

Minerva Foods

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all the data points for questions that have been answered or are in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been asked to provide that are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered.

[Terms of disclosure for the 2024 corporate questionnaire - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

☒ BRL

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

• *Minerva Foods is a publicly traded Brazilian company with a global presence, exporting its products to more than 100 countries on five continents. At the end of 2022, the company's net revenue was R31.0 billion, with an Adjusted EBITDA of R3.1 billion and a net profit of R655.1 million. • Its operations encompass the processing and sales of animal protein and by-products, in addition to operating in the carbon credits market through its subsidiary, MyCarbon, and the energy sector in Brazil. • The Company is the leader in beef exports in South America with a market share of approximately 20%. In 2022, produced and processed 1,223.7 thousand tons of beef in the region. Minerva Foods also has a workforce of more than 23,000 employees in South America and Australia. The Company obtain, processes, and markets animal protein through an integrated, geographically diversified and flexible business platform, which includes 32 industrial units (slaughter, deboning, and processing) in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Australia. Completing its operations are 14 own and outsourced distribution centers in South America (11 in Brazil, 1 in Chile, 1 in Argentina, 1 in Colombia, and 1 in Paraguay), as well as 12 international commercial offices (Algeria, Australia, Chile, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, United States, Italy, Lebanon, United Kingdom, Russia, and Taiwan). Moreover, we operate one food processing plant in Brazil (Minerva Foods Industrializados) and two facilities under the Swift brand in Argentina. • For the purposes of this questionnaire, the information will be presented globally and highlighting local specificities, when necessary or to exemplify actions in practice. The information will be reported as follows: Minerva Foods Brazil (includes operations and management in the Brazilian territory) and Minerva Foods Latam (includes operations and management in the territories of Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay). • In April 2021, Minerva Foods publicly disclosed its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 – 15 years ahead of the Paris Agreement – for the Company's operations. For this purpose, the Company has set a series of goals focused on combating illegal deforestation in the value chain and climate change. •*

Minerva's boundary report includes emissions sources from Scope 1, Scope 2 (both market and location based) and Scope 3 (categories 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12).

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting Years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

☒ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting Years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

☒ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting Years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

☒ 3 years

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

26891600000.00

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BEEF3 - Brazilian Stock Exchange (B3)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

☒ No

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

☒ Chile

☒ Argentina

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay

- ☒ Australia
- ☒ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, for all facilities	<i>Yes, we are able to provide geolocation data for all our facilities.</i>

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities..

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Araguaína (TO) / Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.280661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-48.267968

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barretos (SP)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.554044

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-48.554836

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Campina Verde (MG)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.555266

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.466192

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Janaúba (MG)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-15.775422

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-43.316867

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

José Bonifácio (SP)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-21.04447

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.684071

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mirassol d'Oeste (MT)/ Brazil Mirassol d'Oeste (MT)/ Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-15.696818

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.122643

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Palmeiras de Goiás (GO)/ Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-16.849839

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.831892

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rolim de Moura (RO)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-11.730772

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-61.641595

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Paranatinga (MT)/Brazil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-14.463708

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-54.038341

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Assunção (planta 2 - Frigomerc)/ Paraguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.259437

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.591602

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Assunção (planta 8 - Mussa)/ Paraguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.258385

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.592624

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Assunção (planta 13)/ Paraguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.259601

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.592466

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belén (planta 23)/ Paraguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.475236

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.264863

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Antonio (planta 3)/Paraguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.225907

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.566162

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rosário/ Argentina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.005078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-60.614221

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Venado Tuerto/ Argentina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.71714

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-61.991555

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Melo/ Uruguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-32.418524

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-54.121431

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Canelones/Uruguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.537857

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-56.281443

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Carrasco/Uruguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.86451

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-56.058851

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Durazno / Uruguay

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.368804

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-56.602565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ciénaga de Oro (Red Cárnica)/ Colombia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

8.87009

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.657403

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bucaramanga/ Colombia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

72.045325

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.130783

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Esperance/ Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.773627

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.186529

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tammin/ Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.163971

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.750981

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barretos (SP)/ Minerva Fine Foods (MFF)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-20.552355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-57.57606

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pilar/Argentina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.423183

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.967902

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pontevedra/Argentina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.748316

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.683111

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Colac/ Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-38.332303

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

143.376592

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sunshine/ Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.485118

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

145.735875

(1.8.1.4) Comment

n/a

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

☒ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

☒ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (using of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The 2023 inventory is also eligible to get a "Gold Seal" once again.

Processing/Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

☒ Direct operations

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (using of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The 2023 inventory is also eligible to get a "Gold Seal" once again.

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

☒ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (using of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The 2023 inventory is also eligible to get a "Gold Seal" once again.

(1.22) Provide details on the *commodities* that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) *Commodity* value chain stage

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total *commodity* volume that is produced and/or sourced

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total *commodity* volume (metric tons)

156047.76

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total *commodity* volume from another unit to metric tons?

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

☒ Other, please specify: m³

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total *commodity* volume in the original unit

For Brazil, 450kg of firewood was considered for each m³, as instructed by the responsible engineer

(1.22.11) Form of *commodity*

☒ Hardwood logs

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on *commodity*

☒ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this *commodity*?

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this *commodity* considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Although the costs of the wood product are not significant, the dependence on boilers where the wood product is used as fuel is fundamental to the production process.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) *Commodity* value chain stage

☒ Production

☒ Processing

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total *commodity* volume that is produced and/or sourced

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total *commodity* volume (metric tons)

1738577.74

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total *commodity* volume from another unit to metric tons?

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

☒ Other, please specify: For Biodiesel, the original unit is m³. Other by-products are measured in metric tons.

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total *commodity* volume in the original unit

Other products related to the processing of raw materials (including hides/leather, tallow, beef, and other by-products) were not converted because they were already presented in tons. Biodiesel: For conversion, m³ of Biodiesel is converted to tons using the density of the product.

(1.22.11) Form of *commodity*

☒ Beef

☒ Hides/leather

☒ Tallow

☒ Tallow biodiesel

☒ Other, please specify: Food and other by-products from livestock are included in this category. Examples: offal, processed foods, blood, blood meal, bone meal, bones, broken bones, viscera.

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

☒ 81-90%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on *commodity*

☒ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Minerva is primarily engaged in the production of fresh beef and lamb, along with various meat products. The company's core activity revolves around the processing and distribution of animal protein. The reported value encompasses all industrial operations located in Latin America and Australia, with a focus on transparency and public disclosure in the Company's Sustainability Report. Utilization of Cattle: Minerva has strategically implemented initiatives to maximize the utilization of its primary input, cattle, achieving both socio-environmental and operational efficiency benefits. Minerva Casings and Minerva Ingredients: These subsidiaries handle by-products such as entrails, bones, and blood. Minerva Leather: This subsidiary operates in the bovine leather processing and distribution segment, dealing with products like wet blue and semi-finished leather. This initiative aims to enhance the value proposition of the production chain and demonstrates Minerva's commitment to technology and sustainability for the advancement of the Brazilian leather industry. Minerva Biodiesel: This subsidiary has the capability to convert various by-products, including beef tallow, into renewable fuel. The reported value includes biodiesel originating from both tallow and grains. For 2023, it was not possible to separate these two sources, so the consolidated value was reported. The company will aim to improve data separation in the next reporting cycle. [Linha fixa]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependente on this agricultural commodity

☒ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

☒ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

In 2023, Minerva Foods' net sales revenue reached R 26,891.6 million. Of this total, the majority, R 25,326.0 million, came from meat sales, representing 94.2% of the net revenue. This highlights meat as the company's main product, reflecting its centrality in Minerva Foods' portfolio and business strategy. On the other hand, the company's other by-products and segments (such as leather, tallow, biodiesel, processed products, among others) generated revenue of R 1,565.6 million, which accounts for only 5.8% of the total net revenue. This substantial difference shows that, although the company has other product lines, these are significantly smaller

compared to the production and sale of meat. Therefore, meat is not only the largest portion of Minerva Foods' revenue but also the main driver of its operations and economic growth.

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Selezione de:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Geospatial monitoring technology enables real-time status tracking of Minerva Foods' direct suppliers. Through this tool, Minerva Foods ensures that its products are not related to areas of illegal communities or environmental embargoes on traditional communities and conservation units and/or slave labor practices. The Company's internal Policy for Sourcing of Agricultural Commodities and Animal Products defines socio-environmental criteria in each country of operation, in line with the availability of official data and local legislation.

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are in the process of mapping plastics in our supply chain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: The stages covered are the acquisition, generation and destination process (direct/internal) during the production process, and distribution to the markets.

(1.24.2) Which *commodities* has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced *commodity*

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Company defines the period from 0 to 5 years as short term, 6 to 10 years as medium term and above 11 years as long term. The goals of the Commitment to Sustainability were defined based on these periods. In the project to map and assess Climate Risks & Opportunities, all scenarios were assessed in the horizons of 2030 (medium term) and 2050 (long term). For comparison purposes, the period from 1995 to 2014 was also considered as a baseline. At the end of the process, the risks and opportunities were prioritized based on the Company's probability and impact rules.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Company defines the period from 0 to 5 years as short term, 6 to 10 years as medium term and above 11 years as long term. The goals of the Commitment to Sustainability were defined based on these periods. In the project to map and assess Climate Risks & Opportunities, all scenarios were assessed in the horizons of 2030 (medium term) and 2050 (long term). For comparison purposes, the period from 1995 to 2014 was also considered as a baseline. At the end of the process, the risks and opportunities were prioritized based on the Company's probability and impact rules.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Company defines the period from 0 to 5 years as short term, 6 to 10 years as medium term and above 11 years as long term. The goals of the Commitment to Sustainability were defined based on these periods. In the project to map and assess Climate Risks & Opportunities, all scenarios were assessed in the horizons of 2030 (medium term) and 2050 (long term). For comparison purposes, the period from 1995 to 2014 was also considered as a baseline. At the end of the process, the risks and opportunities were prioritized based on the Company's probability and impact rules.

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Impacts

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain staged covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Supplier ties covered

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and method used

Databases

☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Water utilities at a local level

☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further detail of process

For water consumption in factories, controls are carried out on all captured resources (whether from surface or underground sources or acquired from third parties) and are monitored daily, both in terms of volume and collection time, using ultrasonic flow meters. The information is sent to a data compilation system, which is archived in a spreadsheet and presented monthly to the Industrial Management Committee for discussion on increasing or reducing consumption. Action plans are implemented for cases that require attention. The same control is carried out for effluent discharges, where the quantities are monitored daily and sent to the system for compilation and critical analysis. It is important to emphasize that 100% of water collection sources and discharges are diligently monitored in strict accordance with the licenses issued by the competent regulatory bodies. This ensures full compliance with all relevant environmental regulations and requirements.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Impacts

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain staged covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ More than once a years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Corporate risk management

- ☒ Internal company methods

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In South America Minerva Foods ensures that 100 of the plastic generated in its direct operations is mapped collected and discarded with most of it being recycled. The Company's solid waste management plans define the flow of generation collection and disposal of these materials. In the end-of-life processes after product distribution the company does not have this mapping but it does have traceability of the quantity and to which locations/markets the products and their packaging were sent. Also in the product use phase in Brazil Minerva Foods participates annually in reverse logistics facilitating the return of approximately 225 of the total packaging placed on the Brazilian market in accordance with the goals established by the National Solid Waste Policy.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The carbon credit market is expected to be driven by growing global awareness of climate change and the urgent need to reduce carbon emissions. Companies and nations are recognizing the economic and environmental benefits of participating in this market. There is also a growing number of organizations engaged in the

climate agenda with targets for mitigating and offsetting GHG emissions and consolidating players in the carbon market. Aiming at this opportunity, in 2021, Minerva Foods created MyCarbon, a subsidiary specialized in the origination and trading of carbon credits, to be the link between rural producers and this emerging market. Since its creation, MyCarbon has already traded more than 1.2 million carbon credits and was the only Brazilian company approved in the pilot project for trading these certificates on DFM/Nasdaq, a remarkable achievement announced at COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. In addition, technical and economic feasibility studies are being conducted on projects to implement improvements in Effluent Treatment Plants and fossil fuel exchange in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other projects for the Company's own generation of clean electricity in its business units. Projects with the potential to generate carbon credits.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Brazil has set annual decarbonization targets for the fuel sector with the aim of increasing the share of bioenergy in the national energy matrix to approximately 18% by 2030. The average price of a CBio unit increased from R43.00 in June 2020 to R144.24 in July 2023, a variation of 235%. The Minerva Biodiesel division, which produces biodiesel from vegetable and animal fat, was certified to participate in the RenovaBio Program, part of the National Decarbonization Policy. As a result, the division began to generate Decarbonization Credits (CBios) that are sold to fuel distributors. The Brazilian bioenergy target will generate greater demand for CBios by fuel distribution companies, which could represent an increase in revenue for the Minerva Biodiesel division.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Meidum-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The leading role in protecting biodiversity, developed through efforts to advance management of quantitative data related to significant direct and indirect impacts of Minerva Foods' activities on biodiversity and the adoption of strategies to restore ecosystems impacted by agribusiness, may reflect in a good positioning of the Company in different sustainability assessments (Carbon Disclosure Project, Collier FAIRR Protein Producer Index, Forest 500, among others).

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Green bonds are a type of financial instrument designed to raise funds for projects with environmental benefits. These bonds are specifically designed to finance projects that contribute to climate change mitigation, adaptation or other environmentally sustainable initiatives.

Row 7

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Fornecedores

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Building partnerships, initiatives and projects aimed at developing technologies aimed at mitigating GHG emissions or adapting to the effects of climate change. Some examples of innovative initiatives are: i. food compounds that reduce the formation of methane in the stomachs of animals without side effects on health or the environment; ii. compounds that prevent the formation of nitrous oxide, leading to lower GHG emissions and less water pollution from fertilizer runoff; and iii. crop varieties that absorb more nitrogen and/or inhibit nitrification. The Company will be able to promote productivity gains on supplier farms through regenerative agriculture practices and achieve greater production efficiency combined with reduced costs and expenses, greater competitiveness and guaranteed access to more demanding markets, new products and services, better engagement with stakeholders and creation of long-term value for investors.

Row 8

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Establishment of new trade restrictions and/or taxation in the international market for products from countries with climate policies considered insufficient (e.g. lack of a regulated carbon market). To maintain access to the most demanding markets in terms of socio-environmental criteria, the Company's business model must be aligned with sustainable development practices. In this sense, in 2021 the Company launched its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar of its sustainability agenda called 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 (15 years before the Paris Agreement) and to this end the Company has defined goals focused on combating illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable livestock practices in its value chain. To this end, Minerva Foods works on 3 main axes: 1. Eco-efficiency in controlled operations; 2. Combating illegal deforestation in the value chain; and 3. Development of the Renove program on partner farms. Action: Minerva Foods uses the best available technology in its traceability practices to ensure compliance with environmental, labor and land regulations for its portfolio of producers, with a focus on topics such as biodiversity and human rights. Geospatial monitoring tracks the condition of farms, ensuring that cattle purchased by Minerva Foods do not originate from properties with illegally deforested areas, with environmental embargoes, that overlap with indigenous lands and/or traditional communities and conservation units, and are not associated with the use of labor analogous to slavery. Result: The Company pioneered the broader application of geospatial monitoring technology to 100% of direct supplier farms in all biomes in Brazil. The implementation of monitoring for 100% of purchases in Paraguay, Argentina, and Colombia has also been achieved. The goal is to reach the same level of coverage for Uruguay by 2025, which is currently around 90%. The company is working to improve traceability to indirect suppliers

Row 9

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☒ Stigmatization of sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Minerva Foods is subject to reputational risks linked to climate change, for example, that livestock is one of the most intensive sectors in GHG emissions due to animal enteric fermentation and deforestation for expansion of animal production in South America. Task: This stigmatization of the sector can impact access to capital. Thus, the Company seeks to ensure that its business model is aligned with sustainable development practices. In this sense, Minerva Foods launched in 2021 its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar of its sustainability agenda called 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 – 15 years ahead of the Paris Agreement – and for this purpose the Company has defined a series of goals focused on combating illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable livestock practices in its value chain. For this, Minerva Foods is working on three major axes: 1. Eco-efficiency in controlled operations; 2. Combating illegal deforestation in the value chain; and 3. Development of the Renove program on partner farms. Action: towards the stipulated targets, the Company monitors direct supplier farms based on strict socioenvironmental criteria, including illegal deforestation, and is expanding the system to other countries in South America. In addition, in 2021, Minerva Foods created the Renove Program. Its purpose is to promote engagement and joint action with rural producers in the adoption of regenerative farming practices that increase productivity and income, in addition to benefiting the environment through lower carbon emissions and sustainable intensification of cattle ranching. The Renove Program is based on three key components: Capacity Building, Green Finance, and Technical and Institutional Partnerships. Result: The Company pioneered the wider application of geospatial monitoring technology to 100% of direct supplier farms in all biomes of Brazil. This result also applies to Paraguay, Colombia and in 2024 the process was concluded in Argentina. The objective is to achieve the same range of coverage for Uruguay by 2025. The Company is also working to improve the traceability to indirect suppliers. Within the Renove program, different projects are being carried out and resulted in the export of the first containers of carbon neutral beef in Brazil and Uruguay.

Row 10

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The eventual adoption of carbon pricing policies, whether through the imposition of a fee (or tax) on emissions or due to the creation of a regulated carbon market, may establish a limit on the Company's emissions, in addition to new expenses with fees (or taxes), failure to comply with regulations may result in fines and administrative sanctions by the responsible agencies. As management initiatives, the Company has implemented energy efficiency projects in its industrial units (e.g. periodic maintenance of cold storage seals; installation of frequency inverters to modulate compressors in machine rooms; shutdown of equipment when not in operation or the temperature in the environment has reached the necessary level) with performance indicators monitored weekly in meetings with representatives from the engineering, environment and sustainability areas. There are also initiatives to generate clean electricity, such as at the industrial units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, Australia, which generated 474,172 kWh, 1,245,676 kWh and 227,283 kWh, respectively, in 2023. Since 2020, all electricity that supplies Minerva Foods' operations has been of renewable origin, traceable through Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). In 2023, hydroelectric energy certificates were acquired. In Paraguay, there is no need to acquire certificates because all the energy consumed is already from renewable sources. Through this initiative, carried out in partnership with the Minerva Energia business division, in addition to zeroing out scope 2 emissions from the acquisition of electricity through the market approach, the Company encourages the production of energy generated from renewable sources and with high performance. Minerva Foods was also the first company in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (Abragel), which ensures, in addition to renewable energy sources, the adoption of differentiated practices in social aspects and community relations by generating plants. Technical and economic feasibility studies are also being conducted on projects to implement improvements in Effluent Treatment Plants and fossil fuel exchange in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other projects to generate clean electricity in the Company's business units.

Row 11

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Selezione de:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Changes in rainfall, wind and radiation patterns impact the supply of electricity from renewable sources (hydroelectric, wind and solar), leading to the activation of fossil fuel-based generation plants (e.g. thermoelectric plants) and consequently an increase in production costs. Additionally, there may be an imbalance between supply and demand for electricity from renewable sources given the context of transition to a low-carbon economy, also contributing to higher prices. As a control measure, the geographic diversification of business units is an essential aspect of Minerva Foods' consolidation strategy in the animal protein export market, as it allows: i. to take advantage of the abundance of pastures and reduce dependence on agricultural commodities in the livestock diet; ii. to implement basis arbitrage, aiming to minimize the cost of acquiring raw materials; iii. to mitigate health risks; and iv. to mitigate climate risks. It is worth noting that the plants in Australia uniquely complement the operations in South America, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies and reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally,

the Company has implemented energy efficiency projects in its industrial units (e.g., periodic maintenance of cold room seals; installation of frequency inverters to modulate compressors in machine rooms; shutdown of equipment when not in operation or when the ambient temperature has reached the required level) with performance indicators monitored weekly in meetings with representatives from the engineering, environment and sustainability areas. There are also initiatives to generate its own clean electricity, such as at the industrial units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, Australia, which generated 474,172 kWh, 1,245,676 kWh and 227,283 kWh, respectively, in 2023. Since 2020, all electricity that supplies Minerva Foods' operations has been of renewable origin, traceable through Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). In 2023, hydroelectric energy certificates were acquired. In Paraguay, there is no need to acquire certificates because all the energy consumed is already from renewable sources. Through this initiative, carried out in partnership with the Minerva Energia business division, in addition to zeroing out scope 2 emissions from the acquisition of electricity through the market approach, the Company encourages the production of energy generated from renewable sources and with high performance. Minerva Foods was also the first company in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (Abrage), which ensures, in addition to the renewable origin, the adoption of differentiated practices in social aspects and in relations with communities by the generating plants.

Row 12

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Any failure to comply with environmental legislation related to climate and failure to comply with disclosed commitments may lead to the opening of legal proceedings against the Company. Minerva Foods has implemented energy efficiency projects in its industrial units (e.g. periodic maintenance of cold room seals; installation of frequency inverters to modulate compressors in machine rooms; shutdown of equipment when not in operation or when the ambient temperature has reached the required level) with performance indicators monitored weekly in meetings with representatives from the engineering, environment and sustainability areas. There are also initiatives for the self-generation of clean electricity, such as in the industrial units of Bucaramanga, in Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, which generated 474,172 kWh, 1,245,676 kWh and 227,283 kWh, respectively, in 2023. Since 2020, all the electricity that supplies Minerva Foods' operations has been of renewable origin, traceable through Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). In 2023, hydroelectric energy certificates were acquired. In Paraguay, there is no need to acquire certificates because all the energy consumed is already from renewable sources. Through this initiative, carried out in partnership with the Minerva Energia business division, in addition to zeroing out scope 2 emissions from the acquisition of electricity through the market approach, the Company encourages the production of energy generated from renewable sources and with high performance. Minerva Foods was also the first company in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (Abragel), which ensures, in addition to renewable origin, the adoption of differentiated practices in social aspects and relationships with communities by generating plants.

Row 13

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Liability

☒ Other liability, please specify: Contractual changes in insurance services.

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

SUSEP Circular No. 666/2022 incorporates the climate variable into insurance underwriting processes and establishes stricter requirements for high climate risk assets, which may make coverage for certain events impossible or increase the contract premium. The Company mapped and analyzed the physical and transition risks for industrial assets and the physical risks for the cattle supply chain with specialized consultancy. It is developing climate adaptation and resilience plans for its most exposed assets.

Row 14

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☒ Outra reputation, please specify: Downgrade of credit rating agencies.

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Investors

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Minerva Foods' rating in 2023 by the world's most traditional credit rating agencies, Fitch (AA on the Brazil scale/BB on the international scale), Standard & Poor's (brAAA on the Brazil scale/BB on the global scale) and Moody's (Ba3 on the global scale), allows it to raise funds under better terms and conditions. The Company's local ratings established by these agencies may be impacted by changes in Brazil's sovereign rating and/or a worsening in its operational and financial performance. Physical climate risks threaten credit quality in several geographic regions and sectors, especially in Latin America. The Company has implemented energy efficiency projects in its industrial units (e.g. periodic maintenance of cold room seals; installation of frequency inverters to modulate compressors in machine rooms; shutdown of equipment when not in operation or the ambient temperature has reached the required level) with performance indicators monitored weekly in meetings with representatives from the engineering, environment and sustainability areas. There are also initiatives for the self-generation of clean electricity, such as in the industrial units of Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, Australia, which generated 474,172 kWh, 1,245,676 kWh and 227,283 kWh, respectively, in 2023. Since 2020, all the electricity that supplies Minerva Foods' operations has been of renewable origin, traceable through Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). In 2023, hydroelectric energy certificates were acquired. In Paraguay, there is no need to acquire certificates because all the energy consumed is already from renewable sources. Through this initiative, carried out in partnership with the Minerva Energia business division, in addition to zeroing out scope 2 emissions from the acquisition of electricity through the market approach, the Company encourages the production of energy generated from renewable sources and with high performance. Minerva Foods was also the first company in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (Abragel), which ensures, in addition to the renewable origin, the adoption of differentiated practices in social aspects and in relationships with communities by the generating plants. Furthermore, technical and economic feasibility studies are being conducted on projects to implement improvements in the Effluent Treatment Plants and the exchange of fossil fuels in the boilers of industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other projects for the self-generation of clean electricity in the Company's business units.

Row 15

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The lack of public policies, deficient government oversight and the lack of access to information on supplier farms compromise the effectiveness of the resources used by the Company to ban illegal deforestation from its value chain. The pioneering role in combating illegal deforestation in the value chain led Minerva Foods to reach the milestone of 100% of direct supplier farms monitored using socio-environmental criteria in Brazil in 2020 and in Paraguay in 2021. In 2023, the Company aimed to reach the same percentage in Colombia by December and managed to achieve the result six months in advance. In the same year, approximately 90% of direct supplier farms in Argentina were monitored and more than 60% in Uruguay. With the understanding that efforts to improve traceability in the value chain must be collective, in 2021 Minerva Foods innovated in the engagement of partner ranchers through the transfer of the geomonitoring technology it uses. The SMGeo Prospec application, launched in partnership with the company Niceplanet Geotecnologia, allows rural producers to check the socio-environmental compliance of their suppliers, as is done by the industry. In this way, the monitoring practice reaches indirect supplier farms. In 2023, Minerva Foods distributed more than 3,000 vouchers free of charge to approximately 1,000 partner ranchers for use of the tool. This group supplied more than 40% of the animals purchased in Brazil.

Row 16

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors

☒ Local communities

☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Rising prices of fossil fuels due to the removal of subsidies, higher taxes and higher operating costs for extraction and refining. Minerva Foods monitors fossil fuel consumption in boilers at slaughter, deboning and processing plants in Argentina and slaughter and deboning plants in Colombia, implementing energy efficiency projects to reduce fossil fuel consumption and projects to replace them with renewable sources.

Row 17

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Política

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The growing market pressure for transparency of information on GHG emissions, as well as mitigation targets and strategies, is driving the main frameworks, rating agencies and regulatory agencies towards standardizing the data that must be made available by companies. In Brazil, the Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) updated the rules of the Reference Form in 2021. Among the changes introduced by CVM Resolution 59, companies will need to inform whether they follow the disclosure standard of the Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosures (TCFD), what the physical and transition risks related to climate are, whether they inventory their GHG emissions and what scopes are covered. Although the new rules are intended as market guidance and not as an obligation, the approach adopted is "do it or explain", that is, companies that respond that they do not disclose such information will have to explain the reasons for not doing so. Therefore, failure to disclose significant information, by not incorporating these issues into the business strategy, could compromise the company's image and its relationship with investors. To reduce these types of risk since 2015, the Company has prepared its Corporate Inventory of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions. The study is updated annually, in accordance with the guidelines of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and ISO 14064, covers emissions from scopes 1, 2 and 3 and is audited by a third party. The document is available in the Public Emissions Registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program and, in 2023, received the "Gold Seal" for the third time, the program's highest recognition. The Company's Sustainability Report, also updated annually, follows the main reporting methodologies to the market, such as GRI, SASB and TCFD. Additionally, between 2022 and 2023, the Company mapped and analyzed the physical and transition risks for industrial assets and the physical risks for the livestock supply chain with specialized consultancy.

Row 18

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical parameter

- ☒ Wildfires

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Wildfires can damage physical structure, the units' machinery and equipment, due to the approach of the flames, causing additional costs with repairs and maintenance.

Row 19

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical parameter

- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

River floods, wildfires and strong winds can damage the physical structure of industrial units, fixed and mobile equipment.

Row 20

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical parameter

☒ Heat waves

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

☒ Customers

☒ Employees

☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

High temperatures and heat waves cause physical discomfort and facilitate the transmission of infectious diseases in closed and crowded spaces, which can increase the frequency and severity of infectious diseases in employees, leading to absences from work and the need to intensify preventive measures that can affect production levels. Heat waves can impact the loss of nutritional quality of pastures on the Company's supplier farms, as well as increase the occurrence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier farms and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed. Consequently, livestock will need food supplements, impacting product costs. High temperatures and heat waves cause physical discomfort in humans and animals and increase the demand for water. High temperatures and heat waves require intensive use of ventilation and refrigeration equipment in industrial units (e.g. compressors, fans and motors) to ensure the thermal comfort of employees and compliance with quality and food safety standards, increasing energy consumption and operating costs.

Row 21

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical parameter

- ☒ Cold wave/frost

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Low temperatures and cold snaps cause physical discomfort and facilitate the transmission of infectious diseases in closed and crowded spaces. Extreme weather events such as cold snaps can increase the occurrence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier farms and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed. To ensure that extreme events do not affect animal welfare, suppliers may have to invest in infrastructure and activities to protect animals, increasing costs on farms and increasing the price of animals for slaughterhouses.

Row 22

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical parameter

- ☒ Drought

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Meteorological droughts can compromise the operational capacity of industrial units due to access interruptions, damage to physical structures and activation or lack of water. Extreme weather events such as meteorological droughts can increase the occurrence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier farms and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed, increasing costs for rural producers that may be passed on to slaughterhouses. Meteorological droughts can increase the occurrence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier farms and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed. In order to prevent extreme events from affecting animal welfare, suppliers may have to invest in infrastructure and activities that protect animals, increasing costs on farms and increasing the price of animals for slaughterhouses. Meteorological droughts can cause interruptions or rationing in the supply of water by concessionaires and a reduction in the flow of underground (wells) and surface (rivers and lakes) water sources in industrial operations. These events can also reduce the levels of springs, reservoirs and dams used to collect water for drinking water for animals on supplier farms. In this scenario, the acquisition of water from alternative sources (e.g. water trucks) would be necessary to maintain critical activities in the industry and for human consumption (e.g. drinking fountains, bathrooms and cafeterias). In Brazil, Law No. 9,433/97 establishes that in situations of scarcity, the priority use of water resources is human consumption and drinking water for animals. In drought events, there may be conflicts over the use of water in industrial operations with local communities, rural producers and other parties. The occurrence of droughts may cause a worsening of the quality of water from surface and/or underground sources, which may lead to higher treatment costs, fines from regulatory agencies for inadequate quality parameters and damage to the Company's image and reputation.

Row 23

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

☒ Not defined

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical risk

- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds.

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Intense winds can damage the physical structure of industrial units, fixed and mobile equipment. Damage to distribution lines caused by strong winds can interrupt the supply of electricity to industrial units, resulting in increased use of generators.

Row 24

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical risk

- ☒ Drought

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Using an internal methodology to complement the WRI methodology, Minerva Foods classifies its Mirassol D'Oeste unit in Brazil as being located in an area with water scarcity based on historical data from the unit. The Janaúba unit is in an area of water stress according to the WRI methodology.

Row 25

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ *Upstream* value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier ties covered

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specific used

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical risk

- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Mismanagement of plastics.

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Currently, in the organization, when related to direct operations, all plastic management in the industries is done internally with the aim of separating the material from other waste, enhancing recycling opportunities and ensuring its correct disposal, through approved partners who comply 100% with all legal requirements of each

country, in accordance with the national waste policy. As for packaging, the company does not have a mapping, but in Brazil it has a company contracted to recycle 22.5% of the equivalent material of the entire amount placed on the domestic market.

[Adicionar linha]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed??

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities are assessed

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Throughout 2023, the ongoing analysis of biodiversity conservation presented significant challenges and responsibilities in preserving its invaluable benefits. This impelled the adoption of sustainable practices, processes, and technologies aimed at waste reduction, promoting enhanced sustainability, and minimizing environmental impact across our operations. Meanwhile, units in Colombia, Brazil, and Paraguay have begun implementing the GAIA tool - Management of Environmental Aspects and Impacts, (or Gerenciamento de Aspectos e Impactos Ambientais, its acronym in Portuguese) to oversee practices safeguarding fauna and flora. This comprehensive approach considers both direct and indirect environmental factors, including effluent quality, soil health, groundwater, and air quality, with rigorous monitoring and control of atmospheric emissions. Practical measures, such as tree planting campaigns, waterway cleaning initiatives, and environmental education programs, are undertaken by the company to foster the well-being of local fauna, flora, and ecosystems, thus contributing to the preservation of regional biodiversity. These initiatives underscore our commitment to maintaining operational harmony with nature and reinforcing our dedication to environmental conservation.

