PACKAGING POLICY
COLOMBINA BUSINESS GROUP

In the Colombina Business Group, our premise is clear: " let´s taste a better world ". Therefore, as a global food company, we are fully conscious of our responsibility in preserving natural resources and the environment.

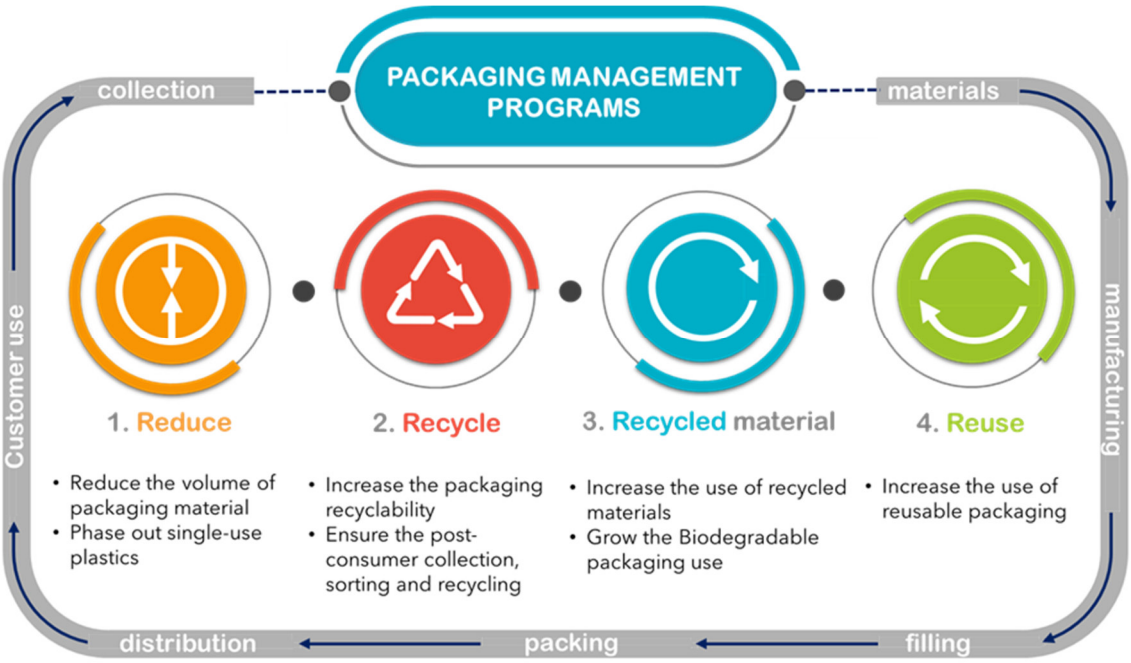
The Colombina Business Group acknowledges the responsibility we have for the proper management of packaging for all our products throughout their lifecycle, especially in their final disposal stage. As influential leaders in society, we are committed to making significant efforts to mitigate the impact of our packaging on the planet.

All our packaging serves a fundamental purpose: to protect food and provide our customers and consumers around the world with safe, high-quality products, maintaining freshness, flavor, and nutritional content throughout their shelf life. Additionally, our packaging acts as a means to directly and transparently communicate nutritional information while also contributing to food waste prevention.

Our vision is to offer the highest quality and best-tasting foods accompanied by 100% circular packaging.

In the Colombina Business Group, we seek to drive the transition from a linear economy to a circular economy, focusing on the most relevant packaging in our value chain. Therefore, we concentrate on flexible and rigid plastics, which are currently not effectively recycled or recovered in the countries where we have influence.

To achieve this, the Colombina Business Group has committed since 2022 to **redesign 100% of its packaging, through reduction, recycling, reuse, and incorporation of recycled materials by 2030**. In order to reach this objective, we are developing the following specific programs that cover the entire product lifecycle:



1. Reduce

This program consists of two initiatives: **(1)** Reduce the volume and/or weight of packaging through technological improvements in materials and packaging processes. This includes measures and gauges reduction, as long as it maintains appropriate product presentation, functionality, and shelf life. **(2)** Ensure the gradual elimination of single-use plastics.

