SLC Agricola SA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word Version

Important: Document export excludes prompts without a provided response
This document represents an exported version of your organization's response to the CDP questionnaire. It contains all data points for prompts that have been answered or are in progress. There may be responses or data points that you have been asked to provide but are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered.
2024 Corporate questionnaire disclosure terms - CDP

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In what language are your responses being sent?

Choose from:

☑ Brazilian Portuguese

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed in your responses.

Choose from:

☑ R$

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

(1.3.2) Type of organization

Choose from:

☑ Publicly traded company

(1.3.3) Description of the organization

SLC Agrícola, which was founded in 1977 by the SLC Group, is a producer of agricultural commodities. The company focuses on the production of cotton, soybeans and corn. It was the sector's first company to have its shares traded on the Stock Exchange at the global level and has since become an industry reference. Since 2007, the company has participated in the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), which promotes joint efforts made between producers and customers worldwide and focuses on initiatives for sustainability in production, commercialization and responsible use of soybeans. In 2021, SLC Agrícola established its target (which has since been reached) and a Zero Deforestation Policy under which the company must only operate in areas cleared by 12/31/2020. The Policy formalized the company's commitment to avoiding converting areas home to native vegetation for agricultural use, including areas eligible under the respective environmental licensing processes. In 2022, in order to reinforce this position, the company decided to go beyond its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 25%, setting a target of achieving net emission neutrality in scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, using 2019 as the base year. SLC Agrícola headquartered in Porto Alegre (in the state of Rio Grande do Sul), currently operates on 23 farms (1 of which is leased) strategically located in 7 Brazilian states with a total of 674 thousand hectares of planted area during the 2022/2023 harvest. These operations have led to the sale of 1.3 million tons of soybeans, 1.07 million tons of corn, 239 thousand tons of cotton (cotton wool) and more than 1.02 million bags each containing 200 thousand soybeans seeds commercialized by SLC Seeds. All grains and fibers are produced in-house by SLC Agrícola; the company does not source these commodities from third-party suppliers. In addition to the main commodities, we carry out cattle rearing through a sustainable model of crop-livestock integration, which resulted, during the same harvest, in the acquisition of 34,100 head of cattle. Our

commodities are traded in Brazil and abroad and reach customers in important consumer markets – such as Asia. Through our relationships with trading companies, *the soybeans, corn and cotton we produce reach the base of several production chains essential for social development, especially those related to the production of animal proteins and the textile industry. Specifically with regards to cotton, approximately one third of SLC Agrícola's production is sold directly to our customers in Asia. Our business model is based on a modern production system and relies on high scale standardization of production units, state-of-the-art technology, strict cost controls and social and environmental responsibility.*
[Fixed row]

(1.4) Indicate the end date of the year for which data is being disclosed. For emissions data, indicate whether emissions data for past reporting years will be presented.

	Reporting year end date	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate whether emissions data from past reporting years are being provided
	12/31/2023	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Choose from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

7230583

(1.5) Provide further details on reporting limits.

	Is your reporting threshold for disclosure at CDP identical to that used in your financial statements?
	Choose from:

	Is your reporting threshold for disclosure at CDP identical to that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does the organization maintain an ISIN code or other unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - title

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ No

ISIN code – shares

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Enter the unique identifier below

BRSLCEACNOR2

CUSIP Number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Enter the unique identifier below

78444J 10 8

Ticker Symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Enter the unique identifier below

SLCE3 and SLCJY

SEDOL Code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ No

LEI Number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Enter the unique identifier below

54930017BQDYJPIJXG79

D-U-N-S Number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Enter the unique identifier below

899245757

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Choose from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which your organization operates.

Select all that apply
☑ Brazil

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or hydrological impacts arising from product production, processing/manufacturing, distribution or consumption activities relevant to the current disclosure made to CDP? [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or hydrological impacts

Choose from:

☑ Exclusively on company land

Processing/Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or hydrological impacts

Choose from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary emissions and/or hydrological impacts from this activity are not relevant

Choose from:

☑ Outside the organization's value chain

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

SLC Agrícola understands its value chain, which is directly linked to its products, to comprise employees, suppliers (various suppliers, including inputs and machinery, etc.), carriers and traders (customers). These entities constitute large-scale grain buyers that often store and sell products to a range of thousands of customers, who may in turn resell or process grains. This process may be the first of several forms of processing that will occur throughout a supply chain comprising two or more levels. For example, soybeans may be processed by one supplier, the oil product may be chemically processed by another supplier, which in turn sells its products to the plastic industry. The plastic industry incorporates this oil and sells plastic pellets that incorporated the produced oil. The manufacturing industry purchases and injects a product, which is sold to a distributor, who in turn resells the product within a market. Finally, an end customer purchases the product for domestic use. It is therefore clear that processing companies, retailers and final customers involved in the company's value chain number into the thousands and are widely diversified. The mapping and control of these groups therefore involves significant distance.

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or hydrological impacts

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or hydrological impacts

Choose from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary emissions and/or hydrological impacts from this activity are not relevant

Choose from:

☑ Outside the organization's value chain

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

SLC Agrícola understands its value chain, which is directly linked to its products, to comprise employees, suppliers (various suppliers, including inputs and machinery, etc.), carriers and traders (customers). These entities constitute large-scale grain buyers that often store and sell products to a range of thousands of customers, who may in turn resell or process grains. This process may be the first of several forms of processing that will occur throughout a supply chain comprising two or more levels. For example, soybeans may be processed by one supplier, the oil product may be chemically processed by another supplier, which in turn sells its products to the plastic industry. The plastic industry incorporates this oil and sells plastic pellets that incorporated the produced oil. The manufacturing industry purchases and injects a product, which is sold to a distributor, who in turn resells the product within a market. Finally, an end customer purchases the product for domestic use. It is therefore clear that processing companies, retailers and final customers involved in the company's value chain number into the thousands and are widely diversified. The mapping and control of these groups therefore involves significant distance.
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that the organization produces and/or obtains.

Livestock products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ Provisioned

(1.22.2) Stage in commodity</i value chain>

Select all that apply

☑ Commercialization

(1.22.4) Indicate whether the total volume of commodity produced and/or obtained is presented

Choose from:
☑ Yes, this figure represents the total volume

(1.22.5) Total volume of commodity (metric tons)

12664

(1.22.8) Has the total volume of commodity been converted from one unit to metric tons?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply
☑ Heads of cattle

(1.22.10) Provide further details on the methods, conversion factors used and the total volume of commodity in original units

An average weight of 0.418 tons per unit of animal was considered. This weight was multiplied by the number of animals (30295 animals)

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Livestock

(1.22.12) % of acquisition expenses

Choose from:
☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Choose from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) Under the questionnaire’s configuration, was it indicated that the organization is making a disclosure for this commodity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes, through publication

(1.22.15) Is this commodity</>i considered significant for the organization in terms of revenue?

Choose from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola purchases cattle from small, medium and large-scale cattle producers, provides them with feed until they are of a sufficient weight and subsequently carries out the sale of the live animal. In other words, SLC Agrícola only carries out the “finishing”/growth of the animal. No other processes are performed by SLC Agrícola. Expenses related to the finishing of livestock include the purchase of animals, transportation and feed. Acquisition expenses totaled R 143,966.00, divided by the total acquisition expense of R 4,314,100.00, representing a total of 3.3%. Livestock revenue totaled R $121,007.00 and, when divided by the company's total revenue of R $7,230,583.00, represented 1.7% of total revenue. 100% of the animals were acquired within the scope of SLC Agrícola's Zero Deforestation policy targets. In other words, animals purchased were reared in areas that were not illegally deforested.

Soybean

(1.22.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ Produced

(1.22.2) Stage in commodity</i value chain>

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Commercialization

(1.22.4) Indicate whether the total volume of commodity produced and/or obtained is presented

Choose from:

☑ Yes, this figure represents the total volume

(1.22.5) Total volume of commodity (metric tons)

1309363

(1.22.8) Has the total volume of commodity been converted from one unit to metric tons?