[Linha fixa]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority sites were identified as biomes with the highest risk of illegal deforestation, such as the Amazon biome and Gran Chaco, both in Latin America. Minerva Foods formulates its strategy with a keen awareness of potential impacts that could endanger biodiversity across the Company's value chain. These include illegal deforestation for pasture expansion and the improper use of fertilizers and pesticides. The latter can lead to adverse environmental effects like water body eutrophication and contamination of the water table. Moreover, deforestation poses a significant threat by directly destroying natural habitats, resulting in biodiversity loss. To safeguard biodiversity, Minerva Foods concentrates its efforts on two fundamental pillars: Firstly, by combatting illegal deforestation in its supply chain to preserve forests and, secondly, through the technical advancement of cattle ranchers who are participants in the Renove Program. In addition, repurposing native areas for other uses contributes substantially to greenhouse gas emissions and generates socio-environmental impacts. To ensure supplier compliance with biodiversity preservation, Minerva Foods employs geographic monitoring, applying socio-environmental criteria outlined in its Purchase Policy. Through the Renove Program, the Company forges partnerships to preserve biodiversity alongside legally protected areas. Monthly income for environmental services incentivizes rural producers to refrain from converting their native vegetation areas, with the carbon credit market serving as a primary driver.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

relatorio-de-sustentabilidade-minerva-foods-2023_compressed.pdf

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☒ 31-40

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify: Impact on Finance; People; Environment; Food Safety, Operations & Market; Supply Chain & Logistics; Communication & Reputation; Legal & Compliance

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To assess Climate Risks and Opportunities, Minerva Foods' impact and probability scales were used. They were developed by a multidisciplinary group based on the Company's history of occurrences, benchmarking and well-known studies, such as ERM (Enterprise Risk Management). The scale has 7 priority themes (Finance; People; Environment; Food Safety, Operations & Market; Supply Chain & Logistics; Communication & Reputation; Legal & Compliance) and 5 impact levels (Critical, High, Medium, Low and Insignificant/Non-existent – with a score from 5 to 1). The probability scale has 5 levels of expected occurrence (Expected; Probable; Possible; Unlikely; Rare – with a score from 5 to 1). The criticality level of corporate risks is calculated by multiplying the scores of the probability and impact level parameters.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☒ % increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify: Impact on Finance; People; Environment; Food Safety, Operations & Market; Supply Chain & Logistics; Communication & Reputation; Legal & Compliance

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The methodology used by Minerva Foods to assess Climate Risks and Opportunities followed the impact and probability rules developed by a multidisciplinary group based on history of occurrence in the Company, benchmarking and known studies, such as ERM (Enterprise Risk Management - Risk Management business). The ruler has 7 priority themes (Finance; People; Environment; Food Safety, Operations & Market; Supply Chain & Logistics; Communication & Reputation; Legal & Compliance) and 5 impact levels (Critical, High, Medium, Low and Insignificant /Nonexistent – with a score from 5 to 1). The probability ruler has 5 levels of degree of expectation of occurrence (Expected; Likely; Possible; Unlikely; Rare – with a score from 5 to 1). The level of criticality of corporate risks is calculated by multiplying the score of the probability and degree of impact parameters. In this study, 07 opportunities were classified as relevant for Minerva Foods, however, there was no assessment of the financial impact and what percentage of change they have the potential to generate in the Company's revenue.

[Adicionar linha]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

- ☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The Company conducts periodic internal and external laboratory analyses through accredited facilities. Additionally, the company evaluates the aspects and impacts arising from its operations, demonstrating a commitment to environmental responsibility.

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand); COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand); Solids; Oils and Greases; Ammoniacal Nitrogen; Among others.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The identification and classification of polluting possibilities is carried out by surveying aspects and impacts, and the legislation in force in each country. The Company follows the guidelines and standards established by current environmental legislation, whether municipal, national or international. In these standards, the limits allowed for the discharge of industrial and sanitary effluents are recommended. These parameters are constantly monitored in order to eliminate potential pollutants in their final sources of release, especially surface releases in bodies of water. Minerva Foods Brazil: All effluents are monitored through analysis reports issued by specialized laboratories, accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17.025 Standard or internationally recognized certification. Minerva Foods Latam: In the case of the units in Colombia, the laboratories must be approved by IDEAM and not Paraguay, the laboratories must be accredited by ONA (National Accreditation Agency), so that the analyzes are approved and presented to environmental bodies. The evaluation of the results of the monitoring analyzes aims to identify the causes of the parameters outside the expected interval for either compliance with the legislation or for the improvement of the operation. The reports or internal verification support the monitoring reports of the unit regarding the quality of the receiving body (when the discharge is fresh) or the water pipe, when fertigation or percolation is used.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future??

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and *upstream/downstream* value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and *upstream/downstream* value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and *upstream/downstream* value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or *upstream/downstream* value chain

☒ Insufficient data

(3.1.3) Please explain

In South America, Minerva Foods ensures that 100% of the plastic generated in its direct operations is mapped, collected and discarded, with most of it being recycled. The Company's solid waste management plans define the flow of generation, collection and disposal of these materials. In the end-of-life processes after product distribution, the company does not have this mapping, but it does have traceability of the quantity and to which locations/markets the products and their packaging were sent. Also in the product use phase, in Brazil, Minerva Foods participates annually in reverse logistics, facilitating the return of approximately 22.5% of the total packaging placed on the Brazilian market, in accordance with the goals established by the National Solid Waste Policy.

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

☒ Paraguay

☒ Uruguay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 1: Partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit Situation: Extreme weather events such as forest fires, river floods, weather-related droughts and intense winds can threaten the ability of industrial facilities to operate by obstructing access, compromising physical structures, and causing water rationing or shortages.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

49782610.3

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

104497280.54

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

8683786.35

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

18208484.49

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the value of the financial loss in the event of shutdown of the threatened operational units was estimated based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please specify: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally, the Company has implemented controlled firebreaks to prevent fires from neighboring properties to impact the industrial units, along with internal and external fire suppression systems, as well as periodic training of the Fire Brigades. There is also an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the industrial units.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Timber products

☒ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 1: Partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit Situation: Extreme weather events such as forest fires, river floods, weather-related droughts and intense winds can threaten the ability of industrial facilities to operate by obstructing access, compromising physical structures, and causing water rationing or shortages.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

49782610.3

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

104497280.54

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

8683786.35

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

18208484.49

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the value of the financial loss in the event of shutdown of the threatened operational units was estimated based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally, the Company has implemented controlled firebreaks to prevent fires from neighboring properties to impact the industrial units, along with internal and external fire suppression systems, as well as periodic training of the Fire Brigades. There is also an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the industrial units.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

- ☒ Amazonas
- ☒ Paraná
- ☒ Tocantins
- ☒ Other, please specify: Paraguay River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 1: Partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit Situation: Extreme weather events such as forest fires, river floods, weather-related droughts and intense winds can threaten the ability of industrial facilities to operate by obstructing access, compromising physical structures, and causing water rationing or shortages.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

49782610.3

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

104497280.54

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

8683786.35

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

18208484.49

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the value of the financial loss in the event of shutdown of the threatened operational units was estimated based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally, the Company has implemented controlled firebreaks to prevent fires from neighboring properties to impact the industrial units, along with internal and external fire suppression systems, as well as periodic training of the Fire Brigades. There is also an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the industrial units.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 2: Infrastructure and equipment damage. Situation: High winds, wildfires and flooding can damage the physical structure of industrial plants, as well as both stationary and mobile equipment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2174652.89

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

5964954.71

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

345956.75

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

948940.56

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the value of the financial loss in the event of shutdown of the threatened operational units was estimated based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally, the Company has implemented controlled firebreaks to prevent fires from neighboring properties to impact the industrial units, along with internal and external fire suppression systems, as well as periodic training of the Fire Brigades. There is also an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the industrial units.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify: Intense winds

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

- ☒ Paraná
- ☒ Tocantins
- ☒ Other, please specify: Paraguay River Pilcomayo River Avon's river basin Esperance river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 2: Infrastructure and equipment damage. Situation: High winds, wildfires and flooding can damage the physical structure of industrial plants, as well as both stationary and mobile equipment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the partial or total interruption of operations at an industrial unit.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2174652.89

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

5964954.71

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

345956.75

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

948940.56

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the value of the financial loss in the event of shutdown of the threatened operational units was estimated based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Additionally, the Company has implemented controlled firebreaks to prevent fires from neighboring properties to impact the industrial units, along with internal and external fire suppression systems, as well as periodic training of the Fire Brigades. There is also an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for each of the industrial units.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Selezione de:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

- ☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 3: Animal purchase costs increase Situation: The cost of purchasing cattle, which is the Company's primary raw material, can fluctuate significantly due to factors such as the livestock cycle, input costs at supplier ranches, trade and health embargoes, among others. Extreme weather events, like heat waves, cold spells, and droughts, can lead to an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier ranches, and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed. These factors can result in increased costs for rural producers, which may then be passed on to meat packers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the price of the main raw material.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

112808884

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1169084628.88

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

13067167.03

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

54650386.23

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks

considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. Slaughter data from 2022, average carcass weight and average cattle price over the last 5 to 10 years were used.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: Minerva Foods has achieved advances by incorporating the "seller's option" clause in contracts with its customers. This allows the company to maximize the competitive advantages of its geographic diversification by allowing for the possibility of transferring production to other locations in the event of operational risks.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical risk

- ☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

- ☒ Paraná
- ☒ Other, please specify: Paraguay River Pilcomayo River Paranaíba's river basin Madeira's river basin Sinú's river basin de la Plata's river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 3: Animal purchase costs increase Situation: The cost of purchasing cattle, which is the Company's primary raw material, can fluctuate significantly due to factors such as the livestock cycle, input costs at supplier ranches, trade and health embargoes, among others. Extreme weather events, like heat waves, cold spells, and droughts, can lead to an increase in the incidence of infectious diseases in animals, reduce the availability of drinking water on supplier ranches, and cause losses in the production of agricultural commodities used in feed. These factors can result in increased costs for rural producers, which may then be passed on to meat packers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the price of the main raw material.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

112808884

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1169084628.88

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

13067167.03

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

54650386.23

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. Slaughter data from 2022, average carcass weight and average cattle price over the last 5 to 10 years were used.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please explain: The geographic diversification of business units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

211200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

On August 31, 2023, the Company announced the completion of the acquisition process of BPU Meat, the total investment was US 40 million. Currently, the meatpacking unit allocates approximately 85% of its sales to the international market, especially to destinations with high income capacity and demand for premium products.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: The geographic diversification of business units is essential to Minerva Foods' strategy of consolidating its position in the animal protein export market. This allows for: i. Capitalize on the abundance of grazing land and reduce the dependence of the herd's diet on agricultural commodities; ii. Implement basis arbitrage to minimize raw material acquisition costs; iii. Mitigate health risks; and iv. mitigate climate risks. It is important to note that the plants in Australia provide a unique addition to the South American operations, maximizing commercial opportunities and operational synergies as well as reducing exposure to different risks. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts implemented: Minerva Foods has achieved advances by incorporating the "seller's option" clause in contracts with its customers. This allows the company to maximize the competitive advantages of its geographic diversification by allowing for the possibility of transferring production to other locations in the event of operational risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 4: Increased water consumption. Situation: High temperatures and heat waves cause physical discomfort in humans and animals and increase the demand for water.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased water use at livestock supplier ranches and industrial facilities to reduce the heat to which employees and animals may be exposed (e.g., more frequent sprinkling in stalls to ensure animal welfare).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1392918.63

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2583888.69

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

271615.65

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

492405.05

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

☒ Paraná

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 4: Increased water consumption. Situation: High temperatures and heat waves cause physical discomfort in humans and animals and increase the demand for water.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased water use at livestock supplier ranches and industrial facilities to reduce the heat to which employees and animals may be exposed (e.g., more frequent sprinkling in stalls to ensure animal welfare).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1392918.63

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2583888.69

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

271615.65

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

492405.05

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Australia

☒ Brazil

☒ Colombia

☒ Paraguay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 5: Increased water costs. Situation: Meteorological droughts may result in water supply interruptions or rationing by concessionaires, as well as a decrease in the flow of underground (wells) and surface (rivers and lakes) water for industrial operations. Additionally, these events can lower the levels of springs, dams, and reservoirs that are used to collect water for animal feed on supplying ranches. In this scenario, it may be necessary to acquire water from alternative sources, (e.g., water trucks) to maintain critical industrial activities and for human use (e.g., drinking fountains, restrooms, and cafeterias).

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the cost of water.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

7018159.98

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

14094217.86

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

1146865.33

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

2308191.8

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Australia

☒ Brazil

☒ Colombia

☒ Paraguay

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

☒ Paraná

☒ Sao Francisco

☒ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 5: Increased water costs. Situation: Meteorological droughts may result in water supply interruptions or rationing by concessionaires, as well as a decrease in the flow of underground (wells) and surface (rivers and lakes) water for industrial operations. Additionally, these events can lower the levels of springs, dams, and reservoirs that are used to collect water for animal feed on supplying ranches. In this scenario, it may be necessary to acquire water from alternative sources, (e.g., water trucks) to maintain critical industrial activities and for human use (e.g., drinking fountains, restrooms, and cafeterias).

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the cost of water.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

7018159.98

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

14094217.86

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

2308191.8

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**Infrastructure, technology and spending**

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there

were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 6: Conflicts concerning water allocation. Situation: In Brazil, Law No. 9.433/97 establishes that in situations of water shortages, the priority use of water resources is for human consumption and livestock drinking. In the event of weather-related droughts, conflicts may arise with local communities, rural producers and other parties over the use of water in industrial operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon :

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the cost of water.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

5102270.37

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

12195163.45

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

827016.86

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

1976885.75

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

- ☒ Adopt alternative crop management strategies to reduce fertilizer and pesticide use

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

☒ Sao Francisco

☒ Other, please specify: Juruena's river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 6: Conflicts concerning water allocation. Situation: In Brazil, Law No. 9.433/97 establishes that in situations of water shortages, the priority use of water resources is for human consumption and livestock drinking. In the event of weather-related droughts, conflicts may arise with local communities, rural producers and other parties over the use of water in industrial operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the cost of water.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

5102270.37

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

12195163.45

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

827016.86

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

1976885.75

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in water consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

23003445.13

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 7: Increased electrical energy use Situation: High temperatures and heat waves require heavy use of cooling and ventilation equipment in industrial units (e.g. compressors, fans and motors) to ensure thermal comfort of employees and to meet food quality and safety standards.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

An increase in the energy consumption of equipment that is essential to the operation of industrial refrigeration systems.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

17218391.36

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

28666751.39

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

3273771.91

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

5477649.87

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks

considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in energy consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- ☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1232712.09

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in Energy efficiency's projects in 2023: Reduction of steam consumption of heat exchangers, improvements to reduce ice formation in the TRV tube, heat recovery of gases from the grease plant, acquisition and installation of frequency inverter, etc.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding electricity consumption, Minerva Foods adheres to its Energy Efficiency Program. We meticulously monitor consumption and set targets based on technical indicators tailored to the specific context of each country in which we operate. This topic and its associated impacts are managed on three primary fronts: 1. Energy diagnosis: thorough assessment of energy usage within the organization, pinpointing primary consumption opportunities for enhancement; 2. Energy efficiency measures: implementation of various technologies and practices geared toward reducing energy consumption. These include adopting more efficient equipment, optimizing production processes, managing lighting and air conditioning systems effectively, among others; 3. Awareness and engagement: employee training on best practices for energy usage, fostering active participation in our energy-saving endeavors across all levels of the organization.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

- ☒ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify: Increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the consumption of renewable energy

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Brazil

☒ Paraguay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 8: Increase in electricity costs. Situation: Changes in precipitation, wind, and radiation patterns affect the supply of electricity from renewable sources (hydro, wind, and solar), resulting in the activation of fossil fuel-fired power plants (e.g., thermoelectric power plants) and thus increasing production costs. In addition, in the context of the transition to a low-carbon economy, there may be an imbalance between supply and demand for renewable electricity, which also contributes to higher prices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the increase in the cost of electricity used by the industrial units.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

6687034.07

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

10704958.58

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

303635.15

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

442643.12

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in energy consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- ☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1232712.09

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in Energy efficiency's projects in 2023: Reduction of steam consumption of heat exchangers, improvements to reduce ice formation in the TRV tube, heat recovery of gases from the grease plant, acquisition and installation of frequency inverter, etc.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding electricity consumption, Minerva Foods adheres to its Energy Efficiency Program. We meticulously monitor consumption and set targets based on technical indicators tailored to the specific context of each country in which we operate. This topic and its associated impacts are managed on three primary fronts: 1. Energy diagnosis: thorough assessment of energy usage within the organization, pinpointing primary consumption opportunities for enhancement; 2. Energy efficiency measures: implementation of various technologies and practices geared toward reducing energy consumption. These include adopting more efficient equipment, optimizing production processes, managing lighting and air conditioning systems effectively, among others; 3. Awareness and engagement: employee training on best practices for energy usage, fostering active participation in our energy-saving endeavors across all levels of the organization.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

- ☒ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- ☒ Other market risk, please specify: Increased costs and/or uncertainties related to the consumption of fossil fuels

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Colombia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 9: Rising cost of fossil fuels. Situation: An increase in the price of fossil fuels due to the removal of subsidies, increases in taxes, and higher operating costs for the extraction and refining of fossil fuels.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A reduction in the Company's profit margins and results due to the rise in the price of fossil fuels used to supply industrial equipment and vehicles for transporting raw materials and finished products.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1561029.66

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

3934101.4

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

377583.04

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

987408.87

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, the same percentage of probability of increased frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the climate event was used for the increase in fossil fuel consumption and for the increase in minimum and maximum costs based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There were no significant results in the reporting period

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are currently underway for projects to switch from fossil fuels in the boilers of industrial units in Argentina and Colombia.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

☒ Brazil

☒ Paraguay

☒ Uruguay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 10: Adoption of carbon pricing policies in the countries in which we operate. Situation: Should carbon pricing policies be adopted, whether through the imposition of a fee (or tax) on emissions or the establishment of a regulated carbon market, could potentially result in the establishment of limits on the Company's emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In addition to new fees (or taxes), non-compliance can result in fines and administrative sanctions by the relevant authorities.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

9923075.31

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

13700089.08

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

12000000.01

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

16000000.01

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, an internally defined growth rate of GHG emissions (confidential information) and the projection was based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

24236157.22

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse - R 23.003.445,13 Investment in Energy efficiency's projects r 1.232.712,09

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m3/day to 2,735 m3/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management. Regarding electricity consumption, Minerva Foods adheres to its Energy Efficiency Program. We meticulously monitor consumption and set targets based on technical indicators tailored to the specific context of each country in which we operate. This topic and its associated impacts are managed on three primary fronts: 1. Energy diagnosis: thorough assessment of energy usage within the organization, pinpointing primary consumpti

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Selezione de:

☒ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Argentina

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

- ☒ Sao Francisco
- ☒ Other, please specify: Paranaíba's river basin Madeira's river basin Sinú's river basin de la Plata's river basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk 10: Adoption of carbon pricing policies in the countries in which we operate. Situation: Should carbon pricing policies be adopted, whether through the imposition of a fee (or tax) on emissions or the establishment of a regulated carbon market, could potentially result in the establishment of limits on the Company's emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary effect of the risk

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In addition to new fees (or taxes), non-compliance can result in fines and administrative sanctions by the relevant authorities.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of this risk?

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

9923075.31

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

13700089.08

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

12000000.01

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

16000000.01

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

According to the interpolation between the chosen scenarios, the operational units and suppliers located within a 300km radius of the operational units, it was verified which climate threats could affect the Company. Based on the study and the Company's impact scale, the degree of impact of the risk was assessed and the risks considered significant were valued and their respective minimum and maximum NPV (Net Present Value) were calculated. For this risk, an internally defined growth rate of GHG emissions (confidential information) and the projection was based on 2022 data.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment in measurement improvement projects, process improvement, and water reuse - R 23.003.445,13 Investment in Energy efficiency's projects r 1.232.712,09

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

reuse practices Promoting water reuse practices serves as a positive alternative to relying solely on drinking water, helping to alleviate the demand for this valuable natural resource and fostering sustainable development. In Brazilian slaughtering and deboning units, reused water serves various purposes, including washing trucks, irrigating gardens, and cleaning floors and corrals, all in accordance with stringent sanitary standards for food production. In 2023, Minerva Foods significantly increased its volume of reused water from 2,212 m³/day to 2,735 m³/day, marking a notable increase of 23.6% over the previous year. efficient water use In 2023, Minerva Foods continued its commitment to efficient water use through a series of projects aimed at improving internal operations and raising awareness among employees and local communities. Projects undertaken included enhancements to plumbing infrastructure at deboning tables, the installation of systems to capture and recycle water lost through evaporation or in final products, and the implementation of frequency inverters and automation for water pumps. Additionally, there were efforts to replace, adapt, and install new equipment, as well as the introduction of new methodologies for monitoring water consumption. In Uruguay, the Canelones unit established a Water Committee dedicated to promoting efficient water usage practices. This committee oversees the development of preliminary reports, monitors project implementation, and tracks results to ensure continuous improvement in water management. Regarding electricity consumption, Minerva Foods adheres to its Energy Efficiency Program. We meticulously monitor consumption and set targets based on technical indicators tailored to the specific context of each country in which we operate. This topic and its associated impacts are managed on three primary fronts: 1. Energy diagnosis: thorough assessment of energy usage within the organization, pinpointing primary consumpti
[Adicionar linha]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

446119928

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2829993790

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on the data calculated in the study carried out in 2022/2023, the Net Present Values of each Transition Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 1 % and 10%. The same calculations were made for Physical Risks, the Net Present Values of each Physical Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 11% and 20%.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

446119928

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2829993790

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on the data calculated in the study carried out in 2022/2023, the Net Present Values of each Transition Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 1 % and 10%. The same calculations were made for Physical Risks, the Net Present Values of each Physical Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 11% and 20%.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Selezione de:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

446119928

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2829993790

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on the data calculated in the study carried out in 2022/2023, the Net Present Values of each Transition Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 1 % and 10%. The same calculations were made for Physical Risks, the Net Present Values of each Physical Risk (described in item 3.1.1) were added and divided by the Company's revenue in 2023, resulting in a representation between 11% and 20%.

(3.2) Em Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☒ Sao Francisco

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The unit considered in this scenario was Mirassol D'Oeste - MT, despite not being represented within the WRI water risk areas, it was considered a risk area based on historical periods of scarcity.

[Adicionar linha]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Minerva Foods aims to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% by 2030 through efficiency projects and initiatives to lower its carbon footprint and enhance energy efficiency. This target focuses on Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity, measured by GHG volume relative to the finished product volume in metric

tons. The Company's long-term goal is to achieve net zero emissions by 2035, 15 years ahead of the Paris Agreement. Minerva Foods manages its GHG emissions by collecting monthly operational data using an automated tool, supported by a specialized consulting firm. The Sustainability department oversees GHG emissions and the decarbonization plan, reporting to the Sustainability Commission and the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board. The largest sources of Scope 1 direct emissions in Minerva Foods' operations are Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs) in South America and boilers in Colombia, Australia, and Argentina, due to the fuels used. Decarbonization studies have identified potential projects to modernize effluent treatment, reducing emissions and potentially generating carbon credits in partnership with MyCarbon. For Scope 2 emissions, Minerva Foods, in partnership with its subsidiary Minerva Energia, has been purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) since 2020 to offset Scope 2 emissions, except in Paraguay, where the local energy matrix is fully renewable and emits no GHGs in electricity generation. Minerva Foods has also improved the reporting of its direct and indirect (value chain) GHG emissions annually. Scope 3 reporting began in 2021 for several categories, including purchased goods and services, transportation, waste generated, business travel, and employee commuting. In 2022, a Scope 3 materiality study was conducted, resulting in comprehensive GHG management across the value chain. Additional categories were included in the GHG inventory for Brazilian units, such as downstream transportation, processing of sold products, and final treatment of sold products. Since 2023, Minerva Foods has used an internal carbon pricing tool to incentivize decarbonization projects and anticipate future regulated carbon markets. From 2022 to 2023, with the support of a specialized consultancy, Minerva Foods developed a project to map and analyze climate-related risks and opportunities, based on TCFD recommendations. The project included 27 assets across six countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay), focusing on slaughtering, deboning, and processing divisions. One asset, linked to the live cattle export operation in Brazil, was closed in 2023. The project also analyzed physical risks within a 300 km radius of each asset to evaluate potential impacts on the cattle supply chain. Multiple departments, including Sustainability, Audit, Risks and Compliance, Animal Welfare, Business Intelligence, and others, participated in the mapping and analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities. The process of mapping physical climate risks involved surveying the history of extreme weather events impacting assets within the project scope over the last ten years, sectoral analysis, literature review, and internal documents. The analysis used IPCC scenarios 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5', and 'SSP3-7.0', representing optimistic, intermediate, and pessimistic perspectives on global temperature rise and its effects on climate change. For transition risks and opportunities, the project used NGFS scenarios 'Net Zero 2050', 'Divergent Net Zero', and 'NDC 2020'. These scenarios were selected to provide optimistic, intermediate, and pessimistic views on climate change mitigation efforts. All scenarios were evaluated over medium- and long-term time horizons (2030 and 2050), with the period from 1995 to 2014 used as a baseline for comparison. By the end of the process, risks and opportunities were prioritized based on the Company's probability and impact rules. Key assumptions in the analysis included changes in consumer preferences for lower-carbon products, potential withdrawal of subsidies or increased taxes for high-emission sectors, rising credit costs for emissions-intensive industries, trade barriers based on GHG emissions, new regulatory requirements for GHG disclosure, increased climate litigation, stigmatization of the agricultural sector, development of emissions-mitigating technologies, and physical climate changes such as forest fires, floods, droughts, and extreme weather events. The results of this climate risk and opportunity study are being incorporated into the company's risk management system. These findings are discussed monthly by the decarbonization and climate risks working group, which was established to monitor and manage the identified Climate Risks & Opportunities and oversee decarbonization projects across Scopes 1, 2, and 3.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 1: Trading Decarbonization Credits (CBios) Situation: Brazil aims to increase the share of bioenergy in the national energy matrix to around 18% by 2030, with annual decarbonization targets for the fuel sector. The average price of a unit of CBio increased from R43.00 in June 2020 to R144.24 in July 2023, a variation of 235%. The Minerva Biodiesel division, which produces biodiesel from vegetable and animal fats, was certified to participate in the RenovaBio program. This program is part of the National Decarbonization Policy. As a result, the division began generating Decarbonization Credits (CBios), which are then sold to fuel distributors. Brazil's bioenergy target will create greater demand for CBios from fuel distributors, which could mean increased sales for Minerva's biodiesel division.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

With a business unit in Palmeiras de Goiás, Brazil, Minerva Biodiesel has a production capacity of 200m³/day. Minerva Biodiesel sold 63,527 CBios in 2023.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With a business unit in Palmeiras de Goiás, Brazil, Minerva Biodiesel has a production capacity of 200m³/day. Minerva Biodiesel sold 63,527 CBios in 2023.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

7299637.68

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Minerva Biodiesel income in 2023 from CBios was BRL 3.87 million. Minerva Biodiesel income in 2023 from CBios was BRL 3.87 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process, in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized. It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts Implemented: Currently, Minerva Biodiesel has a production capacity of 200m³/day. In 2023, the business unit received the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC). This certification allows the biodiesel produced by the Company to access the international market, contributing to the decarbonization of the world's energy matrix.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Development of new products or services through R&D

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 2: Trading carbon credits Situation: Companies have been pursuing net zero goals in accordance with the 15C Paris Agreement threshold Voluntary carbon markets are an important instrument for achieving that objective The carbon credit market is poised for growth as a result of heightened global awareness of climate change and the pressing need to reduce carbon emissions Companies and nations are recognizing the economic and environmental benefits of participating in this market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Selezione de:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

MyCarbon has successfully traded over 12 million carbon credits and notably was the sole Brazilian company approved in the pilot project for trading these certificates at DFMNasdaq a significant milestone unveiled during COP28 in Dubai United Arab Emirates This accomplishment solidifies MyCarbons leading position in South America offering sustainable products of exceptional standards and credibility on the global stage On May 18 2023 the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index a Brazilian climatetech company specializing in the development of environmental assets Bluebells which encompass carbon hydrology soil and biodiversity in a single environmental measure in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties Bluebells are digital tokenized environmental assets 100 traceable through blockchain technology which allow for example the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebells Series Seed round

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increase in revenues. The effect has not been quantified financially for short and medium term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

10560000

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

192000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

192000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

According to Way and ICC Brazil 2022 Report (“Opportunities para o Brasil em Mercados de Carbono”), the Brazilian total potential of Carbon Credit, in 20230, is from 80 to 750 MtCO₂e that can be converted into a new source of income for agribusiness. An amount that, considering the value of the carbon credit in EU 88.03 (30th Dec 2022), with the exchange rate for BRL at 5.28 (same exchange rate from Minerva Foods’ Earnings Releases 2022), could generate from R 37 billion to R 348 billion for all Brazilian Carbon Credit Market. So, the average between the most optimistic scenario and the most pessimistic scenario is R 192 billion.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10560000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

On May 18, 2023, the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index, a Brazilian climate-tech company specializing in the development of environmental assets, “Bluebells,” which encompass carbon, hydrology, soil, and biodiversity in a single environmental measure, in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties. “Bluebells” are digital (tokenized) environmental assets, 100% traceable through blockchain technology,

which allow, for example, the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits. Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round. Dollar rate in 2023 - R 5,23

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts: The majority of Scope 3 emissions are related to animals sourced (methane emissions from cattle enteric fermentation and waste management at supplier operations). In 2021, Minerva Foods initiated the Renove Program with the objective of enhancing engagement with rural producers in the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that enhance productivity and income. Additionally, the program aims to contribute to environmental benefits through the reduction of carbon emissions and the sequestration of carbon, as well as the sustainable intensification of ranching activities. The Renove Program is structured around three fundamental components: training, green finance, and technical and institutional partnerships. Training and technical assistance are essential for ensuring the long-term implementation and maintenance of regenerative practices on ranches. The Program cultivates partnerships and rural extension activities, technology transfer, and training to provide rural technicians and livestock ranchers with the necessary tools and knowledge. In the area of Green Finance, the Renove Program works with financial institutions to enable credit lines and funds that recognize the performance of partner cattle ranchers. Access to differentiated rural credit for cattle ranchers engaged in sustainable cattle ranching is a crucial factor in enabling the widespread implementation of good practices. Finally, the Renove Program collaborates with renowned institutions in South America, including Embrapa (the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) and Imaflora (the Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification), to guarantee the use of well-known methodologies with international credibility, scientific backing, and innovation. In 2023, the program expanded to include two main projects: (1) certification of carbon-neutral products (Zero Carbon Impact), which began with the process of expanding certification in Brazil. In 2023, more ranches were certified in Brazil, in addition to the five ranches that were certified in 2022. Additionally, new industrial units were added to the program, including the Araguaína (TO) unit, which was certified in 2022. In Uruguay, a total of 108 ranches have been certified, and the Canelones, Carrasco, and Melo (PUL) industrial units have renewed their certification. The new BPU Meat industrial unit in Durazno is currently undergoing certification for 2024.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Paraná
- ☒ Sao Francisco
- ☒ Other, please specify: Juruena river basin Madeira river basin De la Plata river basin Pilcomayo river basin Sinú river basin Avon river basin Esperance river basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 3: The opportunity refers to the application of operational tools such as the water reuse charter and good practices. The management of industrial units through the reuse chart maps all points of water consumption in the process and which of these can offer opportunities for reuse and reduction. The same applies to the good practices chart. This mapping is expected to include investments in the next cycle.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The reuse tools and good practices in the reporting year did not have an anticipated effect. This mapping is expected to include investments in the next cycle.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The reuse tools and good practices in the reporting year did not have an anticipated effect. This mapping is expected to include investments in the next cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2023, the mapping and application of tools in operational plants allowed us to have a detailed view of the processes that use water. With the results obtained in the next reporting cycle, there will be investments aimed at approved improvements and will be included in the CAPEX allocated to the water theme.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Development of new products or services through R&D

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 2: Trading carbon credits Situation: Companies have been pursuing net zero goals in accordance with the 15C Paris Agreement threshold Voluntary carbon markets are an important instrument for achieving that objective The carbon credit market is poised for growth as a result of heightened global awareness of climate change and the pressing need to reduce carbon emissions Companies and nations are recognizing the economic and environmental benefits of participating in this market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

MyCarbon has successfully traded over 12 million carbon credits and notably was the sole Brazilian company approved in the pilot project for trading these certificates at DFMNasdaq a significant milestone unveiled during COP28 in Dubai United Arab Emirates This accomplishment solidifies MyCarbons leading position in South America offering sustainable products of exceptional standards and credibility on the global stage On May 18 2023 the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index a Brazilian climatetech company specializing in the development of environmental assets Bluebells which encompass carbon hydrology soil and biodiversity in a single environmental measure in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties Bluebells are digital tokenized environmental assets 100 traceable through blockchain technology which allow for example the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebells Series Seed round

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increase in revenues. The effect has not been quantified financially for short and medium term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

10560000

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

192000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

192000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

According to Way and ICC Brazil 2022 Report (“Opportunities para o Brasil em Mercados de Carbono”), the Brazilian total potential of Carbon Credit, in 20230, is from 80 to 750 MtCO₂e that can be converted into a new source of income for agribusiness. An amount that, considering the value of the carbon credit in EU 88.03 (30th Dec 2022), with the exchange rate for BRL at 5.28 (same exchange rate from Minerva Foods’ Earnings Releases 2022), could generate from R 37 billion to R 348 billion for all Brazilian Carbon Credit Market. So, the average between the most optimistic scenario and the most pessimistic scenario is R 192 billion.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10560000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

On May 18, 2023, the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index, a Brazilian climate-tech company specializing in the development of environmental assets, “Bluebells,” which encompass carbon, hydrology, soil, and biodiversity in a single environmental measure, in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties. “Bluebells” are digital (tokenized) environmental assets, 100% traceable through blockchain technology,

which allow, for example, the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits. Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round. Dollar rate in 2023 - R 5,23

