



Responsible sourcing

Animal welfare 2023

Grupo Nutresa is committed to animal welfare. This decision is put forth through its Animal Welfare Policy, which has the purpose of ensuring an adequate environment for the animals that will subsequently become the source of raw materials.

To ensure this sourcing model and reducing the possible impacts on the multiple stages of the value chain, the Organization watches over animal welfare in all its processes, as well as in those of its partners and suppliers. Furthermore, Grupo Nutresa strives to find adequate environments for the animals throughout their development process with the aim of ensuring productivity based on sustainability criteria.

The Cold Cuts Business takes multiple actions related to animal welfare throughout the processes and the production chain. As for swine, [G4-FP9] the Business Unit has implemented several breeding and genetics practices such as the cross-breeding program, the purchase of both local and imported genetic material, distribution of semen and/or livestock for the reproduction farms.

 **CLICK HERE**
to see the animal
welfare statement

The Cold Cuts Business deploys other initiatives that favor swine welfare: practices such as euthanasia procedures when required to end suffering, immunocastration in males, continuous farrowing monitoring, homogenization of farrows based on the number of nipples available, and elevating the biosecurity level in the farms by reinforcing the system to lower the infection risks associated with agents such as the ASFV (African swine fever virus) and ensuring the business continuity through multiple practices such as:

- **Design** of a checklist to measure the biosecurity level.
- **Creation** of the Manual of biosecurity.
- **Effective use** of the checklist for identifying gaps.
- **Gap-bridging actions:** Improvement to the vehicle disinfection arches, improvements to the loading chutes, perimeter fencing intervention, formulation of operation procedures, communication and training, formulation of the contingency plan, among other.

As for cattle, the Organization works on the promotion and implementation of good livestock farming practices. Thus, the Business Unit has certified integration estates and other currently undergoing the certification process in the Colombian regions of Valledupar, Cesar, Córdoba, Magdalena Medio and eastern plains.

This initiative is promoted by means of a bonus based on COP/kg paid to the estates that hold an unexpired good livestock farming practices certificate. Such COP value is adjusted on a yearly basis.

Moreover, the Business Unit has reduced the number of head of cattle transported per truck to prevent injuries from happening, and has deployed the pilot trial for the implementation of the individual cattle identification via microchip. In addition, the Company conducts inspections to confirm the integrations fulfill the animal welfare requirements, such as tree shading, suitable water for animal consumption, mineral supplementing and the offer of foraging as the basis for feeding. Finally, the Organization seeks the sourcing of integrated cattle with a phenotypic component that allows climatic adaptability.





In collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Cold Cuts Business created a guide focused on the environmental sustainability in the primary production of beef, which has the aim of promoting good environmental practices. The communication and promotion of the guide among the suppliers was started in 2019 and it was supplemented with a pilot application trial for integrated estates.

 **CLICK HERE**
to see our leading practices

Regarding physical modifications [G4 FP10] in swine, the Business Unit makes notches on the ears of the piglets at birth—as part of their individual identification—and in the core of the population, that is 3.79% of the living births of the system, in addition to clipping the tails of 100% of the piglets at birth by cauterizing and subsequently disinfecting.

Swine fever tags are placed on the ears of the entire population of pigs in their third week after birth. The numeric identification is also performed at birth by marking one of the ears with the farm code and the birth week number using a tattoo machine.