Choose from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Whole soybean

(1.22.12) % of acquisition expenses

Choose from:

☑ 31-40%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Choose from:

☑ 41-50%

(1.22.14) Under the questionnaire's configuration, was it indicated that the organization is making a disclosure for this commodity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes, through publication

(1.22.15) Is this commodity</>i considered significant for the organization in terms of revenue?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please specify below

All soybeans commercialized by SLC Agrícola are produced on land owned or managed by the company. Soybeans are not acquired from third parties for resale. In such cases, the representativeness of soybean expenses is related to the commodity's production costs, such as costs related to the acquisition of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, soil correction, and fuels used in the application of inputs. SLC Agrícola is responsible for planting and harvesting soybeans. Once harvested, soybeans are stored in specific locations where their quality standard is maintained until they are transported *to one of our customers, at which point processing will begin. Expenses for soybean production totaled R $1,634,559.00 which, when divided by the total acquisition expense of R $4,314,100.00, represents a total of 37.9%. Livestock revenue totaled R 3,055,726.00, and when divided by the company's total revenue of R 7,230,583.00, represented 42.3% of revenue. 100% of SLC Agrícola's soybean was produced in areas cleared before 12/31/2020. In other words, soybean is produced within the scope SLC Agrícola's Zero Deforestation policy targets.*
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities produced and/or obtained by the organization are the most important to business activities in terms of revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ Produced

(1.23.2) Percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Choose from:

☑ 31-40%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant for the organization in terms of revenue?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please specify below

Dependence on revenue from the sale of cotton (cotton wool, hulls and seed) currently corresponds to a value of 35.1%. Cotton revenue (R $2,538,492.00) divided by total revenue (R $7,230,583.00).

Milk and egg derivatives

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Farmed fish and seafood

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ Produced

(1.23.2) Percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Choose from:

☑ 11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant for the organization in terms of revenue?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please specify below

Dependence on revenue from the sale of cotton (cotton wool, hulls and seed) currently corresponds to a value of 11.7%. Corn revenue (R 846,036.00) divided by total revenue (R 7,230,583.00).

Walnuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

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

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g., rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Poultry and swine

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:

☑ No

Vegetables

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:
☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:
☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or obtained

Choose from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has the organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Mapped value chain

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages included in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Choose from:
☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier recognized but not mapped

Choose from:
☑ Tier 2 Suppliers

(1.24.6) Inclusion of small-scale producers in mapping

Choose from:
☑ Small-scale producers not relevant and not included

(1.24.7) Description of the process and scope of mapping

Broadly speaking, the establishing of materiality involved the mapping of the value chain. This was achieved through: - Analysis of internal and external documents; - Mapping of all relevant groups, including business partners, customers, employees, local communities, shareholders, investors and suppliers. This process was followed by an assessment of the level of influence and interest of each stakeholder group within the value chain; - Consultations were held with the company's leaders and on a wide scale with different stakeholders to collect data on perceptions, expectations and impacts related to the value chain. During cattle finishing operations (SLC Agrícola purchases calves, provides the animal with feed and sells the animal live), suppliers from the first and only level (breeding/rearing farms) that present risks are evaluated before any transaction. During the production of grains and fibers, which is carried out 100% in areas operated by SLC Agrícola, risk exists whenever areas/land are purchased or leased. There is no risk of deforestation or greenhouse gas emissions during the purchasing of grains or fibers, as this practice is not maintained by the company. In general, for both operations, the process is based on documentation, consultation of public databases, and the ArcGis satellite monitoring system is used to evaluate cattle breeding/rearing properties or properties available for purchase/lease. SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from Sentinel and LandSat satellite images to monitor possible deforestation/conversion in supplier areas. Our system allows the comparative effects of current images to be matched with mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows the possible conversion of areas after 2008 and/or Dec/2020 to be identified. Analyses of licensing documents also corroborate the properties' regularized environmental status. Once areas of deforestation, conversion or any environmental irregularity have been identified, SLC Agrícola does not proceed with negotiations. In downstream operations, there was determined to be a low risk of deforestation and emissions in the sale of commodities/grains to traders (customers) and livestock customers under assessments.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Has the organization mapped the areas in which plastic has been produced, traded, used and/or disposed of in direct operations or within another part of the value chain?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages included in mapping
	Choose from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics within the value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain> ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Livestock products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this <>commodity obtained

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for <>commodity obtained

Choose from:
☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(1.24.2.3) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest tier of recognized suppliers not mapped for commodity obtained

Choose from:

☑ All known supplier tiers have been mapped for commodity obtained

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short term

(2.1.1) Starting (years)

1

(2.1.3) Ending (years)

3

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

Strategic and/or financial planning is aligned with operational plans that are reviewed on an annual basis. Development of SLC Agrícola's strategic map is an annual process that starts with a cycle of lectures and workshops aimed at developing contexts, in addition to elaboration of the matrix of strategic possibilities. This cycle is followed with the development of an impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. These time horizons are aligned with the company's strategic objectives and consider market cycles and trends, support sound and efficient financial planning, and attempt to anticipate emerging regulations and technologies. Finally, horizons allow robust targets and strategies to be developed, and risks reduced through the possibility of anticipating possible challenges and offering support for decision-making. Environmental risks and opportunities are also addressed under SLC Agrícola's Strategic Planning, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects aimed at achieving objectives and targets related to environmental themes, such as climate change, water security and biodiversity. The LAIA - Survey of Key Concepts and Impacts - Environmental, Health and Safety, and Social - is periodically reviewed over the short-term horizon. It is also used for the financial planning throughout the crop year, CAPEX and OPEX.

Medium term

(2.1.1) Starting (years)

4

(2.1.3) Ending (years)

9

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

The Company's Strategic Planning, aligned with its strategic plans and capital allocation priorities, is implemented annually. SLC Agrícola's strategic map is developed annually through a cycle of lectures and workshops that define the context and elaborate the matrix of strategic possibilities. *This cycle is followed with the development of an impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. These time horizons are aligned with the company's strategic objectives and consider market cycles and trends, support sound and efficient financial planning, and attempt to anticipate emerging regulations and technologies. Finally, horizons allow robust targets and strategies to be developed and risks reduced through the possibility of anticipating possible challenges and offering support for decision-making. Environmental risks and opportunities are also addressed under SLC Agrícola's Strategic Planning, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects aimed at achieving objectives and goals related to environmental themes, such as climate change, water security and biodiversity.*

Long term

(2.1.1) Starting (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is the organization's long-term time horizon open?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

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

Long-term horizons are considered scenarios of more than 10 years and cover emerging trends in environmental risk management. The company's Strategic Planning is implemented annually and a strategic map is developed annually through a cycle of lectures and workshops aimed at developing contexts in addition to elaboration of the matrix of strategic possibilities. This cycle is followed with the development of an impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. These time horizons are aligned with the company's strategic objectives and consider market cycles and trends, support sound and efficient financial planning, and attempt to anticipate emerging regulations and technologies. Finally, horizons allow robust targets and strategies to be developed and risks reduced through the possibility of anticipating possible challenges and offering support for decision-making. Environmental risks and opportunities are also addressed under SLC Agrícola's Strategic Planning, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects aimed at achieving objectives and targets related to environmental themes, such as climate change, water security and biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does the organization have a process in place to identify, assess and manage environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts assessed under process
	Choose from: ☑ Yes	*Choose from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does the organization have a process in place to identify, assess and manage environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities assessed under process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Choose from: ☑ Yes	*Choose from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide further details of the process used by the organization to identify, assess and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities that are covered by the process assigned to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages included

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Scope

Choose from:

☑ Total

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers included

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Assessment type

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of evaluation

Choose from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of the risk management process

Choose from:

☑ Integrated into the organization's multidisciplinary risk management process as a whole

(2.2.2.11) Local specificities used

Select all that apply

☑ Site specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

☑ Enterprise risk management

☑ ISO 31000 Standard – Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Types of risk and criteria considered

Acute physical parameters

☑ Cold snaps/frost

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changes in rainfall patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Temperature changes (air, fresh water, seawater)

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage regarding support for projects or activities with a negative impact on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation and conversion, water stress)

Technological

☑ Transition to lower emission technologies and products

Responsibility

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Stakeholders and partners considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Choose from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Additional process details

