

The Consumer Goods Forum – Antitrust Caution





"The Forum shall not enter into any discussion, activity or conduct that may infringe, on its part or on the part of its members, any applicable competition law. By way of example, members shall not discuss, communicate or exchange any commercially sensitive information, including non-public information relating to prices, marketing and advertising strategy, confidential individual company level innovation and R&D projects, costs and revenues, trading terms and conditions with third parties, including purchasing strategy, terms of supply, trade programmes, or distribution strategy."

MESSAGE TO NEW MEMBERS OR PEOPLE TAKING PART FOR THE FIRST TIME:

"Please take note that taking part in the Forum is subject to having read and understood the Forum's competition guidelines and list of Do's and Don'ts. If you have not yet done so, please do so now."

https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/The-Consumer-Goods-Forum-2023-Competition-Law-Governance-Guidelines.pdf

Agenda



Who We Are – **DFI**



Overview on **Commodity Context**



Solutions and Case Study



Questions and Answers & Masterclass Series



Discussion on **Opportunities**

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Unrecorded section



DFI's Well-known Brands Across Format



10,700+ Outlets

190,000+ Team members

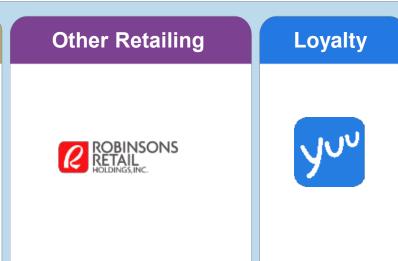












DFI's Diversified Portfolio Across 13 Geographies







Rice Feeds the World



>3.5 billion people eat rice as a staple part of their diet



10% global man-made methane emissions related to rice production



One-third of the world's freshwater used in rice production

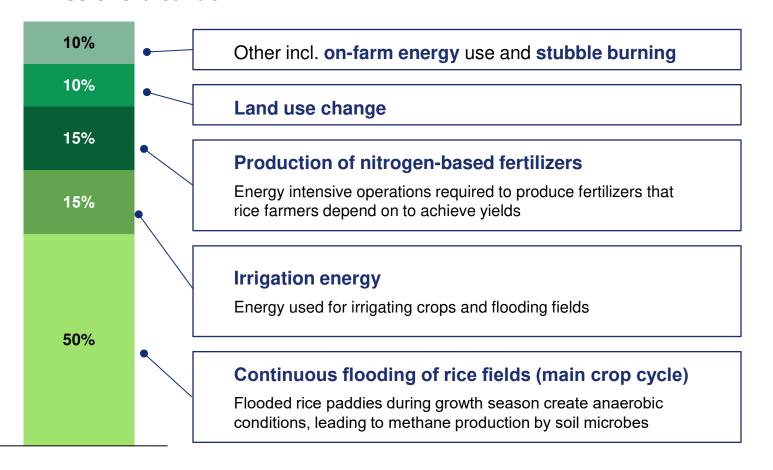


150 million smallholder farmers rely on rice production for a living



Methane from Flooding - Main Emissions Driver

Emissions breakdown



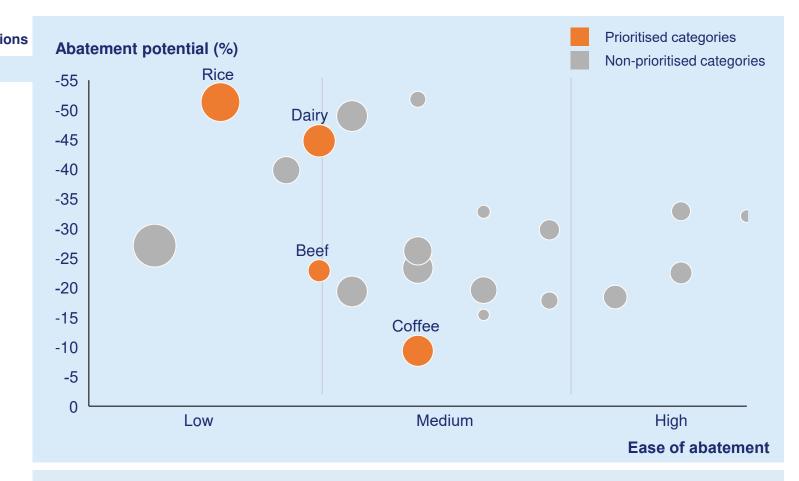
Reducing rice emissions is a high-impact lever for global decarbonisation

