33. Biodiversity schemes/programmes	34. Crop Diversity/Crop Rotation 35. Intercropping 36. Cover crops/catch crops/maximised ground cover 37. Increased grass share >40 pct 38. Improved grass diversity (> 7 species/varieties incl. herbs) 39. Improved grass age (> 3 years) 40. Rotational Grazing 41. Adaptive Multi-Paddock (AMP) grazing/holistic grazing 42. Mob grazing/cell grazing 43. Reduced tillage (Reduced ploughing depth/intensity) 44. No traffic on wet soil 45. Controlled traffic 46. Use of new technology to reduce compaction 47. Soil Sampling - Liming for optimal pH	48. Compost addition 49. Biochar 50. Bio-stimulants 51. No use of pesticides 52. Yearly soil workshop 53. Participating in farmer soil group 54. Online course/resources 55. Agroforestry/Silvopasture/grazing of production forest 56. Soil health indicators

BIODIVERSITY CATALOGUE

26 descriptions of levers to promote biodiversity

- Short descriptions of measures which have the potential to enhance biodiversity and are in principle **universally** and **globally** applicable.
- The descriptions contain between 600 and 700 words and additionally up to three pictures.
- The descriptions cover **33 levers** from **four focus areas**:
 - **Measures related to the production facilities and areas** like lark plots, meadow orchards
 - **Landscape elements, small biotopes and habitats** like trees, hedgerows, stone piles
 - **Natural areas** like natural grassland, water courses
 - **Others** like biodiversity advisory, participation in biodiversity programmes

HEDGEROWS

- Draft -

Hedgerows are rows of trees and large shrubs that typically run along field borders and roads. They are used differently and have a different history in the various countries.

Hedgerows in between areas of cultivated fields can serve as wind breakers and offer wind protection for soil and crops. These hedgerows may consist of anywhere between one and several rows of planted trees and bushes. Old hedgerows of thorny bush species can separate fields and have in some countries traditionally been used as living fences to keep livestock inside.

HEDGEROWS PROVIDE FEED, BREEDING ENVIRONMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WINTERING

Hedgerows of flowering trees and bushes are attractive for particularly birds and insects. They provide feed, breeding environment and opportunities for wintering. Old hedgerows often also provide room for older bushes and trees which are not that common in the agricultural landscape. Consequently older hedgerows will support a higher number of species and individuals than younger ones, including fungi and lichens linked to old vegetation. Dead wood, standing or fallen, provides an important basis for species of particularly insects and fungi to thrive.



Local species are well-adapted to native trees and bushes that make up many hedgerows. Hedgerows, including trees and bushes that flower in early spring give pollinators, such as wild bees, beetles, and butterflies essential feed (nectar and pollen). Hedgerows flowering during different periods of the season have a similar effect and provide resources to small mammals, insects and birds the whole summer and even during winter, in the form of fruits, berries, nuts.

Hedgerows are also valuable elements in the landscape that connect a variety of biotopes.