*Climate change: We manage risks and dependencies that may impact business continuity, in addition to opportunities, in an integrated manner that is aligned with the expectations of the company itself and the value chain (upstream and downstream). This approach is aligned with the guidelines and procedures established in the company's Market Risk Management Policy, which is based on ISO 31000, and is monitored by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Annual Strategic Planning also supports the Risk Management process. The development of a strategic map begins with a cycle of lectures and workshops that elaborate a specific context. These initiatives have improved critical analyses of the scenario in which we operate and support the identification of risks and opportunities as part of the company's sustainable development. Scenarios are developed according to the PESTAL methodology, under which individuals involved evaluate, validate and discuss the positive and negative impacts that Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Environmental and Legal changes may have on our activities. The process continues with the elaboration of an impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. Additionally, ISO 14001 certification and the development/revision of material topics provide clarification for areas that may impact the company and its value chain. Climate change appears as a risk and opportunity under the above processes. As a result, there are projects underway that aim to mitigate risks and impacts, in addition to taking advantage of opportunities. * Based on the identification of its physical, political, reputational risks, as well as market risks, SLC Agrícola established a target of neutralizing its net carbon emissions, considering scope 1 and 2 emissions, by 2030. Projects are therefore underway in order to achieve this goal and involve risk mitigation and the use of opportunities. These projects include: a) In 2023 we modeled climate change scenarios occurring specifically in the geographic areas surrounding our farms. We evaluated potential impacts on productivity due to scenarios such as changes in precipitation and temperature patterns, among others. b) Projects aimed at generating carbon credits in the company's areas to create revenue and/or neutralize company operations; c) The calculation of carbon storage in preservation areas; d) Investment in automation in greenhouse gas emission accounting practices; e) Investment in regenerative agriculture certifications that may*

offer future premiums, such as Renovabio; f) Investments in agricultural technologies that emit lower amounts of CO2e or sequester CO2e. Suppliers (upstream): The availability of fertilizers and pesticides is influenced by weather conditions, such as water availability during production. There are years in which production is reduced and, in turn, prices increase. Customers (downstream): We may incur a risk of default on the part of our customers, both in terms of a failure to provide payment for the delivered product and for non-compliance with contractual provisions. Climate change can cause extreme events and floods, and this may temporarily affect certain customers, if highways used to transport grains and/or fibers are blocked.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities that are covered by the process assigned to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages included

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Scope

Choose from:

☑ Total

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers included

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Assessment type

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of evaluation

Choose from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of the risk management process

Choose from:

☑ Integrated into the organization's multidisciplinary risk management process as a whole

(2.2.2.11) Local specificities used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise risk management

☑ Enterprise risk management

☑ ISO 31000 Standard – Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Types of risk and criteria considered

Acute physical parameters

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

Chronic physical

☑ Changes in rainfall patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Temperature changes (air, fresh water, seawater)

☑ Increasing severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water quality at basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Greater difficulty in obtaining authorization for water withdrawal

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage regarding support for projects or activities with a negative impact on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation and conversion, water stress)

Technological

☑ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties

Responsibility

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Stakeholders and partners considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

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

Choose from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Additional process details

We manage risks and dependencies that may impact business continuity, in addition to opportunities, in an integrated manner that is aligned with the expectations of the company itself and the value chain (upstream and downstream). This approach is aligned with the guidelines and procedures established in the company's Market Risk Management Policy, which is based on ISO 31000, and is monitored by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Annual Strategic Planning also supports the Risk Management process. The development of a strategic map begins with a cycle of lectures and workshops that elaborate a specific context. These initiatives have improved critical analyses of the scenario in which we operate and support the identification of risks and opportunities as part of the company's sustainable development. Scenarios are developed according to the PESTAL methodology, under which individuals involved evaluate, validate and discuss the positive and negative impacts that Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Environmental and Legal changes may have on our activities. The process continues with the construction of the impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix

*translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. Additionally, ISO 14001 certification and the construction/revision of material topics provide clarification for areas that may impact the company and its value chain. Hydrological risks are closely linked to climate change. The agricultural sector is directly dependent on the climate. Droughts, floods, heat waves, hail and excessive rainfall are some of the climate phenomena that may affect our crops and negatively impact our production and revenue. Changes in rainfall patterns, which are corroborated through other factors, may influence the exposure of crops to pests and diseases. * Based on this identification of physical, political, and reputational risks, as well as market risks, SLC Agrícola is developing the following projects: a) In 2023 we modeled climate change scenarios specifically occurring in the geographical areas surrounding our farms. We evaluated potential impacts on productivity due to scenarios such as changes in precipitation and temperature patterns, among other factors. b) Investment in pest and disease monitoring technology for rapid detection. c) The company prioritizes dryland agriculture in which mechanized irrigation is not required. These crops represent 96% of the company's total area. When required, irrigation is carried out through the most efficient practices that exist in the market. d) We have a WRI Aqueduct water stress map installed within our satellite image management software. This tool is available for consultation before acquiring or leasing new areas, in addition to verifying supplier installations. Suppliers (upstream): The availability of fertilizers and pesticides is influenced by weather conditions, such as water availability during production. There are years in which production is reduced and, in turn, prices increase. Customers (downstream): Climate change can cause extreme events such as floods, and this may temporarily affect certain customers, if highways used to transport grains and/or fibers are blocked.*

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities that are covered by the process assigned to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages included

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Scope

Choose from:

☑ Total

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers included

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Assessment type

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of evaluation

Choose from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of the risk management process

Choose from:

☑ Integrated into the organization's multidisciplinary risk management process as a whole

(2.2.2.11) Local specificities used

Select all that apply

☑ Site specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

☑ Enterprise risk management

☑ ISO 31000 Standard – Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Types of risk and criteria considered

Acute physical parameters

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land usage

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Changes in patterns and types of precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Water availability at basin/catchment level
☑ Increasing severity of extreme weather events
☑ Temperature changes (air, fresh water, seawater)

Policy

☑ Changes in national legislation
☑ Greater difficulty in obtaining authorizations for operations

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage regarding support for projects or activities with a negative impact on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation and conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of the sector

Technological

☑ Inability to increase yield in existing production areas
☑ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

Responsibility

☑ Moratoriums and voluntary agreements
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Stakeholders and partners considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Suppliers

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

Choose from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Additional process details

We manage risks and dependencies that may impact business continuity, in addition to opportunities, in an integrated manner that is aligned with the expectations of the company itself and the value chain (upstream and downstream). This approach is aligned with the guidelines and procedures established in the company's Market Risk Management Policy, which is based on ISO 31000, and is monitored by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Annual Strategic Planning also supports the Risk Management process. Construction of a strategic map begins with a cycle of lectures and workshops that develop a specific context. These initiatives have improved critical analyses of the scenario in which we operate and support the identification of risks and opportunities as part of the company's sustainable development. Scenarios are developed according to the PESTAL methodology, under which individuals involved evaluate, validate and discuss the positive and negative impacts that Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Environmental and Legal changes may have on our activities. The process continues with the construction of the impact matrix evaluating the probability and timeliness of positive/negative impacts. This matrix translates the opportunities and threats associated with business activities, which may present different time horizons: short, medium and long term. Additionally, ISO 14001 certification and the construction/revision of material topics provide clarification for areas that may impact the company and its value chain. The preservation of company areas marked by native vegetation, in addition to operations in lands only cleared before 2021 appear both as risks and opportunities in the above processes. As a result, the company's Zero Deforestation target and Policy, which determines that the company' must only operate in areas cleared by 12/31/2020, was established in 2021. Additionally, the Policy includes projects that seek collaboration with the company's biodiversity policy and maintenance. a) Projects aimed at generating carbon credits in the company's areas to create revenue and/or neutralize company operations and preserve these areas for the next 40 years. b) Accounting for carbon storage in preservation areas; c) Investment in software for rapid detection of hot spots/fires, d) investment in bioplants for the use of biopesticides, which in addition to increasing biodiversity in the soil and crop microregions, also positively impacts crop yields. e) Investment in regenerative agriculture certifications that may provide future premiums, such as Renovabio; f) Ecofabricas - composting of organic waste on Supplier farms (upstream): After the risk analysis process is implemented in the supply chain, the potential deforestation that may occur in the rearing of animals purchased by the company was detected as a risk. As a result, a robust due diligence process and policies were created, which will substantially mitigate the company's risk of purchasing animals from illegal deforested areas. Customers (downstream): We may incur a risk of default on the part of our customers, both in terms of a failure to provide payment for the delivered product and for non-compliance with contractual provisions. Another risk faced by the company, if there were no zero deforestation targets and policy in place, i.e., if we were not operating only in areas cleared before 12/31/2020, we would run the risk of negative impact on sales to customers with deforestation policies subject to the same restrictions as the European Union.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are there connections between environmental dependencies, a negative impact, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Connections between environmental dependencies, a negative impact, risks and/or opportunities are assessed

