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# DAIRY METHANE ACTION PLAN (DMAP) TEMPLATE

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Pure Strategies Inc.

# GENERAL MILLS EU DAIRY METHANE ACTION PLAN (DMAP)

## Appendix 1: Dairy methane action plan (DMAP) template



### Part 1: Key disclosures

The methane disclosures provided in the following document are based on available corporate GHG inventory as of December 2025. This inventory covers General Mills' fiscal year 2024 (June 2023 – May 2024). As a result, the impact of the recent divestiture of our yogurt business, completed in June 2025, is not reflected in the emissions disclosures below. The actions related to methane described in this report are focused on the work we are doing to address methane in General Mills' value chain post-divestiture; methane accounting for General Mills' fiscal 2025 corporate inventory will be available in December 2026.

● Annual methane emissions <a href="#">disclosure</a> for the past three years							
Methane emissions from dairy supply chain (Mt CH <sub>4</sub> /year)							
	Baseline 2020	2021	2022	2023	Current 2024	% Change from previous year	% Change from baseline
Total emissions				Enteric - 15,568 Manure - 6,147 Feed/other - 192	Enteric - 15,055 Manure - 5,935 Feed/other - 186	-3%	
Scope 1 emissions							
Scope 2 emissions							
Scope 3 emissions				Enteric - 15,568 Manure - 6,147 Feed/other - 192	Enteric - 15,055 Manure - 5,935 Feed/other - 186	-3%	
Total GHG emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> e/year)							
	Baseline 2020	2021	2022	2023	Current 2024	% Change from previous year	% Change from baseline
Total emissions							
Scope 1 emissions				335,600	308,000	-8%	
Scope 2 emissions				20,700	11,000	-47%	
Scope 3 emissions				19,110,000 (total inventory) 15,937,000 (SBTi boundary)	15,084,400 (total inventory) 12,136,000 (SBTi boundary)	-24% (total inventory) * -21% (SBTi boundary) *	

\*Due to SBTi's FLAG target requirements, the scope of what's included in our Scope 3 inventory changed between 2023 and 2024

### Dairy methane as % of total emissions

	Baseline [year]	2021	2022	2023	Current 2024	% Change from previous year	% Change from baseline
Scope 1 emissions				0%	0%	0%	
Scope 2 emissions				0%	0%	0%	
Scope 3 emissions				3%; 3.6% SBTi boundary	3.7%; 4.6% SBTi boundary	24%; 28% SBTi boundary	

### ● Emissions reduction targets

#### Company's total GHG emissions reduction target:

- Target: 30% reduction of Scope 3 emissions by 2030 from a 2020 base year; 42% reduction of Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Net-zero by 2050.
- Year target was set: 2024

#### Company's methane emissions reduction target:

- Target:
- Year target was set:

### ● Qualitative explanation of key sources of dairy methane in company's operations and supply chain

Methane emissions make up a majority of dairy emissions, with enteric fermentation and manure management being the primary emission sources for our dairy sourcing for our Europe Häagen-Dazs brand.

2

## Part 2: Strategies to reduce dairy methane emissions



### FARMER AND SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

## ◆ Dairy methane sources addressed

Herd management and manure management from dairy products sourced in Europe.  
Impacts the Häagen-Dazs brand impacting cream and condensed milk.

## ◆ Context for strategy implementation

### ✓ Key business changes from strategy implementation

Working with suppliers to reduce methane emissions from procured dairy through whole-farm dairy principles and engaging with suppliers in primary data collection. Whole-farm dairy principles include improved nutrient management, renewable fertilizer, tillage reduction, cover cropping, no deforestation + land use change, improved feed quality, herd management, manure management, agroforestry and animal health. Focusing on improved feed quality and animal health, specifically can improve productivity and reduce the methane intensity per fluid milk produced. Implementation of other whole-farm dairy principles are more focused on CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O reductions.

### ✓ How this strategy will address material climate-related physical and transition risks to the company

Reducing methane emissions within the dairy supply chain will address both operational and reputational risks posed by climate change. Methane reduction efforts can help safeguard dairy productivity by reducing the climate risks of heat stress on livestock and low crop yields due to drought or flood. Focusing on methane also reduces the reputational risk of failing to act on climate change.

### ✓ Scope, scale, and coverage across business

Pilot project expanded to program implementation on 60 dairy farms in France with one of our key suppliers. We anticipate scaling up this program in future years, ideally to address the volume equivalency for dairy sourced for our Häagen-Dazs ice cream business in Europe.

### ✓ Business units involved

- GHG Core Team is a multi-disciplinary team that is dedicated to pursuing and analyzing new solutions and technologies to further reduce General Mills' GHG footprint
- Sustainability and procurement teams work directly with suppliers and farmers in the supplier network.
- ITQ Ag Science team works to build sustainable program with farmers and suppliers

### ✓ Industry, government, trade, and/or NGO groups engaged

- NGO groups: EDF and Ceres, Earthworm
- Modeling tool: Cap'2er and Simeos AMG
- Research: IDELE

### ✓ Current status of strategy

In progress

● **Action items and key details**

For each action item, complete the information below.

✓ **Concrete actions to advance strategy**

Pilot partnership which then expanded to a 60-farmer program (about half of cream sourcing volume equivalent) with a major dairy supplier for our Haagen-Dazs ice cream in France to reduce CO2 emissions from 60 dairy farms by up to 30% over the course of a five-year partnership. This initiative provides individualized support and annual progress monitoring for each farm. General Mills aims to progressively extend this low-carbon approach to more farmers in the future. We anticipate scaling up this program in future years, ideally to address the volume equivalency for dairy sourced for our Häagen-Dazs ice cream business in Europe.

