

Sustentar

Sustainability of Raw Material Suppliers



SUSTENTAR
PROTOCOL
AND STANDARD

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Introduction

Sustentar is the Sustainability Program for **Caramuru’s** raw material suppliers.

Caramuru, founded in 1964, is currently the main Brazilian processing group for corn, soy, sunflower, and canola, having accumulated throughout the course of its existence experience and knowledge in agricultural activities on raw material origins and trade.

Based on this experience, in 2015, we created Sustentar as a sustainability program for our raw material suppliers, designed to promote the development of farmers and their properties by focusing on continuous improvements, with the underlying objective of providing organization and quality of life to rural workers, either as the owners of the property or employees.

Sustentar covers the origination of raw materials (soy, corn, and sunflower) acquired by **Caramuru**, whether GMO - Genetically Modified (transgenic) or NGMO - Non-Genetically Modified (non-transgenic) and extends its scope to encompass people, domestic or livestock animals, and biodiversity, particularly green cover. In broader terms, the Program addresses and applies aspects related to the environment, ethics, and governance towards the development of agricultural and agronomic activities.

The Sustentar Program is developed and executed by **Caramuru**, with the support of **Brasil Sustentabilidade Consultoria**, providing information and training for our entire supplier base, which currently includes approximately 12,000 farmers. The program carries out an annual diagnosis and constant monitoring of more than 130 socio-environmental and economic indicators for approximately 600 of our soy, corn, and sunflower suppliers. Additionally, it grants a Seal for basic socio-environmental compliance for all the acquisitions made by **Caramuru**.



Being a proprietary sustainability and certification program, Sustentar allows **Caramuru** to speak on behalf of **Caramuru**, which is the most interested party for the visibility of its product and the quality of life of its suppliers. The program thus serves as a monitoring and support tool for farmers, as well as a compliance demonstration tool accessible to both our domestic and international customers, enabling them to verify our sustainability actions in a direct and transparent way.

Sustentar provides training sessions for farmers to support them in aligning their agricultural practices with existing sustainability best practices, which themes are defined based on the outcomes and information collected in the diagnoses carried out on the properties, allowing the comprehension of the main challenges faced by farmers and suggestion of solutions aligned with market demands.

Continuous improvement is one of Sustentar's intrinsic values, driving the program to conduct regular reviews since its inception and to increase the number of monitored indicators from 15 in 2017 to 134 in 2022.

Sustainability is Caramuru's practical way of demonstrating the values that shape us with simplicity, trust, mutual respect, professionalism, transparency, and perseverance, which are the core of our corporate culture.

CARAMURU'S VALUES

- **Integrity and Ethics**
- **Trust and Mutual Respect**
- **Simplicity and Transparency in our Relationships**
- **Employee Appreciation and Development**
- **Discipline and Professionalism**
- **Boldness and Creativity**
- **Perseverance**
- **Respect for the Environment**

The **Sustentar** Program seeks to ensure the implementation of sustainability concepts throughout our production chain, starting at the supply of raw materials, which is essential for the industrialization, to the trade of products placed on the national and international markets. The **Sustentar** is based on the following principles:

Sustentar's Principles

- 1 – Caramuru's mission, vision, and values**
- 2 – Compliance with applicable rules and legislation**
- 3 – Strict defense of human dignity**
- 4 – Encouragement of healthy relationships with employees and the community**
- 5 – Efficient environmental management**
- 6 – Zero deforestation and conversion**
- 7 – Socio-environmental traceability**
- 8 – Agricultural and agronomic best practices**

Sustentar covers the social, environmental, financial, ethical, and governance areas, which are detailed in accordance with legal requirements and needs within the Brazilian national context. The program focuses on making the property suitable for the well-being of the farmer and his/her family, employees, domestic and livestock animals; on being in full compliance with applicable rules and regulations; and on applying agronomic and agricultural best practices developed by **Caramuru** over the past decades.

The Sustentar Program

The implementation of the Sustentar Program is essential for **Caramuru** and therefore we have developed a specific structure for this purpose. Far beyond meeting national and global sustainability demands, we see the Program as one of the most visible ways to express our core values.

The Sustentar Program is developed and implemented by the Origination and Warehousing Division of **Caramuru Alimentos S.A.**, through its Family Agriculture and Sustentar Management. This department has a team of agronomists specifically trained to implement the Sustentar Program, in addition to a team of technicians who also assist in the Program's administration, data analysis, compilation, and internal information sharing. Thus, Sustentar counts on decades of knowledge and experience in the process of acquiring raw materials, adapting itself to market needs and the reality of our suppliers, to whom it is directly linked. The program provides suppliers with a diagnosis through technical visits, training sessions, and field activities, in addition to the elaboration and delivery of guidelines, explanatory folders, and direct support between **Caramuru's** agronomist and the farmer.