PILOT NETWORK - REGENERATIVE FARMING

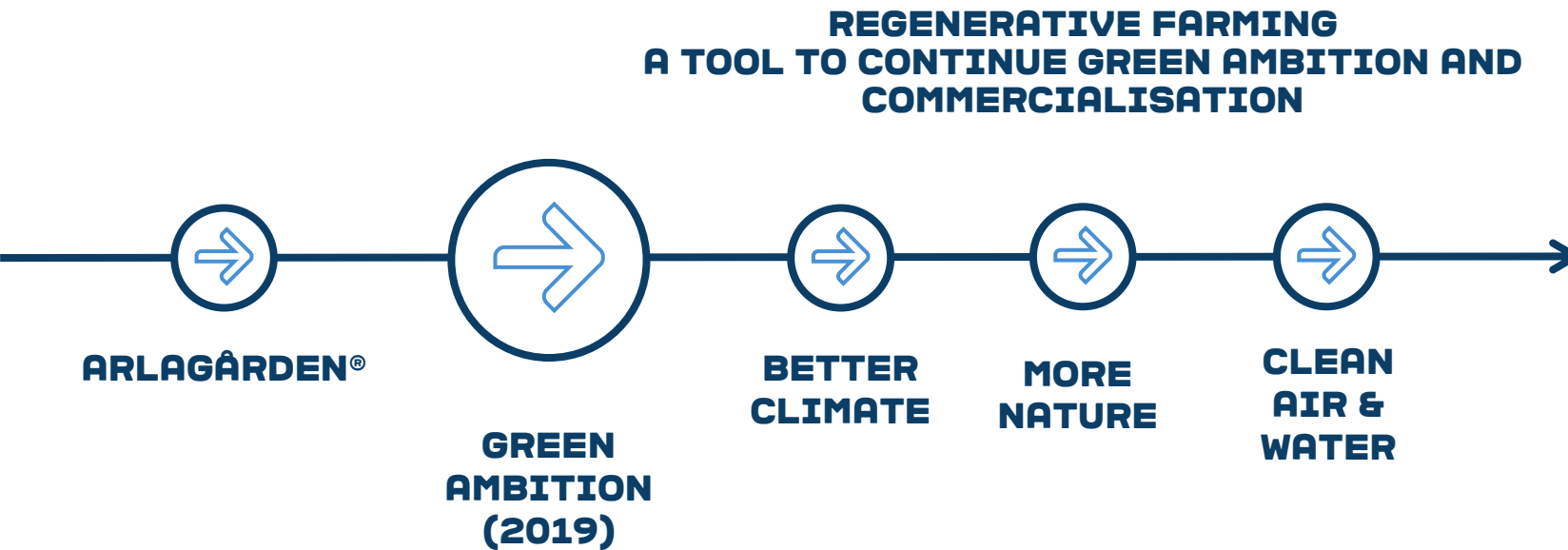


WHAT IS REGENERATIVE FARMING?

There is no singular, approved definition of regenerative farming. It is an approach that benefits the entire ecosystem processes and is unique to each farm's context. We believe when the farming system is truly 'regenerating' and putting nature first, it is good for the animals, people and planet.

SUPPORTING ARLA'S SUSTAINABILITY JOURNEY

TAKING OUR NEXT STEPS



CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

The cooperative spirit gives us power to make meaningful change — reducing our footprint as well as increasing our handprint



60,000
HANDS



6 MILLION
HOOVES

TRACK 1 (REGEN)

TOOLS TO ENABLE ARLA'S GREEN AMBITION

DID YOU KNOW?