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how connections are evaluated

Different dependencies, impacts, risks and environmental opportunities are assessed during elaboration/review of the company's risk and opportunity matrix, which is based on its Risk Management Policy. The process is fed by the knowledge developed through Strategic Planning, certification and continuous improvement processes under ISO 14001 and in the development/review of the company's material topics. Examples are provided below: Example: Dependence on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions: Use of fertilizers and fossil fuels. Impact: GHG Emission. Risk: Future emissions regulations; market access. Opportunity: Adoption of low-carbon agricultural practices. Joint Assessment: Analyze how reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers can reduce GHG emissions and improve soil health. Synergies: Low-carbon practices not only reduce emissions, but also improve soil quality and productivity. As a result, a carbon neutrality target was established. To achieve this target, well-defined actions were stipulated, such as reducing the use of fossil fuels, increasing the area with covered foliage and focusing on planting without mechanical interventions. Trade-offs: Need to find viable and economically sustainable alternatives to traditional fuels and fertilizers. Example: Water Dependency Management: Need for irrigation water in less than 4% of the area operated by SLC Agrícola. Impact: Potential depletion of water resources and decrease in productivity. Risk: Reduction in water availability due to climate change. Grant limits for water use set by environmental agencies Opportunity: Implementing efficient irrigation systems to reduce water consumption. Joint Assessment: Analyze how reducing rainfall dependence through irrigation systems can reduce rainfall dependence and minimize impact on water resources. The agricultural planning department annually evaluates the need to install mechanical irrigation, based on rainfall history, upcoming weather events, such as La Niña and El Niño, among other factors. Synergies: Improved water use efficiency contributes to climate resilience and reduces risks associated with water scarcity. As a result, at SLC Agrícola, joint efforts are made between the digital agriculture department, farms and suppliers in order to install the most efficient systems available for the use of withdrawn water. Trade-offs: Consider the initial cost of installing irrigation systems and the long-term return in terms of sustainability and efficiency
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have priority locations been identified in the organization's value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages in which priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Important areas for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high-level ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of importance for the delivery of ecosystem services

Sites subject to severe dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

☑ Sites subject to severe dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities related to forests

☑ Sites subject to severe dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities related to water

☑ Sites subject to severe dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities related to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process used to identify priority locations

SLC Agrícola identifies areas important for biodiversity and with a high level of ecosystem integrity in its operations, as well as the delivery of ecosystem services through the delimitation of permanent preservation areas (PPAs) and legal reserves (LRs). These sites, as well as agricultural crops, represent significant dependence, impacts, risks and/or opportunities related to water, forests and biodiversity. The Brazilian Forest Code establishes the following rules: The company delimits the Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) within its properties. These areas serve the environmental function of preserving water resources, the surrounding landscape, geological stability, biodiversity, genetic flow among fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations. It also delimits LRs. Each of the company's rural properties maintains a minimum area with native vegetation cover. Legal reserves vary according to the respective biome: Legal Amazon: 80% of properties; Cerrado savannah located within the Legal Amazon: 35%; Other biomes: 20%. The objective of these rules is to ensure the sustainable economic use of natural resources at rural properties. Additionally, rural properties in Brazil must adopt specific precautions to protect conservation and Indigenous areas and other protected areas. As a result, the company's properties adhere to master management plans in order to respect areas established by SNUC. The National Nature Conservation Units System (SNUC) establishes Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) that seek to ensure natural conservation is compatible with the sustainable use of natural resources. It also establishes Conservation Units (CUs), such as national parks, biological reserves, and environmental protection areas. The company respects limits and regulations and collaborates as part of conservation initiatives implemented by management bodies for protected areas.

(2.3.5) Will the organization release a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we will be releasing a geospatial list/map of priority locations

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

SLC Agricola RI 2023_D10.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does the organization define significant effects?

Risks

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define significant effect

Choose from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Choose from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/decrease value

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:** Monetary value - financial impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Company's approach is to integrate day-to-day Risk management into the conducting of its business through a structured process. Impacts/effects are categorized into reputational, financial, business or regulatory-related items. Financial impact or effect: associated with exposure of the Company's financial/accounting operations and the reliability of its balance sheet. High impact: R 6 million Average impact: between R 1 million and R 6 million Low impact:

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define significant effect

Choose from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Choose from:

☑ Absolute reduction

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/decrease value

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:** Monetary value - financial impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Company's approach is to integrate day-to-day Risk management into the conducting of its business activities through a structured process. Impacts/effects are categorized into reputational, financial, business or regulatory-related items. Financial impact or effect: associated with exposure of the Company's financial/accounting operations and the reliability of its balance sheet. High impact: R 6 million Average impact: between R 1 million and R 6 million Low impact:

Risks

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:**Repercussions

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Reputational Impact/Effect: Amplitude or scope of damage to the Company's reputation and image. High impact/effect: Very critical level of repercussion (national and international) with the media and/or constitutional/regulatory/supervisory bodies. Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the long term (over 3 years). Medium impact: Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the medium term (1 to 2 years). Low impact: Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the short term (up to 1 year).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:**Repercussions

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Reputational Impact/Effect: Amplitude or scope of damage to the Company's reputation and image. High impact/effect: Very critical level of repercussion (national and international) with the media and/or constitutional/regulatory/supervisory bodies. Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the long term (over 3 years). Medium impact: Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the medium term (1 to 2 years). Low impact: Reverting the company's image back to the desired level occurs over the short term (up to 1 year).

Risks

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon in which effects occur

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Business impact/effect: Risks associated with the organization's strategic decisions to achieve its business objectives, and/or arising from a lack of capacity or skill. Relevant events that severely affect the generation of value for stakeholders (customers, suppliers and investors) and consequently affect business results: - High impact/effect: Stoppages, disruptions and reestablishment of operations take days to complete Average impact: Stoppages, disruptions and reestablishment of operations take several hours to complete. Low impact: Stoppages, disruptions and reestablishment of operations tend to be resolved within minutes.

Risks

(2.4.1) Definition type

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impact of regulatory effects: Amplitude or scope of damage associated with non-compliance with aspects regulated by external entities. Regulatory Impact: Amplitude or scope of damage associated with non-compliance with aspects regulated by external entities. High impact/effect: Relevant events that generate fines or sanctions

in accordance with the penalty provided for under legislation, consequently affecting the results of business activities. Average impact/effect: Significant events that generate warnings or agreements subject to the penalties provided under legislation, which moderately affect the results of business activities. Low impact/effect: Diminishing events with a low impact or no consequence on business results.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How are potential water pollutants identified and classified?