The Sustentar Program comprises:

- **The Sustentar Seal**
- **Internal Technical Inspection**
- **The Sustentar Certification**
- **Sustentar Training**
- **External Audit**
- **The Sustentar Standard**
- **Traceability**

In addition to meeting legal requirements, the Sustentar Program aims to guide farmers in developing their activities in an organized way, working on the protection of green cover, the adequacy of production support buildings, and on the well-being of their domestic and livestock animals, as well as on the quality of life of the farmers, employees, family members, and local communities. Sustentar also ensures that the products originated by its farmers are sustainable and traceable through documenting and analyzing the farmers' evolution in terms of the Program's criteria and determining and monitoring individual improvement actions.

Sustentar is a continuous improvement program tailored to farmers, for that reason their performance results are used to guide the choice and implementation of training..

The Program carries out an annual socio-environmental and financial diagnosis for all its raw material suppliers (soybean, corn, and sunflower) through Technical Inspections, which

identifies non-conformities and provides guidelines on how to adapt the indicators according to the Sustentar Standard.

Our clients, whether industrial or end consumers, need to have clear, documentary, and trustworthy evidence that the agricultural products and its byproducts have been originated in a sustainable way, according to best global practices.

Through this verifiable traceability process, the Sustentar Program ensures the sustainability of all stages of the production chain.

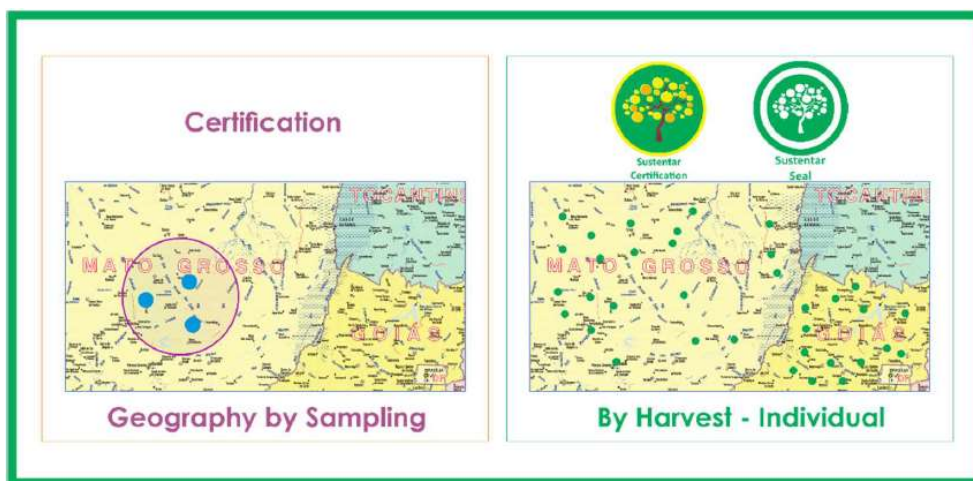
The **Sustentar Program** is revised and updated annually to ensure that it remains adequate and effective. This revision is carried out for all of the program's processes and documents, including the indicators comprising the **Sustentar Standard**. Once finalized, the new version of the program is made public.

The Sustentar Seal

The Sustentar Seal is awarded to raw material suppliers, on an individual basis, indicating they have effectively complied with all **Caramuru's** raw material procurement principles.

The Seal indicates that a farmer is eligible to become a Caramuru supplier. This is required for the company to carry out any purchase transactions and is the first step towards potentially obtaining Sustentar Certification, provided that other additional requirements are met.

One of the unique features of the Sustentar Seal is that it individually analyzes each raw material supplier (soy, corn, and sunflower) who sells to **Caramuru**. It is not restricted to geographical sampling, being applied to all purchase transactions, even if they involve the same supplier. This ensures that all purchased raw materials have individually met the Sustentar Seal criteria.



Caramuru's Raw Material Procurement Principles, as applied by the Sustentar Seal, include:

- Zero deforestation and conversion, as of August 2020, across all biomes
- Compliance with the Soy Moratorium from July 2008 onwards
- No illegal deforestation, from July 2008, across all biomes
- Verification of inclusion on the Slave Labor List of the Brazilian Ministry of Labor (through the issuance of a Negative Certificate)

- Verification of inclusion on the Embargo List of Brazilian Ministries (through the issuance of a Negative Certificate)
- No purchases of raw materials from Indigenous or Quilombola Land
- No purchases of raw materials from Conservation Units

A third-party company verifies the compliance with all these principles through geomonitoring tools, prior to each purchase transaction for raw materials. Advanced analyses are carried out whenever concerns arise and site visits – including the use of drones – may be carried out by the Sustentar team if necessary.

Internal Technical Inspection

Sustentar carries out an annual Technical Inspection involving in-person visits to all its participants, aimed at documenting compliance, non-compliance, and how the suppliers' practices have evolved according to the Sustentar Standard.

