

BIODIVERSITY POLICY

2021

OBJECTIVE

To define the corporate guidelines related to the comprehensive management of biodiversity in Grupo Nutresa's operations and supply chain, under a framework of productivity and sustainability.

SCOPE

The Biodiversity Policy applies to all Grupo Nutresa companies in the strategic region, who adopt and incorporate it in their direct operations, and who promote its implementation in the actors of their supply chain through which they interact with biodiversity. The commitments established in this policy are effective from its approval and disclosure.

COMMITMENT

The Organization recognizes the interrelationship and dependence of its operations with natural resources, and therefore is committed to implement and promote actions framed in productivity and sustainability to avoid, minimize, restore and offset the impacts on biodiversity, with special emphasis on protected areas of high biodiversity value. Grupo Nutresa and its companies share this commitment with its allies throughout the supply chain, who must promote its application.

This commitment is part of the corporate goal for 2030, which seeks to achieve 100% of the supplies sourced in a productive and sustainable way while preserving biodiversity.



To achieve this, Grupo Nutresa is based on the following principles of action:

1. Avoid and minimize impacts on biodiversity

Seeking to avoid and minimize the negative impacts that can be generated on biodiversity by Grupo Nutresa companies, the following commitments applicable to our own operations are established, which are extended to our suppliers and their supply chain through whom potential impacts on biodiversity are generated:

- Avoid operations in protected areas of high biodiversity value. For those operations existing in such areas prior to the establishment of this Policy, biodiversity sustainable production protocols will be developed to minimize impacts on biodiversity.
- Deforestation-free supply chains by 2030, applicable to major commodities (main focus on palm oil, beef and milk, sugar, pulp and paper, cocoa and soy derivatives for animal feed).
- Promote the responsible supply of fishery resources.

2. Biodiversity conservation and regeneration

Grupo Nutresa commits by 2030 to guarantee the no net loss of biodiversity in its own operations, as well as to promote the implementation of this commitment for the supply chain. To comply with this statement, the Organization seeks to work with external and supply chain partners on the following work fronts:

- Explore, promote and apply the principles of regenerative agriculture and livestock.
- Increase the productivity and eco-efficiency of the agricultural chain.
- Innovate in product and ingredient portfolios that enhance biodiversity.

3. Manage indirect impacts with supply chain actors

The Organization promotes the application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore and offset) in its extended supply chain through which potential impacts on biodiversity are generated. Likewise, it promotes compliance with legislation, agreements and conventions on biodiversity, work on its continuous improvement and the consolidation of management systems that favor the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of the impact on ecosystems.

4. Cooperation with allies

The Organization is committed to participate and establish strategic alliances with public, private and third sector entities at national and international level, as well as to develop capacities throughout the supply chain that strengthen the adequate management of biodiversity and the implementation of good practices that ensure compliance with the provisions of this Policy.

5. Implementation, measurement, reporting and monitoring

The Organization is committed to measure, set goals and define reporting and monitoring systems, in-house or through partners, to ensure compliance with the commitments established in this Policy.

DEFINITIONS

Regenerative agriculture and livestock: describes agricultural, livestock and grazing practices that, among other benefits, help reverse climate change by rebuilding soil organic matter and restoring degraded soil biodiversity, resulting in the restoration of soil organic carbon and improving the water cycle.

Protected areas of high biodiversity value: a protected area is a clearly defined geographic space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Protected areas of high biodiversity value are understood as protected areas in management categories I-IV, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Biodiversity: diversity of plants, animals and microorganisms at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, present in and around agricultural, livestock, forestry and aquatic production systems and their surroundings.

Conservation: active management of the biosphere to ensure the survival of the maximum diversity of species and the maintenance of genetic variability within species.

No net loss of biodiversity: point at which project-related biodiversity impacts are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize project impacts, to carry out on-site restoration, and finally to offset for significant residual impacts, if any (mitigation hierarchy).