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts: The majority of Scope 3 emissions are related to animals sourced (methane emissions from cattle enteric fermentation and waste management at supplier operations). In 2021, Minerva Foods initiated the Renove Program with the objective of enhancing engagement with rural producers in the implementation of regenerative agricultural practices that enhance productivity and income. Additionally, the program aims to contribute to environmental benefits through the reduction of carbon emissions and the sequestration of carbon, as well as the sustainable intensification of ranching activities. The Renove Program is structured around three fundamental components: training, green finance, and technical and institutional partnerships. Training and technical assistance are essential for ensuring the long-term implementation and maintenance of regenerative practices on ranches. The Program cultivates partnerships and rural extension activities, technology transfer, and training to provide rural technicians and livestock ranchers with the necessary tools and knowledge. In the area of Green Finance, the Renove Program works with financial institutions to enable credit lines and funds that recognize the performance of partner cattle ranchers. Access to differentiated rural credit for cattle ranchers engaged in sustainable cattle ranching is a crucial factor in enabling the widespread implementation of good practices. Finally, the Renove Program collaborates with renowned institutions in South America, including Embrapa (the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) and Imaflora (the Institute for Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification), to guarantee the use of well-known methodologies with international credibility, scientific backing, and innovation. In 2023, the program expanded to include two main projects: (1) certification of carbon-neutral products (Zero Carbon Impact), which began with the process of expanding certification in Brazil. In 2023, more ranches were certified in Brazil, in addition to the five ranches that were certified in 2022. Additionally, new industrial units were added to the program, including the Araguaína (TO) unit, which was certified in 2022. In Uruguay, a total of 108 ranches have been certified, and the Canelones, Carrasco, and Melo (PUL) industrial units have renewed their certification. The new BPU Meat industrial unit in Durazno is currently undergoing certification for 2024.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 4: Issuance of green bonds linked to sustainability goals and/or financing climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Situation: Green bonds are a type of financial instrument designed to raise funds for projects with environmental benefits. These bonds are specifically designed to finance projects that contribute to climate change mitigation, adaptation, or other ecologically sustainable initiatives. Att: River basin column not applicable for the climate change opportunity

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased access to capital at lower/more favourable rates

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process, in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized. It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 5: Adopt public policies related to the climate agenda ("ABC" plan) Situation: Brazil has extended the targets of the ABC Plan – Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low-Carbon Economy in Agriculture (now called the ABC Plan) until 2030, reaffirming the global commitment to tackling climate change. The focus of this second phase is on the need for Brazilian agriculture to adopt, in its production systems, strategies that increase its adaptive capacity in the face of climate change. Among the main changes, Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration Systems (ILPF) are now part of the Plan's Integration Systems technology.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2023, Minerva Foods joined the ILPF Network, marking a notable milestone aligned with the objectives of the Renove Program. The ILPF Network endeavors to expedite the widespread adoption of Crop-Livestock- Forestry Integration (ILPF) and agroforestry systems among rural producers, fostering enhanced agrobiodiversity and increased profitability through productive diversity. Minerva Foods stands out as the first company in the livestock sector to join this system network of associates.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation adaptation efforts Annual monitoring of emission sources in corporate greenhouse gas inventories Indirect mitigationadaptation efforts implemented Renove Program

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- ☒ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 5: Adopt public policies related to the climate agenda ("ABC" plan) Situation: Brazil has extended the targets of the ABC Plan – Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low-Carbon Economy in Agriculture (now called the ABC Plan) until 2030, reaffirming the global commitment to tackling climate change. The focus of this second phase is on the need for Brazilian agriculture to adopt, in its production systems, strategies that increase its adaptive capacity in the face of climate change. Among the main changes, Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration Systems (ILPF) are now part of the Plan's Integration Systems technology.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2023, Minerva Foods joined the ILPF Network, marking a notable milestone aligned with the objectives of the Renove Program. The ILPF Network endeavors to expedite the widespread adoption of Crop-Livestock- Forestry Integration (ILPF) and agroforestry systems among rural producers, fostering enhanced agrobiodiversity and increased profitability through productive diversity. Minerva Foods stands out as the first company in the livestock sector to join this system network of associates.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation adaptation efforts Annual monitoring of emission sources in corporate greenhouse gas inventories Indirect mitigationadaptation efforts implemented Renove Program

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- ☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 6: Develop solutions for climate mitigation or adaptation through R&D and innovation. Situation: Establish partnerships, initiatives and projects aimed at developing technologies to mitigate GHG emissions or adapt to the effects of climate change. Examples of innovative initiatives include: i. food compounds that reduce methane formation in the stomach of animals without health or environmental side effects; ii. compounds that prevent the formation of nitrous oxide, resulting in lower GHG emissions and reduced water pollution from fertilizer runoff; and iii. crop varieties that absorb more nitrogen and/or inhibit nitrification.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2023, supplier farms from Uruguay and Brazil whose carbon footprint was measured and audited by the Renove Program were responsible for supplying animals to be sold in the Zero Carbon Impact line. MyCarbon supported the Company in exporting meat from this line to nine countries, namely: Chile, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Spain, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates. The products within the Zero Carbon Impact line feature distinct labels under each brand, incorporating a QR Code on the back label. This QR code provides access to comprehensive socioenvironmental information about the products.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process, in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized. It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Feasibility study to assess the economic viability of logistics services using renewable fuels. In addition, a monitoring program for indirect suppliers in South America based on socio-environmental criteria is being developed to be implemented by 2030.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☒ Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for products/services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☒ Brazil

☒ Australia

☒ Uruguay

☒ Colombia

☒ Paraguay

☒ Argentina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 7: Leading role in the climate agenda. Situation: Taking a leading role in the climate agenda, developed through efforts to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change, can result in companies being well positioned in the different sustainability frameworks (CDP, FAIRR Index, Forest 500). Furthermore, taking a leading role in the climate can also result in opportunities in the form of efficiency and cost reduction, improved competitiveness by exploring new markets, new products and services, and better engagement with stakeholders due to green transition policies that can support long-term value creation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The production of electrical energy using solar panels brought savings to the company of approximately R 1,108,558.10 in 2023.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially for short, medium and long terms.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1108558.1

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Not applicable.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The financial impact of this opportunity has as of yet not been calculated at this stage of the mapping process, in which climate risk assessment has been prioritized. It may be calculated in the next study update cycle.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Feasibility study to assess the economic viability of logistics services using renewable fuels. In addition, a monitoring program for indirect suppliers in South America based on socio-environmental criteria is being developed to be implemented by 2030.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☒ Brazil

☒ Australia

☒ Uruguay

☒ Colombia

☒ Paraguay

☒ Argentina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 8: Taking a leading role in protecting biodiversity. Situation: The market has encouraged companies to disclose information related to biodiversity (e.g. GRI, CDP - Forests, TNFD, SBTN, CDSB, ISSB).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Increase in revenue.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially for short, medium and long terms.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

12560000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Not applicable.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12560000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

On May 18, 2023, the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index, a Brazilian climate-tech company specializing in the development of environmental assets, “Bluebells,” which encompass carbon, hydrology, soil, and biodiversity in a single environmental measure, in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties. “Bluebells” are digital (tokenized) environmental assets, 100% traceable through blockchain technology, which allow, for example, the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits. Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell’s Series Seed round (dollar rate - R 5,23). the Minerva Foods leads the industry in the utilization of geo-referenced systems for monitoring direct suppliers in Brazil, ensuring that 100% of animal purchases are monitored within the biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Pantanal, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest) where the company operates. Since 2021, efforts have been underway to progressively extend the systems coverage to other countries in South America, with a target set to achieving 100% monitoring of direct suppliers by 2030. Likewise, in Paraguay, we have achieved comprehensive monitoring of 100% of direct suppliers since 2021. It is worth highlighting that in 2023, Minerva Foods successfully reached its target of monitoring direct suppliers in Colombia, achieving the 100% milestone six months ahead of schedule. In

Argentina and Uruguay, our efforts are underway to implement the geo-referenced monitoring system. Currently, we have approximately 90% coverage in Argentina and over 60% coverage in Uruguay, demonstrating significant progress in our monitoring initiatives in these regions. The cost of the third party company (Niceplanet Geotecnologia) responsible for the geomonitoring system (SMGeo Direto) is approximately BRL 2 million per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations. The Company also plans to conduct a study to incorporate the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidelines.

Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Feasibility study to assess the economic viability of logistics services using renewable fuels. In addition, a monitoring program for indirect suppliers in South America based on socio-environmental criteria is being developed to be implemented by 2030.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp8

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☒ Brazil

☒ Australia

- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 8: Taking a leading role in protecting biodiversity. Situation: The market has encouraged companies to disclose information related to biodiversity (e.g. GRI, CDP - Forests, TNFD, SBTN, CDSB, ISSB).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Increase in revenue.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially for short, medium and long terms.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

12560000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Not applicable.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12560000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

On May 18, 2023, the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index, a Brazilian climate-tech company specializing in the development of environmental assets, “Bluebells,” which encompass carbon, hydrology, soil, and biodiversity in a single environmental measure, in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties. “Bluebells” are digital (tokenized) environmental assets, 100% traceable through blockchain technology, which allow, for example, the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits. Minerva completed a US\$2 million investment in Bluebell’s Series Seed round (dollar rate - R 5,23). the Minerva Foods leads the industry in the utilization of geo-referenced systems for monitoring direct suppliers in Brazil, ensuring that 100% of animal purchases are monitored within the biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Pantanal, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest) where the company operates. Since 2021, efforts have been underway to progressively extend the systems coverage to other countries in South America, with a target set to achieving 100% monitoring of direct suppliers by 2030. Likewise, in Paraguay, we have achieved comprehensive monitoring of 100% of direct suppliers since 2021. It is worth highlighting that in 2023, Minerva Foods successfully reached its target of monitoring direct suppliers in Colombia, achieving the 100% milestone six months ahead of schedule. In Argentina and Uruguay, our efforts are underway to implement the geo-referenced monitoring system. Currently, we have approximately 90% coverage in Argentina and over 60% coverage in Uruguay, demonstrating significant progress in our monitoring initiatives in these regions. The cost of the third party company (Niceplanet Geotecnologia) responsible for the geomonitoring system (SMGeo Direto) is approximately BRL 2 million per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations. The Company also plans to conduct a study to incorporate the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidelines. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Feasibility study to assess the economic viability of logistics services using renewable fuels. In addition, a monitoring program for indirect suppliers in South America based on socio-environmental criteria is being developed to be implemented by 2030.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Uruguay
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Australia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Paraná
- ☒ Sao Francisco
- ☒ Other, please specify: Juruena river basin Madeira river basin De la Plata river basin Pilcomayo river basin Sinú river basin Avon river basin Esperance river basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunity 8: Taking a leading role in protecting biodiversity. Situation: The market has encouraged companies to disclose information related to biodiversity (e.g. GRI, CDP - Forests, TNFD, SBTN, CDSB, ISSB).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Increase in revenue.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially for short, medium and long terms.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

12560000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - maximum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

0

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12560000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

On May 18, 2023, the Company announced another corporate venture capital initiative with a minority investment in Bluebell Index, a Brazilian climate-tech company specializing in the development of environmental assets, "Bluebells," which encompass carbon, hydrology, soil, and biodiversity in a single environmental measure, in an opportunity to maximize revenue for rural properties. "Bluebells" are digital (tokenized) environmental assets, 100% traceable through blockchain technology, which allow, for example, the offsetting of positive environmental impacts such as carbon credits. Minerva completed a US\$2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round (dollar rate - R 5,23). the Minerva Foods leads the industry in the utilization of geo-referenced systems for monitoring direct suppliers in Brazil, ensuring that 100% of animal purchases are monitored within the biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Pantanal, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest) where the company operates. Since 2021, efforts have been underway to progressively extend the systems coverage to other countries in South America, with a target set to achieving 100% monitoring of direct suppliers by 2030. Likewise, in Paraguay, we have achieved comprehensive monitoring of 100% of direct suppliers since 2021. It is worth highlighting that in 2023, Minerva Foods successfully reached its target of monitoring direct suppliers in Colombia, achieving the 100% milestone six months ahead of schedule. In Argentina and Uruguay, our efforts are underway to implement the geo-referenced monitoring system. Currently, we have approximately 90% coverage in Argentina and over 60% coverage in Uruguay, demonstrating significant progress in our monitoring initiatives in these regions. The cost of the third party company (Niceplanet Geotecnologia) responsible for the geomonitoring system (SMGeo Direto) is approximately BRL 2 million per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Direct mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Technical and economic feasibility studies are underway for projects to improve wastewater treatment plants and to replace fossil fuels in boilers at industrial units in Argentina and Colombia. Economic feasibility studies are also underway for other clean power generation projects in the Company's operations. The Company also plans to conduct a study to incorporate the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) guidelines. Indirect mitigation/adaptation efforts scheduled: Feasibility study to assess the economic viability of logistics services using renewable fuels. In addition, a monitoring program for indirect suppliers in South America based on socio-environmental criteria is being developed to be implemented by 2030.

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10560000

(3.6.2.3) % of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round. dollar rate in 2023 - R 5,23

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10560000

(3.6.2.3) % of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round. dollar rate in 2023 - R 5,23

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10560000

(3.6.2.3) % of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Minerva completed a US2 million investment in Bluebell's Series Seed round. dollar rate in 2023 - R 5,23

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8408196

(3.6.2.3) % of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

With a business unit in Palmeiras de Goiás, Brazil, Minerva Biodiesel has a production capacity of 200m³/day. Minerva Biodiesel sold 63,527 CBios in 2023. The production of electrical energy using solar panels brought savings to the company of approximately R 1,108,558.10 in 2023.

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board is comprised of

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Política de diversidade e inclusão do conselho

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In the Code of Ethics - Company Conduct Guide, the most relevant document in the internal hierarchical structure, it is established that: 1- All employment decisions are made respecting diversity and should not be practiced no discriminatory or segregating conduct, whether based on race, color, nationality, sex, religion, age, sexual orientation, origin, disabilities, political beliefs, role or any other personal characteristics. Nor is it accepted conduct that causes embarrassment or intimidation, such as threats, blackmail, false testimony, moral or sexual harassment, insults, exposure to ridicule, insults or insinuations. 2- Minerva Foods respects the labor legislation of each location in which it operates, guarantees decent wage and does not accept child labor and any form of forced labor or under conditions analogous to slavery, such as: situations that restrict freedom of movement, retention of personal documents, imposition of recruitment fees, worker exposure to workload excessive work.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☒ Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Selezione de:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Minerva Foods is following the TNFD publications, and the launch of the 'Food and agriculture' sector guide is scheduled for June 30, 2024. After its publication, the Company will evaluate the hiring of specialized consultancy to conduct the project.

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Other, please specify: - Finance and Risk Committee; - Strategic and Investment Committee; - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Managers

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

- ☒ Individual role descriptions
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify: Specific regulations for each governance body.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Company maintains an organized structure responsible for applying the risk management process, at different levels of the organization, which covers the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Committee, the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, the Board of Directors, Internal Audit and all its collaborators. In this context, the areas involved, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, coordinate the risk management process through identification and classification, impact and probability assessment, communication, people awareness, monitoring and continuous improvement, also considering risks that may significantly impact the preparation of the Company's financial statements. The details of the responsibilities of these bodies are expressed in the Minerva Foods Reference Form, base year 2023, Risk Management Policy and regulations of the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, Statutory Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Additionally, related to the management of the sustainability agenda, including climate risks and opportunities, the Company has dedicated structures such as the Executive Sustainability Management, linked to the Institutional Relations Department, the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Group of Decarbonization & Climate Risks Work.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Other, please specify: - Efficiency and Engineering Committee; - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Managers.

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

- ☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Company maintains an organized structure responsible for applying the risk management process, at different levels of the organization, which covers the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Committee, the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, the Board of Directors, Internal Audit and all its collaborators. In this context, the areas involved, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, coordinate the risk management process through identification and classification, impact and probability assessment, communication, people awareness, monitoring and continuous improvement, also considering risks that may significantly impact the preparation of the Company's financial statements. The details of the responsibilities of these bodies are expressed in the Minerva Foods Reference Form, base year 2023, Risk Management Policy and regulations of the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, Statutory Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Additionally, related to the management of the sustainability agenda, including climate risks and opportunities, the Company has dedicated structures such as the Executive Sustainability Management, linked to the Institutional Relations Department, the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Group of Decarbonization & Climate Risks Work.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☑ Other, please specify: - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Managers.

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Company maintains an organized structure responsible for applying the risk management process, at different levels of the organization, which covers the Board of Directors, the Statutory Audit Committee, the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, the Board of Directors, Internal Audit and all its collaborators. In this context, the areas involved, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, coordinate the risk management process through identification and classification, impact and probability assessment, communication, people awareness, monitoring and continuous improvement, also considering risks that may significantly impact the preparation of the Company's financial statements. The details of the responsibilities of these bodies are expressed in the Minerva Foods Reference Form, base year 2023, Risk Management Policy and regulations of the Finance, Risks and Strategy Committee, Statutory Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Additionally, related to the management of the sustainability agenda, including climate risks and opportunities, the Company has dedicated structures such as the Executive Sustainability Management, linked to the Institutional Relations Department, the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Group of Decarbonization & Climate Risks Work.

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating

the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the

Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. This committee also meets monthly and includes the same members as the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan

- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ✓ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: - Finance and Risk Committee; - Strategic and Investment Committee; - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Sustainability Managers.

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The

Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Managers (Cattle Purchase and Sustainability).

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ✓ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ✓ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. Additionally, the Company has the Sustainability Commission aims to direct and monitor the Company's sustainability agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify: - Efficiency and Engineering Committee - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Environmental Managers.

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and

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Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check

greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. This committee also meets monthly and includes the same members as the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. This committee also meets monthly and includes the same members as the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. This committee also meets monthly and includes the same members as the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify: - Innovation and Sustainability Advisory Board; - Sustainability Commission; - Executive Sustainability Managers.

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

- ✓ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

- ✓ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Finance and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the financial policies applied by the Company, in the fulfillment of its responsibilities, including issuing recommendations to the Board of Directors and Executive body on risks and mitigation strategies, in order to check greater efficiency and quality in the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, as well as in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the policies applied by the Company, including the Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee also assists in the implementation of mitigation measures for risk factors to which the Company is exposed, climate change included, as well as in the analysis of the Brazilian and world economic situation, with its potential effects on the Company's financial, operational, and strategic position. On the other hand, the Strategic and Investment Committee aims to analyze and issue recommendations for the proposed strategic and business plans, as well as other guidelines and orientations related to Company's strategies to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board is a collegiate advisory body, non-statutory, linked to the Company's board of directors, responsible for monitoring and discussing practices related to socio-environmental sustainability, corporate governance and innovation, in order to provide greater transparency, efficiency and assertiveness of Minerva Foods initiatives. The board meets monthly and is composed of the CEO, CEO MyCarbon (a subsidiary of the Company), CFO, CTO, Institutional Relations Board, Legal Board, Executive Sustainability Management and two independent members with recognized academic and market experience in agribusiness chains and sustainability. This committee also meets monthly and includes the same members as the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Board.

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

In Atitude Campeã is dedicated to promote the operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) through the measurement of key indicators. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

In Atitude Campeã is dedicated to promote the operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) through the measurement of key indicators. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

In Atitude Campeã is dedicated to promote the operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) through the measurement of key indicators. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The operational efficiency program adopted by Minerva Foods in Brazil in recent years has shown excellent results. The “Atitude Campeã” program aims to promote integration, the exchange of good practices and the engagement of employees in the continuous improvement of processes. The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Analysis of key indicators is carried out monthly, scoring the best business units and departments, and the best are awarded. In 2021 the program methodology used to assess the indicators was revised, bringing new guidelines and assessment items. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

(4.5.1.6) Como os incentivos do cargo contribuem para o cumprimento dos seus compromissos ambientais e/ou plano de transição climática

The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. By reducing the amount of water consumed, it reduces the amount of wastewater to be treated in Effluent Treatment Station, thus reducing the GHG Emissions on Scope 1. Other examples are the reduction in energy consumption that directly impacts Scope 2 emissions at Minerva Foods and the reduction in the use of packaging that impacts Scope 3 emissions.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- ☒ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Uso e eficiência dos recursos

- ☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

- ☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The operational efficiency program adopted by Minerva Foods in Brazil in recent years has shown excellent results. The “Atitude Campeã” program aims to promote integration, the exchange of good practices and the engagement of employees in the continuous improvement of processes. The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Analysis of key indicators is carried out monthly, scoring the best business units and departments, and the best are awarded. In 2021 the program methodology used to assess the indicators was revised, bringing new guidelines and assessment items. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

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Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- ☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- ☒ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify:- Operational efficiency, work safety, eco-efficiency, among others.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The operational efficiency program adopted by Minerva Foods in Brazil in recent years has shown excellent results. The “Atitude Campeã” program aims to promote integration, the exchange of good practices and the engagement of employees in the continuous improvement of processes. The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Analysis of key indicators is carried out monthly, scoring the best business units and departments, and the best are awarded. In 2021 the program methodology used to assess the indicators was revised, bringing new guidelines and assessment items. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary. The Non-monetary rewards are: Internal company award, Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition and Public recognition.

(4.5.1.6) Como os incentivos do cargo contribuem para o cumprimento dos seus compromissos ambientais e/ou plano de transição climática

The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. By reducing the amount of water consumed, it reduces the amount of wastewater to be treated in Effluent Treatment Station, thus reducing the GHG Emissions on Scope 1. Other examples are the reduction in energy consumption that directly impacts Scope 2 emissions at Minerva Foods and the reduction in the use of packaging that impacts Scope 3 emissions.

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Minerva has a Sustainable Policy document, from 2023, that establishes and communities its global sustainability guidelines, and a ‘Minerva Foods Commitment with Sustainability’ publication which describes the company’s goal to achieve zero liquid emissions by 2035. Additionally, the company annually publishes its Sustainability Commitment, including goals related to combating the climate change.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify: All the goals are described in the Commitment to Sustainability document.

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Selezione de:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Minerva-Foods-Commitment-to-Sustainability.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- ☒ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Company has the Sourcing of Agricultural Commodities and Animal Products Policy. The Sourcing of Agricultural Commodities and Animal Products Policy emphasizes the importance of sustainability and ecosystem preservation for its business. The Company collaborates with suppliers who balance economic, environmental, social, and corporate governance factors and mitigate their environmental impacts. Recognizing the need for collective efforts in forest conservation and human rights promotion, Minerva engages suppliers in adopting good production practices. It is outlined in the Policy that the Company only purchases from suppliers meeting specific socio-environmental criteria, including no illegal deforestation, no overlap with protected or indigenous areas, and no human rights violations. These criteria are based on local legislation or international best practices when local regulations are absent. Minerva uses geomonitoring technology and reliable information sources to verify supplier compliance. If non-compliance is found, Minerva assists suppliers in taking corrective measures to meet the standards.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify: 2030
- ☒ Other forests-related commitment, please specify: Sourcing of Agricultural Commodities and Animal Products Policy.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Company's Sustainability Policy focuses on conserving ecosystems, improving eco-efficiency, combating climate change, and preventing illegal deforestation. It considers risks and opportunities related to climate change, biodiversity, renewable energy, water use, and waste management

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify: The company assesses the impact of its activities on the environment, human rights, and communities to guide its sustainability strategy and public disclosure.

Water-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

POL.GLB-M017-Sustainability-Policy-CNC.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Company's Sustainability Policy focuses on conserving ecosystems, improving eco-efficiency, combating climate change, and preventing illegal deforestation. It considers risks and opportunities related to climate change, biodiversity, renewable energy, water use, and waste management

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify: Minerva's Animal Welfare Program ensures humane treatment based on the Farm Animal Welfare Committee guidelines.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

- ☒ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

POL.GLB-M017-Sustainability-Policy-CNC.pdf

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cattle Agreement (TAC) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: • Indirect Suppliers Work Group (GTFI) • |
| Sustainable Beef (MGSC) • | Paraguay's Roundtable of Sustainable Beef (MPCS) • Colombian Roundtable of |
| on Sustainable Livestock. | Brazilian Roundtable of Sustainable Livestock (MBPS) • Colombian Roundtable |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) | |

- ☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☑ Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Livestock (GTPS)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

• *Association ILPF Network* - Created in 2012, it aims to enhance the sustainability of Brazilian agriculture through integrated crop-livestock-forest (ICLF) technologies. Its efforts include disseminating integrated systems, supporting research and development, training, technology transfer, and managing institutional and governmental relations. • *Sustainability Committee of the Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries (ABIEC)* - Established in 1979, its mission is to protect the interests of the Brazilian beef export sector both nationally and internationally. It works to reduce trade barriers, promote Brazilian products, and ensure the sector's representation in forums to influence decision-making and legislation affecting international beef trade. • *Public Livestock Commitment* - Sets minimum criteria for purchasing cattle and bovine products on an industrial scale in the Amazon Biome. • *Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)* - Composed of experts, academics, and large companies globally, it aims to share management practices and maintain a constructive dialogue on the industry's future. Minerva Foods, a member since June 2019, represents South America, the world's largest meat producer, in global discussions. • *Working Group on Indirect Suppliers (GTFI)* - The main forum for discussing the monitoring of indirect suppliers in Brazil's beef supply chain. • *Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Livestock (MBPS)* - Debates and formulates principles, standards, and practices to build a sustainable, fair, environmentally correct, and economically viable livestock industry. • *Sustainable Livestock Roundtable Colombia (MCCS)* - Composed of key stakeholders in Colombia, it aims to structure sustainable development plans for the local livestock chain. • *Uruguayan Roundtable for Sustainable Meat (MUCS)* - Composed of key stakeholders in Uruguay, it aims to structure sustainable development plans for the local livestock chain. • *Paraguayan Roundtable for Sustainable Meat (MPCS)* - A chapter of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB), it aims to direct sustainability actions in Paraguay's meat production chain. • *United Nations Global Compact* - Minerva Foods signed this initiative in 2021, committing to the Ten Principles on anti-corruption, labor relations, environment, and human rights, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • *Protocol for Monitoring Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon* - Seeks to harmonize the implementation of existing commitments and best practices for monitoring the direct cattle supply chain in the Amazon. • *Voluntary Protocol for Monitoring Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado* - Aims to align best socio-environmental monitoring practices for purchasing bovine products in the Cerrado biome. • *Conduct Adjustment Agreement with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office - Pará Attorney's Office* - Signed on July 7, 2009, it ensures that the Company's cattle purchases in Pará are made only from farms that (i) are not involved in conditions analogous to slavery, or are listed in the employer registry for such conditions; (ii) are not located in areas embargoed by IBAMA due to illegal activities against the environment; and (iii) are not involved in land invasion, agrarian violence, land grabbing, deforestation, or other conflicts harming quilombola communities and traditional populations in Pará. Non-compliance could significantly impact the Company's activities and image. • *Environmental Commitment Term ("TCA") with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Tocantins* - Ensures that the Company's cattle purchases in Tocantins are made only from farms that (i) are not involved in conditions analogous to slavery, or are listed in the employer registry for such conditions; (ii) are not located in embargoed areas disclosed by SISNAMA agencies due to illegal activities against the environment; and (iii) are not involved in land invasion, agrarian violence, land grabbing, deforestation, or other conflicts harming quilombola communities and traditional populations in Tocantins. • *Forest Conservation Agriculture Alliance – Alianza para el Desarrollo Sostenible* - A multi-stakeholder alliance in Paraguay promoting sustainable practices in the meat supply chain. The Alliance includes USAID, IFC, WWF, WCS, the Trust Fund for Sustainable Rural Development, Asociación de Municipios del Chaco Central, Cooperativa Neuland, and Minerva Foods.

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or inkind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Tratados ambientais globais ou objetivos de políticas em alinhamento com o compromisso público ou a declaração de posição

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Anexe a(s) declaração(ões) de posição ou compromisso

Minerva-Foods-Commitment-to-Sustainability.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

- ☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

- ☒ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

- Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef - United Nations Global Compact

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Minerva Foods is involved in partnerships and coalitions that aim to address climate change, combat deforestation and drive sustainability in the sector and, in 2021, became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, the largest sustainability movement on the planet, which comprises strategic political initiatives for companies committed to the development of universal principles of Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-Corruption, in addition to supporting the achievement of the 17 SDGs established by the UN until 2030. The change is part of the Company's sustainability strategy and reinforces the work carried out in recent years with a focus on promoting the ESG agenda in all links of the current. Minerva Foods also actively participates as a member of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef, made up of experts, academics and large companies from 4 countries. continents, in which the company has the role of sharing management practices, maintaining a constructive dialogue about the industry's global paths and strengthening the beef industry best sustainable practices. The Company's participation at the global table is aligned with the company's strategy of dialogue with stakeholders to produce legal and sustainable livestock farming. Furthermore, Minerva Foods participates in the Brazilian Sustainable Livestock Table and the Indirect Suppliers Working Group (GTFI), where it has the role of contributing to the mission of promoting the sustainable development of Brazilian livestock farming by solving the challenges present in the sector. In Colombia, the Company participates in the Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia and has a partnership with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture for investigations on the fronts of social and environmental regularity. In Paraguay, Minerva Foods participates in the Paraguayan Sustainable Meat Table (MPCS). In Brazil, Minerva Foods is a signatory to the 'Public Livestock Commitment', the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) with the Federal Public Ministry of Pará and also uses the Amazon Livestock Supplier Monitoring Protocol in its animal purchasing policy – in partnership with the Federal Public Ministry and Imaflora, through a protocol criteria in socio-environmental analyses.