This Inspection is carried out by the Family Agriculture and Sustentar Management team, which receives bimonthly training on the inspection process, as well as on legislation, rules, regulations, and best practices determined by the Sustentar Standard, including trainings according to the **ISO 19.011 - Guidelines for Quality and/or Environmental Management System Audits**. Although this standard is targeted to audit companies, it provides the necessary criteria to correctly apply the Sustentar Standard and the Inspection carried by our team, reaching all Sustentar participant suppliers with at least two annual visits.

The inspector has consultation sources (ABNT Standards, Applicable Laws, Sustentar Standard) at his/her disposal and receives constant remote support from team members of the Family Agriculture and Sustentar Management during the field inspections, in addition to receiving personal support by the Sustentar coordinator, as necessary, for matters that have not been addressed in training and practices, or when a specific situation arises, thus providing security and transparency for the field data that is being collected.

The objective of receiving support from the Program's coordinator is to strengthen the quality of the data collected and to observe the results achieved by the inspected property, in addition to assess the evolution in the well-being of the supplier, his/her employees, domestic and livestock animals; in the use and conservation of water bodies, green cover, and protected areas; as well as in the overall quality of the property and those who use it.

If non-conformities are identified and depending on their severity, the Inspector submits the information to the Sustentar Coordination team to confirm the adequacy request procedure to be adopted or, in extreme cases, the exclusion of the farmer from **Caramuru's** supplier base.

Being useful information for comprehending the results achieved by the Sustentar Program, **Caramuru** prepares an executive report on its field inspections, which is made available to civil, commercial, or governmental entities that are recognized for their involvement in the development of sustainable production value chains, offering and receiving contributions from these organizations, respecting the limits imposed by data protection legislation and **Caramuru's** work vision.

The result of the inspection is documented and archived for at least 5 years.

The preparation and execution of the Inspection includes:

- Selecting the raw material supplier
- Selecting the Inspector
- Communicating the objectives and receiving agreement and authorization
- Interviewing the raw material supplier
- Taking photographs to document the property and conditions
- Verifying official documents when necessary
- Filing out a Sustentar own form for data collection or using a data collection application
- Presenting the collected information, by the Inspector, to the Program's Coordination team, aiming at clarifying possible questions or bringing new facts that need special attention.
- Presenting the results of the inspection, individually, to each participating raw material supplier.



Scope of the Inspection for Caramuru's Supplier Base - History and Purpose

Through this procedure, we can extract and compile data from the inspection, using them as a basis to answer questions on sustainability that are applied to **Caramuru Alimentos'** purchase process for raw materials (soy, corn, and sunflower).

The Sustentar Certification

The Sustentar Certification evaluates, individually, all the Program's direct participants.

The Sustentar Certification is available to all Sustentar participants who effectively sold their products to **Caramuru** in the current year/harvest and who meet the minimum compliance level required by the Sustentar Standard. Therefore, the certification is valid for one year.

In summary:

- The Sustentar Program is available to all farmers in the **Caramuru** supplier base (comprised by approximately 12,000 farmers in 2023).
- The Sustentar Seal proves compliance with the criteria established under **Caramuru's** Procurement Principles and confirmation that the crop has been negotiated.
- The Sustentar Certification is available to all suppliers with the Sustentar Seal, what means it is essential that farmers had effectively supplied their products to **Caramuru** during the year/period in which the Certification has been granted, having fulfilled the basic requirements, and receiving the inspection required for the Certification.

Certification

- The **Certification** is granted according to the outcome of the inspections and the supplier's adequacy under the Sustentar Standard, complying with, at least, 65% of the criteria established in the standard and having complied with all the essential criteria:



- The data collected is processed by Sustentar's administrative team to confirm that the supplier and the property are in compliance with the Sustentar Standard
- The outcome of the Inspection is used as a base for preparing supplementary information (manuals, folders, and other communications) and to define the matters that must be addressed in training sessions provided by **Sustentar**
- The scope of the content to be made available after the **Certification** has been granted varies according to the specific needs of each supplier, respecting the data protection law and according to **Caramuru's** appreciation strategy for its raw material supplier
- The **Certification** respects domestic and international data protection legislation

The processing of information:

The information and data collected or confirmed in the field visits go through the following processes:

- The data collected is received and analyzed to confirm the images and information of each property
- Data is tabulated and listed according to the compliance percentage score
- Results are compiled and reports are prepared
- A comparative analysis is carried out according to the Sustentar Standard to prepare an Individual Inspection Report for each supplier
- After the analysis has been completed, the documents are archived for, at least, 5 years.

According to the result of the inspection, the following steps are applied if non-conformities have been identified:

- Identify what caused the non-conformities
- Eliminate the causes of the non-conformities
- Apply adequate measures to avoid recurrence of non-conformities (preventive measures)
- Document the measures taken
- Analyze impeditive non-conformities to verify what measures can be taken to bring the farmer back into **Caramuru's** raw material supplier base

- When a supplier does not meet the minimum compliance level, he/she may not receive the **Certification**. The **Certification** will not be granted when non-conformities occur in essential criteria, even if a sufficient percentage of compliance has been achieved. It is important to note that **Sustentar** certifies the property according to the crop that has been effectively harvested, therefore, corrections may not be made once the crop has been purchased by **Caramuru**. Any modification or correction must be verified in the following **Certification** period. This period may refer to the annual harvest season or the interim harvest season (or both), depending on the date of the inspection.