SLC Agrícola operates under a series of environmental, health and safety and quality standards, in addition to meeting standards such as ISO 14.001. The water management standard is one such requirement. The integrity of critical infrastructure is routinely evaluated at the company and all locations adhere to MO.021 - Operational Manual, which establishes cleaning routines, sample collection processes for parameter analysis, the maintenance of oil-water separator housings and sewage and/or effluent treatment systems. Parameters for effluents that may generate harmful impacts on water resources and ecosystems are defined in accordance with the National Environmental Council - CONAMA 430/2011 and the respective agencies responsible for environmental licensing at business units. In cases involving domestic effluents, the parameters analyzed include Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammoniacal Nitrogen and Suspended Solids. In cases involving effluents originating from the oil-water separator housings, the following parameters apply: PH, suspended solids, temperature, phenols, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), oils and grease, BTEX (monoaromatic hydrocarbons (volatile organic compounds): (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) and TPHGRO (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by carbon range: from 6 to 10 carbons). This report is sent through FORM.272 in order to be assessed by environmental analysts. If these limits are exceeded, an action plan for correction is carried out.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Choose from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Pollutant description and potential impacts

The potential impacts of organic compounds vary depending on the source and how the organic compounds are treated at SLC Agrícola's wastewater treatment facilities. If compounds are improperly removed from wastewater effluent, nutrient loading and oxygen depletion are potential impacts associated with pollutants in wastewater effluent. There are authors who claim that BTEX compounds (monoaromatic hydrocarbons: Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) are toxic and often classified as carcinogenic to humans.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Other, please specify:Watersheds, neighboring communities

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures implemented to minimize negative impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Prevention, preparation and response to industrial and chemical accidents

☑ Providing instructions on best practices for product use

☑ Requirements that suppliers comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge handling using industry-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage conditions (leaks, spills, pipe erosion, etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please specify below

SLC is ISO 14001-certified. The company has a chemical storage and spill control and response program in place to prevent spills and leaks and ensure secondary containment structures are properly designed and operated. Process equipment and the methods used are routinely evaluated and we make significant investments

in R&D for effluent treatment, assessment of the quality of pollutant removal, and technologies for the reduced use of chemicals. SLC Agrícola complies with all applicable regulations and emphasizes responsibility within the supply chain through procurement contracts. SLC uses specific processes to treat and dispose of or reuse effluent and comply with all permits and regulations. There is a site-specific solid and liquid waste (effluent) management plan in place to properly recover, treat, dispose of or recycle all waste. The company has a procedure in place for the chemical analysis of water and effluents, i.e., we test the concentration of the different pollutants mentioned within the treated effluents both at third-party laboratories and through on-site analyses. If these concentrations exceed permitted levels for disposal, adjustments are made to the treatment process so that the parameters adhere to limits imposed by Brazilian law. As the concentration of pollutants decreases, we believe that the actions implemented are effective.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have any environmental risks been identified that have had a significant effect on the organization during the reporting year or are expected to cause a significant effect on the organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Identified environmental risks

Choose from:

☑ Yes, in direct operations and the upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Identified environmental risks

Choose from:

☑ Yes, in direct operations and the upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Identified environmental risks

Choose from:

☑ Yes, in direct operations and the upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Identified environmental risks

Choose from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Main reason why the organization does not consider there to be environmental risks in its direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Choose from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to cause significant impacts on the organization

(3.1.3) Please specify below

This risk was assessed, but there was no identified potential for significant impacts.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide further details into identified environmental risks that have caused a significant effect on the organization during the reporting year or are expected to have a significant effect on the organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Chronic physical

☑ Temperature changes (air, fresh water, seawater)

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

SLC Agrícola operates extensively throughout Brazil and cultivates large areas of soybeans, corn and cotton. The company faced a context marked by projected increases in the frequency and severity of droughts, extreme weather events, and changes in temperature windows due to climate change. These weather events posed a significant risk to agricultural production and company operations. The company sought to assess, identify and understand actions to mitigate climate risks and ensure business continuity and resilience over the medium and long term. In 2023, SLC Agrícola began a detailed assessment of the impacts of climate change on its operations. This included using climate models such as HadGEM3 across different CMIP and RCPs scenarios to project future temperature and precipitation scenarios. Initial results showed that some regions would not suffer significant impacts, while others could suffer production losses between 5% and 20%. This analysis allowed SLC Agrícola to make informed decisions to mitigate risks and adapt its operations according to future climate projections.

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Lower yields due to a reduction in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Probable

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Simulated scenarios used to assess potential financial impacts took into account the percentage of revenue at risk due to potential production losses impacted by changing rainfall/temperature windows caused by climate change.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

129000000

(3.1.1.22) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

517000000

(3.1.1.23) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

254000000

(3.1.1.24) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

1020000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of value of financial effects

The financial impact was calculated by modeling a 5% (moderate) and a 20% (pessimistic) drop in the productivity of our main crops, with the latter also reducing revenue.-*SOY Revenue in 2023: R 3.055 billion. Revenue considering revenue growth of 7% per year: 2030 R 4.9 billion 2040 R 9.6 billion -CORN: Revenue in 2023: R 846 million. Revenue considering revenue growth of 7% per year: 2030 R 1.4 billion 2040 R 2.7 billion -COTTON Revenue in 2023: R 2.54 billion. Revenue considering revenue growth of 7% per year: 2030 R 4.08 billion 2040 R 8.02 billion - 2030 Scenarios: * Intermediary scenario (5% loss of productivity/revenue) Soybean: R 61 million Corn: R 16 million Cotton: R 51 million R 129 million *Pessimistic scenario (20% loss of productivity/revenue) Soybean: R 245 million Corn: R 67 million Cotton: R 204 million R 517 million - Scenarios 2040: * Intermediary scenario (5% loss of productivity/revenue) Soybean: R 121 million Corn: R 33*

*million Cotton: R 100 million R 254 million *Pessimistic scenario (20% loss of productivity/revenue) Soybean: R 482 million Corn: R 134 million Cotton: R 401 million R 1.02 billion*

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

166900000

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

Geographic expansion in areas that may be less exposed under pessimistic climate change scenarios and do not have a specific cost. Driver: Decrease emissions and increase removal of GHGs. SLC Agrícola adopts regenerative agriculture practices, such as the use of cover crops, in order to establish operations that are more resilient to diseases and periods of drought. Investments 2023: 1 - Acquisition of machinery with technologies that increase fuel efficiency: R 148 million. 2 - Update of emission factors for agricultural operations: R1.2 million. 3 - Scenario modeling evaluating the specific impact of climate change on SLC Agrícola's operations: R 135 thousand. 4 - Investment in ecoplants for biofertilizer generation: R 1 million. 5 - Investments in solar power generation: R 4.7 million 6 - Investments in digital technologies that increase the efficiency of the use of inputs in crops: R 12 million Total Amount R 166.9 million

(3.1.1.29) Response description

SLC Agrícola has implemented a comprehensive approach to mitigating risks associated with climate change in its agricultural operations. An analysis of initial results of climate models that indicated possible production losses between 5% and 20% in some regions was performed. This analysis allowed us to identify specific areas of higher risk and adapt mitigation strategies. Initial completion of the analysis in 2023 and 2024, with continuous mitigation actions implemented throughout 2024 and beyond, considering the medium and long term as additional data and scenarios are evaluated. The strategy involves the accurate identification of climate risks followed by the implementation of specific measures to mitigate these risks. The measures involve geographic diversification of operations in order to mitigate negative impacts. The company has invested in regenerative agriculture practices and projects and technologies that help the company reduce its contributions to climate change, such as improvements in water management and investments in climate-resilient technologies. Implementation of mitigation strategies is already part of the company's routine and is ongoing; medium and long-term plans are defined to ensure continuous adaptation to climate change.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Livestock products

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Market

☑ Uncertainty regarding the origin and/or legality of commodity

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola finishes cattle in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and acquire cattle from suppliers and sell them to slaughterhouses. The main risk faced involves illegal deforestation within the supply chain, which can compromise sustainability and regulatory compliance in operations. The company sought to identify and mitigate risks associated with illegal deforestation within the supply chain, ensure compliance with Brazilian environmental laws, such as the Forest Code, which regulates land use and environmental protection measures, and protect the company's reputation and integrity in the face of possible legal sanctions and customer policies. To address this challenge, SLC Agrícola has taken the following actions: * Implemented a rigorous audit and monitoring process of livestock suppliers to ensure that sourcing practices comply with the Forest Code and other environmental regulations. * Conducted training for employees on the importance of environmental compliance and the impacts of illegal deforestation. * Developed tracking systems to monitor livestock origin and ensure transparency in sourcing practices. These measures help mitigate risks associated with illegal deforestation by ensuring compliance with regulations, avoiding sanctions, and complying with the most restrictive policies from customers. SLC Agrícola seeks to protect its reputation and strengthens its image as an environmentally responsible company.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Damage to brand

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Probable

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

A scenario involving restriction of the company's sales and consequent negative impact on revenue due to restrictions in purchases by customers if any inconsistency occurs in SLC Agrícola's supply chain, tier 2 customers is evaluated.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - minimum (currency)

6050350

(3.1.1.20) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

36302100

(3.1.1.25) Description of value of financial effects

A scenario involving restriction of the company's sales and consequent negative impact on revenue due to restrictions among customers. If any inconsistency occurs in SLC Agrícola's supply chain, tier 2 customers are evaluated. An intermediary scenario was evaluated in which sales decreased 5% in relation to 2023 revenue (R 121 million). Loss in revenue under such a scenario would total R 6 million. A pessimistic scenario was evaluated, in which sales decreased 30% in relation to 2023 revenue (R 121 million). Loss in revenue under such a scenario would total R 36 million.