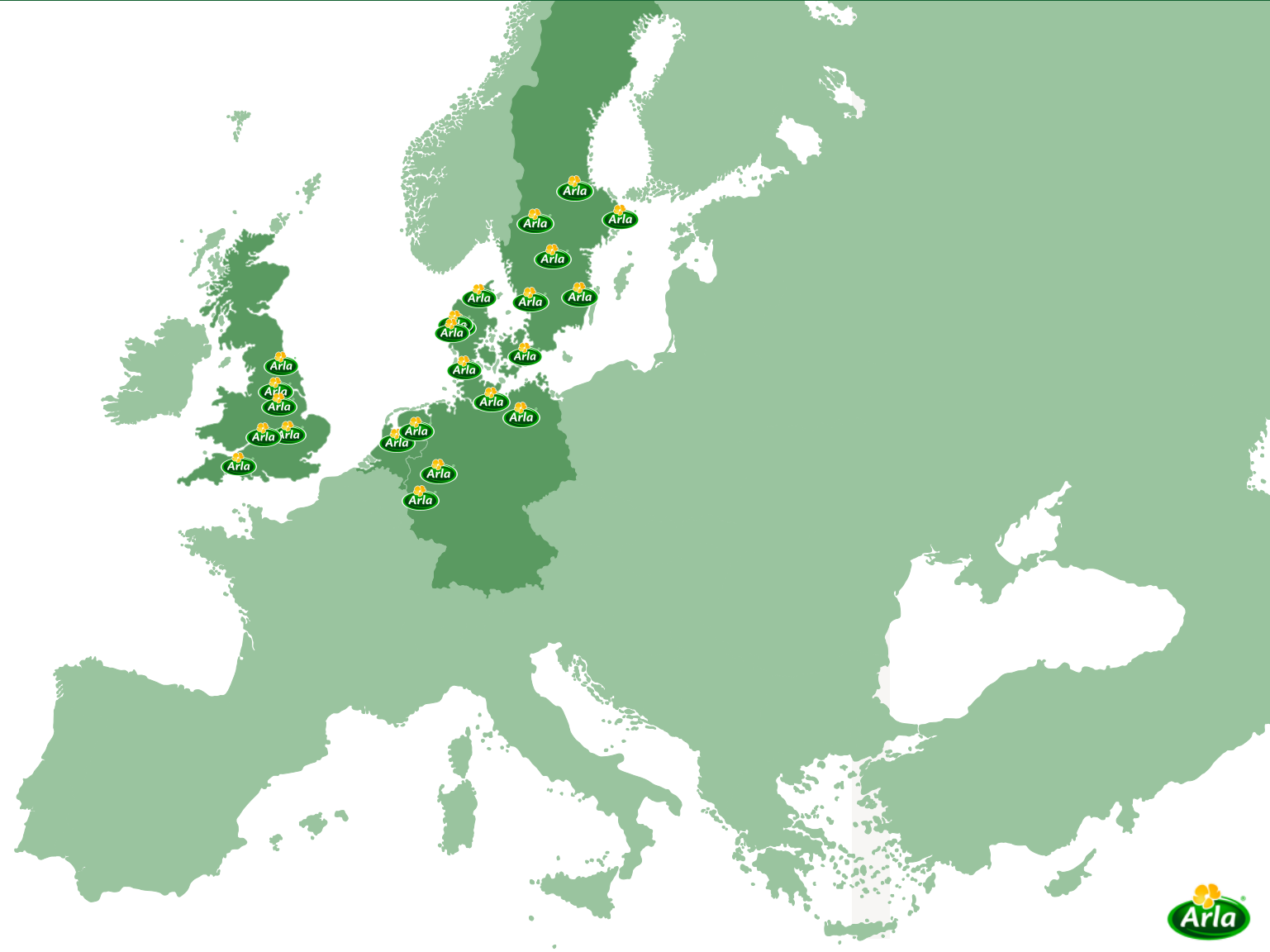
Soil stores more carbon than the atmosphere, and all the world's plants and forests combined. This means that soil is one of our most important weapons in the fight against climate change.



ARLA PILOT FARM NETWORK REGENERATIVE FARMING



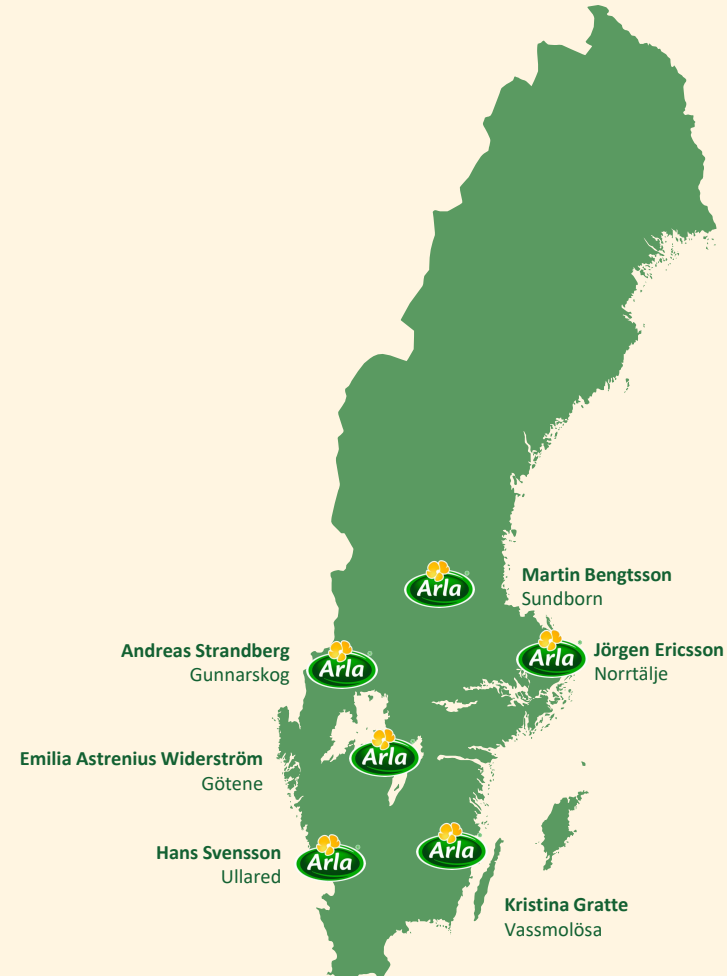
EUROPE



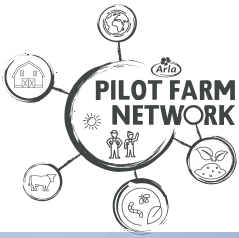
ARLA PILOT FARM NETWORK REGENERATIVE FARMING