One of the outcomes of the inspection is the identification of the Risk After Certification. This risk may be related to higher-than-necessary compliance levels, which can occur in situations of excess Legal Reserves - thus escalating to Deforestation Risk, as well as governance imbalances that may impact the ability to pay financings, or other factors that may lead to risks of embargoes.

Sustentar Training

Sustentar promotes training and capacity building to farmers, who supply raw materials, on an annual basis addressing the matters that comprise the Sustentar Standard.

The training offered by Sustentar enable farmers to adapt to the Sustentar Standard, in addition to share information, monitor the development of socio-environmental matters, and control the property's management and financial aspects between the farmers and **Caramuru**.

The topics already covered include:

Organization and Best Practices

Brazilian Forest Code

Rural Management

Regulatory Standard 31



Fuel Storage



Pesticide Storage

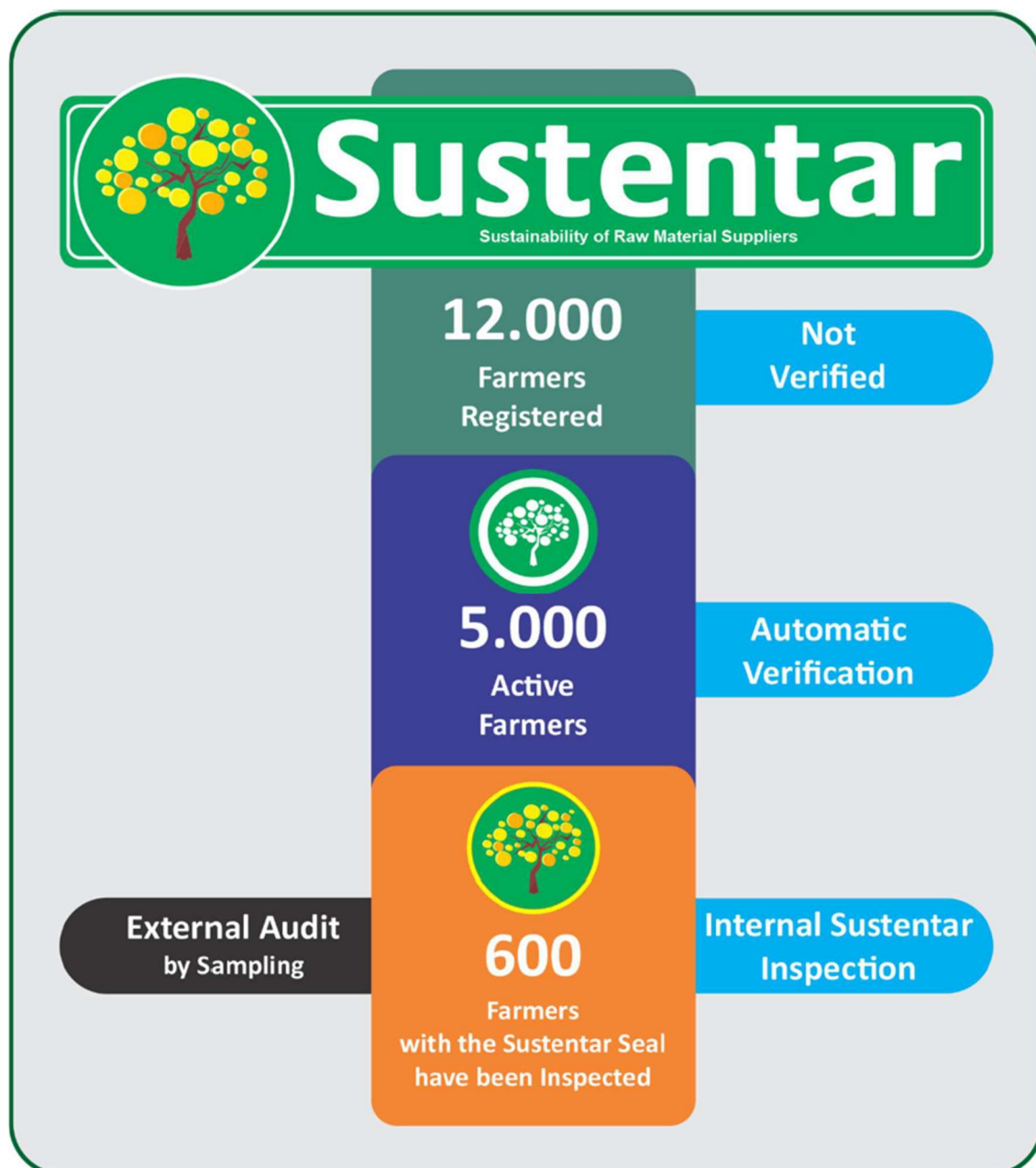
The themes addressed in trainings provided to farmers are defined according to their specific needs, legal compliance, and as established by **Caramuru** pursuant to its market vision.