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

RenovaBio

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- ☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

- ☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

- ☒ Brazil

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

RenovaBio is a Brazilian decarbonization program in the fuel sector, which aims to encourage increased production and greater participation of Biofuels in the country's energy matrix. By joining the program, Minerva Biodiesel is authorized to negotiate decarbonization credits, the C-BIOS. RenovaBio, national program to

reduce GHG emissions, launched by the Federal Government as part of its commitments as a signatory to the Paris Agreement. CBios credits also expand the Company's ability to generate economic benefits, attract investors and obtain faster access to more competitive financing.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

United Nations Global Compact

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Traceability requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☒ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

72900

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In 2021, the Company joined the United Nations Global Compact. Combined with Minerva Foods' commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Company's support for the Global Compact formalizes its efforts in ten principles in the areas of anti-corruption, labor, environment and human rights.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

- ☒ Brazilian Beef Exporters Association (ABIEC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization of individual you engage with

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Beef Exporters) publishes data on the meat sector and livestock farming practices in Brazil on its institutional website. ABIEC also participates in the International Meat Secretariat (IMS) and is part of its Board of Directors. To address issues vital to the international meat production sector, IMS has several committees, including the Sustainable Meat Committee. Furthermore, the IMS also proposed in 2015, through the signing of the Paris Agreement, a commitment, to which ABIEC is a signatory to mitigate climate change through a series of initiatives and practices that can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing production efficiency with regard to environmental preservation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

862588

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation what may impact the environment

ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Beef Exporters) is an association that represents the interests of Brazilian companies involved in the production and export of beef. By joining ABIEC, Minerva Foods benefits in several ways, as ABIEC acts as a collective voice for companies in the meat export sector, representing their interests before the government, regulatory bodies and other relevant stakeholders. Participation in the association allows the Company to have greater influence on decisions that affect the sector. In addition, there is also access to information, support services and networking, as ABIEC provides up-to-date information on the meat export market, trends, regulations and commercial opportunities. Furthermore, the association promotes events and activities that facilitate networking between companies in the sector, enabling exchange experience and establishment of commercial partnerships. Finally, ABIEC works to promote Brazilian beef in international markets, seeking to consolidate Brazil's image as a reliable and quality supplier. The participation of association companies can help strengthen your reputation and open doors for new business abroad.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

☒ Other, please specify: Roundtable

(4.11.2.3) Type of organization or individual

Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization of individual you engage with

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Formed by experts, academics and large companies from four continents, the GRSB aims to share management practices and maintain a constructive dialogue on the directions of the global meat industry. As an associate, Minerva Foods increases the representation of the South American continent, which is the largest meat producer in the world, in global discussions. The company operates transparently in the face of the chain's challenges and actively participates in investor and shareholder forums. It is worth highlighting the Company's participation in the organization's regional forums such as the Mesa Brasileira de Pecuária Sustentável in Brazil, the Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible (MPCS) in Paraguay, and the Mesa de Ganaderia Sostenible in Colombia.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

352185.41

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation what may impact the environment

Formed by experts, academics and large companies from four continents, the GRSB aims to share management practices and maintain a constructive dialogue about the directions of the global meat industry. As an associate, Minerva Foods increases the representation of the South American continent, which is the largest meat producer in the world, in global discussions. THE The company acts transparently in the face of chain challenges and actively participates in investor and shareholder forums. It is worth highlighting the Company's participation in regional forums of the organization such as the Brazilian Table of Sustainable Livestock in Brazil, the Paraguayan Table de Carne Sostenible (MPCS) in Paraguay, and Mesa de Ganaderia Sostenible in Colombia.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

☒ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) Type of organization or individual

Hydrographic Basin Committees - Federal Government (Brazil), but not all units.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization of individual you engage with

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Minerva participates in the organization through discussion of varied topics, a member of Brazil's National Water Resources Management System, which functions as a forum.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

- ☒ International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) Type of organization or individual

WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization of individual you engage with

- ☒ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As part of our sustainability initiatives, we have established an alliance with the NGO WWF for the sustainable development of livestock farming in Paraguay. This collaboration reflects our commitment to responsible and sustainable livestock farming practices. However, it is important to highlight that, currently, WWF does not have work specifically dedicated to Minerva. Therefore, the consistency of our position may vary depending on different areas of activity. Broadly speaking, our position and efforts are aligned, but we recognize that there are areas where this consistency may not be fully observed.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

☒ Other, please specify

(4.11.2.3) Type of organization or individual

Brazilian Table of Sustainable Livestock Farming (GTPS)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization of individual you engage with

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The GTPS is an industry chain association in which, together and by consensus, we decide the best paths and best practices for the sector as a whole.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

30000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation what may impact the environment

The objective of the Brazilian Sustainable Livestock Table (formerly GTPS) is to increase the participation of the beef sector in discussions on sustainable livestock farming practices in the country in order to reduce the socio-environmental liabilities of the chain.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify: • SASB, WEF, SDG

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☒ Governance

☒ Strategy

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Commodity volumes

- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Water accounting figures

- ☒ Biodiversity indicators
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

- *Climate related section: 42 to 75; 122 to 123.* • *Supply chain and Traceability related indicators: 43 to 48* • *Energy, Waste, Water and Effluents, Biodiversity Indicators: 60 to 74*

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

relatorio-de-sustentabilidade-minerva-foods-2023_compressed.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Please explain

n/a

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

- ☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

- ☒ IFRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

☒ Governance

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1.3 Information About Products And Services Relating To Operating Segments, page 26 4.3 Description of Main Market Risks, page 147 5.1 Risk Management and internal control, page 202

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

reference form minerva foods 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Please explain

n/a

C5. Business Strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

☒ First time carrying out analysis

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

☒ Other, please specify: Not foreseen in the company's strategy

(5.1.4) Please explain por que a organização não utilizou a análise de cenários

Scenario analyses are carried out according to senior management's strategy.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Selezione de:

☒ Not defined

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical risk

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The 'SSP1-2.6' scenario considers the achieving the target of limiting the temperature increase to below 2C during the 21st century, projecting the efforts that would be necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy. The maximum warming would be 1.7C by 2060.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the process of mapping physical risks related to climate, it was surveying the history of extreme weather events that impacted the assets considered in the scope of the project in the last ten years, sectoral analysis, bibliographical research and Company documents, such as reports, booklets and Reference Form. To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The scenarios were chosen considering three perspectives of evolution of the increase in global average temperature and its potential effects on changes climate (optimistic, intermediate and pessimistic). The 'SSP1-2.6' scenario considers the achieving the target of limiting the temperature increase to below 2C during the 21st century, projecting the efforts that would be necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy. The maximum warming would be 1.7C by 2060. scenario 'SSP2-4.5' considers that human and technological development is not very different from current trends, whose challenges for mitigation and adaptation are considered moderate. The goal of keeping global warming to 2C would not be achieved, the rate of increase could reach 2.5 in 2100. Finally, the scenario 'SSP3-7.0' considers that GHG emissions are increasing throughout the year 21st century presenting greater challenges for both mitigation and adaptation. The rate of global warming could reach almost 4C by 2100.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Cenários hídricos

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical risk

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify: Water related dependencies and risks

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water risk indicators were aggregated by category (quantity, quality, reputation and overall) into composite risk scores using sector-specific weighting schemes. Additionally, scores from selected sub-basins were aggregated across national and provincial administrative boundaries using a weighted average approach, where sub-basins with the most demand have the greatest influence on the final administrative score.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Carry out analyzes and risks related to areas of water scarcity and their future trends.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical risk

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The 'SSP2-4.5' scenario considers that human and technological development is not very different from current trends, whose challenges for mitigation and adaptation are considered moderate. The goal of keeping global warming to 2C would not be achieved, the rate of increase could reach 2.5 in 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the process of mapping physical risks related to climate, it was surveying the history of extreme weather events that impacted the assets considered in the scope of the project in the last ten years, sectoral analysis, bibliographical research and Company documents, such as reports, booklets and Reference Form. To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The scenarios were chosen considering three perspectives of evolution of the increase in global average temperature and its potential effects on changes climate (optimistic, intermediate and pessimistic). The 'SSP1-2.6' scenario considers the achieving the target of limiting the temperature increase to below 2C during the 21st century, projecting the efforts that would be necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy. The maximum warming would be 1.7C by 2060. scenario 'SSP2-4.5' considers that human and technological development is not very different from current trends, whose challenges for mitigation and adaptation are considered moderate. The goal of keeping global warming to 2C would not be achieved, the rate of increase could reach 2.5 in 2100. Finally, the scenario 'SSP3-7.0' considers that GHG emissions are increasing throughout the year 21st century presenting greater challenges for both mitigation and adaptation. The rate of global warming could reach almost 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify: To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical risk

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The set 'SSP3-7.0' considers that GHG emissions are increasing throughout the year 21st century presenting greater challenges for both mitigation and adaptation. The rate of global warming could reach almost 4C by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the process of mapping physical risks related to climate, it was surveying the history of extreme weather events that impacted the assets considered in the scope of the project in the last ten years, sectoral analysis, bibliographical research and Company documents, such as reports, booklets and Reference Form. To analyze physical risks, scenarios were used 'SSP1-2.6', 'SSP2-4.5' and 'SSP3-7.0' from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The scenarios were chosen considering three perspectives of evolution of the increase in global average temperature and its potential effects on changes climate (optimistic, intermediate and pessimistic). The 'SSP1-2.6' scenario considers the achieving the target of limiting the temperature increase to below 2C during the 21st century, projecting the efforts that would be necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy. The maximum warming would be 1.7C by 2060. scenario 'SSP2-4.5' considers that human and technological development is not very different from current trends, whose challenges for mitigation and adaptation are considered moderate. The goal of keeping global warming to 2C would not be achieved, the rate of increase could reach 2.5 in 2100. Finally, the scenario 'SSP3-7.0' considers that GHG emissions are increasing throughout the year 21st century presenting greater challenges for both mitigation and adaptation. The rate of global warming could reach almost 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify: In the process of mapping and analyzing transition risks and opportunities, used the 'Net Zero 2050', 'Divergent Net Zero' and 'NDC 2020' scenarios from the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial Systems (NGFS).

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The 'Net Zero 2050', 'Divergent Net Zero' and 'NDC 2020' scenarios from the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial Systems (NGFS) are based on different assumptions about the effectiveness of public policies and the distribution of efforts between economic sectors to combat climate change. The 'Net Zero 2050' scenario assumes an effective and uniform application of policies, while the 'Divergent Net Zero' assumes variable effectiveness, but still sufficient to limit global warming to 2C. In contrast, the 'NDC 2020' scenario is based on the premise of ineffective public policies, resulting in inadequate control of climate goals.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the process of mapping and analyzing transition risks and opportunities, the 'Net Zero 2050', 'Divergent Net Zero' and 'NDC 2020' scenarios from the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial Systems (NGFS) were used. The three scenarios were also chosen considering an optimistic, intermediate and pessimistic perspective on the evolution of the fight against climate change. The 'Net Zero 2050' scenario considers the effective application of public policies to achieve climate goals, distributed homogeneously among different sectors of the economy. The 'Divergent Net Zero' scenario also considers the effective application of public policies to achieve climate goals, however distributed with different intensities among sectors of the economy whose challenges to mitigation and adaptation are considered moderate. The goal of limiting warming to 2C would be achieved. Finally, the 'NDC 2020' scenario considers the application of public policies to be ineffective in achieving climate goals.

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In-depth understanding of the effects caused by Climate change is fundamental to the continuity of our business, since the main resources from Minerva Foods comes directly from the environment. Environmental changes have the potential to affect the livestock productivity, resulting in an increase in the Company's operating costs. Therefore, in 2023, we completed the mapping project the risks and opportunities associated with changes climate. From it, we identified six Threats Climate (heat waves; cold waves; river floods; drought; strong winds; and forest fires) with the potential to cause 22 Physical Risks, 19 of which are important considerations, and 22 Transition Risks, with 18 of these important aspects. Seven were evaluated opportunities as significant to increase our positive environmental impact on the planet.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

☒ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

☒ Other, please specify: Planned to be developed withing the next two years.

(5.2.16) Please explain por que a estratégia da organização não inclui um plano de transição climática alinhado a um mundo 1,5 °C

It is clear to the Company that the sustainability of its business depends on the sustainability of the ecosystems that sustain agricultural production. Minerva Foods has been preparing and acting over the last few years to combat climate change and seeks to ensure that its business model is aligned with sustainable development practices. In this sense, Minerva Foods launched in 2021 its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar of its sustainability agenda called 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 – 15 years before the Paris Agreement – and for this the Company has defined a series of goals focused on combating illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable livestock practices in its value chain. For this, Minerva Foods works on three main axes: 1. Eco-efficiency in controlled operations; 2. Combating illegal deforestation in the value chain; and 3. Development of the Renove program at partner farms. Minerva Foods has also been monitoring international initiatives such as the launch of the method for submitting science-based targets for the land-use

intensive sector (FLAG). Throughout 2021, Minerva Foods developed a study with specialized consulting to identify and prioritize projects to mitigate GHG emissions for scopes 1 and 2. It also created the Renove program to promote engagement and joint action with rural producers in the adoption of practices regenerative agriculture that increases productivity and income, as well as benefits the environment through reduced carbon emissions and sustainable intensification of livestock. Finally, it also created MyCarbon, a subsidiary of Minerva Foods, which originates and sells carbon credits, in accordance with international standards, creating financial opportunities for nature preservation, accelerating the fight against climate change and promoting a low-carbon future. In 2022, the Company carried out the Scope 3 materiality study with the same specialized consultancy that carried out the Scope 1 and 2 study, resulting in a complete GHG management of its value chain. With all these actions in place, the Company aims to ensure that its climate transition plan is the most concise with the best market practices and updated in scientific terms.

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Situation: Companies have been pursuing net zero goals, in accordance with the 1.5C Paris Agreement threshold. Voluntary carbon markets are an important instrument for achieving that objective. - Task: as one of the largest agribusiness companies in South America, Minerva Foods understands that it can also contribute to the fight against climate change by developing, sourcing, and trading high quality carbon credits from projects carried out in South American forestry, with a focus on land use, agriculture and renewable energy initiatives to support companies with climate goals. - Action: created in 2021, MyCarbon is a subsidiary of Minerva Foods that originates and trades carbon credits, in accordance with international standards, creating financial opportunities for nature preservation, accelerating the fight against climate change, and promoting a low carbon future. MyCarbon is part of Minerva Foods' efforts to implement initiatives that promote sustainable and low-carbon livestock, supporting livestock farmers across South America in adopting a production system based on technology that contributes to the reduction of emissions in the supply chain. - Result: in 2022, MyCarbon, together with the Renove program, endeavored to offset emissions from the production process of the Minerva Foods' Carbon Neutral Beef line, legitimizing its prominence in the market and positioning itself among the largest Companies in the segment. In October of the same year, MyCarbon provided approximately 20% of the credits traded in the auction held by the Sovereign Fund of Saudi Arabia. This was the largest auction of carbon credits in the voluntary market in the world and the first in the Middle East, with the transfer of more than one million tons of greenhouse gases in the form of audited and certified carbon credits. MyCarbon also calculated the GHG emissions emitted in the Minerva Foods lounge during the 11 days of the "Festa do Peão de Barretos 2022", the largest country festival in Brazil, and offset 550 tCO₂e. Additional compensation was provided to festival organizers. In total, 843 tCO₂e were neutralized.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Situation: Minerva Foods is subject to reputational risks linked to climate change, for example, that livestock is one of the most intensive sectors in GHG emissions due to animal enteric fermentation and deforestation for expansion of animal production in South America. As a characteristic of the sector, most of the emissions are on farms that supply cattle (scope 3). - Task: the Company seeks to ensure that its business model is aligned with sustainable development practices. In this sense, Minerva Foods launched in 2021 its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar of its sustainability agenda called 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 (15 years ahead of the Paris Agreement) and for this purpose the Company has defined a series of goals focused on combating illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable livestock practices in its value chain. For this, Minerva Foods is working on 3 major axes: 1. Eco-efficiency in controlled operations; 2. Combating illegal deforestation in the value chain; and 3. Development of the Renove program on partner farms. - Action: in

2021, the Company created the Renove Program. Its purpose is to promote engagement and joint action with rural producers in the adoption of regenerative farming practices that increase productivity and income, in addition to benefiting the environment through lower carbon emissions and sustainable intensification of cattle ranching. The Renove Program is based on three key components: Capacity Building, Green Finance, and Technical and Institutional Partnerships. - Result: In the Carbon Project, in partnership with Biofíllica Ambipar Environment, cooperation agreements were signed with cattle suppliers confirming the interest in converting conventional livestock management practices into regenerative practices that increase productivity and remove or reduce GHG emissions. The farms, located in six Brazilian states, are being evaluated in the field by the program's technical team, with a view to recovering degraded pasture, implementing integrated systems - Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF) -and the use of food additives in animal feed for the reduction of enteric methane. To make the implementation of these practices feasible, partnerships were established with large input, financing, and technological innovation companies.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Situation: Minerva Foods is subject to reputational risks linked to climate change, for example, that livestock is one of the most intensive sectors in GHG emissions due to animal enteric fermentation and deforestation for expansion of animal production in South America. In this sense, there is the possibility of changing the habits of animal protein consumers who can reduce or replace the product with alternative proteins. Task: therefore, Minerva Foods has sought to diversify investments in sectors related to its core business. Action: Minerva Foods' first venture capital investment was in the EVERY company, formerly Clara Foods, a biotechnology company that develops fermentation-derived proteins. The company's products can be used in a wide variety of applications, including baking, as a nutritional supplement and as a protein booster for foods and beverages. Result: the EVERY company is currently selling animal-free pepsin through a distribution partner and the first egg white protein is also available for commercial sale.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Situation: transition risks arising from the establishment of carbon markets (or carbon tax) in locations where the Company operates have been monitored since Minerva Foods might be liable to pay high fees due to GHG emissions from its own operations and supply chain. Task: considering the 2022 corporate GHG inventory, approximately 69% of Minerva Foods' Scope 1 emissions are concentrated in Effluent Treatment Stations and Scope 2 emissions represents 11% of Minerva Foods' Scopes 1 and 2 emissions (location-based approach). Action: Throughout 2021, Minerva Foods developed a study with specialized consultancy to identify and prioritize GHG emissions mitigation projects for scopes 1 and 2. Result: in line with Minerva Foods' decarbonization plan, the Effluent Treatment Station at the José Bonifácio business unit in Brazil was modernized in 2022, aiming to improve treatment efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Other initiative of GHG reduction emission at this plant still under investigation Regarding scope 2, since 2020, the Company acquires Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) for all business units. In 2022, wind energy certificates were acquired for operations in Brazil and hydroelectric energy certificates for other countries in South America and Australia. No certificates were acquired for the operations in Paraguay, as the local energy matrix only comprises energy from renewable sources. Through certificates, the Company zeroed its Scope 2 emissions (market approach). In addition, Minerva Foods was also the first company in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, granted by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Association of Wind Energy (ABE Eólica) and the Brazilian Association of Clean Energy Brazilian Association (ABRAGEL). This certification attests that energy companies not only use renewable energy sources, but also adopt improved social and community engagement practices. Also, the Company carries out studies for investments in renewable energies through the Minerva Energia division.
[Adicionar linha]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

☒ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that affected these financial planning elements

- ☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The revenue opportunity is seen through product diversification and a portfolio linked to sustainability practices. A concrete result implemented was the launch of the Zero Carbon Impact line in 2023. The project, which is within the scope of the Renove Program of the subsidiary My Carbon, aims to certify and offset the carbon footprint of farms, industries and the entire logistics chain associated with the Company, ensuring the neutrality of the product's carbon emissions from its origin to its final destination. The products resulting from the project have already been exported to customers in nine countries.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

- ☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that affected these financial planning elements

- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Forests
- ☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Capital allocation opportunity in Corporate Venture Capital. For example, the Brazilian climate-fintech, Bluebell Index, specialized in the development of digital (tokenized) environmental assets, received contributions from the Company in 2023. The tokens are generated through its own science-based methodology, which evaluates and certifies environmental assets by measuring not only carbon balances, but also other factors, such as water, soil and biodiversity. In this way, we encourage landowners to pursue regenerative practices that are positive for the climate and nature in land use, while contributing to the business's net-zero emissions goals. The investments are part of Minerva Foods' innovation strategy, acting in a complementary manner to existing businesses.

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment	Financial metric
Row 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAPEX

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

4.22

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2023, in relation to the company's CAPEX there was a reduction between the value realized and executed reflected by several factors, such as periods of rain, changes in strategies characterized mainly by the units in Argentina in which the amount realized for water projects was 68% lower in relation to what was projected. In relation to OPEX, costs followed the production volumes and volume of water use, which in 2023 were higher than in 2022.

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Selezione de:
☒ Preço-sombra

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Other, please specify: Use an internal price for corporate engagement/stewardship purposes

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

- ☒ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The purchase value of carbon credits from operational efficiency and Renewable Energy projects was used as a basis.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The internal carbon price is based on the average trading price of carbon credits that operational units may generate with decarbonization projects for scopes 1 and 2. The value was established at USD 5.00 per ton of CO₂ equivalent for the years 2023 and 2024, with the possibility of adjustments based on new information or understanding. The exchange rate will be R5.00, the same used as a reference by the Company's finance department.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

25

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

25

(5.10.1.12) Business decisionmaking processes the internal price is applied to

- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management
- ☒ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify: The internal carbon price is mandatory in the Company's business decision-making processes and projects related to decarbonization.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The Internal Carbon Price is evaluated when prioritizing the Company's decarbonization projects, taking into account its emissions reduction goals.

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

☒ Other, please specify: Water treatment, operational costs, chemical products, etc. There are also cases in which some units purchase water from third-party concessionaires.

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

☒ Other, please specify: Internal monitoring of costs and technical indicators.

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

☒ Costs of treating water

☒ Other, please specify: Resource acquisitions when applicable.

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The calculation is based on the cost by m³.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☒ Other, please specify: General value of water treatment. It is important to highlight that these costs include maintenance, salary, energy, chemicals, among others.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter))

0

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Procurement

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

☒ No

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

They are monitored monthly through meetings and committees to check KPIS, where the numbers are presented to the Executive Management and Industrial and Engineering Directorate.

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Smallholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Customers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Investors and shareholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests
Other value chain stakeholders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Minerva S.A. will purchase agricultural commodities and livestock only from suppliers that meet the following socio-environmental criteria established by the Company: i. no illegal deforestation or illegal conversion of ecosystems within the perimeter of the supplier's property; ii. no overlap of the perimeter of the supplier's property with conservation and/or environmental protection areas; iii. no overlap of the perimeter of the supplier's property with indigenous and/or traditional community

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

43000

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The limit is the direct supplier, that is, we evaluate the socio-environmental criteria only for the company's direct suppliers.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

23054

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The socio-environmental criteria mandated by Minerva Foods in the countries of operation are outlined in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Purchase Policy. Upon signing supply and service provision contracts, business partners are required to adhere to the stipulated clauses and acknowledge their understanding of the guidelines set forth in the Business Partners Code of Conduct.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

☒ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Every supplier of firewood products is required to have current documentation in accordance with each country's forestry code.

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Please explain

To deal with non-conformities, the Company published its Sustainability Policy and Commodity Acquisition Policy, which states: "The Company recognizes that the sustainability of its business depends on the maintenance of two ecosystems that support agricultural production and focus on the eco-efficiency of its operations and does not combat climate change and illegal deforestation, Minerva Foods considers in its decision-making the risks and opportunities linked to climate change, the protection of biodiversity and forests, the use of renewable energy, the rational use of water and "adequate water treatment". waste, in order to act in accordance with national and international environmental management standards in its own operations in the value chain."

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Selezione de:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Please explain

To deal with non-conformities, the Company published its Sustainability Policy and Commodity Acquisition Policy, which states: "The Company recognizes that the sustainability of its business depends on the maintenance of two ecosystems that support agricultural production and focus on the eco-efficiency of its operations and does not combat climate change and illegal deforestation, Minerva Foods considers in its decision-making the risks and opportunities linked to climate change, the protection of biodiversity and forests, the use of renewable energy, the rational use of water and "adequate water treatment". waste, in order to act in accordance with national and international environmental management standards in its own operations in the value chain."

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

☒ Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ Certification

☒ Off-site third-party audit

☒ Second-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplierrelated scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplierrelated scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier noncompliance with this environmental requirement

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) of noncompliant suppliers engaged

☒ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage noncompliant suppliers

☒ Reintegrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of the decarbonization strategy, through its subsidiary My Carbon, the Company has the Renove Program, responsible for promoting effective collaboration with its partners and rural producers, aiming to establish sustainable, profitable and low-emission agriculture. of carbon. Within the program, there is a project that

aims to certify and offset the carbon footprint of farms, industries and the entire logistics chain associated with the Company, guaranteeing the neutrality of the product's carbon emissions from its origin to its final destination. The products resulting from the project are part of the Zero Carbon Impact line, launched in 2023, and are already being exported to customers in nine countries. The goal is by 2030 to acquire at least 50% of animals from supplier farms participating in the program's projects.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ Certification

☒ Geospatial monitoring tool

☒ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier noncompliance with this environmental requirement

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of noncompliant suppliers engaged

☒ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage noncompliant suppliers

☒ Reintegrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☒ Emission reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Financial incentives

☒ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplierrelated scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As part of the decarbonization strategy, through its subsidiary My Carbon, the Company has the Renove Program, responsible for promoting effective collaboration with its partners and rural producers, aiming to establish sustainable, profitable and low-emission agriculture. of carbon. Renove is made up of 3 main components. Training and technical assistance for rural products to implement regenerative and low-carbon agriculture practices. Technical partnerships in the use of science-based and recognized measurement methodologies. And I encourage green finance through payments for environmental services, access to carbon credit markets and green bonds. Within the program, there is a project that aims to certify and offset the carbon footprint of farms, industries and the entire logistics chain associated with the Company, guaranteeing the neutrality of the product's carbon emissions from its origin to its final destination. The products resulting from the project are part of the Zero Carbon Impact line, launched in 2023, and are already being exported to customers in nine countries. Another project developed aims to generate carbon credits through technical collaboration agreements with livestock farmers, input companies, financing and technological innovation. The goal is by 2030 to acquire at least 50% of animals from supplier farms participating in the program's projects.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

- ☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

☒ No

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify: Collection of documents guaranteeing no deforestation or area conversions.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

For timber products, involvement with suppliers is represented in the documentary controls required when they are approved in the supplier portfolio system. Therefore, this supplier is required to comply with 100% of legal requirements, as required by the relevant forestry code.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement: For suppliers to be able to sell with the company, they must have 100% legal compliance, otherwise they will be blocked from the supplier portfolio.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

☒ Yes

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ☒ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
- ☒ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity
- ☒ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights
- ☒ Support smallholders to measure and address their exposure to environmental risk

Financial incentives

- ☑ Provide financial support to smallholders to invest in precise fertilization techniques, sustainable agricultural practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

4503

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Minerva Foods directs efforts to support and provide full technical support to blocked suppliers, aiming for their reintegration into the sales base. In Brazil, in 2023, 521 suppliers that presented some socio-environmental irregularity were reinserted into the purchasing base, once again being able to sell. Among the actions for reinsertion, we highlight the updating of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and lease contracts, the demonstration of environmental reforestation plans and the regularization of environmental liabilities with IBAMA.

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

- ☑ Cattle products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Innovation and collaboration

- ☑ Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

4503

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

To benefit small producers, a percentage of purchased raw materials by Minerva Biodiesel comes from farmers family members included in the Pronaf (National Program for Strengthening Agriculture family). At the moment, our productive arrangement is carried out by obtaining coconut dry, produced in Sergipe, and cattle in Rondônia, in addition to offer assistance technique to producers of state livestock. That way, we maintain the Biofuel Seal Company's Social Security and also we

promote the generation of decent income for this public. The Social Biofuel Seal guarantees the participation of family farming in the biodiesel production chain, meeting the social guidelines of the National Biodiesel Production and Use Program (PNPB). The criteria are: - Sign contracts with family farmers individually and/or with intermediary agents - Ensure technical assistance at no cost to family farmers, whether directly or outsourced via technical teams from Family Farming Cooperatives and/or other companies providing this service. - Acquire raw materials from family farming.

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customers are stakeholders who purchase our sustainable and certified products. Effective communication and adequate promotion of our products are essential to boost our sales.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Encouraging the consumption of sustainable and socially and environmentally responsible products.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Support the adoption of best sustainable practices in the livestock chain; transmit knowledge and demands of the consumer market to engage suppliers to adapt to possible changes in the supply chain.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Minerva Foods is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, recognized as the broadest global movement focused on sustainability. The movement brings together a set of strategic initiatives aimed at companies committed to implementing universal principles in areas such as Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-Corruption. Additionally, it aims to support the fulfillment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the UN, to be achieved by 2030. Adherence to the global movement is part of the Company's sustainability strategy, emphasizing the ongoing commitment in recent years to promoting the sustainability agenda throughout the entire value chain. Minerva Foods actively participates in the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) and local

roundtables in Colombia (Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia), Paraguay (Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible - MPCCS) and Brazil (Mesa Brasileira da Pecuária Sustentável - MBPS). Furthermore, in Brazil, the Company is also a member of the Sustainability Committee of the Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries (ABIEC), participates as a member of the Deliberative Council of the Voluntary Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Cerrado and collaborates with the Indirect Suppliers Working Group (GTFI)

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The investors and shareholders are a priority stakeholder for the Company.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Minerva Foods actively engages its customers and investors by organizing frequent meetings dedicated to discussing the Company's strategy, goals, and progress. These interactions provide a transparent platform for stakeholders to gain insights into the Company's operations and sustainability initiatives. During these meetings, Minerva Foods outlines its strategic objectives, shares updates on the achievements and challenges faced, and addresses any questions or concerns from attendees. This open dialogue fosters trust and collaboration, ensuring that customers and investors are well-informed and aligned with Minerva Foods' vision for sustainable growth and responsible business practices.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

As the Company is a publicly traded company, it is extremely important for us to report our progress and results. This includes sustainability projects and how these projects contribute to the Company's positioning in tackling climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Improved perception and trust in the Company can result in reduced volatility, as well as greater visibility and attractiveness of the Company. Engaged investors tend to better understand the Company's strategies, operations and challenges. Consequently, this can lead to greater confidence in the Company's growth potential and management, as well as greater long-term support, greater access to capital in the capital markets and share appreciation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

I Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify: Encourage collaborative work in the multisectoral scenario in favor of initiatives for sustainable land use targets.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Since livestock suppliers are an important part of the Company's scope 3 emissions reduction, the Renove Program was created, which aims to engage and work collaboratively to implement sustainable, low-carbon agriculture. The Renove Program has two main projects: Carbon Neutral Product Certification Project: - Objective: Assess the carbon footprint of farms, industries and logistics, identify the main sources of emissions and propose Emissions Reduction Plans. - Methodology: Measurement of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions through data and evidence collection, using a calculation tool aligned with the GHG Protocol and IPCC standards. Carbon Credit Origination Project: - Objective: Climate adaptation and mitigation of climate change through the implementation of regenerative agriculture projects to access the carbon market. - Strategies: Technical support and training for livestock farmers, focusing on sustainable pasture management, livestock management, farm management and conservation of native ecosystems. Both projects aim to promote regenerative and sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Encouraging the implementation of sustainable practices in the value chain, promoting a sustainable transition with greater productivity and socio-environmental responsibility, in addition to reducing emissions and removing greenhouse gases.

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

- ☒ Cattle products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification

- ☒ Other certification, please specify: One of the program's projects is related to product certification, in which the Zero Carbon Impact line was created to encourage the reduction and neutralization of carbon emissions associated with the production and distribution of meat and leather.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Minerva Foods' Renove Program is an initiative focused on promoting sustainable and regenerative farming practices. The aim is to reduce carbon emissions in livestock production, preserve native ecosystems and improve production efficiency. One of the program's projects is related to product certification, in which the Zero Carbon Impact line was created to encourage the reduction and neutralization of carbon emissions associated with the production and distribution of meat and leather. By purchasing a product from this line, Costco will be encouraging the project within Minerva Foods, but there are also other ways of collaborating together, such as through:

- Educational Campaigns: Developing joint campaigns to educate consumers about the benefits of zero-impact meat and sustainable practices.*
- Joint Marketing Campaigns: Create joint marketing campaigns that promote sustainability efforts and both companies' commitment to responsible practices.*
- Technical and Financial Support for Producers: Offer technical and financial support programs for ranchers to adopt regenerative agricultural practices, with funding shared between Minerva Foods and Costco.*
- Conservation and Reforestation Projects: Implement environmental conservation and reforestation projects in the production regions, financed in partnership.*
- Co-branded Products: Create a co-branded product line that highlights joint efforts in sustainability and reduced environmental impact.*
- New Packaging: Develop eco-friendly, biodegradable or recyclable packaging for Minerva Foods products sold at Costco, reducing plastic waste.*

These strategies not only help reduce social and environmental impact, but also strengthen the relationship between Minerva Foods and Costco, showing a shared commitment to sustainability and innovation.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Increase in use of certified materials
- ☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

- ☒ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Minerva is not able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings for this initiative.

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

- ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

- ☒ Other, please specify: Chain engagement process in the planning phase.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

The Company values and invests in partnerships within the value chain to promote sustainability. One example is the Renove Program, which generates carbon credits through regenerative agriculture practices on partner ranchers' properties. We highlight our openness to developing new initiatives with supply chain partners. At the moment, although it is in our strategy, we are structuring its applicability.

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Every year, we update our Corporate Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), following the standard of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHGP) and in compliance with the ABNT NBR ISO 14064 standard. We use the operational control method to consolidate the data, as it enables effective management of the environmental impacts directly influenced by our operations. This method not only facilitates the management of environmental impacts, but also helps to make our environmental performance data transparent and consistent, directly reflecting the operations under our influence. It also helps to identify opportunities for continuous improvement in our sustainability practices. Our inventory covers scopes 1, 2 and 3, and in 2023 it was audited by an independent third party, Bureau Veritas do Brazil, guaranteeing the accuracy and reliability of the data. The results are available on the PBGHGP's Public Emissions Register, on our website and in the sustainability report. In 2023, we were again recognized by the Program, receiving the prestigious Gold Seal for the 2022 inventory for the third consecutive year. This recognition highlights the comprehensiveness of the data provided and the thoroughness of the audit carried out.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Minerva Foods' traceability practices adopt the best available technology to ensure environmental and labor compliance and land tenure regularity of the supplier portfolio, focusing on topics such as biodiversity and Human Rights. Geospatial monitoring monitors the situation of the farms, ensuring that the Company's products are not related to illegally deforested areas or with environmental embargoes (punitive measures issued by inspection and control agencies that stop productive activities that degrade the environment), overlap with protected areas, indigenous lands and/or lands of traditional communities and conservation units, and use of labor analogous to slavery. The purchase criteria are established in the Acquisition of Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products policy⁹. It is worth mentioning

that Minerva Foods follows the principles of the environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates, as well as the guidelines of the Public Livestock Commitment (CPP), the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) of the State of Pará and the Protocol for Monitoring Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon, initiatives to which it has adhered in Brazil. The geospatial monitoring system is audited annually, with outstanding results for the Company. Minerva Foods maintained its excellent performance in third-party audits supervised by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the main and most reliable instrument for socio-environmental verification of the Brazilian production chain¹⁰. The results showed that the sales carried out by Minerva Foods between July 2020 and December 2021, in the states of Pará and Rondônia, obtained 100% compliance in the audits carried out. For the state of Mato Grosso, 100% compliance was also achieved in transactions carried out between January and December 2021. All the socio-environmental criteria of the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon were met, and were audited by the company Grant Thornton Brazil. The Company also achieved, in another year, 100% compliance in the audit of the Public Livestock Commitment, signed in 2009, with the result audited by BDO RCS Auditores Independentes. In Paraguay, the fourth third-party audit was also carried out, following the guidelines aligned with the IFC (International Finance Corporation) for monitoring purchases in the country. The data evaluated refer to the year 2022 and the 100% compliance index was obtained.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control and management of environmental issues related to water are assigned to the Environmental areas. It starts with the initial processes of contacting and requesting authorization to use the resource from the environmental agencies, extending to the stages of removing water from the environment, treating it with chemical products, distributing it to the production areas and treating it after use (effluent). In addition, there are other controls related to water quality parameters, which are monitored and followed up by the operating team of the treatment plants at each industrial unit, which have internal and external (third party) laboratories to carry out the analyses. Another area of work is in the control and management related to the consumption of the resource, since when it has the grant it is required by the agency to respect the quantitative limit that has been made available for withdrawal from the environment, thus the organization.

Plásticos

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

To control plastics in direct industrial operations, the organization has a waste center at each unit, where all plastic is separated from other waste and stored in bays. After this process, all this material is sent for recycling through approved and mapped partners.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In all operations, with the aim of protecting biodiversity, Minerva concentrates its efforts on two essential pillars: (1) Forest protection, through combating illegal deforestation in its supply chain via geographic monitoring, applying the socio-environmental criteria established in its procurement policy. (2) The technical development of partner cattle ranchers in the Renove Program. We engage livestock farmers in implementing sustainable and regenerative practices, such as pasture rotation and Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF) systems, which increase productivity without converting native forests. This effort contributes to the protection of biodiversity, especially in global hotspots in Latin America, by promoting the conservation of native forests and soil quality, in addition to encouraging preservation through payments for environmental services and the carbon credit market. Another practice for consolidating and evaluating biodiversity-related data and performance involves analyzing operations in areas of high biodiversity. This includes operational units within or adjacent to environmental protection areas and areas of high biodiversity value located outside of environmental protection areas.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

☒ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Breeders and Packers Uruguay S.A

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The Breeders and Packers Uruguay (BPU) unit became part of the Company's operational control as of September 2023, with its greenhouse gas emissions recorded until the end of the reporting period.