- By **2025**, the Colombina Business Group commits to reducing plastic packaging per ton of produced by **5%**.
- By **2025**, the Colombina Business Group will not use single-use plastic materials.

2. Recycle

This program addresses actions that reduce the environmental impact of post-consumer packaging. We work on two significant initiatives: **(1)** Improve the recyclability of packaging through the constant search for new recyclable materials that use fewer critical additives and can be incorporated into our technical packaging capabilities without affecting shelf life. **(2)** Ensure the collection, sorting, and post-consumer recycling of all our materials through collective alliances and independent projects.

- By **2025**, **75%** of our packaging will be recyclable.
- By **2030** we will certify the closed loop for **30%** of our packaging sold in Colombia.

3. Recycled material

This program proposes two initiatives: **(1)** Actions aimed at gradually increasing the use of post-consumer recycled materials and **(2)** Increasing the use of biodegradable materials.

- By **2025**, all our rigid PET packaging will use a minimum of **20%** recycled material (rPET).
- By **2030**, all our cardboard packaging will use a minimum of **45%** recycled material.

4. Reuse

This program aims to increase the rate of reusable packaging for packing or packaging food. It will promote actions to increase the number of times a material is used before it becomes waste.

- By the year **2025** we will be able to return our corrugated cardboard in Colombia at least **5 times** before being disposed of for recycling.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Biodegradable packaging: Refers to packaging capable of degrading under natural conditions without leaving harmful residues in the environment.

Circular packaging: refers to those that, after disposal, are reused as raw materials for the same or other products, ensuring circularity and sustainability. They focus on maximizing resource utilization and minimizing waste. This type of packaging is designed using Eco-design methodologies.

Collective alliances for circularity: Initiatives promoting circular economy practices, including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Collectives. These are groups of manufacturers responsible for products introduced to the market, as well as for their treatment and final disposal.

Critical additives: Includes reductions in inks, adhesives, varnishes, barrier resins, and/or harmful substances for both the environment and the recycling process.

Eco-design: A strategy for designing containers and packaging that seeks to reduce environmental impact at all stages of the product's life cycle. This includes concepts like efficient use of materials, critical additives, and compatibility with recycling.

Elimination of elements: Refers to removing parts or unnecessary accessories of a packaging, to decrease its environmental impact.

Recyclable packaging: Packaging material that, after use, can be reprocessed to create a new product or be incorporated into previously recycled or virgin products. To qualify, more than 95% of the packaging weight must be recyclable, and minor components must be compatible with current recycling processes. Energy recovery and use as fuel, as well as oxo-degradable materials, are excluded.

Recycled material: Packaging material reprocessed post-use for subsequent reuse as raw material in new packaging. The design of packaging materials should facilitate their use as recycled material.

Recyclability: Refers to packaging characteristics affecting the existing recycling process (shape, material, size, color, transparency, disruptors like inks, adhesives, labels, difficulty separating elements). Technical recyclability is determined by technology availability for recycling and practical recyclability is the one influenced by current market conditions for utilization.

Recyclability profile: Characteristics of packaging material defining its potential to be recycled in the current utilization market. This involves weighing various variables (values from 0 to 10, with 10 indicating highest recycling potential).

Reduced environmental impact: Actions that reduce environmental impact according to at least one life cycle variable of the product. This includes reducing inks, adhesives, and/or harmful substances for both the environment and the recycling process.

Reusable packaging: Packaging designed for a minimum number of reuses within a defined system. To fulfill this requirement, the packaging must be refillable or reusable for the same intended purpose.

Single-use plastics: Plastic products not intended, designed, or introduced in the market for multiple cycles, rotations, or uses throughout their life cycle. This is regardless of any repeated use by the consumer. They are designed for one-time use and have a short lifespan, understood as the average time the product serves its purpose. This does not include plastics intended for containing and preserving food, liquids, beverages, or pre-prepared moist food or ingredients. Such items, due to aseptic or safety reasons when in direct contact with food, require single-use plastic bags or containers (Article 2 of Law 2232 of 2022 - Colombia).