Sustentar Third Party Audit

Sustentar is audited every 2 years by an audit company hired by **Caramuru** to assess the reliability and compliance of Sustentar’s criteria, including Sustentar Seal and Certification. This ensures that the Program complies with its purpose, which is to monitor and develop the raw material suppliers, providing verifiable evidence to stakeholders within the limits established by legislation for access to data.

The audit process will be carried out by random sampling among certified farms. The sample will consist of the square root (\sqrt{v}) of the number of certified properties.

The auditing company must be qualified according to the related requirements. The auditors must be certified by ISO 19.011 and accredited by the IAF - International Accreditation Forum, or according to ISO 17.011, in addition to be accredited and qualified for the necessary scope.



When auditing the **Sустentar Program** the following items are checked:

- The effectiveness of the **Sустentar Seal** monitoring system
- The application, by **Caramuru**, of the **Sустentar Standard**, the Internal Technical Inspection, and the procedures for addressing non-conformities for Certified suppliers.

The result of the auditing process is documented and archived for at least 5 years.

The Sустentar Standard

The **Sустentar Standard** includes social, environmental, and financial indicators, also covering ethics and governance aspects.

The result of this individual diagnosis allows **Caramuru** to assist each supplier through actions and follow-up plans aimed at increasing or adjusting their compliance levels. It also serves as a basis for analyzing if the supplier meets the essential criteria for the **Sustentar Certification**.

THE SUSTENTAR STANDARD – Version 23

Certification Criteria

Compliance with, at least, 65% of the **Sustentar Standard**, in addition to the essential criteria highlighted below in bold.

Indicators

SOCIAL PILLAR

A - IDENTIFICATION AND PERSONALIZATION

- 1 - Inform the size of the property
- 2 - Inform the number of employees
- 3 - Inform the number of registered employees (to check the number of registered employees per farmer)
- 4 - Determine the number of employees (number of assistants) who are:
 - Own employees
 - Outsourced employees
 - BothNote: If there is outsourced work, this must be formalized in a Service Contract.

B - ESSENTIAL ISSUES - RESTRICTIVE AND/OR IMPEDITIVE

- 5 - Does the supplier have any restriction regarding slave labor (or any evidence was identified during the inspection)?**
- 6 - Was there any indication of possible work analogous to slavery not documented in official lists?**
- 7 - Does the farmer have restrictions regarding child labor?**
- 8 - Was there any indication of possible child labor not documented in official lists?**
- 9 - Is the farmer a party to any labor lawsuit, well founded and upheld, due to harassment?**

C - LEGISLATION - LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Criteria for the correct application of the CLT (Brazilian Labor Law) - including outsourced work, if any:

- 10 - Is the salary adequate for the work being executed, without restrictions or illegal deductions?**
- 11 - Is the Employment Contract available in an accessible language?**
- 12 - Are the paid weekly rest period and breaks between shifts being fulfilled correctly?**
- 13 - Are the vacation period and vacation payment being fulfilled correctly?**
- 14 - Is the thirteenth salary being paid correctly?**

15 - Are overtime hours being calculated and paid correctly?

16 - Does the farmer act correctly in terms of social and labor issues, ensuring equality among workers (remuneration, training, promotion opportunities, and benefits)?

17 - Are personal documents being requested and held only when and for the time required by law?

D - NR 31 – REGULATORY STANDARD FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE, CATTLE RAISING, FORESTRY, FOREST EXPLORATION, AND AQUACULTURE.

Are medical exams being carried out and properly archived?

18 - Admission exams?

19 - Periodic exams?

20 - Dismissal exams?

Is adequate accommodation being provided for the employee(s)?

21 - Is the accommodation ventilated?

22 - Does the accommodation provide good hygiene conditions?

23 - Is the accommodation safe?

If the employee lives on the property, with his/her family or alone.

24 - If the employee lives on the property, was a lease contract signed?

25 - Is transportation provided if the employee does not live on the property?

Security training and archiving of documents and certificates.

26 - Does the farmer provide its employees with all the necessary and appropriate PPE (Personal Protection Equipment) for each activity, and is there a procedure or routine for monitoring its use? In addition, does the farmer provide training on how to use PPEs in regular activities, and has this been properly documented and archived?

27 - Does the employee receive training on how to use Agricultural Machines - Tractors/Harvesters/Self-Propelled sprayer (Uniport), among others – and has this been properly documented and archived?

28 - Does the employee receive training on how to use Agricultural Implements - Limestone distributors, planters, seeders, trailed or hydraulic sprayers, among others – and has this been properly documented and archived?

29 - Is the PPE Delivery Control Form filled out and properly archived?

30 - Is adequate food provided to employee(s)?

31 - Is drinking water available to the employee(s), without the use of collective cups? (the potability of drinking water is analyzed)

32 - Is a Living Area available in the working areas of the property, as required by regulation?