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Detalhes da(s) alteração(ões) na metodologia, nos limites e/ou na definição do ano de reporte

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The new Colac and Sunshine units in Australia were included in the Inventory, for the entire 2023 cycle. As of October, the BPU unit in Uruguay entered the Company's operational control, with its emissions already accounted for and incorporated. Finally, the 7 Farms – CSAP's – left our operational control in September, having had their emissions accounted for until then. In Scope 3 GHG emissions, arising from the value chain and for which the Company has indirect responsibility, we continued to expand reporting into more categories over the years. In 2022, a materiality study on Scope 3 emissions was conducted in partnership with a specialized consultancy. This year, all Scope 3 categories considered material were included in the inventory for 100% of operations. With the inclusion of more emission sources, during 2023, we had the challenge of measuring around 28 thousand pieces of data used to measure our GHG emissions. The improvement in calculation accuracy generated an increase in the number of GHG emissions recorded.

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

☒ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

All changes in the Company's operational control due to significant changes in its structure will be considered in the recalculation of base year emissions. In addition, new mappings of relevant sources and improvements made to the emissions inventory will be taken into account, including changes in the methodology for calculating specific activities.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

☒ No

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

☒ Brazilian GHG Protocol Programme

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Although the plants consume renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. I-RECs allow the Company to neutralize Scope 2 emissions in all of its international operations, except in Paraguay. In Paraguay, emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively made up of renewable sources. Furthermore, some units, such as Bucaramanga in Colombia and Colac and Sunshine in Australia, supplement their energy consumption with electricity generated from solar panels. In 2023, the Company continued this strategy, fulfilling one of its goals established in its Commitment to Sustainability. This approach not only eliminates Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy considering the market approach, but also contributes to strengthening the market for energy generation from renewable sources. In recognition of its continuous efforts, the Company received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This seal validates the renewable origin of energy and attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL).

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

- ☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

The Company has improved the reporting of its direct and indirect (value chain) GHG emissions each year. Scope 3 reporting began in 2021 for Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (enteric fermentation of purchased animals), Category 4 – Transportation and distribution (upstream), Category 5 – Waste generated in operations, Category 6 – Business travel and Category 7 – Employee commute (home-work). This year, the Company carried out a Scope 3 materiality study with the help of a specialized consulting firm, resulting in a complete GHG management of its value chain. In addition to the categories previously reported (see above), the following categories have been included in the GHG inventory for the Brazilian units: 1 - Purchased goods and services (items considered relevant in the materiality study), Category 3 - Fuel and energy not included in Scopes 1 and 2, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution (transportation of green leather to tanneries providing services to Minerva Leather), Category 10 - Processing of sold products and Category 12 - Final treatment of sold products (Minerva Foods product packaging). Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.6

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Based on the Scope 3 materiality study which was carried out with the help of a specialized consulting firm, GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol program). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The firm used the data from 2020 to calculate in Quants (GHG Protocol Tool) the emissions in 2020 (baseline of Minerva Foods' Sustainability Commitment). The result was that those categories represent 0.57% only (FLAG and Non-FLAG).

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233275.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Brazil GHG Protocol Programme; ISO 14064-1

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14591.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17250146.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average data method; - For Latin American and Australia data we use TIER 1 (IPCC data); for BRA data we use TIER 2 (national data recognized by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation))

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As reported in section 7.4.1, category 2: Capital goods was calculated internally by the Company and is not material for disclosure, thus it was not included in this report

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25176

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Average product method - Fuel-based method

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

243203

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Distance-based method

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52256

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste-type-specific method

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2408

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Spend-based method - Distance-based method

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3178

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Distance-based method

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1102

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Distance-based method

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2237

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Average product method

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

- Average product method

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

337934.63

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The management of these emissions and the decarbonization plan are the responsibility of the Sustainability area and the Working Group – Decarbonization & Climate Risks, with supervision by the Sustainability Committee, Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Company's Board of Directors. In Scope 1, referring to direct emissions from Minerva Foods operations, the main sources of emissions are associated with Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs) in operational units in South America. In general, emissions refer to the decomposition of organic matter in WWTPs, which, for the most part, have uncovered anaerobic lagoons. It is worth mentioning that at the units in Colombia and Argentina, and units in Tammin and Esperance, in Australia, the use of fossil fuels in the operation of boilers also represents a considerable source of the Company's direct emissions. To measure Scope 1 emissions, we carried out a complete inventory of emissions sources, categorizing them into stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive emissions, solid waste and liquid effluents, agricultural activities and land use change. We apply emission factors provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other reliable databases to obtain emission factors, such as Ecoinvent. Methodological choices were made to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of Scope 1 emissions. This approach allows us to not only quantify but also effectively manage and mitigate our direct emissions, aligning with our sustainability and compliance objectives.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

339108.44

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The management of these emissions and the decarbonization plan are the responsibility of the Sustainability area and the Working Group – Decarbonization & Climate Risks, with supervision by the Sustainability Committee, Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Company's Board of Directors. In Scope 1, referring to direct emissions from Minerva Foods operations, the main sources of emissions are associated with Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs) in operational units in South America. In general, emissions refer to the decomposition of organic matter in WWTPs, which, for the most part, have uncovered anaerobic lagoons. It is worth mentioning that at the units in Colombia and Argentina, and units in Tammin and Esperance, in Australia, the use of fossil fuels in the operation of boilers also represents a considerable source of the Company's direct emissions. To measure Scope 1 emissions, we carried out a complete inventory of emissions sources, categorizing them into stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive emissions, solid waste and liquid effluents, agricultural activities and land use change. We apply emission factors provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other reliable databases to obtain emission factors, such as Ecoinvent. Methodological choices were made to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of Scope 1 emissions. This approach allows us to not only quantify but also effectively manage and mitigate our direct emissions, aligning with our sustainability and compliance objectives.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

283143.86

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The management of these emissions and the decarbonization plan are the responsibility of the Sustainability area and the Working Group – Decarbonization & Climate Risks, with supervision by the Sustainability Committee, Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Company's Board of Directors. In Scope 1, referring to direct emissions from Minerva Foods operations, the main sources of emissions are associated with Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs) in operational units in South America. In general, emissions refer to the decomposition of organic matter in WWTPs, which, for the most part, have uncovered anaerobic lagoons. It is worth mentioning that at the units in Colombia and Argentina, and units in Tammin and Esperance, in Australia, the use of fossil fuels in the operation of boilers also represents a considerable source of the Company's direct emissions. To measure Scope 1 emissions, we carried out a complete inventory of emissions sources, categorizing them into stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive emissions, solid waste and liquid effluents, agricultural activities and land use change. We apply emission factors provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other reliable databases to obtain emission

factors, such as Ecoinvent. Methodological choices were made to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of Scope 1 emissions. This approach allows us to not only quantify but also effectively manage and mitigate our direct emissions, aligning with our sustainability and compliance objectives.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233274.66

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The management of these emissions and the decarbonization plan are the responsibility of the Sustainability area and the Working Group – Decarbonization & Climate Risks, with supervision by the Sustainability Committee, Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Company's Board of Directors. In Scope 1, referring to direct emissions from Minerva Foods operations, the main sources of emissions are associated with Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs) in operational units in South America. In general, emissions refer to the decomposition of organic matter in WWTPs, which, for the most part, have uncovered anaerobic lagoons. It is worth mentioning that at the units in Colombia and Argentina, and units in Tammin and Esperance, in Australia, the use of fossil fuels in the operation of boilers also represents a considerable source of the Company's direct emissions. To measure Scope 1 emissions, we carried out a complete inventory of emissions sources, categorizing them into stationary combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive emissions, solid waste and liquid effluents, agricultural activities and land use change. We apply emission factors provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other reliable databases to obtain emission factors, such as Ecoinvent. Methodological choices were made to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of Scope 1 emissions. This approach allows us to not only quantify but also effectively manage and mitigate our direct emissions, aligning with our sustainability and compliance objectives.

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56533.82

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In relation to Scope 2, despite the plants consuming renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to neutralize these emissions in all operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively composed of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of the electricity consumed from solar panels. In recognition of our efforts, We received, for the third consecutive year, the Seal of Renewable energy. This not only validates the origin renewable energy, but also attests to the adoption good social practices and relationships with communities through generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Association Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Association Brazilian Clean Energy Company (ABRAGEL).

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40960.69

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In relation to Scope 2, despite the plants consuming renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to neutralize these emissions in all operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively composed of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of the electricity consumed from solar panels. In recognition of our efforts, We received, for the third consecutive year, the Seal of Renewable energy. This not only validates the origin renewable energy, but also attests to the adoption good social practices and relationships with communities through generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Association Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Association Brazilian Clean Energy Company (ABRAGEL).

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53093.41

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In relation to Scope 2, despite the plants consuming renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to neutralize these emissions in all operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively composed of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of the electricity consumed from solar panels. In recognition of our efforts, We received, for the third consecutive year, the Seal of Renewable energy. This not only validates the origin renewable energy, but also attests to the adoption good social practices and relationships with communities through generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Association Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Association Brazilian Clean Energy Company (ABRAGEL).

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14590.81

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In relation to Scope 2, despite the plants consuming renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to neutralize these emissions in all operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively composed of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of the electricity consumed from solar panels. In recognition of our efforts, We received, for the third consecutive year, the Seal of Renewable energy. This not only validates the origin renewable energy, but also attests to the adoption good social practices and relationships with communities through generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Association Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Association Brazilian Clean Energy Company (ABRAGEL).

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

20888397.26

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Characteristic of the sector, the majority of Minerva Foods' GHG emissions are in scope 3 (98.4% of total emissions in 2023) and are related to acquired animals (methane emissions in the enteric fermentation process of cattle and management of Waste on supplier farms represents 95.1% of scope 3 emissions). In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 emissions. The study was carried out using the GHG Protocol Quants

platform and involved several departments of the Company to map the necessary information. Of the 15 scope 3 emissions categories, defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard document, nine were considered material, four non-material and two not applicable to Minerva Foods' business model., using 2020 as the base year for the study. The four categories considered non-material together represented 0.57% of total GHG emissions in the base year analyzed. The scope 3 emissions categories considered material and measured in 2023 were: 1 - Purchased goods and services; 3 - Activities related to fuel and energy not included in scopes 1 and 2; 4 - Transport and distribution (upstream); 5 - Waste generated in operations; 6 - Business trips; 7 - Commuting of employees (home-work); 9 - Transport and distribution (downstream) - for the Minerva Leather division; 10 - Processing of sold products; and 12 - End-of-life treatment of products sold - considering packaging discarded by customers and consumers. The categories of scope 3 emissions considered non-material were: 2 - Capital goods; 8 - Leased assets; 11 - Use of goods and products sold; and 15 - Investments. Together they represented 0.57% of 2020 GHG emissions. The scope 3 emissions categories considered not applicable to Minerva Foods' business model were: 13 - Leased assets; and 14 - Franchises.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

43705.27

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The quantities and types of fuels consumed and the TIER 2 emission factor (data from Brazil) were used to calculate subcategories 3a (upstream emissions from purchased fuels). The amount of electricity purchased and the TIER 2 emission factor (data from Brazil) were used to calculate subcategories 3c (losses in transmission and distribution - T&D). Subcategory 3b (upstream emissions from purchased electricity) was not considered in the calculation due to the acquisition of I-RECs by the Company (there were no emissions for extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, considering that the certificates attest to the origin wind and hydroelectric power consumption). For the Minerva Energia division, a controlled energy trading company, subcategory 3b (upstream emissions from purchased electricity) was considered for non-renewable energy sold to end users of electricity and a TIER 2 emission factor (Brazil data). Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The quantities and types of fuels consumed and the TIER 2 emission factor (data from Brazil) were used to calculate subcategories 3a (upstream emissions from purchased fuels). The amount of electricity purchased and the TIER 2 emission factor (data from Brazil) were used to calculate subcategories 3c (losses in transmission and distribution - T&D). Subcategory 3b (upstream emissions from purchased electricity) was not considered in the calculation due to the acquisition of I-RECs by the Company (there were no emissions for extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, considering that the certificates attest to the origin wind and hydroelectric power consumption). For the Minerva Energia division, a controlled energy trading company, subcategory 3b (upstream emissions from purchased electricity) was considered for non-renewable energy sold to end users of electricity and a TIER 2 emission factor (Brazil data). Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

324700.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions related to transport and distribution (upstream) are concentrated in the maritime modal given the volume of the Company's exports, being the largest source of non-FLAG emissions in scope 3. Data for accounting for emissions were provided by the logistics area. The calculation took into account the volume of cargo transported (in tons) and the distance traveled (in kilometers) in the different modes of transport. For the distances covered by road and rail, the 'Google maps' application was used (always considering the greatest distance) and by sea and air, the 'Searates' application was used. TIER 2 emission factors (by country or grouped as Latin America) were used whenever available. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

58797.37

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions mainly related to waste sent to landfill and composting. To calculate emissions in this category, the total volume or total weight of waste produced (kg/ton/m³), the type of waste generated in operations (hazardous and nonhazardous) and the treatment method applied (landfill, incineration, recycling, composting, etc) were considered. When TIER 2 emission factors (data by country or grouped as Latin America) were available, they were used. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3759.51

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions related to business travel were calculated during the year and air travel is the most significant. To calculate emissions related to air travel, data was collected from the responsible travel agency and emissions calculated by applying DEFRA (2021) emission factors. To calculate emissions from taxi use, the average gasoline consumption per passenger vehicle is calculated and multiplied by the average Brazilian taxi fare per km (Minerva Foods Brazil) Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3068.36

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions related to employee commuting were calculated based on data provided by the Company's human resources area and are mainly related to transportation by chartered bus. When TIER 2 emission factors were available (given by country or grouped as Latin America), they were used. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations.. The emission from the leased Farms (CSAP Farms) were considered as Minerva Foods' own emissions (scopes 1 and 2) because all emission calculated was the company responsibility (own cattle, own people, etc.)

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1952.76

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Approximately 90% of beef and processed foods and 75% of by-products transported for export are included in the category 4 - Transport and distribution (upstream). In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from category 9 - Transport and distribution (downstream) represents 0.09% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). However, for the Minerva Leather division, the category 9 - Transport and distribution (downstream) is relevant considering the movement of green leather to the tanneries that provide services. For the road distance, 'Google Maps' application was used and considered the longest distance from the Minerva Foods slaughterhouse to the tanneries. When TIER 2 emission factors were available (given by country or grouped as Latin America), they were used. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8138.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The processing of products sold was calculated based on the amount of bone meal, tallow and tripe sold in 2022. The Company used TIER 1 (IPCC data) to calculate GHG emissions related to the processing of these by-products by customers. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from the end of life treatment of sold products are calculated considering the product packaging as waste. Being conservative, the Company considered that all product packaging was sent to landfill (emission factor greater than that used for recycling), with the exception of packaging included in the 'Eureciclo' program in Brazil. The 'Eureciclo' program links cooperatives and collection and recycling operators to participating companies, generating income for these workers and reducing the environmental impact of waste. In 2022, Minerva Foods once again received the 'Eureciclo' seal, which certifies practices that promote reverse logistics for product packaging. Minerva Foods is the first company in the meat sector to receive this seal in all its lines sold in Brazil. When TIER 2 emission factors (data from Brazil or Latin America) are available, they are used. Minerva Foods' GHG inventories were audited and received the Gold Seal of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable. Minerva Foods has no Downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable. Minerva Foods does not operate through franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to carry out a materiality study on scope 3 GHG emissions. The study concluded that GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable. All relevant emission were calculated and reported.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable. All relevant emission were calculated and reported.

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years..

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

17250145.73

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

25175.91

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

243202.99

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

55459.08

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2419.77

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3178.24

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1102.49

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

55459.08

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

16501475.65

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

225845.01

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

30686.65

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

831.62

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3179.51

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

32212.87

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

607.99

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1720.41

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Selezione de:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Selezione de:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	<i>Selezione de:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Linha fixa]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

DOC-33705-MINERVA_FOODS_Declaraç o_Raz ovel_Rev.01 20.05.2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DOC-33705-MINERVA_FOODS_Declaração_Razoável_Rev.01 20.05.2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

DOC-33705-MINERVA_FOODS_Declaração_Razão_Justificativa_Rev.01 20.05.2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

DOC-33705-MINERVA_FOODS_Declara  o_Razo  vel_Rev.01 20.05.2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

☒ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Associa  o Brasileira de Normas T  cnicas)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27985.97

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.2528

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 7 Farms – CSAP's – left our operational control in September, having had their emissions accounted for until then.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9220.16

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.7189

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The new Colac and Sunshine units in Australia were included in the Inventory, for the entire 2023 cycle. As of October, the BPU unit in Uruguay entered the Company's operational control, with its emissions already accounted for and incorporated.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating condition

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Selecione de:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

☒ Location-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

☒ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO₂)

27159.77

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

☒ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

CO2 removals from land use management are the result of seedling planting initiatives carried out during 2023.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

225152.48

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

☒ Default emissions factors

☒ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Scope 1 biogenic emissions were calculated using standard and region-specific emission factors. We have different values for Brazil and other units in Latin America. These emissions are mainly generated by stationary combustion in boilers in Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. In addition, we account for emissions from the stationary combustion of diesel used in generators and the mobile combustion of vehicles in our fleet. It is worth noting that national legislation requires a minimum percentage of biofuel in the fuel sold.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

31557.68

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Scope 3 biogenic emissions were calculated using standard emission factors. These emissions mainly result from processes related to the use and generation of fuels used in the transport of raw materials and products. In addition, emissions from the treatment of common waste and paper and cardboard packaging, which are destined for solid waste disposal sites managed in an anaerobic manner, are included.

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Cattle products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

17518567.62

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

☒ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

☒ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods carried out a materiality study focused on Scope 3 emissions, in partnership with a specialized consultancy. This study was essential to understand the Company's emissions profile and identify the need to calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the raw material acquired by supplier farms. When analyzing Scope 3 emissions, it became clear that they represent a significant part of Minerva Foods' total emissions. With the support of consultancy, the company developed a methodology to quantify these emissions. This approach allows Minerva Foods to better map and manage its emissions, implementing more effective mitigation strategies.

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissões (metric tons CO₂e)

3597.26

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

☒ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

☒ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Although wood is not a commodity widely used in the company, its consumption is specifically related to its use as fuel for boilers, being considered in scope 1. We observed an increase of 1.26% in CO₂ emissions in tons compared to the previous year. Despite not representing a significant portion of our operations, the company

continuously monitors its emissions associated with the use of wood. We recognize the socio-environmental relevance of this commodity and strictly follow applicable legislation, reinforcing our commitment to sustainable and responsible practices.

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62187.89

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265297

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9237.97

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1211.75

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area..

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74691.01

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23909.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6925.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16414.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170139.11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8172.09

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25158.52

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3053.68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36503.58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24516.49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4984.08

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

☒ By business division

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Beef Processed

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318050.45

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CSAP

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19310.16

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Offices

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

511.99

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Minerva Casings

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.35

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Own CD

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.06

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Minerva Foods Shop

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.37

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Minerva Biodiesel

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.77

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Minerva Leather

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.48

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Araguaína (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6401.69

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-7.280661

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.2679

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Rolim de Moura (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2883.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-11.745909

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-61.635084

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Carrasco (Food Industry) / Uruguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7793.3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.86451

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-56.05885

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

São Paulo - Villa Lobos Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98.37

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.551402

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-46.722276

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Foods Industrializados (Processed) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

922

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.552355

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-57.57606

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Esperance (Food Industry) / Australia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1235.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.773627

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.86529

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barretos (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7764.61

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.554044

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.554836

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Biodiesel (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.77

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-16.82175

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.867613

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Paranatinga (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5178

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-14.463708

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-54.038341

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

São Paulo Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.351686

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

46.404939

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bucaramanga (Food Industry) / Colombia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4367.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

7.204532

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.130783

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Vale do Paciência (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1396.48

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-2.000862

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.979812

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Casings (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.34

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.045816

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.705555

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Venado Tuerto (Food Industry) / Argentina

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4118.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.71714

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

61.98555

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Araguaína (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3309.85

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-7.234212

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.378149

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Palmeiras de Goiás (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76787.13

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-16.849839

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.831892

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rosario (Food Industry) / Argentina

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57033.82

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.005078

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-60.614221

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ciénaga de Oro (Food Industry) / Colombia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20791.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

8.87009

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-75.657403

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Canelones (Food Industry) / Uruguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3333.96

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.537857

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-56.281443

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Asunción - plant 8 (Food Industry) / Paraguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

611.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.258385

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-57.592624

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Altinópolis (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2582.38

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.990169

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-47.404681

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

San Antonio (Food Industry) / Paraguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11238

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.42259

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-57.566162

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Leather (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.311346

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

48.335386

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rolim de Moura (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23025.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-11.730772

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-61.641595

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Janaúba (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12184.07

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-15.775422

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-43.316867

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pontevedra (Food Industry) / Argentina

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13304.32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.748316

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.683111

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

José Bonifácio (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12649.63

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.04447

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-49.684071

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pilar (Processed) / Argentina

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234.55

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.423183

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.967902

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Buritama (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1485.33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.102662

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-50.241027

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mirassol d'Oeste (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5431.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-15.696818

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.122643

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tammin (Food Industry) / Australia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

322.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-31.63971

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

117.50981

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Asunción - plant 2 (Food Industry) / Paraguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

634.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-25.259437

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-57.591602

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Melo (Food Industry) / Uruguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9537.96

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-32.418524

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-54.121431

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Minerva Foods Shop (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.33646

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

48.244511

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Sela da Prata (Minerva Foods Farms)/ Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1682.48

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.713032

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.69082

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Morada da Lua (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5970.51

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-1.84816

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.858506

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Belén (Food Industry) / Paraguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24017.92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-23.475236

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-57.264863

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BPU (Food Industry) / Uruguay

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3852.15

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-33.38464

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-56.59444

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CD Araraquara (Distribution Center) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.7447

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.1336

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Colac (Food Industry) / Australia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5201.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-38.34051

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

143.58398

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barretos Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

413.61

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-20.5533

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-48.5528

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sunshine (Food Industry)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.478822

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.3958

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Solid waste and effluents	247320.73
Row 2	Stationary combustion	63381.75

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 4	<i>Fugitives</i>	1317.32
Row 5	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	2949.9
Row 6	<i>Agricultural</i>	22954.9

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

☒ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

☒ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissões (metric tons CO2e)

314979.72

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

☒ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Scope 1 total GHG emissions (314,979.72 tCO₂e)

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Beef Processed

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

56351.89

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CSAP

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

20.85

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Offices

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.11

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Own CD

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137.59

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Minerva Foods Shop

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.53

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Minerva Biodiesel

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Minerva Leather

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.85

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.**Row 2****(7.20.2.1) Facility***CSAP - Morada da Lua (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil***Row 3****(7.20.2.1) Facility***Tammin (Food Industry) / Australia***Row 4****(7.20.2.1) Facility***Minerva Casings (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil***Row 5****(7.20.2.1) Facility***Carrasco (Food Industry) / Uruguay***Row 6****(7.20.2.1) Facility***Palmeiras de Goiás (Food Industry) / Brazil*

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Minerva Leather (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rosario (Food Industry) / Argentina

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Araguaína (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Minerva Foods Shop (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Paranatinga (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Rolim de Moura (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Vale do Paciência (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

José Bonifácio (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Araguaína (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Esperance (Food Industry) / Australia

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Belén (Food Industry) / Paraguay

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barretos Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Venado Tuerto (Food Industry) / Argentina

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pilar (Processed) / Argentina

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Araraquara (Distribution Center) / Brazil

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Minerva Biodiesel (Minerva Foods Business) / Brazil

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Melo (Food Industry) / Uruguay

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

São Paulo - Villa Lobos Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Asunción - plant 8 (Food Industry) / Paraguay

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barretos (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Buritama (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

San Antonio (Food Industry) / Paraguay

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Asunción - plant 2 (Food Industry) / Paraguay

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP – Altinópolis (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ciénaga de Oro (Food Industry) / Colombia

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bucaramanga (Food Industry) / Colombia

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canelones (Food Industry) / Uruguay

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pontevedra (Food Industry) / Argentina

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Campina Verde (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rolim de Moura (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Minerva Foods Industrializados (Processed) / Brazil

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Janaúba (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

CSAP - Sela da Prata (Minerva Foods Farms) / Brazil

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mirassol d'Oeste (Food Industry) / Brazil

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

São Paulo Corporate Office (Administrative unit) / Brazil

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Goianésia (Food Industry) / Brazil

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity
Row 2	Acquisition of electricity

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

337934.63

(7.22.2) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

56533.82

(7.22.3) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

To monitor greenhouse gas emissions, Minerva Foods collects operational data from its units on a monthly basis based on an automated tool, with the support of specialized consultancy. The consolidated accounting group refers to Minerva Foods SA. The management of these emissions and the decarbonization plan are the responsibility of the Sustainability area and the Working Group – Decarbonization & Climate Risks, supervised by the Sustainability Committee, the Sustainability and Innovation Advisory Council and the Company's Board of Directors. In Scope 1, referring to direct emissions from Minerva Foods operations, the main sources of

emissions are associated with Effluent Treatment Stations (ETEs), in operational units in South America. In general, emissions refer to the decomposition of matter organic matter in WWTPs, which, for the most part, have uncovered anaerobic lagoons. It is worth mentioning that at the units in Colombia and Argentina, and units in Tammin and Esperance, in Australia, the use of fossil fuels in the operation of boilers also represents a considerable source of the Company's direct emissions. In relation to Scope 2, despite the plants consuming renewable energy encouraged via Mercado Livre in Brazil, since 2020, the Company has acquired Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through the subsidiary Minerva Energia. In 2023, IRECs for hydroelectric plants were acquired, guaranteeing ZERO market-based CO2 emissions. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to eliminate these emissions in all operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electrical matrix being exclusively composed of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of the electricity consumed from solar panels. Regarding Scope 3 GHG emissions, arising from the value chain and for which the Company has indirect responsibility, we continued to expand reporting into more categories over the years. This year, all Scope 3 categories considered material were included in the inventory for 100% of operations. With the inclusion of more emission sources, during 2023, we had the challenge of measuring around 28 thousand pieces of data used to measure our GHG emissions.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

No other entity is included.

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Athena Foods S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

☒ Animal processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160869.62

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

31947.42

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emission from Scopes 1 and 2 of the LATAM industrial unities.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Minerva Foods Australia Holdings Pty

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

☒ Animal processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6925.9

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

16414.3

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emission from Scopes 1 and 2 of the two industrial units in Australia

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Minerva Dawn Farms Ind. Com. Proteínas S.A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

☒ Animal processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

922.72

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

678.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emission from Scopes 1 and 2 of the food processing in Brazil

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Companhia Sul Americana de Pecuária S.A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

☒ Cattle farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19310.16

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2 emissions, com base na localização (metric tons CO2e)

20.85

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2 emissions, com base no mercado (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emission from Scopes 1 and 2 of the seven feedlot farms

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Selezione de:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

☒ Metric tons

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

93091

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources related to goods and their production process are: enteric fermentation, animal project management, and maritime transport/container ships. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva remains available to address any questions from our clients.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

☒ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Pre-defined GHG categories and scope 3 materiality study.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Minerva Foods' GHG inventories was prepared in accordance with the guidance of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. It was audited and received the Gold Seal for transparency in the external validation.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

☒ Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

☒ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

☒ Metric tons

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

298.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The main sources related to goods and their production process are: enteric fermentation, animal project management, and transport. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva remains available to address any questions from our clients.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

☒ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Pre-defined GHG categories and scope 3 materiality study.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Minerva Foods' GHG inventories was prepared in accordance with the guidance of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. It was audited and received the Gold Seal for transparency in the external validation.

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

☒ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Minerva Foods is committed to transparency and sustainability, and is able to allocate its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by product purchased by customer. This process involves calculating the intensity of emissions related to each product, using the sources mapped within the company's emissions inventory. To calculate this

intensity, Minerva Foods uses the ratio between GHG emissions and the volume of product produced, in tons, purchased by the customer. The GHG emissions inventory is carried out following the guidelines of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and NBR ISO 14064-2 of 10/2022 - Specification and guidance for projects for quantification, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions or improvement of greenhouse gas removals. Every year, the company is dedicated to improving its emissions inventory, improving data collection processes and mapping new activities and sources within the business. This ongoing effort ensures that emissions data is increasingly accurate and comprehensive. In addition, Minerva Foods is evaluating the feasibility of developing projects to calculate Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) of the products sold. LCA will allow for a more detailed and comprehensive assessment of emissions throughout the entire production chain, from production to final consumption, providing customers with even more accurate information on the environmental impact of the products they purchase. With these initiatives, Minerva Foods not only demonstrates its commitment to sustainability, but also empowers its customers to make more informed and conscious decisions about the products they consume.

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Minerva Foods is committed to transparency and sustainability, and is able to allocate its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by product purchased by customer. This process involves calculating the intensity of emissions related to each product, using the sources mapped within the company's emissions inventory. To calculate this intensity, Minerva Foods uses the ratio between GHG emissions and the ton of finished product purchased by the customer. Every year, the company dedicates itself to improving its emissions inventory, improving data collection processes and mapping new activities and sources within the business. This ongoing effort ensures that emissions data is increasingly accurate and comprehensive. In addition, Minerva Foods is currently in the mapping and study phase of projects to calculate the Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) of the products sold. The LCA will allow a more detailed and comprehensive assessment of emissions throughout the entire production chain, from production to final consumption, providing customers with even more accurate information on the environmental impact of the products purchased. With these initiatives, Minerva Foods not only demonstrates its commitment to sustainability, but also empowers its customers to make more informed and conscious decisions about the products they consume.

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

☒ More than 0%, but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

564622.49

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

285789.03

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

850411.52

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

460206.92

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

460206.92

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1024829.41

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

285789.03

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1024829.41

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

559057.22

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

533.17

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

558524.05

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5565.27

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

5565.27

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24810.8

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

24810.8

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16883

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16883

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Selezione de:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

244074.64

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

21723.52

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

222351.13

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, in the units Brazilians, were conducted projects in order to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in generation of steam, with a reduction of consumption of more than 2,800 GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in efficiency energy in relation to the year 2022, even with the increase 8% in production volume finished (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, were implemented operating procedures aiming for greater efficiency energy. In Argentina, we reduce the consumption of electricity by 2.3%. Also we conduct related initiatives, mainly to the optimization of use of steam, which will have an impact on energy consumption targets next year. In Colombia, efficiency actions energy were focused for system optimization cooling and for generating of electrical energy from solar panels, representing a savings of more than 17 thousand GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. While in Paraguay, improvements operational were responsible for savings of around 432 tons of steam. It is worth highlighting that, in the Latam division, there was a increase in the number of heads slaughtered by 3%. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal station of water treatment is in progress. The main objective is to use the heat from the generator city biogas to preheat the drinking water before it enters the unit heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we dedicate resources to incorporate technologies associated with Industry 4.0 in our operations, aiming improve operational management and performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

850390.93

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

39139.69

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

811248.25

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In 2023, projects were implemented at the Brazilian units to optimize the use of fuels (firewood) in steam generation, reducing consumption by more than 2.8 thousand GJ. As a highlight, we had a 0.53% increase in energy efficiency compared to 2022, despite an 8% increase in finished production volume (TPA). At the units in Argentina and Uruguay, operational procedures were implemented to achieve greater energy efficiency. In Argentina, we reduced electricity consumption by 2.3%. We also implemented initiatives related mainly to optimizing the use of steam, which will be reflected in next year's energy consumption targets. In Colombia, energy efficiency actions focused on optimizing cooling systems and generating electricity from solar panels, representing savings of more than 17,000 GJ, equivalent to a 12.2% reduction. In Paraguay, operational improvements were responsible for savings of approximately 432 tons of steam. It is worth noting that, in the Latam division, there was a 3% increase in the number of heads of cattle slaughtered. In Australia, a collaborative project involving a municipal water treatment plant is underway. The main objective is to use the heat from the city's biogas generator to preheat drinking water before it enters the unit's heater, reducing dependence on natural gas used in the equipment. It is also worth highlighting that we have dedicated resources to incorporating technologies associated with Industry 4.0 into our operations, aiming to improve operational management and the performance of our processes, with a special focus on indicators, including those related to energy efficiency.

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3886.35

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3886.35

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1947.33

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1947.33

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

13882.75

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13882.75

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

815575.79

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

815575.79

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

558524.05

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

558524.05

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.14) FProvide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

de:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

209322.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL)

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

82990.84

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL)

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25611.84

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL)

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☒ Colombia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24709.74

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL).

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☒ Paraguay

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Selezione de:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68224.73

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL).

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

☒ Uruguay

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49347.35

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electrical energy consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs. In 2023, we continued this strategy, maintaining compliance with one of the goals established in our Commitment to Sustainability. In addition to zeroing Scope 2 emissions resulting from the acquisition of electrical energy, considering the market approach, Minerva Foods contributed to boosting the energy generation market from renewable sources. In recognition of our efforts, we received, for the third consecutive year, the

Renewable Energy Seal. This not only validates the renewable origin of energy, but also attests to the adoption of good social practices and relationships with communities by the generating plants. The seal is issued by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Wind Energy Association (ABEEólica) and the Brazilian Clean Energy Association (ABRAGEL).

