

## FLORA MJÖLKFRİ LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT RESULTS FOR SWEDEN

The Life Cycle Assessment ("LCA") results and claims for the above product are set out below. The LCA methodology and details of the Tool developed company of the brand above, by Quantis is set out in the Annex below.

### PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

All data and results in this fact sheet are for the following product.

| Specification             | Description        |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Product type:             | Plant-based spread |
| Product brand and variant | Flora Mjölöfkrı    |
| Market:                   | Sweden             |
| Product format (grams):   | 380                |
| Functional unit           | 1 kg fresh product |

The following results are based on a life cycle assessment, from ingredients production through to packaging end-of-life. A total of 16 indicators were ; environmental impact indicators from the European Commission Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.0 method and two additional indicators: land occupat consumption (m3). In order to make comparative assertions, and specific claims on climate, land or water, the overall environmental performance of t be favourable compared to its dairy counterpart, based on all indicators assessed.

### ON-PACK CARBON LABEL

0,27 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per 100 g

### COMPARATIVE CLAIMS

What dairy counterpart is Flora Mjölöfkrı being compared to? Dairy butter in Sweden

#### CLIMATE IMPACTS BY LIFE CYCLE STAGE FOR 1 KG OF FRESH PRODUCT

| Life cycle stage                    | Flora Mjölöfkrı | Dairy butter |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Ingredients & product manufacturing | 1,69            | 14,2         |
| Packaging production & end-of-life  | 0,31            | 0,04         |
| Distribution                        | 0,64            | 0,32         |
| Use stage                           | 0,05            | 0,05         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>2,7</b>      | <b>14,6</b>  |

#### SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE RESULTS FOR 1 KG OF FRESH PRODUCT

| Indicator   | Upfield product   | Dairy equivalent  | Absolute savings  | % savings         |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Climate impacts [kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq/kg product] | 2,7               | 14,6              | 12,0              | 82                |
| Land occupation [m <sup>2</sup> a/kg product]       | 3,9               | 14,2              | 10,3              | 72                |
| Water consumption [l/kg product]                    | No claim possible | No claim possible | No claim possible | No claim possible |

**NOTE:** For any given indicator, to make public comparative assertions, savings must be considered significantly lower. If no savings are reported in the are not considered significant; in this case, and in order to be conservative claims are not recommended.

#### SPECIFIC STATEMENT(S) FOR CLIMATE IMPACTS

In Sweden, Flora Mjölöfkrı has 82% less climate impact than dairy butter.

In Sweden, Flora Mjölöfkrı has at least 50% less climate impact than dairy butter.

#### SPECIFIC STATEMENT FOR LAND OCCUPATION

In Sweden, Flora Mjölöfkrı occupies 72% less land than dairy butter.

#### SPECIFIC STATEMENT FOR WATER CONSUMPTION

No comparative claim possible for this indicator

## ANNEX 1 - LCA TECHNICAL SUMMARY

### UPFIELD PRODUCTS VS DAIRY EQUIVALENT

Upfield is a world leading food company which owns a wide range of well-known plant-based and vegan brands (including Country Crock, Flora, Becel, Believe It's Not Butter', Violife and many, many more). Upfield, through the sale of its branded goods, offers a range of versatile food products in the r cheeses and creams categories which provide functional alternatives to equivalent dairy products.

In 2022, Upfield commissioned Quantis to develop a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Tool (the "Tool") to enable Upfield to assess the environmental impa Europe, the USA and Canada ("Upfield Product") and compare these to the dairy equivalent products sold in the same regions.

This Technical Summary presents the Tool methodology including the scope of the analysis, functional unit and system boundaries, method, and data developed for Upfield to support claims made on its branded products.

The Product LCA Results above are generated by Upfield and include the results of defined products assessed, including the specifications of the asses: Product reviewed and the results used for the relevant comparative claims.

**LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT**

LCA is a metrics-based methodology used to assess environmental impacts resulting from, for example, greenhouse gas emissions, waste production, use. Environmental impacts are calculated over the life cycle of a product, from extraction of raw materials to the end-of-life.

**METHOD**

The Tool was developed following regionalized LCA methodology described by Liao et al. (2020) to compare the environmental impacts of Upfield Product amount (1 kg) of the dairy equivalent product sold in the same market. The Tool uses a cradle-to-grave approach requiring data collection of the product ingredients sourcing countries, production factory, energy mixes, packaging designs, transportation, and end-of-life scenarios. Spatially differentiated inventory data is generated (archetypes), as well as land use change (“LUC”) emissions for agricultural ingredients in all markets relevant to each system an attributional approach as per PAS 2050 (BSI, 2012), aligned with the latest international standards for dairy products, published by the International Dairy Federation (IDF, 2015) and the European Dairy Association (EDA, 2016).

**CRITICAL REVIEW**

The Tool and the methodology used to perform the LCAs are aligned with PEF methodology and ISO 14040 and 14044 standards for public disclosure and have been peer reviewed by a panel of three independent experts on topics such as LCA, agronomy and dairy production.