33 - Are adequate toilets available in the working area of the property, as required by regulation?

34 - Does the farmer have a procedure for responding to accidents and emergencies, and is this communicated and understood by workers, in addition to providing first aid materials?

35 - Are equipment and tools that pose a risk of accidents adequately protected? Belts, blades, saws, chains, steel cables, sickles, machetes, and others?

36 - Are safety standards observed during the transportation of employees? (In which people are transported separately from pesticides, tools, etc.)

37 - Are Service Orders issued, controlled, and archived, as required by regulation?

38 - Is employee health and safety training carried out covering the identification (e.g.: Preliminary Risk Analysis - APR) , management, and monitoring (e.g.: Event Reports) of relevant risks for each of the activities?

E - COMMUNITY

39 - Is the impact on surrounding properties taken into consideration in terms of land use (management, pesticides, water use)?

40 - Does the property prioritize the local community? (work force, promotion)

41 - Does the property carry out activities aimed at developing the local community?

42 - Does the property provide effective ways of being contacted for inquiries, grievances, or reports by employees, workers, communities, and traditional peoples, in addition to providing effective treatment and documentation for occurrences?

43 - Does the farmer not tolerate or engage in any type of discrimination?

F - ETHICS

44 - Does the farmer act correctly in terms of social and labor matters, such as ensuring that all workers can join labor unions and negotiate collectively as provided by law without suffering discrimination?

ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR

G - ESSENTIAL ISSUES - LEGISLATION

45 - Has the Rural Property Environmental Registration (CAR) been carried out?

46 - Has the property received an Environmental Operation Authorization or Licensing?

47 - Has there been deforestation and/or conversion of native vegetation, according to the criteria below?

Is there compliance with the Forest Code, as of July 2008, for all biomes?

Is there compliance with zero deforestation and/or conversion of native land use, as of August 2020, for all biomes?

Is there compliance with the Soy Moratorium, as of July 2008?

48 - Is there a Legal Reserve of native vegetation on the property, pursuant to the Forest Code, or is it in the process of being complemented or restored?

49 - Is there a Legal Reserve excess on the property, pursuant to the Forest Code?

50 - Are there any Permanent Protection Areas on the property that are segregated and fenced when necessary?

51 - Is the property located in areas at risk of overlapping with indigenous lands?

52 - Is the property located in areas at risk of overlapping with quilombola communities?

53 - Does the property properly dispose burned oil, used lubricants, greases, and oil filters?

54 - Are water bodies (streams, rivers, springs, waterholes, etc.) protected against bank degradation and contamination, and are they being monitored to avoid contamination?

55 - Are there actions being carried out to ensure that native vegetation and wildlife are maintained?

H - STORAGE FOR PESTICIDES AND EMPTY CONTAINERS

56 – There are a location in which pesticides, adjuvants, and related products can be stored on the property?

57 – Does the pesticides storage facility have a containment system or is it channeled to an external containment system?

58 - Does the pesticides storage facility have adequate signaling, according to legislation and standards?

59 - Are pesticide containers organized and separated, according to legislation and standards?

60 - Is the entire pesticide storage area protected (or screened) making it impossible for animals to enter the premise?

61 - Is there a mandatory external waterproofed area (sidewalk) around the pesticide storage facility?

62 - Is Personal Protective Equipment available for handling purposes in the pesticide storage facility?

63 - Are the stored pesticides accompanied by the Safety Data Sheet to enable its proper application and handling to reduce damage to human health, wildlife, plant biodiversity, water, and air quality?

64 - Is there a firebreak around the pesticide storage facility?

65 - Has the pesticide storage facility been properly waterproofed?

66 - Does the pesticide storage facility have a door with a lock to prevent access by unauthorized persons?

67 - Is the minimum distance from the pesticide storage facility to other buildings being respected?

68 - Is there direct access (door) to the outside of the pesticide storage facility?

69 – There is a location in which empty pesticide containers can be stored on the property after the mandatory triple wash?

70 - Does the storage facility for empty pesticide containers have a containment system or is it channeled to an external containment system?

71 - Does the storage facility for empty pesticide containers have adequate signaling, according to legislation and standards?

72 - Does the farmer have and implement a monitoring system for the handling, storage, collection, and disposal of pesticide residues and containers?

73 - Do storage areas in the State of Mato Grosso have curtains, according to legislation and regulations?

74 - Is there a mandatory external waterproofed area (sidewalk) around the storage facility for empty containers?

75 - Are empty pesticide containers correctly disposed (reverse logistics)?

76 - Are empty pesticide containers organized and segregated, according to legislation and standards?

77 - Is there a firebreak around the storage facility for empty pesticide containers?

78 - Is the storage facility for empty pesticide containers waterproofed?

79 - Does the storage facility for empty pesticide containers have a door with a lock to prevent access by unauthorized persons?

80 - Is the minimum distance from the storage facility for empty pesticide containers to other buildings being respected?