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82990.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

222057.58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

305048.42

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24138.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1473.16

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18207.31

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43819.15

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

209322.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

299814.84

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

509137.26

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24235.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

474.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26088.99

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50798.73

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68224.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

186051.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

254276.42

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49347.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77238.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126585.49

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001256

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

337934.63

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

26900000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Selezione de:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☒ Acquisitions

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods achieved record net revenues of R31.0 billion. However, in 2023, this figure was reduced to R26.9 billion, representing a drop of 13.22%. With regard to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the company recorded emissions of 339,109.44 tCO₂e in 2022. In 2023, emissions totaled 337,934.63 tCO₂e. This reduction is attributable to strategic acquisitions and divestments. Additionally, it should be noted that the company is carbon neutral in Scope 2 due to the acquisition of I-RECs. In 2023, the emissions from the Colac and Sunshine units in Australia were added to the inventory, as well as the acquisition of the BPU unit in Uruguay from September and the discontinuation of the operations of the seven CSAP units in the same period. When analyzing the combined indicators and calculating the change, there is an increase of 14.8% in 2023 compared to the previous year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.183267313

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

318624.47

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

☒ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1738577.74

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.13

(7.45.7) Direction of change

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

☒ Acquisitions

☒ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2022, Minerva Foods reached a production of 1,658,137.26 tons. By 2023, this figure had risen to 1,738,577.74 tons, representing an increase of 4.85%. With regard to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (excluding CSAP emissions when calculating the indicator), the company recorded emissions of 291,813.31 tCO₂e in 2022. In 2023, emissions totaled 318,624.47 tCO₂e. This increase is attributable to strategic acquisitions. Additionally, it should be noted that the company is carbon neutral in Scope 2 due to the acquisition of I-RECs. In 2023, the emissions from the Colac and Sunshine units in Australia were added to the inventory, as well as the acquisition of the BPU unit in Uruguay from September. When analyzing the combined indicators and calculating the change, there is an increase of 4.13 % in 2023 compared to the previous year.

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.98

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

TPA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods operates in accordance with its Energy Efficiency Program. We monitor consumption and targets based on technical indicators, which are adapted to the context of each country in which we operate. Management of the issue and its impacts is carried out on three main fronts: 1. Energy diagnosis: detailed assessment of energy use in the organization, identifying the main consumption points and opportunities for improvement; 2. Energy efficiency measures: implementation of technologies and practices aimed at reducing energy consumption, such as the use of more efficient equipment, optimization of production processes, adequate management of lighting and air conditioning, among others; 3. Awareness and engagement: training employees on good energy use practices, encouraging everyone to participate in the energy saving process. Since 2020, the Company has ensured that 100% of the electricity consumed in all its operations comes from renewable sources. This status was achieved thanks to the acquisition of renewable energy certificates, known as I-RECs. With the exception of Paraguay, where all the energy used already comes from renewable sources, the other units have I-RECs.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

☒ Other, please specify: Waste generation - destined for landfill

(7.52.2) Metric value

(7.52.3) Metric numerator*Ton of waste destined for landfill***(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)***TPA***(7.52.5) % change from previous year***15***(7.52.6) Direction of change**☒ Decreased**(7.52.7) Please explain**

At Minerva Foods, waste management is conducted in accordance with current legislation and specific technical guidelines for each type of material, based on our Solid Waste Management Plan. All waste generated follows technical criteria designed to minimize potential risks to public health and the environment. The criteria used by the Company cover everything from segregation to collection, storage, transportation, treatment and final disposal. Responsibility for managing this issue is shared between the sectors that generate the waste and the Environment sector, which is responsible for managing and maintaining strict control over waste generation, which is weighed and recorded systematically. This information is monitored monthly by our corporate management, in meetings to review indicators and monitor action plans. We also have outsourced companies that manage the yard, including organizing the areas designated to receive the waste generated in operations. The waste remains stored and separated by bays, or in appropriate sectors, until the volume is sufficient for final disposal. Disposal, in turn, is the responsibility of outsourced companies duly licensed for this activity, which provide final disposal certificates, ensuring transparency and reliability. As for legal requirements, we demonstrate our concern and commitment from the very first steps of hiring third parties. The control of this process is carried out through the "Descriptive Memorandum", a document that describes the scope of the activity and requires full compliance by companies with their obligations and regulatory particularities. In Brazil, the volume destined for landfill increased by 4% due to the increase in the number of heads slaughtered. As a result, new slaughter and/or deboning shifts were opened in some plants and the staff was expanded. For the Latam division, in turn, there was a 9% reduction in the volume of waste destined for landfill. The impact was caused by the Belén unit, which stopped sending sludge from the Effluent Treatment Plant to the landfill and started sending it to composting. In Uruguay, throughout 2023, we achieved a 10% reduction in waste sent to landfills compared to 2022. As a result of awareness-raising actions regarding consumption habits and waste generation, we promoted the circular economy and efficiency in the use of materials.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

☒ Other, please specify: Water consumption - unit (GRI methodology) volume collected minus effluent discharge

(7.52.2) Metric value

2.58

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m³

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

TPA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

42

(7.52.6) Direction of change

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Effective management of water resources in our operations is an essential part of Minerva Foods' environmental performance. Our priority is to monitor, reduce, optimize use and expand water reuse and effluent treatment practices. The Company's water collection strictly follows the authorizations issued by environmental agencies, always with the premise of responsible use and minimization of negative impacts, both present and future. Since the slaughter and evisceration processes consume approximately 60% of all water used by us, optimizing the use of water resources is essential to ensure the perpetuity of the business. Each meatpacking unit monitors water consumption through performance indicators (volume of water/ton of finished product), and is also responsible for implementing procedures to improve resource management in a specific manner depending on the country in which they are located. Operating units establish annual targets for reducing water consumption based on their individual history, considering factors such as increased production or the implementation of new equipment. For 2023, new equipment was installed, which increased the total amount of water used in operations, especially in the slaughter sector. In order to ensure animal welfare, it was necessary to increase the time water was sprayed on the cattle in the pens, maintaining the appropriate temperature for them. With a focus on reducing consumption, we developed several projects based on the CMQ (Minerva Quality Circle) methodology, involving our employees. In Argentina and Colombia, despite the necessary

operational changes, we recorded positive indicators regarding water use and disposal. The slaughter and deboning units in Brazil showed a 6% reduction in consumption per production compared to 2022. It is worth noting that water management tools (reuse charter and good water practices charter) are responsible for this result. For the Latam units, the increase in water consumption accompanied the increase in slaughter volume, with the number of females slaughtered above the number of males slaughtered. Females have a lower carcass weight compared to males, which influences the indicator of volume of water consumed per ton of product.

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/15/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

- ☒ Metric tons de CO2e por metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.16

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in bade year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1600000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

0

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1600000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The target considers a 30% reduction in the intensity of GHG emissions by 2030 for Scopes 1 and 2. The unit of measurement used is GHG emissions in relation to the ton of finished product (tCO₂e/TPA). For the calculation of emissions, only confinement farm operations (CSAP) were excluded, which represents 13.9% of the Company's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. To calculate the TPA (Tons of Finished Product), industrial operations were considered (which represent 85.9% of the Company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions), excluding Distribution Centers and the divisions: CSAP (containment farms), Minerva Ingredients, E-Commerce 'Meu Minerva', Minerva Foods Shop, Minerva Biodiesel, Minerva Leather, Minerva Casings and Minerva Energia (which represent 14.1% of the Company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions). Regarding scope 2 emissions, the Company considers the market approach when accounting for emissions. This approach demonstrates the short-term effort that Minerva Foods has been making by acquiring Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC) for all its operations to stimulate the production of energy from renewable sources and the adoption of engagement practices with communities and social improvements by power generation companies. Therefore, these emissions are considered zero in the calculation. At the industrial units in Brazil, in 2022, the consumption of water in side businesses was added to the total amount of wastewater treatment, which reflects the increase in emissions related to effluent treatment. Emissions from this source represent 69% of Minerva Foods' total Scope 1 emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

For 2020, we have set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions intensity (tCO₂e/TPA)¹ by 30%, considering scopes 1 and 2 by 2030.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2021, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to prepare a study in which it would identify the projects with the greatest potential to contribute to its decarbonization process in relation to scopes 1 and 2. As the main deliverable, a marginal abatement cost curve (MAC) was elaborated. The main projects within Scope 1 cover changing the technology used in the Effluent Treatment Stations and changing the fuel used in the boilers of the business units in Argentina and Colombia that are not from renewable sources. Regarding scope 2 emissions, identified opportunities covered the generation of energy from solar panels in the units and, as a short-term action, the maintenance of acquisitions of Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). At the end of 2022, the total emission showed an increase instead of a decrease, due to the incorporation of emissions from operations not previously covered: Brazil - seven CSAP feedlot farms, an office, 'Meu Minerva' e-commerce, Minerva Ingredients and Minerva Energia; USA - a third-party distribution center; Australia - two business units acquired at the end of 2021. Baseline data (2020 Scopes 1 and 2) is being analyzed based on these 14 business units added and, if necessary, recalculation will be disclosed in the next report.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☒ No

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

367439

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

100

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of targer

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of na emissions target?

Int 1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of na overarching initiative?

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Although the energy matrix in South America has a relevant share of renewable sources (approximately 53% of the total energy are renewable), there is still room for increasing the production of clean energy. Minerva Foods established as a goal for scope 2 emissions 100% of the energy consumed in its operations coming from renewable sources. Although the two new industrial units acquired in Australia in 2022 did not have their emissions recorded in the Company's GHG Inventory (operations came under Minerva Foods' control only in November), renewable energy certificates were acquired for them.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Ensuring that 100% of the electricity in our operations comes from renewable sources.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With regard to Scope 2, although the plants consume renewable energy incentivized via the Free Market, since 2020 the company has been acquiring Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) through its subsidiary Minerva Energia. The acquisition of I-RECs makes it possible to neutralize these emissions in all the operations in the countries where we operate, with the exception of Paraguay, where emissions are already zero due to the local electricity matrix being exclusively made up of renewable sources. The units in Bucaramanga, Colombia, and Colac and Sunshine, in Australia, generate part of their electricity from solar panels.
[Adicionar linha]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/15/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☒ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2025

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The goal considers carbon neutrality for scopes 1, 2 and 3 of Minerva Foods' GHG emissions. Within scopes 1 and 2, all relevant sources of the Company's GHG emissions are included in this target. Scope 1 emissions, according to the Company's GHG Inventory in 2022, are concentrated in Effluent Treatment Stations in industrial operations (69% of total scope 1 emissions), in boilers in industrial operations in Argentina and Colombia that do not use fuel from renewable sources (15%

of total scope 1 emissions) and enteric fermentation of animals during the time they are in the feedlots farms of Companhia Sul-Americana de Pecuária - CSAP (12% of total scope 1 emissions). Within scope 3 emissions, in 2022 a study was carried out to determine which categories are material for Minerva Foods' operations. In addition to the GHG emissions already accounted for in the Company's inventory in Category 1 - Goods and services purchased (enteric fermentation and management of waste from purchased animals), Category 4 - Transport and distribution (upstream), Category 5 - Waste generated in operations, Category 6 – Business trips, and Category 7 – Commuting by employees (home-work), the study indicated that emissions should also be accounted for in Category 1 - Purchased goods and services (other relevant inputs), Category 3 - Fuel and energy not included in Scopes 1 and 2, Category 9 - Transport and distribution (downstream) (transport of green leather to tanneries that provide services to the Minerva Leather division), Category 10 - Processing of products sold and Category 12 - Final treatment of products sold (product packaging). The new categories, with the exception of categories 3 and 9 which have already been accounted for in the 2022 inventory for all countries, will be included in the 2023 inventory for operations in Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay. GHG emissions from categories 2 (capital goods), 8 (upstream leased assets), 11 (processing of sold products) and 15 (investments) were not considered material, as together they represented only 0.57% of total 2020 GHG emissions calculated using Quants methodology (GHG Protocol Tool). Categories 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 14 (Franchises) are not applicable to Minerva Foods operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The goal considers carbon neutrality for scopes 1, 2 and 3 of Minerva Foods' GHG emissions

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

As a milestone for Scopes 1 and 2, there is a target that considers a 30% reduction in the intensity of GHG emissions by 2030. The unit of measurement used is GHG emissions in relation to the ton of finished product (tCO₂e/TPA). In line with Minerva Foods' decarbonization plan, the Effluent Treatment Station at the José Bonifácio business unit in Brazil was modernized in 2022, aiming to improve treatment efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Other initiative of GHG reduction emission at this plant still under investigation Since 2020, Minerva Foods acquires Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) for all business units. In, 2022, wind energy certificates were acquired for operations in Brazil and hydroelectric energy certificates for other countries in South America and Australia. No certificates were acquired for the operations in Paraguay, as the local energy matrix only comprises energy from renewable sources. Regarding Scope 3 emissions, in 2021, Minerva Foods created

the Renove Program. Its purpose is to promote engagement and joint action with rural producers in the adoption of regenerative farming practices that increase productivity and income, in addition to benefiting the environment through lower carbon emissions and sustainable intensification of cattle ranching. The Renove Program is based on three key components: Capacity Building, Green Finance, and Technical and Institutional Partnerships. As the enteric fermentation of animals on supplier farms represents 97% of the Company's scope 3 emissions according to the latest GHG inventory, there is a milestone to acquire at least 50% of animals from farms participating in the Renove program by 2030

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Processo de revisão de meta

Not applicable.

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	39	<i>Numeric entry</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	59767.61

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Not to be implemented	0	Numeric entry

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☒ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

3233.79

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☒ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/ Mandatory

☒ Mandatory

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

430000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The amount invested considers the payment to the 'Eureciclo' program. The 'Eureciclo' program links cooperatives and collection and recycling operators to participating companies, generating income for these workers and reducing the environmental impact of waste. In 2022, Minerva Foods once again received the 'Eureciclo' seal, which certifies practices that promote reverse logistics for product packaging. Minerva Foods is the first company in the meat sector to receive this seal in all its lines sold in Brazil. The program ensures that 22% of the packing from Minerva Foods Brazil has sold in national territory has been recycled. (For São Paulo Stats is 22,5%).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

56533.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/ Mandatory

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

299782

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☒ > 30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Since 2020, the Minerva Foods acquires Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) for all business units. The Company was also the first one in Brazil to obtain the Renewable Energy Seal, granted by the Totum Institute in partnership with the Brazilian Association of Wind Energy (ABE Eólica) and the Brazilian Association of Clean Energy Brazilian Association (ABRAGEL). In 2022, the Company zeroed its Scope 2 emissions, considering the market approach. Wind energy certificates were acquired for operations in Brazil and hydroelectric energy certificates for other countries in South America and Australia. No certificates were acquired for the operations in Paraguay, as the local energy matrix only comprises energy from renewable sources. The Company carries out studies for investments in renewable energies through the Minerva Energia division.

[Adicionar linha]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Given the nature and complexity of the Company's operations, it is subject to strict environmental legislation in the countries where it operates. As an example, in Brazil, the National Council for the Environment (CONAMA) and IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources), determine parameters for atmospheric emissions, deforestation, liquid effluents and solid waste as conditions for obtaining environmental licenses. Due to the extreme importance of agriculture in climate mitigation and adaptation processes, Minerva Foods is also covered by the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), established by Law 12,187/2009, which legislates on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in its guidelines. In addition, the Brazilian NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), whose base year is 2005, aims to reduce total net emissions of greenhouse gases by 37% by 2025 and by up to 50% by 2030, in addition to achieving climate neutrality by 2050. Also in 2023, as a publicly traded company, Minerva Foods began to comply with Resolution 59 of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM), which provides for the obligation to disclose information on ESG practices in the Reference Form. Projects that are within the decarbonization plan and meet legal requirements must be prioritized.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Minerva Foods seeks to ensure that the Company's business model is aligned with sustainable development practices. In this sense, the Company launched in 2021 its Commitment to Sustainability focused on the environmental pillar of its sustainability agenda called 'Dedication to the Planet'. The commitment aims to achieve zero net emissions by 2035 – 15 years ahead of the Paris Agreement – and for this purpose Minerva Foods has defined a series of goals focused on combating illegal deforestation and promoting sustainable livestock practices in its value chain. For this, Minerva Foods is working on three major axes: 1. Eco-efficiency in controlled operations; 2. Combating illegal deforestation in the value chain; and 3. Development of the Renove program on partner farms. Sustainability is a corporate value and, together with the Commitment to Sustainability, it has been worked with all employees as a common objective.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The operational efficiency program adopted by Minerva Foods in Brazil in recent years has shown excellent results. The “Atitude Campeã” program aims to promote integration, the exchange of good practices and the engagement of employees in the continuous improvement of processes. The program seeks greater operational efficiency through healthy competition between business units (with monetary and non-monetary incentives) by measuring key indicators (for example: reduction/efficiency in the consumption of inputs - water, energy, packaging, etc. - and compliance with environmental standards) with an impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Analysis of key indicators is carried out monthly, scoring the best business units and departments, and the best are awarded. In 2021 the program methodology used to assess the indicators was revised, bringing new guidelines and assessment items. The monetary bonus is proportional to the podium position. The first place receives a bonus of 100% of the monthly salary, the second place receives a bonus of 50% of the monthly salary and the third place 25% of the monthly salary.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The CMQ Program – “Círculo Minerva de Qualidade”, encourages employees at industrial units to form groups of volunteers to identify improvements in operational efficiency, work safety, eco-efficiency, among others. Participants receive methodological training to support the structuring of projects and meet periodically for discussion and planning. CMQ was implemented in all business units during 2020 and 2021 in Brazil. This program presents employees with symbolic prizes, such as a special lunch, bags, bottles, restaurant vouchers, etc.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2021, Minerva Foods hired a specialized consultancy to prepare a study in which it would identify the projects with the greatest potential to contribute to its decarbonization process in relation to scopes 1 and 2. As the main deliverable, a marginal abatement cost curve (MAC) was elaborated. The main projects within Scope 1 cover changing the technology used in the Effluent Treatment Stations and changing the fuel used in the boilers of the business units in Argentina and

Colombia that are not from renewable sources. Regarding scope 2 emissions, identified opportunities covered the generation of energy from solar panels in the units and, as a short-term action, the maintenance of acquisitions of Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC).

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

☒ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

☒ Restoration of degraded lands and cultivated organic soils

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

The recovery of degraded pastures involves a series of adaptive and sustainable practices. Initially, it is crucial to carry out a detailed assessment of the state of the pasture, identifying causes of degradation such as overgrazing and soil compaction. Strategies include the introduction of intensive rotational management techniques that promote the natural recovery of vegetation and the improvement of soil fertility through organic fertilization and nutrient recycling. The introduction of forage species adapted to the local climate and the promotion of plant diversity are also essential to increase the resilience of pastures to climate change. Furthermore, practices such as crop-livestock-forest integration are adopted to improve soil conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Renove Program has two ongoing projects: Certification of Carbon Neutral Products and Origination of Carbon Credits. In these projects, we promote practices such as pasture renovation, rotational grazing, implementation of Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems (ICLF), adequate management of livestock waste, among other regenerative practices that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon Neutral Product Certification Project: aims to measure the carbon footprint of farms, industries and logistics, identify significant emission sources within the chain and propose Emission Reduction Plans for farms and industries, generating a product that contributes to the climate and the environment. To obtain the Carbon Neutral seal on products, the Renove Program follows a standard developed by Preferred by Nature, an international non-profit certification organization. Carbon Credit Origination Project: The Renove program pioneered the development of a project to generate carbon credits from agriculture in Brazil, following the internationally recognized Verra standards: The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Renove ALM Brazil is a grouped Agricultural Land Management (ALM) project with the objective of implementing sustainable livestock farming in the supply chain of Minerva Foods. It is developed by MyCarbon and Biofílica Ambipar, based on the reduction of emissions and the removal of atmospheric carbon through the accumulation of organic carbon in the soil. The objective of the project is the climate adaptation of production systems, ensuring resilience for beef production and mitigating climate change, both through the FAO's "Climate Smart Agriculture" approach. The Renove ALM Brazil Project collaborates with partner farms through customized strategies, connecting livestock farmers with technical assistance, training and other partnerships to overcome technical and managerial barriers to adopting the Climate Smart Agriculture approach, which involves four main initiatives: sustainable pasture management, improved herd management, improved farm management, and compliance with policies to maintain native ecosystems. The project is in the public consultation phase on Verra's website and can be accessed: [Verra Renove ALM BR](#).

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Aumento do reservatório de carbono (mitigação)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

☒ Livestock management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Livestock management aimed at improving productivity and sustainability involves adopting practices that optimize the efficiency of natural resources and promote animal welfare. Techniques such as rotational grazing, which alternates cattle between different pasture areas to avoid overexploitation of the soil, the use of high-quality food supplements and crop-livestock-forest integration (ILPF) are essential. Additionally, implementing technologies for monitoring and management such as animal health sensors can increase productivity. These practices help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Renove Program has two ongoing projects: Certification of Carbon Neutral Products and Origination of Carbon Credits. In these projects, we promote practices such as pasture renovation, rotational grazing, implementation of Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems (ICLF), adequate management of livestock waste, among other regenerative practices that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon Neutral Product Certification Project: aims to measure the carbon footprint of farms, industries and logistics, identify significant emission sources within the chain and propose Emission Reduction Plans for farms and industries, generating a product that contributes to the climate and the environment. To obtain the Carbon Neutral seal on products, the Renove Program follows a standard developed by Preferred by Nature, an international non-profit certification organization. Carbon Credit Origination Project: The Renove program pioneered the development of a project to generate carbon credits from agriculture in Brazil, following the internationally recognized Verra standards: The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Renove ALM Brazil is a grouped Agricultural Land Management (ALM) project with the objective of implementing sustainable livestock farming in the supply chain of Minerva Foods. It is developed by MyCarbon and Biofíllica Ambipar, based on the reduction of emissions and the removal of atmospheric carbon through the accumulation of organic carbon in the soil. The objective of the project is the climate adaptation of production systems, ensuring resilience for beef production and mitigating climate change, both through the FAO's "Climate Smart Agriculture" approach. The Renove ALM Brazil Project collaborates with partner farms through customized strategies, connecting livestock farmers with technical assistance, training and other partnerships to overcome technical and managerial barriers to adopting the Climate Smart Agriculture approach, which involves four main initiatives: sustainable pasture management, improved herd management, improved farm management, and compliance with policies to maintain native ecosystems. The project is in the public consultation phase on Verra's website and can be accessed: Verra Renove ALM BR.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

☒ Selecting species to maximize carbon capture

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

The selection of forage species adapted to each region and climate is crucial to increasing carbon sequestration in the soil, as fast-growing forages with deep and robust root systems contribute significantly to carbon removal. These plants increase organic matter in the soil, improve soil structure and promote moisture retention, resulting in more fertile and productive soils.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Selecione todos os aplicáveis

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Renove Program has two ongoing projects: Certification of Carbon Neutral Products and Origination of Carbon Credits. In these projects, we promote practices such as pasture renovation, rotational grazing, implementation of Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems (ICLF), adequate management of livestock waste, among other regenerative practices that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon Neutral Product Certification Project: aims to measure the carbon footprint of farms, industries and logistics, identify significant emission sources within the chain and propose Emission Reduction Plans for farms and industries, generating a product that contributes to the climate and the environment. To obtain the Carbon Neutral seal on products, the Renove Program follows a standard developed by Preferred by Nature, an international non-profit certification organization. Carbon Credit Origination Project: The Renove program pioneered the development of a project to generate carbon credits from agriculture in Brazil, following the internationally recognized Verra standards: The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Renove ALM Brazil is a grouped Agricultural Land Management (ALM) project with the objective of implementing sustainable livestock farming in the supply chain of Minerva Foods. It is developed by MyCarbon and Biofílica Ambipar, based on the reduction of emissions and the removal of atmospheric carbon through the accumulation of organic carbon in the soil. The objective of the project is the climate adaptation of production systems, ensuring resilience for beef production and mitigating climate change, both through the FAO's "Climate Smart Agriculture" approach. The Renove ALM Brazil Project collaborates with partner farms through customized strategies, connecting livestock farmers with technical assistance, training and other partnerships to overcome technical and managerial barriers to adopting the Climate Smart Agriculture approach, which involves four main initiatives: sustainable pasture management, improved herd management, improved farm management, and

compliance with policies to maintain native ecosystems. The project is in the public consultation phase on Verra's website and can be accessed: Verra Renove ALM BR.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

☒ Change in the topography or landscapes

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In Brazil, land use change involves the transformation of natural areas, such as forests, into agricultural, pasture or urban land, with significant environmental, economic and social impacts. Deforestation for the expansion of agribusiness and livestock farming, especially in the Amazon and Cerrado, is one of the main causes of this change. Public policies, such as the Forest Code, and conservation initiatives, such as conservation units and incentive programs, seek to regulate and mitigate the negative effects of this process.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Renove Program has two ongoing projects: Certification of Carbon Neutral Products and Origination of Carbon Credits. In these projects, we promote practices such as pasture renovation, rotational grazing, implementation of Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems (ICLF), adequate management of livestock waste, among other regenerative practices that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon Neutral Product Certification Project: aims to measure the carbon footprint of farms, industries and logistics, identify significant emission sources within the chain and propose Emission Reduction Plans for farms and industries, generating a product that contributes to the climate and the environment. To obtain the Carbon Neutral seal on products, the Renove Program follows a standard developed by Preferred by Nature, an international non-profit certification organization. Carbon Credit Origination Project: The Renove program pioneered the development of a project to generate carbon credits from agriculture in Brazil, following the internationally recognized Verra standards: The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Renove ALM Brazil is a grouped Agricultural Land Management (ALM) project with the objective of implementing sustainable livestock farming in the supply chain of Minerva Foods. It is developed by MyCarbon and Biofílica Ambipar, based on the reduction of emissions and the removal of atmospheric carbon through the accumulation of organic carbon in the soil. The objective of the project is the climate adaptation of production systems, ensuring resilience for beef production and mitigating climate change, both through the FAO's "Climate Smart Agriculture" approach. The Renove ALM Brazil Project collaborates with partner farms through customized strategies, connecting livestock farmers with technical assistance, training and other partnerships to overcome technical and managerial barriers to adopting the Climate Smart Agriculture approach, which involves four main initiatives: sustainable pasture management, improved herd management, improved farm management, and compliance with policies to maintain native ecosystems. The project is in the public consultation phase on Verra's website and can be accessed: Verra Renove ALM BR.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

☒ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

N/A

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

☒ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

☒ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

☒ Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

In the Renove Program, an initiative by Minerva Foods, we work on engaging with our livestock suppliers to implement low-carbon livestock farming. In these projects, conducted in partnership with research and development institutions, we seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with nature-based solutions. We recognize that promoting sustainable and regenerative agriculture that includes biodiversity conservation and combating climate change is a fundamental pillar for maintaining our core business: producing food. Minerva Foods is already a leader in socio-environmental monitoring. With each sale, we track our suppliers' compliance with the laws of each country of origin. In other words, in addition to social issues, we track compliance with laws on conservation and preservation of native forests and protected areas. Continuous monitoring of suppliers is essential for us to continue our commitment to sustainability and dedication to the planet, especially in Latin America, where ecoregions that are considered hotspots of the greatest global biodiversity and are home to endemic species are concentrated. In Latin America, each country has jurisdictional autonomy for environmental protection. At Renove, we work to build partnerships aimed at preserving biodiversity beyond areas that have legal support. Through payments for environmental services, rural producers are encouraged not to convert their native vegetation areas, with the carbon credit market being the main incentive. In this way, Minerva Foods, through the Renove Program, has been promoting regenerative livestock farming, allowing the integration of practices that promote increased productivity, in addition to acting synergistically to maintain native forest areas, ensuring the preservation of biodiversity.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

☒ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Due to the importance of Renove's positive impact on biodiversity, the Company continues to conduct a thorough selection of livestock farmers to participate in the projects, who are aligned with the eligibility criteria, which includes an analysis of legal reserve areas and permanent preservation areas, as well as farms that have not had deforestation of native areas in recent years.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

☒ Soil

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Soil management practices encouraged by the Renove program play a crucial role in promoting pasture health and productivity. These techniques not only reduce erosion and improve soil structure, but also increase productivity. For example, rotational grazing, which reduces the amount of time spent grazing in the same area and reduces soil compaction, strengthens overall soil health and improves livestock nutrition.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

☒ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Due to the importance of soil health in pastures in Brazil, the Renove Program, with the incentives offered to rural producers, has been well accepted and encouraged among project participants. In addition, the Renove Program aims to expand its activities, increasing the areas benefited in the coming years.

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP3

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

☒ Other, please specify: Farm Management

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Due to the need to implement and monitor projects, the Renove Program is gradually promoting the management improvement of farm processes and data. Improved management of farm data and operations generates positive impacts in identifying operational improvements, aiming at greater productivity. Additionally, it provides more effective monitoring of farm sustainability practices, facilitating adaptations and participation in certifications. Important improvements are also observed in animal welfare, with more adequate monitoring of cattle, in addition to better indicators for future planning and increased profitability possibilities.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

☒ No

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

The Renove Program is still in the testing phase of monitoring data collection and farm data management platforms, with the aim of better evaluating long-term results.

Row 4

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

☒ MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

☒ Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

In the Renove Program, an initiative by Minerva Foods, we work on engaging with our livestock suppliers to implement low-carbon livestock farming. In these projects, conducted in partnership with research and development institutions, we seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with nature-based solutions. We recognize that promoting sustainable and regenerative agriculture that includes biodiversity conservation and combating climate change is a fundamental pillar for maintaining our core business: producing food. Minerva Foods is already a leader in socio-environmental monitoring. With each sale, we track our suppliers' compliance with the laws of each country of origin. In other words, in addition to social issues, we track compliance with laws on conservation and preservation of native forests and protected areas. Continuous monitoring of suppliers is essential for us to continue our commitment to sustainability and dedication to the planet, especially in Latin America, where ecoregions that are considered hotspots of the greatest global biodiversity and are home to endemic species are concentrated. In Latin America, each country has jurisdictional autonomy for environmental protection. At Renove, we work to build partnerships aimed at preserving biodiversity beyond areas that have legal support. Through payments for environmental services, rural producers are encouraged not to convert their native vegetation areas, with the carbon credit market being the main incentive. In this way, Minerva Foods, through the Renove Program, has been promoting regenerative livestock farming, allowing the integration of practices that promote increased productivity, in addition to acting synergistically to maintain native forest areas, ensuring the preservation of biodiversity.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

☒ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Due to the importance of Renove's positive impact on biodiversity, the Company continues to conduct a thorough selection of livestock farmers to participate in the projects, who are aligned with the eligibility criteria, which includes an analysis of legal reserve areas and permanent preservation areas, as well as farms that have not had deforestation of native areas in recent years.

[Adicionar linha]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

☒ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Meat

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Meat with a certain proportion between meat and fat and which are raw material for the processing of customer products.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

☒ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

85CL Organic, 90CL Organic and 95CL Organic

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Minerva Foods is committed to transparency and sustainability, and is capable of allocating its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per quantity of finished product. This process involves calculating emission intensity, using sources identified in the company's emissions inventory. To calculate this intensity, Minerva Foods uses the ratio of GHG emissions to tons of finished product, measured at both the country and industrial unit levels. Each year, the company strives to enhance its emissions inventory by improving data collection processes and mapping new activities and sources within the business. These ongoing efforts ensure that emissions data

becomes increasingly accurate and comprehensive. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva Foods remains available to address any questions from clients. Gross emissions have been disclosed in section 7.26.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

☒ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Meat

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Meat sales volum

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

☒ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Meat sales volum

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Minerva Foods is committed to transparency and sustainability, and is capable of allocating its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per quantity of finished product. This process involves calculating emission intensity, using sources identified in the company's emissions inventory. To calculate this intensity, Minerva Foods uses the ratio of GHG emissions to tons of finished product, measured at both the country and industrial unit levels. Each year, the company strives to enhance its emissions inventory by improving data collection processes and mapping new activities and sources within the business. These ongoing efforts ensure that emissions data

becomes increasingly accurate and comprehensive. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva Foods remains available to address any questions from clients. Gross emissions have been disclosed in section 7.26.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

☒ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

BPU and Canelones

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

☒ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Scope 1: Projects to improve the eco-efficiency of industrial operations, that includes resizing the biodigesters, renovating the tarpaulins and other facilities at Canelones and BPU.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

☒ Planned

(7.73.4.5) Emissions reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

☒ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

☒ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☒ Other, please specify: Biodiesel from animal tallow, in addition to materials such as soy, coconut and chicken fat

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As a Multifeed Stock factory, Minerva Biodiesel can transform several by-products, such as beef tallow, into renewable fuel. In 2023, Minerva Biodiesel sold 63,866 CBios (decarbonization credits), in addition to reaching 51,695.00 tons of finished product at its unit in Brazil.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

☒ Other, please specify: Renovabio methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 CBio is equivalent to 1 ton of CO₂e emission avoided.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Use of fossil fuel for the same amount of energy generated by Biodiesel.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

☒ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

63866

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The GHG emissions from each biofuel life cycle process are estimated according to the IPCC (2006). The sum of these emissions results in the carbon intensity of the biofuel in gCO₂eq/MJ which, subtracted from the carbon intensity of its equivalent fossil fuel, generates the energy-environmental efficiency score of the biofuel, and gives access to decarbonization credits, with market value. Minerva Biodiesel sold 63,886 CBios (Credits of bio combustible) in 2023.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.012

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Dê Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☒ Other, please specify: REDD+

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Description of project

UNITOR REDD PROJECT - VCS ID 2508 - Methodology VM0015. Project of avoided emissions through forest conservation in Brazil (Amazon - Amazonas).