1.5%
of global
emissions
(48% of total GHG
from croplands)

DFI's Scope 3 Strategy: Prioritised Categories



Scope 3 categories	% To	% Total Scope 3 Emission		
Cat 1 Purchased Go	oods & Services	67%		
Cat 2 Capital Goods	3	2%		
Cat 3 Fuel & Energy	related activities	4%		
Cat 4 Upstream Tra	nsportation	1%		
Cat 5 Waste Genera	ated	1%		
Cat 6 Business Trav	/el	0%		
Cat 7 Employee Con	mmuting	1%		
Cat 9 Downstream	Transportation	2%		
Cat 11 Use of Sold P	roducts	1%		
Cat 12 End of Life Tre	eatment	5%		
Cat 14 Franchises		2%		
Cat 15 Investment		14%		
Total		100%		



Rice, Beef, Coffee, and Dairy were prioritised for their emission reduction potential (abatement potential), and the feasibility of applying reduction solutions (ease of abatement)

Source: DFI Retail Group



There are 12 Key Levers to Address Rice Decarbonization



	Levers	Reduction Mechanism	Carbon Reduction Potential	Feasibility	Expected ROI for Farmers
Cultivation Technique	Alternate wetting and drying (AWD)	Periodically dries and re-floods fields to cut methane and conserve water	High	•	Positive
	Direct seeding of rice (DSR)	Sowing rice seeds directly in the field without transplanting	Medium		Positive
	Soil aeration through mechanical weeding		Medium		Neutral
	Reduced seedling density & wider spacing	Enhances root oxygenation, promoting aerobic decomposition of organic matter instead of methane-producing pathways	Medium		Neutral
	Sulphate-based fertiliser	Promotes sulfate-reducing bacteria, which outcompete methanogenic microbes in rice farming	Medium	•	Neutral
	Biochar application	Stabilises organic matter, limiting the availability of carbon for methanogens, and improves soil aeration reducing methane production	Medium/High on		Neutral
	Minimize use of fertiliser	Manage fertiliser application based on soil testing to ensure usage matches the specific needs of the field	ge High		Neutral
	Intercropping fertiliser	Plant nitrogen fixing inter-crops to grow fertiliser e.g., Sunn Hemp	Medium		Neutral
Crop Residues Mgmt.	Rice straw management	No burning of straw from fields to prevent organic matter breakd and methane release (potential use as biochar/bioenergy)	l own Medium		Positive
	Straw mulching	Leaves straw on the field as a protective layer to improve soil fertility, avoiding anaerobically decomposition, but can delay next planting	Low/Medium		Neutral/Negative
Renewables & Electrification	Solar powered irrigation	Powers irrigation with solar energy instead of diesel, reducing emissions, lowering costs, and complementing AWD	Medium	•	Positive
	Biodiesel energy	Uses plant-based residues, from rice bran oil to rice straw, as feedstoo (transitional solution where full electrification is not yet feasible)	ck Low/Medium		Neutral

Source: BCG Analysis

DFI Low Carbon Rice Pilot Journey





Engaged farmers and signed an MOU



Initiated farming: ploughing, seeding, and water-level tubes installation



Provided training for farmers and conducted field monitoring with Consultant



Consulted a university professor for data collection advice



Installed gas chambers



Conducted soil sampling for data collection



Collaborated with the Thailand Government to engage farmers



Finalised farm records and established DFI Low Carbon Rice Standards



Conducted harvest and pre-launch tests



Production and product launch planned for Q2 2025

Pilot Program Highlights



Practical Training & Incentives

- Hands-on workshops on low-carbon farming techniques:
 - 1. Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD): Drying fields between floods to cut methane
 - 2. No straw burning: Reduces CO₂ & air pollution
 - 3. Soil & fertiliser management: Monitors soil, prevents overuse, and reduces N₂O
 - 4. Direct seeding of rice (DSR): Skips transplanting, shortens flooding, cuts methane.
- Training and field monitoring delivered with local consultants
- Premium paid to farmers via supplier partnerships