I - SPRAYING RULES AND CONTROL

81 - Are recently sprayed areas signaled to prevent people from entering?

- 82 - Is the grace period being respected after pesticides have been applied?
- 83 - Is the drift effect being considered when applying pesticides to avoid contaminating preserved areas, water bodies, and residences, and respecting the minimum legal limit of 50 meters?**
- 84 - Is the water used in spraying collected correctly from an appropriate location?**
- 85 - Are the pesticides used restricted to the ones recommended by the agricultural prescription, in addition to being registered and authorized by current legislation, and not listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions?**
- 86 - Are the pesticides used restricted to those registered for the specific crop?
- 87 - Is every pesticide application being documented, including for the use of biological control agents, according to current legislation and regulations?**

J - FUEL STORAGE

- 88 - There is a fuel storage area on the property?**
- 89 - Does the fuel storage area have a containment basin, according to current legislation and regulations?**
- 90 - Is the fuel containment basin waterproofed?**
- 91 - Does the fuel containment basin have the adequate capacity to support the contents of the tank plus a minimum surplus of 10%?**
- 92 - Is the fuel pump located 1.5 meters away from the fuel tank?
- 93 - Is the fuel pump located outside of the fuel storage area?
- 94 - Is the fuel tank correctly signaled with danger warning signs?**
- 95 - Is the fuel storage tank made of material considered suitable by legislation?**
- 96 - Does the supply area have firefighting devices?**
- 97 - Is the containment basin duly free of any objects?

K - ENVIRONMENTAL – APPLICABLE BEST PRACTICES - AERIAL SPRAYING, IRRIGATION, WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT

- 98 - Is aerial spraying used?
- 99 - Is aerial spraying done by the farmer?
- 100 - Is aerial spraying done by outsourced services?
- 101 - Is the flight plan recorded and properly followed, respecting the minimum legal distance from populated areas and/or livestock animals?
- 102 - When outsourced, is the spraying company properly documented?
- 103 - Does the property use irrigation?
- 104 - Is the irrigation authorized (right to use water)?**
- 105 - Is the irrigation licensed (right to operate an irrigation system)?**
- 106 - Is the property's water footprint verified (for irrigation, consumption, spraying, among others)?
- 107 - Is the quality and supply of surface and underground water maintained or improved?
- 108 - Does the property reuse water?
- 109 - Does the property use water from artesian wells?

L - LAND USE AND RIGHTS

- 110 - Does the property have borders with indigenous and/or quilombola lands?

111 - Does the property overlap with Conservation Units/Protected Areas?

112 - Is the property duly registered at the Real Estate Registry Office?

113 - Does the farmer ensure that a free, prior, and informed consent by indigenous peoples and local communities is obtained before carrying out any activity, such as the purchase and development of land, that may affect the rights, resources, and livelihood of these populations? If usage rights are being disputed, is a comprehensive, participatory, and documented assessment of community rights being carried out and are recommendations being followed?

114 - Does the property fulfill the social function of the land? (Productive land)

M – DECONTAMINATION PATIO OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

115 - Does the property have a decontamination patio for washing agricultural machinery, vehicles, and aircraft?

116 - Are the dimensions of the decontamination patio adequate for its use?

117 - Does the decontamination patio have adequate containment (or channels, among others)?

118 - Are the effluent containment/separation bins adequate for the volume of waste originated by the patio?

N - DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

119 - Does the farmer seek to develop Agricultural Best Practices on the property? (Qualified no-tillage*, curve level, balanced fertility, crop rotation, cover crop, windbreaks)

120 - Does the farmer develop and monitor soil control, conservation, and improvement techniques on the property?

121 - Is soil suitability assessed for specific crops and the defined management system?

122 - Are agricultural best practices adopted for the integrated management of pests and diseases?

123 - Is the rotation of active pesticide ingredients being carried out on the property?

124 - Does the farmer recycle as much as possible or is residential waste (paper, glass, metal, plastic, and organic) being properly disposed?

125 - Is waste from agricultural activities (oil filters, packaging, oil residue, among others) being properly disposed by the farmer?

126 - Does the property use a sustainable energy source (solar, wind, biodigester)?

127 - Does the farmer respect the prohibition of burning as a management technique on the property?

128 - Does the farmer adopt organization techniques on the property (patio cleaning, everything in its place, and every place with its things)?

129 - Does the farmer adopt fauna care and protection techniques (for wild, domestic, and livestock animals) on the property?

130 - Does the farmer control carbon emissions on the property (smoke emissions, fossil fuel control, and regenerative agriculture)?

131 - Does the farmer use Integrated Crop Management technologies, such as adequate and ongoing monitoring of crop health, non-chemical and chemical control methods, and measures to improve crop resilience?

132 - Does the farmer prevent any intentional burning, either for plant residues, waste, or to clean out vegetation?

133 - Are firebreaks available to protect against accidental fires?