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☒ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☒ Other, please specify: Additionality assessed following VCS (Verra) standards according to VM0015 methodology

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Permanence; land issues and suitability for the methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Permanence is assessed in the sense of continuity of the project practices over the years required by the methodologies. In land issues, possible overlaps with areas not eligible for the project are assessed.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☒ Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Description of project

'Guanaré' Forest Plantations on degraded grasslands under extensive grazing VCS ID 959 - Methodology AR-ACM0001. The project aims to remove emissions via reforestation in Uruguay (Cerro Chato/ Valentines and Regis/ Garao Regions).

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

448

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2014

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☒ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☒ Other, please specify: Additionality assessed following VCS (Verra) standards according to AR-ACM0001 methodology

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Permanence; land issues and suitability for the methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Permanence is assessed in the sense of continuity of the project practices over the years required by the methodologies. In land issues, possible overlaps with areas not eligible for the project are assessed.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☒ Other, please specify: REDD+

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Description of project

The Envira Amazonia Project - A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre, Brazil - VCS ID 1382 - Methodology VM0007. The Project is based on avoided emissions through forestry conservation in Brazil (Amazon - Acre).

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation☒ Voluntary offsetting**(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?**☒ Yes**(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation**

2014

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?☒ Purchased**(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued**☒ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)**(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project**☒ Other, please specify: Additionality assessed following VCS (Verra) standards according to VM0007 methodology**(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk**☒ Monitoring and compensation**(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed**☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Permanence; land issues and suitability for the methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Permanence is assessed in the sense of continuity of the project practices over the years required by the methodologies. In land issues, possible overlaps with areas not eligible for the project are assessed.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

☒ Other, please specify: REDD+

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Description of project

Agrocortex REDD Project - VCS ID 1686 - Methodology VM0015. The project is based on avoided emissions through forestry conservation in Brazil (Amazon - Amazonas and Acre).

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

573

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

☒ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

☒ Other, please specify: The project followed criteria established by internationally recognized Verra Standard (methodology VCS VM0015.)

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

☒ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Permanence; land issues and suitability for the methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Permanence is assessed in the sense of continuity of the project practices over the years required by the methodologies. In land issues, possible overlaps with areas not eligible for the project are assessed.

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cattle products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	156047.76	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	156046.76
Cattle products	1738577.74	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	1738577.74

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

☒ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

States: - São Paulo - Minas Gerais - Tocantins - Rondônia - Mato Grosso - Goiás

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

98374.81

(8.5.5) Source

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Our sourcing of firewood, which originates from the Amazon, Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes, are in accordance with Brazilian legislation IBAMA established by Ordinance MMA No. 253, dated August 18, 2006. The purchased timber forest products (firewood and derivatives) originate from legal reforestation and legal deforestation areas. With the applicable documentation being controlled by the company.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

☒ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

States: - São Paulo - Tocantins - Goiás - Maranhão - Minas Gerais - Mato Grosso - Mato Grosso do Sul - Rondônia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

894221.21

(8.5.5) Source

- ☒ Independent smallholders
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods has established global guidelines in its Sustainability Policy, which aim to harmonize economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects across all its operations and the value chain. To ensure strict compliance with the commitments assumed, Minerva not only integrates these guidelines into its strategy, but also applies the specific legislation of each region and biome in the countries where it operates, ensuring compliance with monitoring protocols. In Brazil, keep 100% of direct supplier farms monitored, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy and by 2030, expand the monitoring of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in 'Commodity Acquisition' policy, for all countries in which it operates. The purchasing criteria are established in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy. It is worth mentioning that Minerva Foods follows the principles of environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates. In Brazil, it follows the guidelines of the Brazilian Forest Code, as well as the initiatives: Public Livestock Commitment (CPP), the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) of the State of Pará and the Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

- ☒ Paraguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

- ☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Departamento Central - Departamento Concepción

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

31458.16

(8.5.5) Source

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

There is no specific biome. For suppliers in Paraguay, since all firewood used is eucalyptus, they must comply with legislation (Law 422/73) which determines that the supplier must be registered with the National Forestry Institute, ensuring that the firewood does not come from preserved areas.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

☒ Paraguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Alto Paraguay - Alto Parana - Amambay - Boqueron - Caaguazu - Caazapa - Canindeyu - Central - Concepcion - Cordillera - Guaira - Itapua - Misiones - Ñeembucu - Paraguari - Presidente Hayes - San Pedro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

307338.6

(8.5.5) Source

☒ Independent smallholders

- ☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods has established global guidelines in its Sustainability Policy, which aim to harmonize economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects across all its operations and the value chain. To ensure strict compliance with the commitments assumed, Minerva not only integrates these guidelines into its strategy, but also applies the specific legislation of each region and biome in the countries where it operates, ensuring compliance with monitoring protocols. In Brazil, keep 100% of direct supplier farms monitored, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy and by 2030, expand the monitoring of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in 'Commodity Acquisition' policy, for all countries in which it operates. The purchasing criteria are established in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy. It is worth mentioning that Minerva Foods follows the principles of environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates. In Paraguay, monitoring of 100% of direct suppliers in the country was achieved in December 2021. The criteria evaluated in accordance with local legislation and the information made available are: i. Illegal deforestation: Illegal deforestation is monitored using the Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) database, a system that uses satellite data to monitor changes in land use and occupation around the world. Its analysis uses a vegetation clearing verification methodology and technical interpretation, that is, to verify illegal deforestation with a clearing date of January 1, 2018; ii. Legally titled indigenous lands; iii. Protected wilderness areas.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

- ☒ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

- ☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Departamentos Carrasco - Departamentos Canelones - Departamento Cerro Largo - Departamento Durazno

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26214.76

(8.5.5) Source

- ☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

There is no specific biome. In Uruguay, supplier companies must comply with the legislation (Lei de Desarrollo Forestal N° 15,939) recommended for companies that sell firewood (eucalyptus).

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

- ☒ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

- ☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Artigas - Canelones - Cerro Largo - Colonia - Durazno - Flores - Florida - Lavalleja - Maldonado - Montevideo - Paysandú - Río Negro - Rivera - Rocha - Salto - San José - Soriano - Tacuarembó - Treinta y Tres

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

186730.75

(8.5.5) Source

- ☒ Independent smallholders
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods has established global guidelines in its Sustainability Policy, which aim to harmonize economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects across all its operations and the value chain. To ensure strict compliance with the commitments assumed, Minerva not only integrates these guidelines into

its strategy, but also applies the specific legislation of each region and biome in the countries where it operates, ensuring compliance with monitoring protocols. In Brazil, keep 100% of direct supplier farms monitored, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy and by 2030, expand the monitoring of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in 'Commodity Acquisition' policy, for all countries in which it operates. The purchasing criteria are established in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy. It is worth mentioning that Minerva Foods follows the principles of environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates. In Uruguay, the Company currently monitors around 90% of its direct suppliers, with the goal of reaching 100% by 2025. The socio-environmental criteria are i. Illegal deforestation: to verify this criterion, the GLAD deforestation database will be used as a cutoff date to verify the commitments of those listed in the database from 2019 onwards; ii. Protected areas.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

☒ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Buenos Aires - Catamarca - Chaco - Córdoba - Corrientes - Entre Ríos - Formosa - La Pampa - La Rioja - Mendoza - Misiones - Neuquén - Río Negro - Salta - San Luis - Santa Fe - Santiago del Estero - Tierra del Fuego - Tucumán

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

180743.14

(8.5.5) Fonte

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods has established global guidelines in its Sustainability Policy, which aim to harmonize economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects across all its operations and the value chain. To ensure strict compliance with the commitments assumed, Minerva not only integrates these guidelines into its strategy, but also applies the specific legislation of each region and biome in the countries where it operates, ensuring compliance with monitoring protocols. In Brazil, keep 100% of direct supplier farms monitored, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy and by 2030, expand the monitoring of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in 'Commodity Acquisition' policy, for all countries in which it operates. The purchasing criteria are established in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy. It is worth mentioning that Minerva Foods follows the principles of environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates. In Argentina, 100% of direct suppliers are monitored, and this goal was accomplished in 2024. The socio-environmental criteria for monitoring are: i. Illegal deforestation: To verify this criteria, the GLAD deforestation database will be used as a cutoff date to verify the commitments of those listed in the database from 2021 onwards; ii. Protected areas (SiFAP).

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

☒ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

- Antioquia - Arauca - Atlántico - Bolívar - Bolívar - Boyacá - Caldas - Caquetá - Casanare - Cauca - Cesar - Chocó - Córdoba - Cundinamarca - Distrito Capital de Bogotá - Guaviare - Huila - La Guajira - Magdalena - Meta - Nariño - Norte de Santander - Putumayo - Risaralda - Santander - Sucre - Tolima

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

68855.98

(8.5.5) Source

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Minerva Foods has established global guidelines in its Sustainability Policy, which aim to harmonize economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects across all its operations and the value chain. To ensure strict compliance with the commitments assumed, Minerva not only integrates these guidelines into its strategy, but also applies the specific legislation of each region and biome in the countries where it operates, ensuring compliance with monitoring protocols. In Brazil, keep 100% of direct supplier farms monitored, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy and by 2030, expand the monitoring of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in 'Commodity Acquisition' policy, for all countries in which it operates. The purchasing criteria are established in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy. It is worth mentioning that Minerva Foods follows the principles of environmental legislation in force in each country where it operates. For Colombia, monitoring of 100% of direct suppliers was achieved in July 2023, 6 months ahead of target. The criteria evaluated in socio-environmental monitoring are: i. Illegal deforestation: To verify this criteria, those listed in the GLAD deforestation database as of January 1, 2021 are evaluated as a cutoff date for verifying commitments. ii. Legal exclusions.

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Zero illegal deforestation in all countries where we operate, considering the concept of legality in each country where the Company operates.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

☒ 2006

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

☒ Country/area, please specify: Brazil

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

☒ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

☒ 2026-2030

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Zero illegal deforestation in all countries where we operate, considering the concept of legality in each country where the Company operates.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

☒ 2008

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

☒ Country/area, please specify: All countries where we operate.

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

☒ Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

☒ 2026-2030

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 6

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ Other third-party certification target metric, please specify: Compliance with current legislation in the country of origin and compliance for purchased firewood.

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

08/01/2006

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

08/31/2006

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

156047.76

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

04/01/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

156047.76

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

156047.76

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Volume of firewood used in operations in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

(8.7.2.19) Liste as ações que mais contribuíram para se alcançar ou manter essa meta

Internal procedure for approval, control and monitoring of relevant documentation required by law.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Minerva S.A. will purchase agricultural commodities and livestock products only from partner suppliers that meet the socio-environmental criteria stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in the countries where we purchase firewood, we work to ensure applicable documentary compliance.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

10205

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

10205

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

10205

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Target specific to Brazil, where Minerva has 100% of its direct supplier farms monitored.

(8.7.2.19) Liste as ações que mais contribuíram para se alcançar ou manter essa meta

- Investment in technology for geospatial monitoring in our countries of operation. - Sectoral engagement for sustainable actions and participation in associations such as: GTFI (Working Group of Indirect Suppliers), MBPS (Brazilian Table for Sustainable Livestock, formerly GTPS), ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries), Global Table for Sustainable Meat (GRSB, in English), from the Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia, from the Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible (MPCS). - Holding workshops, lectures, webinars and events related to the livestock chain (07 participations in 2023), such as “Falande de Pecuária” (13 events in 2023), which are meetings promoted by the Company in order to discuss pertinent issues among the industry and livestock farmers, such as sustainability, animal welfare, productivity, among others. In addition to the events, the Company included the sustainability team in field visits with the cattle purchasing team, to enhance meetings and train buyers in approaching the producer.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

- In Brazil, we monitor 100% of direct supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy; - By 2030, develop and implement a program to monitor indirect supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy, in South American countries with operations.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

2302

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

2302

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

2302

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Target specific to Paraguay, where Minerva has 100% of its direct supplier farms monitored.

(8.7.2.19) Liste as ações que mais contribuíram para se alcançar ou manter essa meta

- Investment in technology for geospatial monitoring in our countries of operation. - Sectoral engagement for sustainable actions and participation in associations such as: GTFI (Working Group of Indirect Suppliers), MBPS (Brazilian Table for Sustainable Livestock, formerly GTPS), ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries), Global Table for Sustainable Meat (GRSB, in English), from the Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia, from the Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible (MPCS). - Holding workshops, lectures, webinars and events related to the livestock chain (07 participations in 2023), such as “Falande de Pecuária” (13 events in 2023), which are meetings promoted by the Company in order to discuss pertinent issues among the industry and livestock farmers, such as sustainability, animal welfare, productivity, among others. In addition to the events, the Company included the sustainability team in field visits with the cattle purchasing team, to enhance meetings and train buyers in approaching the producer. - We are also carrying out work in partnership with WWF Paraguay through ALIANZA, to generate rapprochement with local bodies and partners. - Carrying out technical visits in Paraguay, Colombia and Uruguay, to deepen knowledge of the traceability of each country, learning on site the challenges faced in each country in relation to the traceability of the supply chain.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

By 2030, develop and implement a program to monitor indirect supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy, in South American countries with operations.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

- ☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

- ☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

698

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

698

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Target specific to Colombia, where Minerva has 100% of its direct supplier farms monitored.

(8.7.2.19) Liste as ações que mais contribuíram para se alcançar ou manter essa meta

- Investment in technology for geospatial monitoring in our countries of operation. - Sectoral engagement for sustainable actions and participation in associations such as: GTFI (Working Group of Indirect Suppliers), MBPS (Brazilian Table for Sustainable Livestock, formerly GTPS), ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries), Global Table for Sustainable Meat (GRSB, in English), from the Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia, from the Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible (MPCS). - Holding workshops, lectures, webinars and events related to the livestock chain (07 participations in 2023), such as “Falande de Pecuária” (13 events in 2023), which are meetings promoted by the Company in order to discuss pertinent issues among the industry and livestock farmers, such as sustainability, animal welfare, productivity, among others. In addition to the events, the Company included the sustainability team in field visits with the cattle purchasing team, to enhance meetings and train buyers in approaching the producer. - Carrying out technical visits in Paraguay, Colombia and Uruguay, to deepen knowledge of the traceability of each country, learning on site the challenges faced in each country in relation to the traceability of the supply chain.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

By 2030, develop and implement a program to monitor indirect supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy, in South American countries with operations.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

2414

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

2414

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

2414

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Target specific to Argentina, where Minerva has 100% of its direct supplier farms monitored.

(8.7.2.19) Liste as ações que mais contribuíram para se alcançar ou manter essa meta

- Investment in technology for geospatial monitoring in our countries of operation. - Sectoral engagement for sustainable actions and participation in associations such as: GTFI (Working Group of Indirect Suppliers), MBPS (Brazilian Table for Sustainable Livestock, formerly GTPS), ABIEC (Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries), Global Table for Sustainable Meat (GRSB, in English), from the Mesa de Ganadería Sostenible de Colombia, from the Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible (MPCS). - Carrying out technical visits in Argentina, to deepen knowledge of the traceability of each country, learning on site the challenges faced in each country in relation to the traceability of the supply chain.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

By 2030, develop and implement a program to monitor indirect supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy, in South American countries with operations.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

04/01/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

7435

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

7435

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

6691

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Target specific to Uruguay, where Minerva has over 90% of its direct supplier farms monitored.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The platform used for geospatial monitoring of our suppliers, SMGeo Direto, developed by Niceplanet Geotecnologia, employs technologies that use remote sensing to obtain satellite images, thus allowing the identification of areas that do not comply with our policy, promoting transparency in the production chain and ensuring compliance with the socio-environmental regulations of each country. If any liabilities or irregularities are found on the part of a supplier, the purchase will not be made and the partner in question will be suspended until it is regularized.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

By 2030, develop and implement a program to monitor indirect supplier farms, based on the socio-environmental criteria established in the Company's Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition policy, in South American countries with operations.

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

☒ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We consider that the wood we consume is deforestation-free because 88% of our facilities use planted wood, meaning wood from trees grown specifically for this purpose through sustainable management. Additionally, 12% of our facilities use native wood through the Brazilian initiative "Programa Madeira Legal," where there is no illegal deforestation. Therefore, legal extraction is ensured, and management procedures are followed in accordance with the legislation. There are specific regulations applicable to other regions where we operate, such as Paraguay and Uruguay.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

- ☒ Value chain mapping
- ☒ Supplier engagement/communication
- ☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Minerva Foods was a pioneer in expanding geospatial monitoring technology to 100% of direct supplier farms in all Brazilian biomes (Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Atlantic Forest) by 2020. It completed 100% monitoring in Paraguay in 2021, and by 2023, achieved full monitoring of direct suppliers in Colombia. In 2024, 100% was achieved in Argentina. In Uruguay, Minerva Foods has begun studying local legislation to initiate socio-environmental monitoring, with over 90% of direct suppliers already monitored. In Brazil, Minerva Foods requires land ownership documents for registration and during each negotiation with potential suppliers. It also checks the list of areas embargoed by IBAMA and the Employer Registry for those who subjected workers to slave-like conditions. Using a geomonitoring tool, the Company verifies illegal deforestation based on PRODES data, as well as overlaps with Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands, and Quilombola communities. The geospatial monitoring system undergoes annual audits, yielding notable results. Minerva Foods maintained excellent performance in third-party audits supervised by the Federal Public Ministry, Brazil's most reliable socio-environmental verification instrument. The audits showed that commercial transactions made by Minerva Foods between July 2020 and December 2021 in the states of Pará and Rondônia achieved 100% compliance. In Mato Grosso, transactions between January and December 2021 also achieved 100% compliance. All socio-environmental criteria from the Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol in the Amazon were met, as audited by Grant Thornton Brazil. Furthermore, the Company achieved 100% compliance in the audit of the Public Livestock Commitment, signed in 2009, with results audited by BDO RCS Auditores Independentes. In Latin America, Minerva Foods conducts geographical monitoring of its direct suppliers in line with local legislation, checking for illegal deforestation, overlaps with protected areas, Indigenous lands, and traditional communities. It also monitors cases of slave-like labor and child labor reported in media or official sources. In Paraguay, the fourth third-party audit was conducted following IFC guidelines for monitoring purchases. The 2022 data showed 100% compliance.

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(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % of sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

94

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % of sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

94.00

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

100

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

☒ No

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

94

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

94

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

94

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

☒ No

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify: National Forestal Institute - Government of Paraguay

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

All firewood suppliers in Paraguay have Public Forestry and Plantation Registry.

Cattle products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

94

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Minerva Foods uses an Application Programming Interface (API) between its internal systems and a monitoring platform called SMGEO Direto, developed by Niceplanet Geotecnologia, as a management tool for its supply chain. This ensures that 100% of its direct suppliers and their properties, across all Brazilian biomes,

are monitored for every purchase using georeferenced maps, ensuring environmental and labor compliance, as well as land tenure regularity within its producer portfolio. The same platform is used for other countries, and the monitoring follows the specific criteria of each country based on data availability. The tool certifies and attests to the release for cattle purchases. If any liability or irregularity is identified, the supplier is entered into the company's blocking system until the issue is resolved, eliminating the possibility of trading with that producer. Purchases are only made from suppliers in compliance with all the criteria described above, emphasizing that such verification is conducted for every generated purchase.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify: National System For Control Of Origin Of Forest Products (SINAFLOR) - Brazil

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

All firewood suppliers in Brazil demonstrate the origin of the firewood through the Forest Origin Document - DOF

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify: General Forestry Directorate - Uruguay

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

All firewood suppliers in Uruguay are registered with the General Directorate of Forests of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries - MGAP.

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

100.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

- ☒ Ground-based monitoring
- ☒ Other, please specify: In Brazil: SISTEMA NACIONAL DE CONTROLE DE ORIGEM DOS PRODUTOS FLORESTAIS (SINAFLOR) In Uruguay: DIRETORIA GERAL FLORESTAL - URUGUAY In Paraguay: INSTITUTO FORESTAL NACIONAL

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Brazil: All timber suppliers in Brazil provide evidence of the timber's origin through the Forest Origin Document (DOF). Uruguay: All timber suppliers in Uruguay provide evidence of registration with the General Directorate of Forests of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). Paraguay: All timber suppliers in Paraguay provide evidence of Public Forest and Plantation Registration.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

The entire territorial extension of the country, that is, any livestock farmer and/or farm can supply the Company, as long as it meets and is in compliance with the socio-environmental criteria defined in each country.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

☒ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

☒ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

100

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Brazil: All timber suppliers in Brazil provide evidence of the timber's origin through the Forest Origin Document (DOF). Uruguay: All timber suppliers in Uruguay provide evidence of registration with the General Directorate of Forests of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). Paraguay: All timber suppliers in Paraguay provide evidence of Public Forest and Plantation Registration.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Any socio-environmental risk or liability detected in the supplier and in the documents that certify the origin of the timber are blocked from commercialization until their regularization is proven, and a new socio-environmental analysis is carried out to certify that there are no more liabilities.

Cattle products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

94.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

- ☒ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring
- ☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial data
- ☒ Third-party assessment tool

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

Minerva Foods uses an Application Programming Interface (API) between its internal systems and the monitoring platform called SMGEO Direto, developed by Niceplanet Geotecnologia as a management tool for its supply chain, ensuring that 100% of its direct suppliers and their properties, in all Brazilian biomes are monitored with each purchase using georeferenced maps, ensuring environmental and labor compliance and land tenure regularity of its producer portfolio. This same platform is used for other countries and, for monitoring, the specific criteria of each country are followed depending on the availability of data. If any liability or irregularity is identified, the supplier is included in the company's blocking system until it is regularized, eliminating the possibility of trading with the producer. Purchases are only made for those suppliers that comply with all the criteria described above, highlighting that such verification is carried out for each purchase generated.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Paraguay
- ☒ Uruguay

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

The entire territorial extension of the country, that is, any livestock farmer and/or farm can supply the Company, as long as it meets and is in compliance with the socio-environmental criteria defined in each country.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

- ☒ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

☒ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

94

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

The geospatial monitoring system is audited annually, with outstanding results for the Company. Minerva Foods maintained its excellent performance in third-party audits supervised by the Federal Public Ministry, the main and most reliable socio-environmental verification instrument in the Brazilian production chain. The results showed that sales carried out by Minerva Foods between July 2020 and December 2021, in the states of Pará and Rondônia, achieved 100% compliance in the audits carried out. For the state of Mato Grosso, 100% compliance was also achieved in transactions carried out between January and December 2021. All socio-environmental criteria of the Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol in the Amazon were met, and were audited by the company Grant Thornton Brazil. The Company also achieved, in yet another year, 100% compliance in the audit of the Public Livestock Commitment, signed in 2009, with the result audited by BDO RCS Auditores Independentes. In Paraguay, the fourth third-party audit was also carried out following the guidelines aligned with the IFC (International Finance Corporation) for monitoring purchases in the country. The data evaluated refer to the year 2022 and a 100% compliance rate was obtained.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

Any socio-environmental risk or liability detected, the supplier and his farm are blocked from commercialization until their regularization is proven and a new socio-environmental analysis is carried out to certify that there are no more liabilities.

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cattle products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

☒ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2006

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

100% of the wood purchased is monitored through documentation that guarantees that its origin is free from illegal deforestation. At Minerva Foods Brazil: The Company requires all suppliers of native firewood in its Brazilian operations to present the Forest Origin Document (DOF), established by Ordinance MMA nº 253, of August 18, 2006. This document serves as a mandatory license for the transport and storage of forest products of native origin, including native coal. All wood extracted within the national territory must be certified and accompanied by the Forest Origin Document (DOF) in accordance with regulations provided for in MMA Ordinance no. 253, of August 18, 2006. For suppliers who deal with exotic species such as eucalyptus, rubber trees or orange trees, certificate of IBAMA regularity is required. Minerva Foods Latam: In Latam operations, a specific document authorizing cutting, sale and transportation is required. For operational units in Uruguay, compliance with the The legislation (Law No. 15,939) recommends that companies that sell firewood (eucalyptus) have a "Society" (similar to a CNPJ), which guarantees that the purchase does not come from indigenous or preserved areas. In the case of plants in Paraguay, all firewood used is eucalyptus, and the legislation (Law 422/73) determines that the supplier must be registered with the National Forestry Institute, ensuring that the firewood does not come from preserved areas. Australia: Wood is not used as fuel.

Cattle products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

☒ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2008

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Minerva Foods invests in tools and new technologies, recognizing the importance of engagement throughout its value chain. The Company is dedicated to the topic of traceability with the objective of achieving zero illegal deforestation in the supply chain in South America by 2030. And its monitoring guidelines are emphasized in the Agricultural Commodities and Livestock Products Acquisition Policy. Currently, 100% of direct suppliers are monitored in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Colombia. In Uruguay, Minerva Foods is advancing in the implementation of the geospatial monitoring system, with around 90% of direct supplier farms monitored, respectively. The company is committed to advancing consistently in this area and has also directed efforts to developing technological alternatives and engaging indirect suppliers.

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Cattle products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Cattle products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

- ☒ Greater transparency
- ☒ Greater enforcement of regulations
- ☒ Greater customer awareness
- ☒ Improvement in data collection and quality
- ☒ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- ☒ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- ☒ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Minerva Foods pledges to eliminate illegal deforestation from its South American supply chain by 2030. Across all operational regions, 94% of our products are free from deforestation/conversion, based on the following rationale: We have attained 100% surveillance of direct supplier farms in Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Colombia. In Uruguay, the process is well underway, with over 90% of direct suppliers monitored, aiming for full coverage. Our progress is steady and incremental. We are acquiring geographic locations by collecting documents from suppliers, including both existing members of our portfolio and new suppliers. The company is dedicated to securing the remaining 6% by employing the finest technologies available and by engaging with our entire supply chain to ensure comprehensive monitoring of direct suppliers.

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain member
Timber products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting member with goods and services containing this commodity
Cattle products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

☒ Beef

(8.12.1.5) Metric

☒ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify: Minerva Foods units in Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, and Rosario, Argentina, are certified for organic meat production. Certifications follow strict traceability under EU Regulations 834/2007, 889/2008, and the US National Organic Program (NOP).

(8.12.1.7) Porcentagem certificada do volume total de <i>commodities </i>vendida ao membro solicitante

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

We have obtained global certifications that are specific for organic meat production in the Araguaína (TO), Barretos (SP), Janaúba (MG), Palmeiras de Goiás (GO) and Paranatinga (MT) units in Brazil, in all units in Paraguay and Uruguay, and in Rosario unit, Argentina. Upon being accredited, these units undergo rigorous traceability controls that follow European Community Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 and the National Organic Program (NOP) of the United States. All animals are guaranteed zero use of antibiotics, growth hormones and animal-based feed, in addition to high animal welfare standards. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva remains available to address any questions from our clients.

Row 2

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

☒ Beef

☒ Other, please specify: Food products imported by Minerva Foods

(8.12.1.5) Metric

☒ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify: Minerva Foods units in Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, and Rosario, Argentina, are certified for organic meat production. Certifications follow strict traceability under EU Regulations 834/2007, 889/2008, and the US National Organic Program (NOP).

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

We have obtained global certifications that are specific for organic meat production in the Araguaína (TO), Barretos (SP), Janaúba (MG), Palmeiras de Goiás (GO) and Paranatinga (MT) units in Brazil, in all units in Paraguay and Uruguay, and in Rosario unit, Argentina. Upon being accredited, these units undergo rigorous traceability controls that follow European Community Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 and the National Organic Program (NOP) of the United States. All animals are guaranteed zero use of antibiotics, growth hormones and animal-based feed, in addition to high animal welfare standards. For strategic reasons, the supply volume will not be disclosed. However, in line with our commitment to transparency, Minerva remains available to address any questions from our clients.

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

☒ Other, please specify: The Company has made progress in mapping scope 3 emissions, but currently, other more significant categories demand strategic efforts and resources. Nevertheless, based on the legislation, we ensure compliance in the management of this resource.

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

In an internal data gathering, we found that 88% of our units in Brazil consume planted wood, sourced from trees grown specifically for this purpose through sustainable management, without generating a significant impact in the category of land use and land-use change. For the remaining 12%, the wood consumed is of native origin and is covered by the Brazilian initiative "Programa Madeira Legal," which ensures legal extraction and compliance with management procedures in accordance with legislation, without illegal deforestation. There are also specific regulations applicable to other regions where we operate, such as Paraguay and Uruguay. The Company has made progress in mapping scope 3 emissions, but currently, other more significant categories demand strategic efforts and resources. Nevertheless, based on the legislation, we ensure compliance in the management of this resource.

Cattle products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

☒ Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

For own operations, the category of emissions from land use and changes in land use includes removals resulting from the planting of seedlings.

(8.13.1.3) CO₂e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO₂e)

27159.77

(8.13.1.4) Base year

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

- ☒ Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

- ☒ Scope 1

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

- ☒ GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

Minerva adopts a comprehensive approach to environmental awareness. Through various initiatives and good practices, the Company seeks not only to comply with legal standards, but also to inspire cultural changes in its operations and in the communities where it operates. Our actions include raising awareness among employees, partners, customers and local communities about the importance of environmental protection and the role of each individual in building a more balanced future. In 2023, we celebrated Tree Day in Brazil, donating more than 1,200 seedlings and planting 120 trees at Brazilian units, reinforcing our employees' commitment. The removal calculation refers to this initiative. Throughout the 2023 cycle, the Company carried out monthly monitoring of the volume of seedlings planted in all its operational units around the world. As for the calculation of land use change emissions in our value chain, we are making progress on this topic for disclosure in the next cycles.

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.**(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations**

- ☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

- ☒ Land use rights

- ☒ Environmental protection
- ☒ Labor rights
- ☒ Human rights protected under international law
- ☒ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

- ☒ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring
- ☒ Third party tools
- ☒ Third party databases
- ☒ Third party audits

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

- ☒ Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

For wood products: Minerva Foods Brazil: the Company requires that all suppliers of native wood for its operations in Brazil have the Forest Origin Document (DOF), established by the MMA Ordinance No. 253, of August 18, 2006, which constitutes a mandatory license for the transport and storage of forest products of native origin, including coal. All wood extracted in national territory must be certified and have the Forest Origin Document (DOF), established by Ordinance MMA nº 253, of August 18, 2006. For suppliers of exotic species such as eucalyptus, rubber or orange trees, it is necessary to present a certificate of regularity from IBAMA. Minerva Foods Latam: document containing authorization for cutting, sale and transportation is required. For operational units in Uruguay, legislation (Forest Development Law No. 15,939) recommends that the company selling firewood (eucalyptus) has a "Society" (such as a CNPJ), which would eliminate the risk of purchases in indigenous or preserved areas. For plants in Paraguay, all firewood used is eucalyptus and legislation (Law 422/73) establishes that the supplier must be registered with the National Forestry Institute, which also guarantees that it is not firewood from preserved areas. Minerva Foods Australia: wood is not used as fuel in boilers in industrial units. For livestock products: Minerva Foods Brazil: the Company requires documents that prove ownership of the land in the registration and at the time of each negotiation with the potential supplier; that too consult the list of areas embargoed by the Federal Institute of the Environment (IBAMA) and the Register of Employers that subjected workers to conditions similar to those slavery; using a geomonitoring tool (SMGeo Direto), checks the occurrence of illegal deforestation, based on PRODES, and the overlap with Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands and quilombola communities. Minerva Foods Latam: the Company carries out geographic monitoring (SMGeo Direto) of its direct suppliers, in accordance with local legislation, for illegal deforestation and overlap with protected areas and indigenous and/or traditional lands, and monitoring cases of slave and child labor reported in the media or official sources.

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement em landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

- ☒ Risk of fires
- ☒ Access to new markets
- ☒ Response to regulation
- ☒ Risk of biodiversity loss
- ☒ Current and future sourcing risk
- ☒ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
- ☒ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- ☒ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- ☒ Risk of issues related to land tenure rights
- ☒ Supply of commodities strategically important
- ☒ Opportunity to participate in new markets or financing mechanisms for the agricultural sector
- ☒ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- ☒ Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms
- ☒ Response to voluntary sectoral agreement
- ☒ Opportunity to build resilience at scale
- ☒ Stakeholder/investor request
- ☒ Risk of supplier non-compliance in area
- ☒ Risk of human rights issues

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Minerva Foods has several initiatives focused on engaging in landscape/jurisdictional approaches to promote sustainability and environmental responsibility. One of these initiatives is the Public Livestock Commitment (CPP), which was established in partnership with the Environmental Organization Greenpeace on October 5,

2009. Under this commitment, Minerva Foods monitors its purchases of cattle from the Amazon Biome to ensure they are not sourced from farms with environmental restrictions or subject to lockdown. The company also refrains from negotiating with suppliers listed on the “dirty list” for involvement in the use of slave labor. Another important engagement initiative is the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) signed with the Federal Public Ministry of Pará on July 7, 2009. The TAC expands Minerva Food Actions to avoid negotiation with livestock suppliers from the Amazon Biome who present socio-environmental irregularities, mainly in the State of Pará. This commitment is in line with the principles of the 1988 Federal Constitution, aiming to protect the ecologically balanced environment and guide social and economic relations related to the exploitation of natural resources. As part of its commitment to ecological restoration, Minerva Foods joined the Floresta Viva program, an initiative led by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES). Through this partnership, the company contributes to the recovery of degraded areas in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso and Goiás through the implementation of ecological restoration projects with native species and agroforestry systems in Brazilian biomes. Furthermore, Minerva Foods supports the Sustainable Calf Production Protocol, a program of IDH – The Sustainable Trade Initiative. The protocol facilitates the traceability of Brazilian livestock production from calves to the final consumer, ensuring inclusion, transparency, and data protection. By working in collaboration with IDH, Minerva Foods aims to promote the adoption of more sustainable models in the livestock chain and provide end consumers with information about the socio-environmental attributes of beef products.