SWEDEN



THE NETWORK: SUPPORTING OWNERS TO PIONEER A REGENERATIVE APPROACH



Industry Collaborations

Consult and collaborate widely with external organisations to ensure the programme remains aligned to current industry best thinking

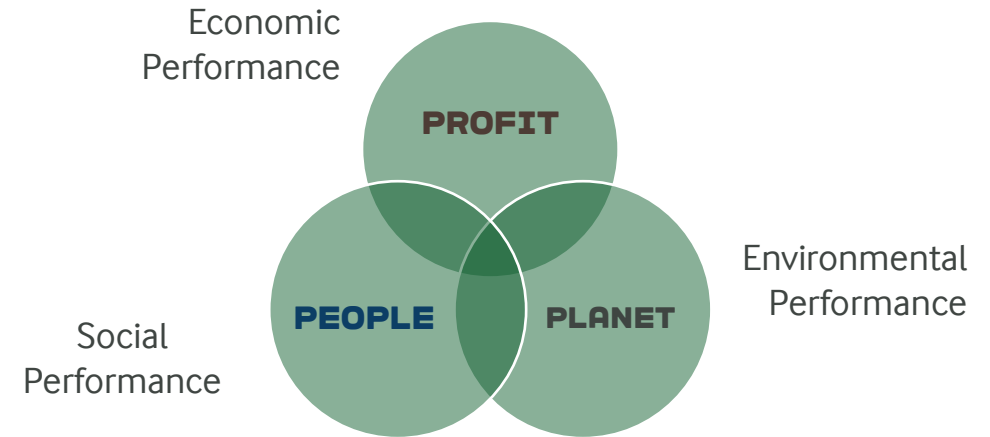
PILOT FARM HANDPRINT PLANS

Trialling Regenerative Practices



HANDPRINT PLAN

A working document that details the actions the farmer is going to take make steps towards farming more regeneratively



**Grazing
management**



Composting



**Sward
Diversity**



Agro-Forestry

REGEN PILOTS | OVERALL MEASURES OF SUCCESS

- ✓ Data Proof Points *(what & how)*
- ✓ Soil Health *(practices for productive dairy)*
- ✓ Mindset *(motivating change)*
- ✓ Regenerative Outcomes *(to Scale)*





COMING UP.....

1



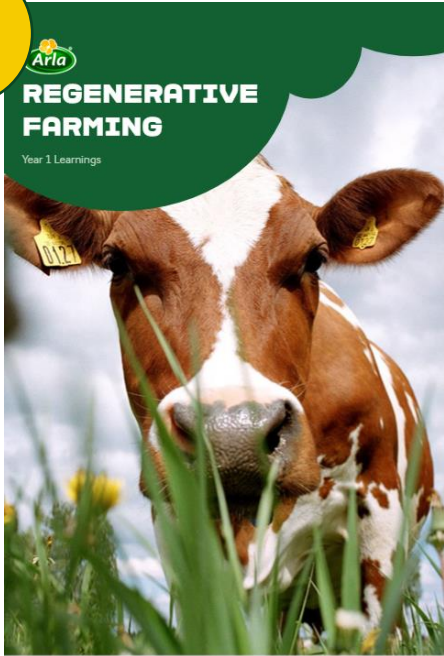
Soil Lab Assessments
Soil Carbon
Mineral Analysis
Soil Biology



Ecological Outcome Measures
Ecosystem Process Survey
Farm Function Tests

**Year 1
Data Analysis**

2



**Year 1
Summary Report
(expect. end 2022)**

3



**Underpants
Communications
(+part 2 TBC)**

**** PLEASE ASK FOR SUPPORT ON ASSETS FOR MEMBER MEETINGS ****

SNEAK PEAK....



THANK YOU!