**Qualified no-tillage - the correct use and application of no-tillage concepts.*

O - ETHICS

134 - Does the farmer act correctly in terms of environmental issues?

ECONOMIC PILLAR

P - ESSENTIAL ISSUES - FINANCE

135 - Is a simple analysis on the production cost of the crop carried out before a decision is made?

136 - Is the cost per bag considered in the decision-making process?

137 - Is the origin of the financing considered in the decision-making process (own funds or third-party financing)?

138 - In case of financing (of the crop) by third parties, is the financial cost evaluated (interest, monetary restatements, taxes)?

139 - If the farmer uses their own financial resources, is this amount capitalized during the crop period?

140 - Is the profitability of the chosen crop estimated prior to planting?

141 - Is a determined remuneration for the owner of the property being considered along with the monthly fixed expenses (monthly withdrawal)?

142 - Are price quotes made prior to purchasing diesel oil products, parts, and other materials needed for the property, in addition to agricultural inputs?

143 - Are ancillary expenses (meals, transportation of people and materials, assistance, and property maintenance costs) being considered?

144 - Is there a PREVENTIVE maintenance procedure in place for the property (cleaning, repairs, and organization)?

145 - Is there a PREVENTIVE maintenance procedure in place for machinery and implements (cleaning, repairs, and organization)?

146 - Is the expected x actual assessment made at the end of the harvest season?

147 - Is an expected profitability being determined for the business?

148 - Does the property use computerized controls?

Q – TAXES

149 - Are taxes and fees calculated and paid correctly? Including

150 - Rural Land Tax?

151 - Social Taxes (Funrural, INSS, among others)?

152 - State Taxes (FACS, FETHAB, among others)?

153 - Federal Taxes (Income Tax, among others)?

154 - Was the mandatory municipal, state and federal information provided correctly?

R - ETHICS

155 - Does the farmer act correctly in terms of financial issues?

S - GOVERNANCE

- 156 - Does the property make plans and monitor their implementation?
- 157 - Is planning being carried out responsibly to allow predictability of results?
- 158 - Is planning being carried out in a dynamic way that allows adjustments to be made?

Chain of Custody and Traceability

To allow origin traceability of the certified material, the process requires two aspects:

1 – Material Similarity.

Grain qualification. Defining criteria that classify as similar grains, such as:

- Protein level (minimum to maximum)
- Humidity (minimum to maximum)
- Grain age (in days, as of the planting date)

Once the certified material is qualified, it is possible to define its destination and segmented storage for similar materials.

The logistics of this process are still being developed.

2 – Guarantee of Origin.

Documentation of origin (producing property):

- Purchase invoices
- Social and environmental seal

Caramuru only purchases from farmers that comply with the Sustentar Seal, in other words, they have been analyzed for essential criteria and, therefore, the purchase can be made.

This results in a material similarity with a Guarantee of Origin, a product that unites Quality and Traceability.

Questions, Grievances, and Reports

All stakeholders, whether internal or external to **Caramuru**, can make inquiries about the Sustentar Program and this Protocol by contacting the **Family Agriculture and Sustentar Management at Caramuru** through the email sustentar@caramuru.com.

Caramuru also provides the **Linha Ética** (Ethics Line) channel for grievances and reports on possible violations of the Code of Conduct, Policies, and current legislation. The channel operates 24 hours a day and is managed by an independent company that receives and classifies reports into categories, providing a protocol number to monitor the grievances. The whistleblower is ensured anonymity throughout the entire process. The Linha Ética can be accessed as follows:

- Website: linhaetica.com.br/etica/caramuru
- E-mail: caramuru@linhaetica.com.br
- Phone: 0800-713-0071
- PO Box: 79518, Zip Code 04711-904, São Paulo (SP)

About this document - The Sustentar Protocol

The Sustentar Protocol establishes the metrics to be met according to the **Sustentar Standard**, and define the following goals to be achieved until 2025:

- Disclose the Sustentar Standard to **Caramuru's** entire raw material supply chain
- Disclose the Sustentar Standard and relevant documents, on the Sustentar website: <https://sustentar.caramuru.com>
- Directly expand the Sustentar Certification to 20% of the raw material supply chain
- Increase the average compliance rate for participants of the Sustentar Program, which is expected to reach 80% in 2025
- Expand Sustentar's reach to the industrialized product inputs from **Sinhá**, **Caramuru's** own brand
- Develop processes for measuring and controlling gas emissions in the agricultural production of the suppliers, aimed at rationalizing the use of fuels and reducing the use of fossil-originated products
- Apply governance, ethical management, and productivity criteria to the participants of the Sustentar Program
- Continue the periodic audit activities at **Sustentar** by a third-party company:
 - Regarding the application of the diagnosis
 - Regarding the objectivity and transparency of its processes.
- Encourage its Purchasing Customers to get to know, personally, the **Sustentar Program** and its applications, in compliance with confidentiality agreements and according to data protection legislation applicable in Brazil or internationally.

The Sustentar Protocol and Standard©

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