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Highest level of due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

172000

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

Risk mitigation initiatives comprise a due diligence process within the livestock supply chain. This process involves the risks, compliance and the environment department. The cost of the software license that will help optimize evaluation of suppliers, among other tools allowing for the approval of suppliers in addition to the supply of cattle, totals R 128,000.00 per year. Additionally, investments in automation to date total R 44,000. R 128 thousand R 44 thousand R 172 thousand

(3.1.1.29) Response description

The cost of risk response is considered under the investment made to automate part of the approval process that has previously been carried out since the start of livestock purchase operations. To mitigate the risks of involvement with parts of the supply chain that are not compliant with environmental legislation, such as the Forest Code and SLC's policies, an investment was made to partially automate the evaluation of cattle suppliers starting in 2022 and will be finalized in 2024. We are acquiring software through which we will be able to evaluate suppliers in a partially automated manner when registering a new livestock supplier. This software will automatically search for embargoes and/or notices of infraction based on Ibama's existing business rules. The program will also perform a search APF (Provisional Operating Authorization) status and analyze whether these areas are legally compliant and in operating in accordance with SLC policies. This will accelerate the approval process so that we are able to absorb the growth in demand and reduce the likelihood of evaluation errors. It is important to emphasize that this approval process was fully implemented at the start of operations but continues to be a manual process. Automation allows for greater security and agility in the due diligence

process and reduces the chance of human error occurring in consultations and the analysis of information. Automation will cover the entirety of the growth in 100% deforestation-free cattle purchase operations. The company has approved and is already developing the automation process. There are other opportunities available to further automate the process, and these future opportunities will be evaluated.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Acute physical parameters

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) Watershed in which risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ São Francisco

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola operates extensively throughout Brazil and cultivates large areas of soybeans, corn and cotton. The company faces the projected increase in the frequency and severity of droughts, as well as changes in rainfall patterns due to climate change, which poses a significant risk to its operations and agricultural production. The company sought to assess and understand the impacts of climate change on the company's operations and develop strategies to mitigate these risks, thereby ensuring business continuity and resilience over the medium and long term. In 2023, SLC Agrícola began a detailed assessment of the impacts of climate change using climate models such as HadGEM3 across different CMIP and RCPs scenarios. This analysis involved: * Climate Modelling: Application of models to project future temperature and precipitation scenarios. * Specific Assessment: Focus on evaluation of scenarios involving decreased rainfall windows (droughts) in the areas in which SLC Agrícola operates. The results obtained allowed SLC Agrícola to accurately identify and assess areas vulnerable to drought and extreme weather events. The company now holds detailed data that will be used to develop and implement specific mitigation strategies to improve the resilience of operations and ensure business continuity in the face of future climate challenges. These investments are planned to continue to occur over the short and medium term.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Lower yields due to a reduction in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Scenarios simulated to assess potential financial impacts accounted for the percentage of revenue at risk due to potential production losses impacted by drought scenarios applied to areas where mechanical irrigation is previously installed. This area represents 3.8% of the company’s entire planted area.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - minimum (currency)

43851711

(3.1.1.20) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

87703422

(3.1.1.25) Description of value of financial effects

The company has currently implemented mechanical irrigation in 3.8% of its total planted area, or a total of 24 thousand hectares. During the 22/23 harvest, this area produced 62 thousand tons of grains and fibers. The entirety of the area used for soybean cultivation was analyzed as part of the evaluation of scenarios. During the 22/23 harvest, this area contributed an estimated R 146 million in revenue. As part of the evaluation of implemented scenarios, we considered: Intermediary scenarios: it was estimated that there would be a loss of 30% of productivity due to drought conditions in this area and consequently a loss in revenue of approximately R 44 million Pessimistic scenarios: it was estimated that there would be a 60% loss in productivity due to extreme drought conditions in this area and consequently a loss of revenue of approximately R 88 million

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve infrastructure maintenance

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

67565000

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

The cost of risk response consists of the cost of compliance with commitments under environmental investments made in agricultural practices and technologies that seek to increase the level of efficiency in the use of water resources and, consequently, environmental preservation and decrease the company's dependence on this

resource. A concrete example of the actions taken by SLC Agrícola includes a project aimed at expanding irrigation systems on a farm located in a region prone to severe droughts. This involved significant investment in installing new irrigation systems and modernizing existing pivot systems. This initiative not only increased the level of efficiency in water usage but also reduced reliance on seasonal rainfall, thereby mitigating the risks associated with climate variability. The details of the investments made in 2022 and 2023 for expansion and modernization are confidential and total approximately R 67 million.

(3.1.1.29) Response description

An analysis of initial climate model results indicated possible production losses between 5% and 20% in some regions, stemming from changes in precipitation and temperature windows. *This analysis allowed specific areas of higher risk to be identified and mitigation strategies to be adapted. Initial completion of the analysis in 2023 and 2024, with continuous mitigation actions implemented throughout 2024 and beyond, considering the medium and long term as additional data and scenarios are evaluated. The company's main strategy involves a focus on growth in areas that continue to be subject to well-defined rainfall windows to dispense with the need to install mechanical irrigation. However, SLC has made specific one-time investments in areas that will suffer from greater recurrence in droughts. These investments in mechanical (artificial) irrigation make use of the most advanced technologies available to ensure the most efficient use of resources possible. Telemetry is used for nighttime irrigation, and sensors are used for depth moisture verification. Finally, a water balance analysis is performed to understand the real need for the application of irrigation. Additionally, by diversifying operating units' geographical location (SLC Agrícola operates in 7 states in Brazil), prolonged droughts occurring in certain production regions of the company are mitigated. Furthermore, SLC Agrícola has implemented programs such as Digital Agriculture, Low Carbon and Soil Conservation and Green Fertilization, with the objective of reducing water use and conserving as much water as possible in the soil, in addition to recovering degraded areas that are also responsible for maintaining the microclimates in the regions in which we operate. These programs are ongoing at the company and will be extended over the short (1 to 3 years), medium (4 to 9 years) and long term (10 years). These programs, in addition to helping to mitigate water-related risks, will also help to increase production efficiency*

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Policy

☑ Changes in international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola produces 100% of the products it commercializes and has therefore assessed that the risk of deforestation in its grain supply chain is not directly applicable. However, this risk arises whenever the company makes acquisitions or joint ventures aimed at the start of operations in new areas. The company sought to identify and manage risks associated with deforestation by expanding its operations into new areas, ensuring legal compliance, protecting the company's reputation and guaranteeing access to international markets. To address these risks, SLC Agrícola takes the following actions: * Implements strict policies and procedures to ensure that new acquisitions or joint ventures are aligned with sustainable environmental practices to protect the company's image and avoid associations with illegal deforestation. These initiatives include the Zero Deforestation target and Policy, which prohibits the company from operating in areas cleared after 12/31/2020. * Monitors domestic market policies and regulations (ex: Forest Code) and international markets, particularly those with deforestation dates, such as the European Union.. The company guaranteed its practices to ensure that the products meet import criteria for these markets, including the cut-off date for the clearing of new areas up until 12/31/2020. These initiatives help SLC Agrícola minimize the risks associated with deforestation in new operational areas.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Growth restriction

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:
☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:
☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

A scenario involving restriction of the company's sales and consequent negative impact on revenue due to restrictions in purchases by customers was evaluated.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.22) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

1170551547

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Policies and plans
☑ More ambitious commitments and policies aimed at eliminating conversion

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

0

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

It is not possible to measure costs directly. The company's Zero Deforestation policy has constituted the established risk response action, or the means through which risk is mitigated, since 2021. As a result, the company only produces grains and fibers in areas legally cleared until 12/31/2020. Furthermore, any purchase/leasing areas since 12/31/2020 must occur in areas legally cleared before the cut-off date. It is expected that the company will be able to carry out all future exports of commodities produced and will not suffer negative impacts on the company's growth.