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/ jurisdiction ID

☒ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Public Commitment to Livestock (CPP) and Conduct Adjustment Term of Pará (TAC Pará).

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Amazon Biome

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

☒ No, area is unknown

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

☒ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2009

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

☒ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

0

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- ☒ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- ☒ Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- ☒ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- ☒ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- ☒ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- ☒ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Governance

- ☒ Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- ☒ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- ☒ Credit available to family farms and/or local communities
- ☒ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

- ✓ Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)
- ✓ Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
- ✓ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced

Production

- ✓ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ✓ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- ✓ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution
- ✓ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ✓ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities
- ✓ Share information on supplier non-compliance, value chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ✓ Support implementation of climate change vulnerability assessment

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- ✓ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- ✓ Collaborate on commodity traceability
- ✓ Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

- ☒ Producers
- ☒ Private sector
- ☒ National government
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Financial institution

- ☒ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Minerva Foods has taken significant steps to engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, particularly focusing on the preservation and sustainability of the Amazon biome. Two vital initiatives in this regard are the Public Livestock Commitment (CPP) and the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC). The Livestock Public Commitment (CPP) was established through a collaboration with the environmental organization Greenpeace on October 5, 2009. Under this commitment, Minerva Foods proactively monitors its purchases of cattle from the Amazon Biome to ensure it does not engage in trade with farms that face environmental problems, restrictions or blocks. Furthermore, the company refrains from negotiating with suppliers included on the “dirty list”, which concerns those involved in practices similar to slavery, working conditions. By adopting the CPP, Minerva Foods actively contributes to environmental preservation and demonstrates its commitment to responsible business practices. The Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC) was signed on July 7, 2009, in partnership with the Federal Public Ministry of Pará (MPF). This agreement expands the company's operations efforts to safeguard the Amazon Biome, committing not to negotiate with cattle suppliers in the region that present socio-environmental irregularities, with a special focus on suppliers located in the State of Pará. In line with the precepts of the 1988 Federal Constitution, TAC actively seeks to protect an ecologically balanced environment, while also guiding social and economic relations relating to the sustainable use of natural resources. Minerva Foods, fully aware of its responsibilities, reaffirms its commitment to TAC and diligently avoids engaging in practices that could be perceived as environmental infractions or crimes. As part of this commitment, the company guarantees that it does not acquire, intermediate, sell or transport products of animal or plant origin from irregular areas, especially those located in Pará.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

- ☒ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

The geospatial monitoring system is audited annually, with outstanding results for the Company. Minerva Foods maintained its excellent performance in third-party audits supervised by the Federal Public Ministry, the main and most reliable socio-environmental verification instrument in the Brazilian production chain. The results showed that sales carried out by Minerva Foods between July 2020 and December 2021, in the states of Pará and Rondônia, achieved 100% compliance in the audits carried out. For the state of Mato Grosso, 100% compliance was also achieved in transactions carried out between January and December 2021. All socio-environmental criteria of the Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol in the Amazon were met, and were audited by the company Grant Thornton Brazil. The Company also achieved, in yet another year, 100% compliance in the audit of the Public Livestock Commitment, signed in 2009, with the result audited by BDO RCS Auditores Independentes. The audit reports are public and can be accessed on the Minerva Foods website. All audit processes resulted in 100% compliance, reinforcing the robustness of its monitoring system and the Company's continuous efforts towards increasingly sustainable livestock farming.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

☒ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

37

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

☒ Yes

(8.16.1 Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

☒ Engagement with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Minerva Foods actively engages in several partnerships and coalitions to address critical environmental and sustainability issues, especially in relation to climate change and deforestation. The company plays a role in the Brazilian Sustainable Livestock Board (MBPS), contributing to the mission of promoting the sustainable development of Brazilian livestock farming and addressing specific challenges in the sector. It also participates in the Indirect Suppliers Working Group (GTFI), which aims to strengthen relationships with other actors in the livestock chain to discuss the traceability of indirect suppliers in the country. Minerva To ensure responsible supply chain management and defend human rights, Minerva Foods adheres to the Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol and is a signatory to important commitments in South America. These include the Public Livestock Commitment, the Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) with the Pará Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor, the Amazon Cattle Supplier Monitoring Protocol and the Cerrado Cattle Supplier Voluntary Monitoring Protocol.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

☒ Colombia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Minerva Foods extends its commitment to sustainability beyond its home country, Brazil, participating in local initiatives in Colombia through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Meat (Mesa de Ganaderia Sostenible – Colombia). Also collaborates with CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture) to acquire and validate publicly available local data for incorporation into geospatial monitoring efforts. To ensure responsible supply chain management and defend human rights.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

☒ Paraguay

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Minerva Foods extends its commitment to sustainability beyond its home country, Brazil, participating in local initiatives in Paraguay through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Meat (Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible).

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

☒ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

☒ Engagement with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

☒ Argentina

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Minerva Foods extends its commitment to sustainability beyond its home country, Brazil, participating in local initiatives in Argentina through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Meat (Mesa Argentina de Carne Sostenible).

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

- ☒ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

- ☒ Involved in industry platforms
- ☒ Engagement with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

- ☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

- ☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Minerva Foods actively engages in several partnerships and coalitions to address critical environmental and sustainability issues, especially in relation to climate change and deforestation. Notably, the company became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in 2021, underlining its commitment to the sustainable development goals and adherence to ten principles covering anti-corruption, labor relations, environment and human rights. As part of its sustainability efforts, Minerva Foods is an active member of important global initiatives, such as the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB), which brings together experts, academics and prominent companies from around the world to share best practices in management.

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

- ☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

☒ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

☒ Other, please specify: REDD+

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of land tenure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of human rights | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction of GHG emissions | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to environmental regulation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce/halt biodiversity loss | |

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

☒ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The REDD TAUARI FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT is a partnership between Mata Nativa BR and MyCarbon (a subsidiary of Minerva Foods, which operates in the carbon market), which deals with the preservation of the Amazon rainforest in line with the traditions of local populations and the sustainable development of the region, through activities that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to the increase in global warming. The project area is located in the northern region of Brazil, more specifically in the municipality of Tarauacá, state of Acre. The 126,157.8211 ha of tropical forests that are part of the project area are located in the Amazon biome. Avoiding a scenario of deforestation in 85% of the area, the aim was to achieve a truly sustainable economic activity, which rules out the suppression, even if authorized, of existing vegetation and also preserves the existing biodiversity in the area, with the cooperation of local populations, through this project. The activities designed here aim to ensure that the forest areas belonging to the project are preserved, continuing the important work of generating ecosystem services, such as climate regulation, protection of water sources, maintenance of biodiversity and genetic heritage, among others, and also ensuring that 119,812,777.36 tons of CO₂ are not released into the atmosphere.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

☒ >2050

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

149328000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

149328000

(8.17.1.11) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-8.143245

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-71.47606

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

25000000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress

☒ Reduction of GHG emissions

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The REDD Tauari Forest Conservation Project (Verra VCS project ID 4461) is a partnership between Mata Nativa BR and MyCarbon and deals with the preservation of the Amazon rainforest in line with the traditions of local populations and the sustainable development of the region, through activities that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to the increase of global warming. The project area is located in the northern region of Brazil, more specifically in the municipality of Tarauacá, state of Acre. The 126,157.8211 ha of tropical forests that are part of the project area are located in the Amazon biome. Avoiding a scenario of logging in 85% of the area, a truly sustainable economic activity was sought, which discards the suppression, even if authorized, of the existing vegetation, and also preserves the existing biodiversity in the glebe, with the cooperation of the local populations, through this project. The activities designed here aim to ensure that forest areas belonging to the project are preserved, continuing the important work of generating ecosystem services there, such as climate regulation, protection of water sources, maintenance of biodiversity and genetics heritage, among others, and also ensuring that 119,812,777.36 tons of CO2 are not released into the atmosphere.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

☒ Soil carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

☒ Improvement to soil health

☒ Protection of land tenure

☒ Protection of human rights

☒ Reduction of GHG emissions

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

☒ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Renove ALM Brazil: The Renove ALM Brazil project is committed to incorporating the Climate-smart Livestock Production (CSLP) approach into livestock farms in Minerva Foods' supply chain to increase their resilience and contribution to climate change mitigation. Through stakeholder engagement and collaborative actions, the project provides technical support for the adoption of sustainable livestock management practices and access to the voluntary carbon market. Based on the CSLP approach, the Renove ALM Brazil Project is structured around four main initiatives: i) sustainable pasture management, ii) improved herd management, iii) improved farm management, and iv) project policies against the degradation of native ecosystems. As a result, the project expects to increase livestock production productivity and profitability, improve farm resilience and financial health, increase food security, and recognize livestock farmers who align livestock production with the conservation of native ecosystems.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

☒ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

☒ 2046-2050

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1656.81

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

150000

(8.17.1.11) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-23.587926

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-46.680309

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

99827850

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Renove ALM Brazil project (VCS Project ID 4849) is committed to incorporating the Climate-smart Livestock Production (CSLP) approach into cattle ranches of the Minerva Foods supply chain to enhance their resilience and contribution to mitigating climate change. Through stakeholder involvement and collaborative actions, the project offers technical support for adopting sustainable livestock management practices and access to the voluntary carbon market. Based on the CSLP approach, the Renove ALM Brazil Project is structured in four main initiatives: i) sustainable pasture management, ii) improved herd management, iii) improved ranch management, and iv) project policies against native ecosystem degradation. As a result, the project expects to enhance the productivity and profitability of livestock production, improve the resilience and financial health of ranches, increase food security, and recognize ranchers that align livestock production with native ecosystems conservation. In addition, the project intends the removal of 3,565,727.00 tCO₂eq through increased stocks of Soil Organic Carbon and the reduction of 60,391.00 tCO₂eq of methane from enteric fermentation.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

☒ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

☒ Agriculture

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to soil health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in carbon sequestration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of land tenure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce/halt biodiversity loss |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to sustainability of production practices |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction of GHG emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to environmental regulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities |

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

☒ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Project developed by MyCarbon (a subsidiary of Minerva Foods, which operates in the carbon credit market). In the context of carbon removal, the BRA-3C Project seeks to implement sustainable soil management practices, highlighting crop rotation to ensure the diversification of commercial crops, soil cover to maximize land use by sowing two crops in a single season, and the maintenance of plant residues and live plants in the soil, promoting carbon retention and strengthening soil fertility. Regarding emissions, the project promotes the dissemination of biologicals as soil conditioners, which include fungal and microbial inoculants. Their use is expected to contribute to improving soil health, in addition to establishing control over the timing and dosage of nitrogen application. The BRA-3C Project aims to increase soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks and adopt input management mechanisms to reduce emissions from agricultural activities in the Cerrado biome. The project aims to implement sustainable intensification practices for agricultural land use, increase land and food productivity, while enhancing the conservation of natural resources. In total, the BRA-3C Project is estimated to produce 10,361,853.33 tCO₂e, with an annual average of approximately 259,046.33 tCO₂e/year. The clustered location of the project includes the geographic extent of the Cerrado biome within the geographic boundaries of Brazil.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

☒ 2041-2045

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

0

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

500000

(8.17.1.11) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-14.346641

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-49.948358

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

296686207

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In the context of carbon removal, the BRA-3C Project (Verra VCS Project ID 5043) seeks to implement sustainable soil management practices, highlighting crop rotation to guarantee the diversification of commercial crop, cover cropping to maximize land use through the sowing of two crops in a single season, and the maintenance of plant residues and living plants in the soil, promoting carbon retention, and strengthening soil fertility. Regarding emissions, the project promotes the spread of biologicals as soil conditioners, which include fungal and microbial inoculants. Their use is expected to contribute to soil health improvement, besides establishing control over the nitrogen application's timing and dosage. The BRA-3C Project aims to increase soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks and adopt input management mechanisms to reduce emissions from agricultural activities in the Cerrado biome. The project aims to implement sustainable intensification practices for agricultural land use, to increase land and food productivity, while also expanding the conservation of natural resources. In total, the BRA-3C Project is estimated to produce 10,361,853.33 tCO₂e, with an annual average of approximately 259,046.33 tCO₂e/year. The grouped project location includes the geographical extension of the Cerrado Biome within the geographic boundaries of Brazil.

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water collected (whether from surface or underground sources or acquired from third parties) is monitored daily, both in terms of volume and collection time, using ultrasonic flow meters. The information is sent to a data compilation system that is archived in a spreadsheet and presented monthly to the Industrial Management Committee for discussion on increasing or reducing consumption. Action plans are implemented for cases that require attention.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water collected from various sources (surface, underground or public supply network) is monitored daily using precisely calibrated water meters at each unit. The information is then sent to a data compilation system, where it is archived in a Power BI spreadsheet. Every month, this data is presented to a committee for discussion on any increases or reductions in consumption. Action plans are implemented for cases that require attention. It is important to note that 100% of water collection sources are diligently monitored in strict accordance with the permits issued by the competent regulatory bodies. This ensures full compliance with all relevant environmental regulations and requirements.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

External laboratory analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of all water collected is analyzed monthly and must undergo a potential treatment in accordance with the environmental management policy and procedures. In some cases, even if the source is underground, certain units must treat their water due to its high degree of hardness, resulting from specific characteristics of the region, as in Colombia and Argentina. When water collected from wells meets all the parameters established by law, it can only be sent for industrial use with the addition of chlorine. All water from surface sources must undergo physical and chemical treatment until it reaches the potability standards in

accordance with current legislation. Parameters such as turbidity, hardness, pH, organic matter, among others, are evaluated for raw water collected from rivers and streams. The treated water supplied to the industry is continuously monitored to ensure compliance with national and international standards.

Water discharge – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters and/or indirect method through loss discount based on literature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Minerva Foods Brazil: All effluent discharge volumes are monitored daily and follow the recommendations contained in the discharge permits issued by the competent environmental agencies. • Minerva Foods Latam: The volume of discharged effluents is monitored indirectly by measuring the volume of water collected using water meters and estimating a percentage of loss to determine the total volume of water discharged in the month. The volume discharged in 2023 was monitored by calculating the total volume collected throughout the year and assigning a percentage of loss of 15%. Thus, to calculate the total annual volumes of effluents generated, the daily volumes collected and accurately measured by the installed water meters are used. The monthly total is then calculated, taking into account a loss of 15% throughout the process (as indicated in the literature). This measurement approach was adopted until all units had an automatic effluent flow measurement recorder installed.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters and/or indirect method through loss discount based on literature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Minerva Foods Brazil: All effluent volume is monitored daily using flow meters or accounted for by considering the volume collected and applying a loss percentage of 15%, in accordance with the literature. These measurements comply with the recommendations described in the discharge licenses issued by the competent environmental agencies. Effluent discharges are directed to surface sources, and part of the volume is used for fertigation of pastures on properties neighboring the production units. • Minerva Foods Latam: The volume of treated effluent is measured indirectly and then directed to receiving bodies (surface sources), municipal treatment plants or post-treatment lagoons at the production units. Indirect measurement is performed by means of an estimate, attributing a loss percentage to the daily volume of water collected and measured by means of water meters.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge monitoring by volume by treatment method is not carried out, as all units have similar effluent treatment consisting of physical-chemical and biological treatment.

Water discharges quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

External laboratory analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

The units collect monthly representative samples of the effluent that is discharged, for analysis required by law. The collection is carried out at strategic points, such as before and after treatment and discharge. This way, it is possible to verify the efficiency of the treatment and compliance with the limits required by law. The main parameters analyzed are: BOD, COD, Total Solids, Suspended Solids, Dissolved Solids, pH, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Oils and Greases, Total Coliforms and Temperature.

Water discharges quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The effluent from our operations does not contain any significant presence of nitrates, phosphates or pesticides, therefore specific monitoring for these substances is not necessary.

Water discharges quality – temperatura

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

External laboratory analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Effluent temperature monitoring is carried out at the time of monthly collection to analyze other parameters. Temperature is a critical parameter that can affect several aspects of effluent treatment and the quality of the receiving body.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water collected from various sources (surface, underground or public supply network) is monitored daily using precisely calibrated water meters at each unit. The information is then sent to a data compilation system, where it is archived in a Power BI spreadsheet. Every month, this data is presented to a committee for discussion on any increases or reductions in consumption. Action plans are implemented for cases that require attention. It is important to note that 100% of water collection sources are diligently monitored in strict accordance with the permits issued by the competent regulatory bodies. This ensures full compliance with all relevant environmental regulations and requirements.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters and/or indirect method through loss discounting based on literature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most units in Brazil and Latam practice water reuse in areas that do not have direct contact with food and/or require high quality, such as cleaning non-sensitive areas, irrigation, etc. This practice is important to save water resources, operational costs and reduce environmental impact.

The provision of fully-functioning, sately managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring the quality of WASH services (Visual) and measurement by SWAB analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company provides WASH services to employees by sanitizing uniforms, changing rooms for showering, cleaning common areas and sanitizing PPE. The Quality area monitors the process to maintain Food Safety, i.e., to avoid cross-contamination.

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

18072.79

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Other, please specify: Increase in production volume and acquisition of new plants

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For 2023, new equipment was installed, which increased the total amount of water used in operations, especially in the slaughter sector, where consumption is highest. Another point is related to the objective of ensuring animal welfare, which made it necessary to increase the time water was sprayed on the cattle in the pens, maintaining the appropriate temperature for them. We also acquired the BPU plant in Uruguay, which caused an increase in volumes

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

13907.35

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Other, please specify: Increase in production volume and acquisition of new plants

(9.2.2.4)

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For 2023, new equipment was installed, which increased the total amount of water used in operations, especially in the slaughter sector, where consumption is highest. Another point is related to the objective of ensuring animal welfare, which made it necessary to increase the time water was sprayed on the cattle in the pens, maintaining the appropriate temperature for them. We also acquired the BPU plants in Uruguay, Colac and Sunshine in Australia, which caused an increase in volumes.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4401.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Other, please specify: Increase in production volume and acquisition of new plants

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Minerva Foods recognizes that all water collected is used in its operations, whether in the water treatment process itself or in the production stages (slaughtering, deboning, etc.). The variation between the volume captured and discarded is attributed to natural losses from processes such as evaporation, product aggregation and irrigation of green areas,

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

614.92

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Other, please specify: Increase in production volume

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

3.40

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

☒ Other, please specify: WRI and internal analysis

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI), in Brazil, only the Janaúba (MG) unit is in an area of water stress. However, Minerva Foods conducts an internal assessment of water catchment areas, based on the limits established in the catchment and discharge licenses, reports from environmental agencies in the regions where it operates and the history of recorded droughts. Based on this assessment, the Company classifies units in areas of water stress if they suffer water impacts, such as droughts, floods or insufficient water availability to meet local needs. Control is carried out by evaluating the volume measurement indicators for each month in relation to previous years.

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Cattle products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

☒ 1-10

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Using the WRI methodology and internal analyses, it was assessed that the Janaúba units are located in an area at water risk, and therefore its value chain within a radius of 300km also has the same characteristic.

Timber products

Selezione de:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

☒ 1-10

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Using the WRI methodology and internal analyses, it was assessed that the Janaúba units are located in an area at water risk, and therefore its value chain within a radius of 300km also has the same characteristic.

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13353.34

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The increase in volume was characterized by the higher production volume compared to 2022, and also by the inclusion of new plants BPU (URY), Colac(AUS) and SunShine(AUS).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company does not use brackish water sources in its operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company understands that groundwater is not renewable.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3768.93

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Other, please specify: CSAP's exit as a partner of the company

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, we had the exit of the Live Cattle business, directly reflecting on the volume captured underground in Brazil.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company does not use water sources produced/carried in its production units in its operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

950.51

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

High volume mainly due to the acquisitions of plants in Australia, which represented the largest share of this volume

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10469.96

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The reduction in surface water collection reflects the decrease in effluents, and the explanation applicable to this item remains. In the units that collect surface water, the company implemented water reuse projects, resulting in a reduction in the absolute volume collected. Some projects have stood out, such as the reuse of backwash water, defrosting chambers and specific production points, including the viscera table, among others. The volume of water reused is 2,212 m³ per day, equivalent to the daily water consumption of an industrial plant that processes approximately 644 head of cattle. • Minerva Foods Brazil: A 1.42% reduction was achieved in the water consumption and effluent generation indicator (m³/tpa) in Brazil compared to the previous year. • Minerva Foods Latam: It successfully reduced water capture by more than 1 million m³, equivalent to 13.17% of the absolute volume.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The company does not release water into brackish water sources in its operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2612.93

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Compared to 2022, the volume of disposal was slightly higher and reflects the increase in production during the period.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

824.45

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The variation in the number is directly reflected by the variations in production, and we can consider this as an impact on the Janaúba unit, which was on layoff for a period.

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Janaúba unit is in an area of water stress according to the WRI methodology. The North of Minas Gerais state suffers from irregular rainfall and is located in the Drought Polygon, characterized by a semi-arid and sub-humid climate, marked by concentrated rainfall and long periods of drought.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and we are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2023, Minerva Foods developed a study of climate-related risks and opportunities based on the TCFD methodology. In this study, two risks that could affect the value chain were identified as substantial in the medium and long term: 1) an increase in water consumption due to high temperatures and heat waves and 2) an increase in the cost of water due to meteorological droughts that could lead to interruptions or rationing of supply. supply. As a value chain, the farms supplying cattle located within a radius of 300 km from the supply units were considered in this initial study. The locations that could be affected by these risks are Australia, Brazil, Colombia and Paraguay. For next steps A study of the chain's water footprint has yet to be carried out in order to value the volumes withdrawn and list the watersheds affected.

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Janaúba - MG

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/area & River basin

Brazil

☒ Sao Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

15.43188

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

43.19182

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

614.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

143.11

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater – renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater – non-renewable

471.8

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

378.77

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

378.77

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

236.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2022, in addition to the Janaúba unit having slaughtered 8% fewer heads compared to 2023, we also had a temporary suspension of operations. Another relevant factor is the installation of new equipment in operations where water is a key resource for operation.

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Analysis carried out by federal inspection. Report prepared and evaluated by federal inspection present at the unit. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis

Water discharge – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis.

Water discharge – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis.

Water discharge – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis.

Water discharge – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Capture and disposal license issued by the environmental agency. Volumes archived and reported to the competent environmental agency. Information is verified at each renewal. In addition, because they are reported in the sustainability report, this data undergoes third-party verification using the GRI methodology as a basis.

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

☒ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

28600000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1582489.48

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The reduction in water consumption is estimated based on the implementation of the planned projects, and considering a value of m³ per head slaughtered. In 2023, although the absolute volume of water abstracted increased, some business units or divisions recorded improvements in their indicators. A 6% reduction was achieved in indicator (m³/ton) compared to the previous year in Brazil. In LATAM units, we had an 11% reduction in the volume of water collected in Colombia.

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Cattle products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

2.58

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

☒ Freshwater consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

☒ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

☒ Higher

(9.9.6) Please explain

Water consumption information is collected daily at various points in the production process. Measurements are made using calibrated instruments (water meters). There are several water sources: underground collection (wells) and surface collection (rivers). The denominator is Tons per Finished Product (TPA), which refers to everything produced by the unit. The comparison with the previous year was higher due to the increase in slaughter and production volume. The trend for next year is for this to increase, as there will also be an increase in slaughter and production. The metric is standard for all units, but each unit has a target according to its consumption history and production capacity. The water consumption target is part of the internal "Champion Attitude" program, which awards the best units every month. In addition, the units have targets for water reuse and good practices that encourage the rational use of this resource

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

☒ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Wood products do not have an intensity indicator as they do not represent a high impact on operations, being used only as fuel for boilers, therefore efforts are directed towards monitoring and controlling the intensity of the livestock products produced.

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Cattle products

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.58

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Ton of finished product

(9.12.5) Please explain

Slaughterhouses and deboning units in Brazil showed a 6% reduction in consumption per production compared to 2022. It is worth noting that water management tools (reuse charter and good practices charter with water) are responsible for this result. For Latam units, the increase in water consumption accompanied the increase in slaughter volume, with the number of females slaughtered higher than the number of males slaughtered. Females have a lower carcass weight compared to males, which influences the indicator of volume of water consumed per ton of product.

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Working in collaboration with the federal regulatory authorities in each country, Minerva ensures that all of its products meet the highest quality requirements and are free of hazardous substances. Minerva operates its own laboratories, accredited and/or recognized by ISO 17025, and also collaborates with third-party laboratories with the same level of reliability. The company performs microbiological and physical-chemical analyses to ensure product safety and prevent contamination by pathogens. In addition to compliance with legislation and internal procedures, product quality and safety control relies on internationally recognized certifications and approval of specific protocols. External quality and safety audits are carried out by the area responsible for the inspection of products of animal origin in Brazil and equivalent bodies in Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

☒ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

☒ Other, please specify: Taking into account the considerable impact that meat production has on water consumption and effluent generation, the Company has increasingly invested in measures to reduce its water consumption and in the treatment of its effluents.

(9.14.4) Please explain

In an overview of the organization, this theme has increasingly attracted investment in eco-efficiency projects, such as water reuse, improvements in good practices and new technologies. This has had an effect each year, as evidenced in the company's reductions in water consumption.

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The company does not directly act in public policies aimed at reducing inequities and deprivations related to the human right to access to water and sanitation, taking into account WASH services in schools, in indigenous lands and traditional communities, the capacities and engagement of professionals and service users in municipalities, including migrant and refugee populations, with priority given to those located in the Legal Amazon Territory (TAM) and in the Brazilian Semi-Arid Region (SAB), considering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The company is currently investing in a mapping project called Reuse Map, evaluating all points that use water in the production process and identifying opportunities for this water to be reused throughout the production cycle. In the future, reuse targets may be established based on the performance of the tool and historical data collection.

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% with no exclusions as every target covers the entire company

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Investment in structure at effluent treatment plants, operational improvements, investment in treatment technologies.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual target: Treat 100% of effluent in accordance with municipal, state, national or international legal standards (if applicable); All effluent generated is properly treated and frequent analyses are performed. As an example, we have a standard BOD target at the Mirassol d'Oeste unit (Brazil) of 22 mg/l, having fully complied with the analyses performed.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Other water withdrawals, please specify: Monitoring to fully comply with the limits granted by regulatory bodies.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% with no exclusions as every target covers the entire company

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Operational improvements, awareness programs, reuse charter

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Compliance with 100% of water collection grants and permits as established by the regulatory bodies of each country, state and city

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

It is not yet included in the company's strategy, however, it is a topic that shows future concern among senior management. On the other hand, the company ensures that all plastics generated in industrial operations are properly separated and correctly disposed of with approved and licensed partners.

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Products produced in operations (chilled/frozen meat) are packaged and distributed in plastic packaging. In Brazil, in 2023 we hired a company responsible for carrying out the reverse logistics of 22.5% of the amount of packaging equivalent to what was injected into the market, as required by the National Solid Waste Policy.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (metric tons)

12863.19

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

The products produced in the operation (chilled/frozen meat) are packaged in plastic. According to health standards, the raw material must be virgin, and it is not possible to use packaging with recyclable and/or reusable materials for this purpose.

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

22.5

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The plastic used in the primary packaging of products has the technical potential to be 100% recyclable. • Minerva Foods Brazil: In 2023, once again, Minerva Foods received the Eureciclo seal, which attests to the company's commitment to promotion of reverse logistics for product packaging. The Eureciclo platform not only provides a seal, but also facilitates connections between cooperatives, collection and recycling operators and companies, generating additional resources for recycling agents. Annually, approximately 22.5% of the total packaging placed on the Brazilian market by Minerva Foods are directed to reverse logistics, in line with the objectives of the National Solid Waste Policy. • Minerva Foods Latam: Campaigns are carried out to reduce waste generation and educate about the proper disposal of each type, including recyclable materials that can be reused for other purposes.

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify: In Minerva Foods' Renove Program, we engage livestock farmers in implementing sustainable and regenerative practices, such as pasture rotation and Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (ILPF).

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : The Company reports the indicator GRI 304-2, in the Sustainability Report 2022.

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Throughout 2023, the continuous analysis of the care of biodiversity represented essential challenges and tasks in conserving and maintaining the benefits it offers. This drives the implementation of sustainable practices, processes and technologies to reduce waste, promote greater sustainability and minimize the environmental impact of our operations. processes and technologies to reduce waste, promote greater sustainability and minimize the environmental impact of our operations. The units in Colombia, Brazil and Paraguay, meanwhile, are implementing the GAIA tool - Management of Environmental Environmental Aspects and Impacts tool to manage fauna and flora protection practices. In addition to the direct assessment, indirect environmental aspects are taken into account, such as the quality of effluents, soil, groundwater and air, with monitoring and control of atmospheric emissions. Practical actions, such as seedling planting campaigns, stream cleaning and environmental education programs, are carried out by us in order to promote the well-being of fauna, flora and the ecosystem, contributing to the preservation of regional biodiversity in the area. to the preservation of regional biodiversity in the places where we operate. These initiatives aim to keep our operations in harmony with nature, reinforcing the company's commitment to environmental preservation.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

☒ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

☒ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

- Permanent Protection Areas (APPs) - Legal Reserves (RLs)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Minerva Foods livestock farmers participating in the Renove Program have geospatial monitoring (SMGeo) and are in line with the Forest Code, having their APPs and Legal Reserves protected. To participate in the Renove Program and improve their consolidated productive areas, producers cannot have deforestation in recent years and this is a prerequisite for participating in the projects.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The areas are protected and will not have impacts during the projects.

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance - Climate change

☒ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Normas gerais

- ☒ SGS Sustainability Report Assurance

Padrões relacionados às mudanças climáticas

- ☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify: GHG Protocol Brazil

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Minerva Foods diligently update its Corporate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory annually, which undergoes auditing and is publicly available in the Public Emissions Registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. This inventory comprehensively covers scopes 1, 2 and 3. In 2023, efforts were once again acknowledged by the Program. For the third consecutive year, the Company received the prestigious Gold Seal, reflecting the thoroughness of the data provided and the third party audit conducted by SGS Brazil for the 2022 inventory.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

- ☒ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance - Forests

- ☒ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

- ☒ Other forests verification standard, please specify: SMGeo Direto, developed by Niceplanet Geotecnologia.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The platform used utilized for geo-referenced monitoring of our suppliers, SMGeo Direto, developed by Niceplanet Geotecnologia, leverages cutting-edge technologies, including remote sensing via satellite imagery. This enables us to identify areas that do not adhere to our policies, thereby promoting transparency

throughout the production chain and ensuring compliance with the socioenvironmental regulations in each respective country. In the event of any liabilities or irregularities identified with a supplier, purchases will be withheld, and the livestock supplier in question will be blocked until rectification measures are implemented. To validate the efficacy of the geo-referenced monitoring system, third-party audits are conducted in Brazil and Paraguay. The company's geomonitoring system proved its effectiveness during the third-party audits performed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in 2023 in Brazil. The results showed that the transactions carried out by Minerva Foods between July 2020 and December 2021, in the states of Pará and Rondônia, achieved 100% compliance in the audits. For the state of Mato Grosso, we also achieved 100% compliance in transactions carried out between January 2021 and December 2021. All the socio-environmental criteria of the Monitoring Protocol for Cattle Suppliers in the Amazon were met and audited by Grant Thornton Brazil. In another year, the company also achieved 100% compliance in the audit of the Public Livestock Commitment, signed in 2009, meeting the premises of zero illegal deforestation in the Amazon, overlapping indigenous lands, conservation units, slave labor and Ibama embargoes, considering transactions from January to December 2022. This result was audited by BDO RCS Auditores Independentes. In Paraguay, our monitoring system is also audited by an independent third party to certify compliance with the socio-environmental criteria undertaken in cattle purchases. We have a 100% compliance rate there.

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Desempenho ambiental - Segurança hídrica

☒ Other data point in module 9, please specify: Water security.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify: The verification encompassed the Standards and Principles of the Global Reporting Initiative™ for Sustainability Reports and indicators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The 2023 Sustainability Report was audited by Bureau Veritas. The verification encompassed the Standards and Principles of the Global Reporting Initiative for Sustainability Reports and indicators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). The assurance scope covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023. As a result of our verification process, it was disclosed: The information provided in the Report is balanced, consistent, and reliable; MINERVA S.A. has

established appropriate systems for collecting, compiling, and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data used in the Report; The Report adheres to the Principles for defining content and quality of the GRI and SASB Standards for sustainability reporting.

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☒ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance - Plásticos

☒ Raw material content - plastic packaging

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Plastics-related standards

☒ Other biodiversity verification standard, please specify: The verification encompassed the Standards and Principles of the Global Reporting Initiative™ for Sustainability Reports and indicators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The 2023 Sustainability Report was audited by Bureau Veritas. The verification encompassed the Standards and Principles of the Global Reporting Initiative for Sustainability Reports and indicators of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). The assurance scope covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023. As a result of our verification process, it was disclosed: The information provided in the Report is balanced, consistent, and reliable; MINERVA S.A. has established appropriate systems for collecting, compiling, and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data used in the Report; The Report adheres to the Principles for defining content and quality of the GRI and SASB Standards for sustainability reporting.

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

☒ No