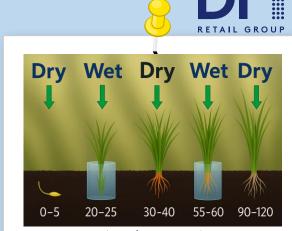
Field Monitoring & Carbon Reduction

- 100% compliance via farm + app audits
- Low-cost water pipes to track flooding (AWD)
- GHG calculated using adjusted emission factors: ≥ average 30% GHG reduction vs. conventional farms, verified by gas chamber testing — with no impact on yield or quality
- Develop DFI Low-Carbon Rice Standard



Pilot Scale & Reach

Covered 200MT of low-carbon rice across 30 farms in Thailand



AWD: How It Works





Building Know-How



GHG Sampling in the Field

DFI: A Pioneer in Retail On-Farm GHG Monitoring

• DFI Low-Carbon Rice Standard – 3-Level Assurance:

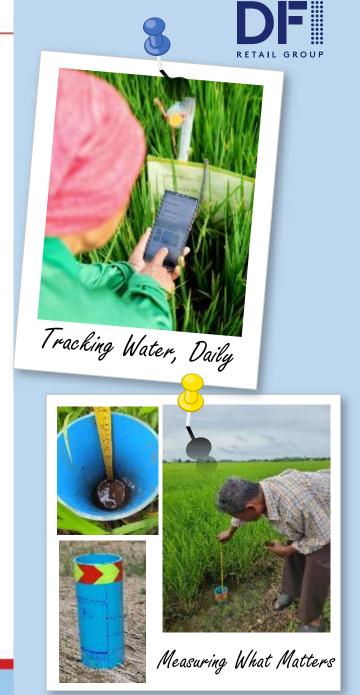
- 1. MRV Daily farm audits conducted via mobile app
- 2. GHG Verification TGO-approved method, 3rd-party verified
- 3. Process Assurance Verification statement issued for process compliance

Benefits

- Practical: Uses multiple low-cost water pipes, no laser land levelling
- Transparent: Traceable data, low greenwashing risk
- Creditable: Carbon credit potential with verified claims
- Behavioural shift: Enables move from long-standing flooding practices to AWD

Limitations

- Farmer savings: Limited due to free irrigation & minimal input cuts
- Scalability: Constrained by regional and climate conditions
- Setup cost: High for labs, training, infrastructure
- MRV cost: Burdensome for low-margin crops, especially for small pilot
- Price sensitivity: Consumers expect no premium for sustainability





Driving Change Through Coalitions





Build Coalition

A multi-stakeholder approach enhances market influence, accelerates best practices, and optimizes shared resources for lasting impact



Diversify Financing

Retailers alone can't sustain the transition - bank incentives (lower interest rates for farmers), government funding, carbon credits, and regulations are needed to support farmers and scale impact



Drive Consumer Awareness & Education

Consumers are less likely to pay a premium for low-carbon products - **education** is key to shaping demand and driving sustainable choices



Snapshots of Our Pilot Field Visits – Q&A Session





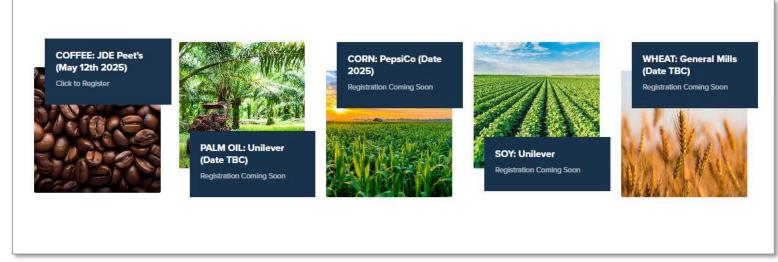








Stay tuned for our next masterclasses



All information and resources available on CGF website: <u>HERE</u>



