PACKAGING POLICY
GRUPO COLOMBINA

Colombina's Sustainable Packaging Policy currently maintains targets established for 2025, which are under review and update as part of the evolving regulatory landscape, circular economy challenges, and Extended Producer Responsibility schemes in the markets where the company operates.

In this context, Colombina is conducting a technical, operational, and regulatory assessment aimed at defining an updated roadmap and revised targets aligned with the technical capabilities, infrastructure conditions, and regulatory requirements of each market. The updated policy and its new targets will be published once this evaluation and strategic alignment process has been completed.

At Colombina, our premise is clear: "Let´s taste a better world ". As a global food company, we are fully aware of our responsibility to preserve natural resources and care for the environment.

We recognize our responsibility to ensure the proper management of packaging throughout the entire lifecycle of our products, particularly at the end-of-life stage. As influential leaders in society, we are committed to making significant efforts to mitigate the environmental impact of our packaging.

All our packaging fulfills a fundamental role: protecting food and delivering safe, high-quality products to our customers and consumers around the world, while maintaining freshness, flavor, and nutritional value throughout their shelf life. Our packaging also serves as a means to communicate nutritional information clearly and transparently, and it helps to prevent food waste.

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

At Colombina, we aim to drive the transition from a linear economy to a circular economy, focusing on the most relevant types of packaging within our value chain. Therefore, we concentrate our efforts on flexible and rigid plastics, which are currently not effectively recycled or recovered in the countries where we operate.

Since 2022, Colombina has been committed to redesigning 100% of its packaging by 2030 through reduction, recycling, reuse, and the incorporation of recycled materials. To achieve this goal, we are developing specific programs that address 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 **2030**, we will seek to implement reuse initiatives, taking into account the limitations of the food category.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Critical additives: refers to inks, adhesives, varnishes, barrier resins, and/or substances harmful to both the environment and the recycling process.

Eco-Design: a packaging design strategy aimed at reducing environmental impact across all stages of the product's life cycle. It includes concepts such as material efficiency, critical additives, recyclability, material reduction, reuse, and resource recovery.

Elimination of elements: refers to the removal of unnecessary packaging parts or accessories to reduce environmental impact.

Circular packaging: packaging that, after disposal, is reused as raw material for the same or other products, ensuring circularity and sustainability. It focuses on maximizing resource use and minimizing waste. This type of packaging is designed using Eco-Design methodologies.

Single-use packaging: Plastic products that have not been designed, marketed, or intended for multiple cycles, rotations, or uses throughout their lifecycle, regardless of consumer reuse. They are designed for a single-use purpose with a short lifespan, meaning the average time the product serves its function. This does not include plastics used to contain and preserve food, liquids, and beverages, as well as wet food or pre-prepared ingredients that, for hygiene or safety reasons, require a single-use plastic bag or container (Article 2 of Law 2232 of 2022 - Colombia).

Biodegradable packaging under natural conditions: Refers to a material's ability to completely and efficiently decompose into simple substances such as carbon dioxide, water, and biomass when exposed to naturally occurring microorganisms, without requiring controlled conditions or a predetermined timeframe. This process must occur under natural environmental conditions of temperature, humidity, and oxygenation. Biodegradability must ensure no toxic residues are left behind or harm the surrounding ecosystem. For single-use plastics, any biodegradable alternative must be officially certified by accredited entities.

Biodegradable packaging under industrial conditions: The ability of a material to break down into carbon dioxide, water, biomass, and non-toxic inorganic compounds under specific controlled conditions in an industrial facility within a defined timeframe. These conditions include high temperatures, optimal humidity levels, and oxygenation, which accelerate decomposition. Materials must demonstrate a biodegradation rate of over 90% within a typical six-month period, without leaving toxic residues that negatively impact the ecosystem.

Compostable packaging under natural conditions: Refers to a material's ability to aerobically decompose and transform into compost through the action of microorganisms in natural environments, such as soil or home composting systems, under controlled conditions. The process occurs at temperatures and humidity levels depending on the composting location and typically takes longer than in industrial conditions. These materials do not leave toxic residues in the environment. Compostable packaging must meet certification standards established by countries such as the United States, Japan, and Europe.

Compostable packaging under industrial conditions: The ability of an organic material to decompose and transform into compost through microorganism activity in industrial facilities with specific controlled conditions and timeframes. The process requires high temperatures, optimal oxygen and humidity levels, formulated microbial conditions, and a standardized duration to ensure efficiency without leaving toxic residues. Industrially compostable materials must decompose by at

least 90% of their total mass within six months. Compostable packaging must meet certification standards established by countries such as the United States, Japan, and Europe.

Recyclable packaging: Packaging material that, after use, can be reprocessed in a manufacturing process to create a new product or be incorporated into a virgin or previously recycled product. To be considered recyclable, more than 95% of the packaging's 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.

Reusable packaging: Packaging designed to be reused a minimum number of times within an established system. To meet this criterion, the packaging must be refillable or reusable for its original purpose.

Refillable packaging: Packaging that can be refilled after its contents have been used. It must maintain functionality and design characteristics that allow it to be refilled or offer consumers reinforcement options or elements that facilitate further use.

Packaging with recycled material: Packaging that contains a percentage of recycled material while maintaining its functionality.

Collective circular economy initiatives: Initiatives that promote the circular economy, including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) collectives, which are groups of manufacturers responsible for the products they introduce to the market and for the post-consumer treatment and disposal of packaging.

Recycled material: Packaging material that has been reprocessed after use for subsequent reuse as raw material in new packaging. Packaging materials should be designed to be used later as recycled material.

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

Recyclability: Refers to packaging characteristics that affect the existing recycling process (shape, material, size, color, transparency, disruptive elements such as inks, adhesives, labels, and difficulty in separating components).

- **Technical recyclability:** Based on the availability of recycling technology.
- **Practical recyclability:** Based on market conditions for material recovery.
- **Recyclability profile:** Defines the packaging material's potential to be recycled under current market recovery conditions (practical recyclability) through a weighted assessment of various factors (scored from 0 to 10, where 10 has the highest recyclability potential).

Packaging weight reduction: Includes changes in material structure, weight, and dimensions. It also covers improvements in packaging processes, machine adjustments for different materials, and investments in implementing these initiatives.