Selected dairy levers include age at first calving (younger age at first calving reduces unproductive time for heifers, in which they are producing GHG but no milk), turnover optimization (reducing the number of heifers in the herd, for the same reason), improved feed quality, genetic performance enhancements, cropping improvements, and manure digestion. Most of these levers will indirectly reduce methane emissions by improving dairy efficiency, with manure digestion directly reducing methane emissions.

● **Regions where interventions will be implemented**

France

● **Expected start and completion dates**

- Start date: 2025
- Expected completion date: 2029 (5-year program)

● **Key performance indicators (KPIs) to indicate success or failure**

- 30% reduction in overall GHG intensity (estimated)
- Number of farmers participating in the program (growing from current enrollment of 60; 200 farmers would cover dairy sourcing equivalent of both cream and condensed milk)
- Practice adoption rates among participating farmers
- Volume equivalency for dairy sourcing (ideally program will achieve >90%)

● **Estimated emissions reductions for individual interventions**

Percentage emissions reduction per farm will be tracked based on farm action plan.

● **Investments and capital expenditure alignment**

Premium payment per farm enrolled. Farmers may also choose to sell their carbon credits to non-food industry companies who want to invest as a “contribution” to emissions reduction (not considered an offset). Those credits are not claimable as GHG reductions, thus avoiding double counting outside of the value chain.

# 3

## Part 3: Additional considerations for DMAPs

<b>● Barriers and systemic challenges related to DMAP implementation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Barriers that prevent farmers and suppliers from adopting near-term methane mitigation solutions and how the company will address these barriers</li> </ul> <p>A key barrier is lack of farmer familiarity with or awareness of how to implement emission reduction levers; in other words, knowledge and capability are lacking, so premiums without agronomic support are not enough to advance action plans. The France Low Carbon Dairy Farming project aims to address this by providing a comprehensive assessment of a farm’s environmental footprint, identifying key areas for improvement, and helping the farmer select practical interventions tailored to their specific farm and operational realities. Technical assistance, training, and peer sharing are also provided to help ensure successful implementation of the chosen interventions. A multi-stakeholder approach is used to de-risk the transition and accelerate the adoption of practices.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Systemic challenges that limit scope of methane mitigation and intent to monitor</li> </ul> <p>Viable adaptation strategies as well as measurement complexities can prove to be a challenge and limit the scope and scale of methane reduction projects. Many common methane reduction strategies, such as feed additives, do not appear to have co-benefits such as yield or animal health improvements, so could potentially result in payments in perpetuity to ensure farmer implementation. General Mills approach seeks to align GHG reduction with intrinsic farmer motivations around profitability and ease of running their operations. As such, we are seeking to invest in implementation of activities that will be integrated into farms and provide an eventual off-ramp for company investment as adoption rates increase, and solutions go mainstream.</p>
<b>● Just transition considerations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Actions taken or that will be taken to ensure a just transition and to address risks of transition to suppliers, including farmers and farmworkers</li> </ul> <p>General Mills focuses on integrating climate and human rights for a just transition. GMI follows a strategic framework that aligns with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). GMI’s Global Responsible Sourcing program works to drive progress in human rights and focuses on farmer livelihoods.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Activities to support the company’s existing workforce, vulnerable customers, and at-risk communities during transition <i>(e.g., Sharing the cost of transition to low methane practices, considering food affordability)</i></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Actions to consult and implement feedback from the company’s workforce, suppliers, impacted communities, and NGOs</li> </ul>

● **Measurement and accountability mechanisms in place**

In the France Low Carbon Dairy program, Cap'2er is being used to calculate dairy emissions, with an MRV tool in place for field crop emissions. These are verified by the Label Bas Carbone (LBC) third party certified tool. There are also consistency checks on input and output data by Carbone Farmers.

● **Synergies of the DMAP with other sustainability goals and programs**

General Mills already has a strong focus on supporting regenerative agriculture as a lever to address climate change, with targeted outcomes of biodiversity, water management, soil health, cow and herd well-being and farmer livelihoods and community resilience. By advancing whole-farm dairy principles through their France Low Carbon Dairy program, outcomes align closely with those targeted with regenerative agriculture. The reduced emissions from dairy work towards their overall science-based target.

● **Disclosure of non-dairy methane emissions and plans to address them**

● **Long-term planning for dairy methane reduction (beyond 5-10 years)**

# 4

## Part 4: Annual DMAP progress disclosure

**● Scope 1 and 3 dairy methane progress**

**Methane emissions from dairy supply chain (Mt CH<sub>4</sub>/year)**

	Baseline [year]	Current [year]	% Change from previous year	% Change from baseline
Scope 1 emissions				
Scope 3 emissions				

**● Qualitative explanation of changes in dairy methane emissions and progress towards goals from previous year**

✓ Update on status of implementing strategies articulated in the DMAP

✓ Explanation of any changes to the business or external factors that may have resulted in changes in emissions unrelated to the company’s methane abatement strategies  
*(e.g., mergers and acquisitions, divestments, unrelated changes to dairy procurement and sales)*

✓ New strategies or technologies that can be added to the DMAP to improve performance  
*(e.g. increase emission reduction, meet target reduction faster, reduce cost, ease of use)*

✓ Strategies or technologies that were not successful or practical to apply and whether or not they will be removed from the DMAP