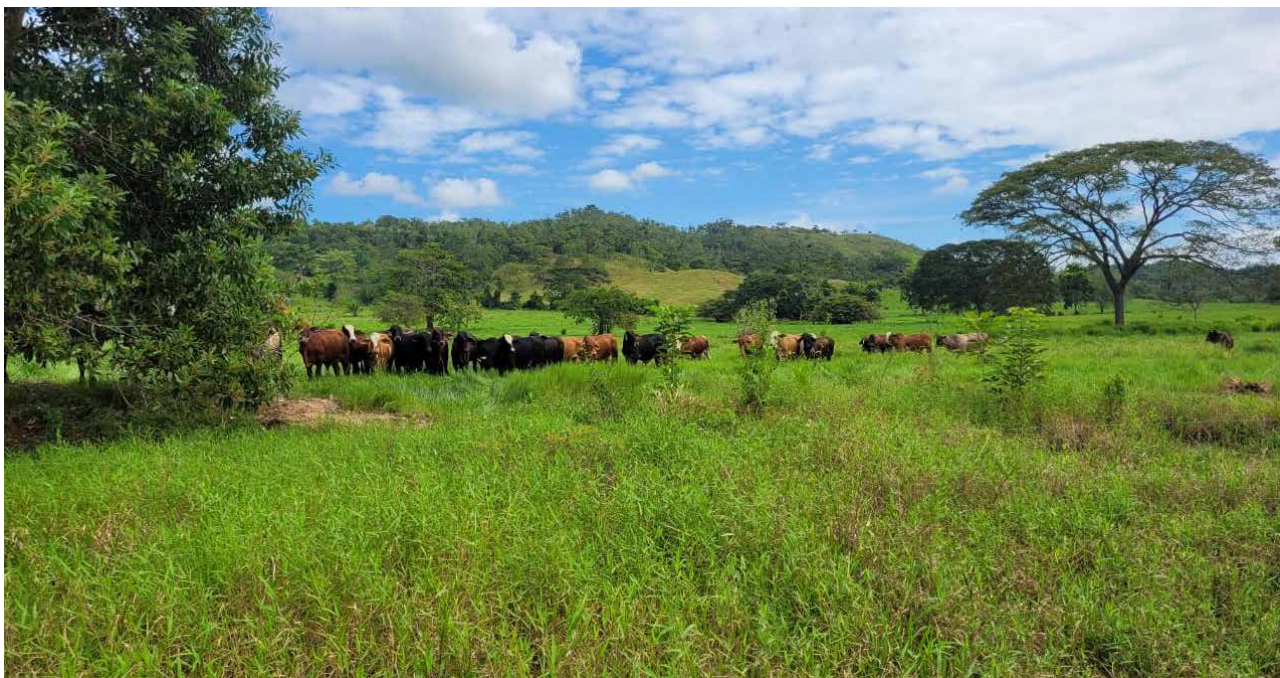
In the case of cattle, each animal is marked with the Alimentos Cárnicos brand and the animal lot code using a hot iron for their identification. This practice only takes place once in the fattening process when the cattle is purchased. As for surgical castration, an expert manually extracts the testicles of animals within a weight range of 300 kg to 380 kg.

The following are the types of antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, additives and hormones [G4 FP12] used to protect the health and production of swine:

- **Antibiotics.** Penicillin, enrofloxacin, sulfonamide, ceftiofur, tylosin, florfenicol, tiamulin, amoxicillin, spiramycin, tulathromycin, tilimicosin.
- **Anti-inflammatories.** Dipyrone, ketoprofen, meloxicam, betamethasone.
- **Hormones.** Oxytocin, prostaglandin and chorionic gonadotropin.
- **Food additives.** Ractopamine, which helps in building a greater amount of muscle in relation to the amount of fat.
- **Management practices.** Intramuscularly in treatments and when using hormones; enterally (in both water and food), to administer antibiotics and other additives; intraperitoneally and orally for hydration.

The following are the types of antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, additives and hormones used to protect the health and production of cattle:

- **Antibiotics.** Penicillin, tetracycline, sulfonamide, enrofloxacin and streptomycin.
- **Anti-inflammatories.** Flunixin meglumine, dipyrone, phenylbutazone, betamethasone and dexamethasone.
- **Hormones.** Estradiol and zeranol.
- **Food additives.** Vitamins, minerals and amino acids.
- **Antiparasitics.** Ivermectin, albendazole, levamisole, fenbendazole.
- **Applications.** Intramuscular (antibiotics and anti-inflammatories), subcutaneous (antiparasitics) and oral (antiparasitics and additives).



For the transport of live swine, as an internal practice, the Business Unit has custom livestock transport trucks, with bodyworks that ensure the comfort of the animals when loading and unloading. These vehicles also ensure an adequate ventilation, drinking water supply, anti-slip floors and dividers [G4 FP13]. Moreover, the Business Unit provides animal welfare training to all general and transport operators.

For the cattle transport stage, the Cold Cuts Business has a specialized trailer for transporting livestock with an aluminum bodywork that allows a better ventilation, space-based comfort and anti-slip floor features. In the slaughter stage, the cattle rests in the corrals with drinking water and shade. The slaughter plants for both swine and cattle are constantly inspected by the corresponding sanitary authority.

Glossary

Corral [G4 FP11]. A pen or corral is an enclosure with concrete walls where one or more animals are housed. In the case of swine, pens or corrals are used for housing males, replacement sows, sows with any health issue or fattening pigs. Cattle pens or corrals are enclosures that generally have wooden walls (metallic walls in some cases) and they are used to perform practices intended to confine the animals for the application of medication, identification or lot homogenization. Usually, pens or corrals have multiple sections and a loading chute that is used for loading and unloading livestock.

Crate [G4 FP11]. In the context of swine, a crate is an enclosure with a metal rod structure for housing only one animal. Crates are used for reproductively active (pregnant, lactating and non-carrying) sows. The use of crates is uncommon in cattle integrated operations. The most similar element is a holding chute, which is a metallic mechanical structure that temporarily immobilizes the animal to perform a procedure.

Pasture [G4 FP11]. Fenced farming area that provides some type of feed offer (grass, weeds, trees and/or water). This is the habitat for fattening animals. Pastures are used according to the number of animals and to food availability. Thus, it is necessary to manage them by occupation and resting periods.