The product LCA results generated by the Tool based on assessments performed by Upfield are reviewed by Quantis and respect and conform with ISO 14040 (Environmental labels and declarations — principles, requirements, and guidelines for communication of footprint information) for making comparative claims to be found above for the respective Upfield Products.

**FUNCTIONAL UNIT**

The functional unit (“FU”) is a reference unit for which all results are calculated and presented. In respect of the Upfield Products, the FU is to provide (cooking, baking, frying, roasting etc.) of 1 kg of the equivalent dairy product and Upfield branded plant-based alternative product in a relevant country for the relevant consumer (domestic or professional).

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS CONSIDERED**

The Tool assesses a total of 16 indicators: 14 environmental impact indicators from the European Commission Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.0 methodology, including land occupation (m2.y), which reflects the total area of land used over one year (Nemecek et al. 2011, Milà i Canals et al. 2012), and water total amount of fresh water consumed (ISO 14046), which includes, for example, evapotranspiration of irrigation water.

**FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE**

The LCAs performed with the Tool consider all identifiable activities across the product life cycle (cradle-to-grave) for Upfield Products in the different countries.

The assessments include impacts from:

- Farming (crop production or milk production)
- Packaging manufacturing of Upfield Products
- Distribution
- Retail
- Consumer use
- Packaging end-of-life

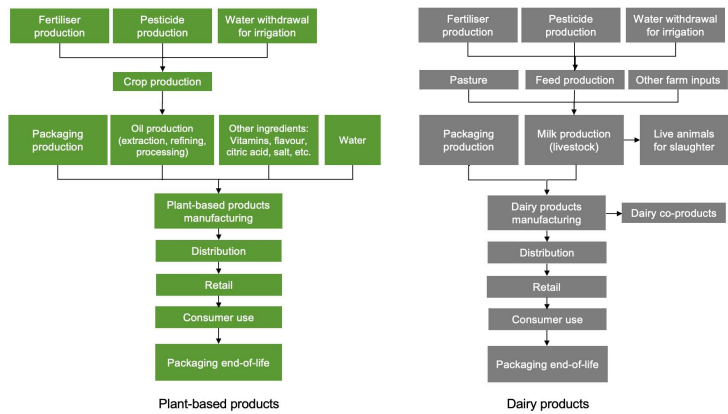


Figure 1. Schematic of the systems evaluated

The studies do not include impacts from:

- Capital goods at the distribution centre and at the point of retail.
- Labour, commuting of workers, administrative work, cattle insemination, and disease control processes.
- Food loss and food waste during distribution, at retail point and at the consumer’s home.

**DATA COLLECTION AND MODELLING**

- Upfield Products: primary data for the recipes and ingredient sourcing were provided by Upfield based on its supply chain and manufacturing operations
- Dairy products for European countries: Default dairy data used to model dairy production, processing, packaging, and distribution and representative of country averages in Europe is based on guidelines published by the European Dairy Association and the European Commission (see Note 1 and 2)
- For those European countries for which no direct national dairy datasets were available, the country with the lowest dairy climate impacts in Europe (in this case, Finland) was chosen for the comparison to ensure a conservative approach.
- Dairy products for US and Canada markets: Default data representative of US and Canada averages and published by the USDA were used. Canadian milk modelling was updated with the latest available data from Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC, 2018).

**NOTE 1:** EDA (2018) *Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules for Dairy Products. Version 1.0 (April 2018). The European Dairy Association.*

**NOTE 2:** *Raw milk datasets are based on the World Food Life Cycle Assessment Database (WFLDB), Nemecek et al. 2015*

#### EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

In order to make comparative assertions, and specific claims (e.g., climate impact comparisons), the overall environmental performance of the Upfield favourable, overall, compared to its dairy counterpart in each country, based on the 16 indicators assessed. Climate change, land occupation, and water high relevance for Upfield product categories and the food industry and therefore are recommended to be used in product footprint environmental cc

Throughout the development of the Tool, conservative assumptions in favour of dairy have been used for comparisons. For example, the packaging comparison is a common format with lowest climate impacts (i.e., for butter, the packaging chosen for retail consumption is 250 g paper parchment w conservative approaches ensure further robustness when making comparative claims.

For communication purposes Upfield uses “climate impacts” to communicate the impacts of their products on climate change. Globally, terms like “climate emissions”, “carbon footprint” or “greenhouse gas emissions” are used interchangeably for communication purposes when communicating about the change of products, although there are some technical nuances and differences.

For any given indicator, in order to make public comparative assertions, savings must be considered significantly lower. For some assessments and for water consumption), results may appear favourable, however, as the Tool considers the level of uncertainty for individual metrics, unless there is a significant reliable comparative conclusion cannot be drawn to support external communications.

For further information, please contact [ESGinquiries@upfield.com](mailto:ESGinquiries@upfield.com)

#### ABOUT QUANTIS

Quantis guides top organizations to define, shape and implement intelligent environmental sustainability solutions. In a nutshell, our creative geeks make it actionable. They deliver resilient strategies, robust metrics, useful tools, and credible communications.

With offices in the US, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Colombia and clients around the world, Quantis is a key partner in inspiring sustainable scale.

Discover Quantis at [www.quantis-intl.com](http://www.quantis-intl.com)

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