(3.1.1.29) Response description

SLC Agrícola established its Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021 and restricts the purchase or leasing of areas that were cleared after 12/31/2020. Additionally, evaluations and the implementation of policies and practices for new acquisitions and joint ventures are ongoing, in addition to monitoring and adapting to national and international regulations and market access criteria.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Acute physical parameters

☑ Flooding (coastal, river, rainwater, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola may face risks within its supply chain due to climate change, which could impact the company's operations and production yield. Extreme weather events can affect supplier production and the logistics of deliveries made to farms, in addition to increasing the cost of inputs and directly affecting the company's net revenue. The company sought to identify, assess and manage risks within the supply chain caused by climate change, ensuring the efficiency and productivity of operations, as well as minimizing adverse financial impacts. SLC Agrícola has implemented a comprehensive process for monitoring and assessing supply chain risks. These efforts included: * Developing different suppliers at different locations to mitigate the risk of not receiving inputs. *Collaborating with suppliers to understand potential impacts of extreme weather events on their operations. * Evaluating contingency plans and alternative logistics routes to minimize delays and interruptions in the delivery of critical inputs. * Adoption of flexible contracts and forward purchase strategies to ensure the supply of fertilizers and pesticides, including in scenarios involving a reduction in supply on the market. These initiatives allow SLC Agrícola to mitigate the possible effects of climate risks on the supply chain. As a result, the company's net revenue is protected against fluctuations due to climate change.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Lower yields due to a reduction in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Potentially both probable and improbable

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

A scenario involving a potential loss in sales and consequent negative impact on revenue at the company was evaluated.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.22) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

289223320

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Diversification

☑ Diversify suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

0

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

SLC Agrícola has adopted a strategy of developing different suppliers at different locations to mitigate the risk of not receiving inputs. The company has also developed forward purchase strategies based on variation in costs to take advantage of opportunities. Additionally, it also assesses its resilience to climate change impacts under the supplier approval process. This strategy does not require any specific costs.

(3.1.1.29) Response description

The identification and effective management of these risks are crucial to ensuring the resilience and sustainability of the company's logistics operations. SLC Agrícola relies on more than 4,000 approved suppliers, which makes it possible to diversify the purchase of the same process input from different sources. Initiatives focused on developing suppliers in different locations and adopting flexible contracts and forward purchase strategies are already being carried out by the company. Collaborative actions taken with suppliers to understand the impacts of extreme weather events on their operations and evaluate alternative logistics routes will be intensified starting in the 25/26 harvest.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Acute physical parameters

☑ Flooding (coastal, river, rainwater, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola may face risks of negative production flows due to climate change, which may impact the company's logistics operations and profitability. The company sought to identify and mitigate risks associated with the transportation of agricultural products, ensuring the continuity of logistics operations and protecting the company's net income. To address these challenges, SLC Agrícola has implemented several initiatives: * Diversified geographic location of farms * Climate Monitoring: Use of climate monitoring systems to anticipate floods and other extreme events. * Alternative Route Planning: Development of alternative routes to minimize disruptions, even if such actions imply increased transportation costs. These initiatives led to the company being better prepared to manage extreme weather events when they occur.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Decrease in revenue due to interrupted flow of products

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Potentially both probable and improbable

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

A scenario involving a potential loss in sales and consequent negative impact on revenue at the company was evaluated.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.22) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

144611660

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

0

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

SLC Agrícola has adopted geographic diversification as an important strategy in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change in terms of both acute and chronic risks. In such cases, SLC has implemented mitigation strategies, such as alternative routes and the use of multimodal transport to ensure the continuity of the flow of products in case of interruptions. Additionally, geographic diversification is an alternative that allows for a change in the business unit that will supply the customer if the unit commonly used is experiencing an issue in the flow of products. These strategies are not associated with a specific cost.

(3.1.1.29) Response description

*The identification and effective management of these risks are crucial to ensuring the resilience and sustainability of the company's logistics operations. SLC Agrícola has operations in 7 Brazilian states, mainly in the Cerrado savannah biome. This strategy has previously been consolidated at the company and will continue in the future. There are opportunities to be intensified in the future starting from the 25/26 harvest: * Climate Monitoring: Use of climate monitoring systems to anticipate floods and other extreme events. * Alternative Route Planning: Development of alternative routes to minimize disruptions, even if such actions imply increased transportation costs.*

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Choose from:

☑ Risk 2

(3.1.1.3) Types of risk and main environmental risk factor

Acute physical parameters

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the risk occurs

Choose from:

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

(3.1.1.6) Country/Area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific risk description

*SLC Agrícola faces risks within its supply chain that include both an excess and lack of water. These risks may impact partners' production. Such risks may reduce suppliers' production and/or the logistics involved in transport to the company's farms. These delays or cancellations of orders may increase costs due to reduced supply in the market and directly affect the company's net revenue. The company sought to identify and mitigate risks associated with the supply chain to ensure the continuity of operations, productive efficiency, and its financial stability. SLC Agrícola is implementing the following initiatives to address these risks: * Develop suppliers at different locations to mitigate the risk of not receiving inputs. * Perform a detailed analysis of the impacts of extreme weather events on production and logistics networks, identifying vulnerable areas within the supply chain. * Work with suppliers to assess and mitigate the impacts of climate-related events on fertilizer and pesticide production, thereby ensuring continuity of supply. * Develop and implement plans for identification of alternative routes and logistics options. * Adjust purchasing and storage strategies to minimize the impact of reducing the supply of inputs on the market, in addition to developing and diversifying new suppliers. These initiatives will help minimize decreases in efficiency and productivity caused by extreme weather events.*

(3.1.1.11) Main financial effect associated with risk

Choose from:

☑ Lower yields due to a reduction in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon for which the significant effects of the risk on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

(3.1.1.13) Probability of the risk causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Potentially both probable and improbable

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Predicted effect of risk on the organization's financial position, performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

A scenario involving a potential loss in production and consequent negative impact on revenue at the company was evaluated.

(3.1.1.17) Is it possible to quantify the risk's financial effects?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.22) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

289223320

(3.1.1.26) Main risk response

Diversification

☑ Diversify suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of risk response

0

(3.1.1.28) Description of cost calculations

SLC Agrícola has adopted a strategy of developing different suppliers at different locations to mitigate the risk of not receiving inputs. The company has also developed forward purchase strategies based on variation in costs to take advantage of opportunities. Additionally, it also assesses its resilience to climate change impacts under the supplier approval process. This strategy does not require any specific costs.

(3.1.1.29) Response description

The identification and effective management of these risks are crucial to ensuring the resilience and sustainability of the company's logistics operations. SLC Agrícola relies on more than 4,000 approved suppliers, which makes it possible to diversify the purchase of the same input from different sources. Initiatives focusing on development of suppliers in different locations, adjustments in purchasing strategies (inventory x supply x demand), and the adoption of flexible contracts and forward purchase strategies are already being carried out by the company. Collaborative actions taken with suppliers to understand the impacts of extreme weather events on their operations, and the evaluation of alternative logistics routes will be intensified starting in the 25/26 harvest
[Add row]

(3.1.2) State the amount and proportion of financial metrics from the reporting year vulnerable to the significant effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:
☑ Revenue

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

148000000

(3.1.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:
☑ 1-10%

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

517000000

(3.1.2.5) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Amount description

With regards to a potential climate change impact scenario - TRANSITION RISK - investments made in new equipment equipped with technology to increase fuel efficiency was considered. The company considered future environmental regulations that will exert pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. SLC Agrícola is

already making these investments, focusing on reducing emissions and increasing elimination of C02e. Investments in these technologies totaled R 148 thousand in 2023. This amount, when divided by a total revenue of R 7.2 billion, represents 2.06% of the company's revenue. Under an average scenario of climate change impacts - PHYSICAL RISK - loss in revenue was considered due to loss of productivity under the average scenario presented in question 3.1.1. This scenario simulates a loss of R 517 million over the medium term due to temperature/rainfall changes. This amount, when divided by the company's operating revenue in 2023, which totaled R 7.2 billion, represents a total of 7.18% of revenue.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:

☑ Revenue

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

36302100

(3.1.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

36302100

(3.1.2.5) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Amount description

Decreased sales at the company were considered under a forest risks scenario, in addition to subsequent negative impacts on revenue due to restrictions under regulations and/or customers that limit deforestation at other points along its supply chain- TRANSITION. Decreased sales at the company were considered under a forest risks scenario, in addition to subsequent negative impacts of climate change such as droughts, which may impact the production of the company and its suppliers - PHYSICAL A pessimistic scenario was evaluated, in which sales decreased 30% in relation to 2023 revenue (R 121 million). The revenue lost under this scenario would total R 36 million due to physical and transition-related risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:

☑ Revenue

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

87703423

(3.1.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ 1-10%

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

517000000

(3.1.2.5) Percentage of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks associated with this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Amount description

Decreased sales at the company were considered under a hydrological risks scenario, in addition to subsequent negative impacts on revenue due to restrictions under regulations that limit water withdrawal grants and consequently impact the company's mechanized irrigation - TRANSITION. Pessimistic scenarios: it was estimated that there would be a 60% loss in productivity due to extreme drought conditions in this area and consequently a loss of revenue of approximately R 88 million. Decreased production and sales at the company were considered under a forest risks scenario, in addition to subsequent negative impacts of climate change such as droughts, which may impact the production of the company and its suppliers - PHYSICAL. This scenario simulates a loss of R 517 million over the medium term due to temperature/rainfall changes. This amount, when divided by the company's operating revenue in 2023, which totaled R 7.2 billion, represents a total of 7.18% of revenue.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each watershed, how many facilities are exposed to significant effects of water risks and what percentage of total facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil
☑ Amazonas

(3.2.2) Stages of the value chain where at-risk facilities have been identified within this watershed

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

8

(3.2.4) Percentage of the organization's total facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

Choose from:
☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) Percentage of the organization’s total global revenue that may be affected

Choose from:

☑ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola has 8 farms installed in the Amazon drainage basin (Planorte, Paiaguás, Perdizes, Pioneira, Pirapora, Piracema, Prospera, Pampeira). Altogether, in 2023, these facilities captured a total volume of water equivalent to 724 megaliters. These farms do not make use of mechanized irrigation, and therefore agricultural operations essentially depend on local rainfall. Water may be withdrawn from wells/rivers for more punctual needs associated with production and human consumption.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify**:**Rio da Prata

(3.2.2) Stages of the value chain where at-risk facilities have been identified within this watershed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

2

(3.2.4) Percentage of the organization's total facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) Percentage of the organization’s total global revenue that may be affected

Choose from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains 2 farms installed in the Prata River drainage basin (Planalto and Pantanal Farms). Altogether, in 2023, these facilities captured a total volume of water equivalent to 224 megaliters. These farms do not use mechanized irrigation, and therefore agricultural operations essentially depend on local rainfall. Water may be withdrawn from wells/rivers for more specific needs associated with production and human consumption.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ Paraíba River

(3.2.2) Stages of the value chain where at-risk facilities have been identified within this watershed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

5

(3.2.4) Percentage of the organization's total facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) Percentage of the organization’s total global revenue that may be affected

Choose from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains 5 farms installed in the Parnaíba River Basin, namely: Palmeira, Parnaíba, Planeste and Parnágua. Throughout 2023, these farms captured a total volume of water equivalent to 786 megaliters, which was used in the company's production process. These farms do not make use of mechanized irrigation, and therefore agricultural operations essentially depend on local rainfall. Water may be withdrawn from wells/rivers for more specific needs associated with production and human consumption.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(3.2.2) Stages of the value chain where at-risk facilities have been identified within this watershed

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

7

(3.2.4) Percentage of the organization's total facilities with direct operations exposed to water risk in this watershed

Choose from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) Percentage of the organization’s total global revenue that may be affected

Choose from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please specify below

There are 6 SLC Agrícola farms installed in the São Francisco River Basin, namely: Pamplona, Parceiro, Palmares, Panorama, Piratini, Paladino and Paysandu. The Panorama farm is located in an area of water stress. Throughout 2022, these farms captured a total volume of water equivalent to 45162 megaliters for use in the company's production process -- a significant volume. As a result, changes in the climate and volumes of water with the drainage basin have the potential to significantly affect SLC Agrícola's business activities. Palmares, Pamplona, Piratini, Paysandu make use of specific mechanically irrigated areas. In other words, they depend on rainfall and water withdrawal in rivers/wells in the region of the drainage basin in which they are located.
[Add row]

(3.3) During the reporting year, was the organization subject to fines, execution orders and/or other penalties for violating any water-related laws?

(3.3.1) Regulatory violations related to water

Choose from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Please specify below

In 2023, SLC Agrícola did not receive infractions related to fines, execution orders and/or other penalties for violating any water-related laws.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of the organization's operations or activities regulated under a carbon pricing system (e.g., ETS, Cap & Trade, or Carbon Tax)?

Choose from:
☑ No, but we expect to be subject to regulations over the next three years

(3.5.4) What is the organization's strategy for complying with the systems under which it is regulated or expects to be regulated?

In Brazil, there is still no mandatory instrument in place for pricing greenhouse gas emissions; however, SLC Agrícola actively participates in discussion forums and monitors media updates regarding new regulations. We are monitoring developments regulated to a new decree regulating the carbon market in Brazil (published in May 2022) and approved by the chamber on 12/2023. Carbon market regulations are aligned with international commitments, such as those set out in the Paris

Agreement. The provided proposal establishes a regulated market for carbon offsets and generation of credits for greenhouse gas emissions. This market will be linked to the Brazilian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE), which will be developed across five phases over six years. Companies for which emissions range from 10,000 tCO2e will be subject to different rules. Additionally, this proposal also applies to carbon credits, traded outside the regulated market – or the voluntary market. Rules will be created for gas reduction or removal certificates (CRVEs). However, under the version approved in December 2023, the agricultural sector was not included under Brazilian regulations. In addition to identifying and achieving compliance with other potential carbon regulations within the agricultural sector in Brazil and beyond over the next three years, we have been monitoring legislative, regulatory and policy proposals that may impact carbon emissions in the sector. We consistently carry out a detailed assessment of existing agricultural practices under our operations in order to mitigate future risks, and verify opportunities, such as the voluntary carbon credit market, where we already have projects underway. To mitigate future risks, we are focusing on accurately measuring our emissions, i.e., we are developing projects used to define our own emission factors and be less dependent on imported factors. Additionally, we are devoting specific attention to the removal of greenhouse gases, a process that occurs naturally under certain agricultural practices. Other work fronts: - We are currently identifying sources of carbon emissions and evaluating ongoing environmental performance. We perform this process through means of a greenhouse gas inventory, under which we include the use of fertilizers, waste management, soil management, among other aspects. - Evaluate carbon metrics: Based on regulatory discussions and international best practices, we have identified relevant metrics and methodologies for measuring carbon emissions originating from our operations. We currently make use of recognized protocols, such as the GHG Protocol for Agriculture. - Set targets and objectives: We have set clear and measurable targets for reducing carbon emissions in our agricultural operations. These targets may be aligned with carbon regulations that can potentially come to be adopted in the country. - Implement sustainable practices: We adopt sustainable agricultural practices that aim to reduce carbon emissions. For example, the implementation of soil management systems, such as no-till planting, crop rotation, efficient use of fertilizers, crop-livestock-forest integration systems (ICLFS), among others. - Stakeholder engagement: Involve relevant stakeholders, employees from all areas, especially those who make agricultural planning-related decisions, industry associations, among others. Share information on our carbon reduction targets, strategies and progress; seek out collaborations and the exchange of knowledge. - Seek out partnerships and financing: Explore other opportunities for partnerships and financing, in addition to already in place, to implement sustainable and carbon reduction practices as part of our agricultural operations.

(3.6) Have any environmental-related opportunities been identified that have had a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year, or are expected to have a substantial effect on the organization in the future?

	Environmental-related opportunities identified
Climate change	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being carried out
Forests	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being carried out

	Environmental-related opportunities identified
Water	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being carried out

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details on the identified environmental-related opportunities that have caused a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year or are anticipated to have a substantial effect on the organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Livestock products
☑ Soybean

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Capital flow and financing
☑ Buyers' financial compensation

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/Area in which the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

SLC Agrícola is also Renovabio-certified through its chain of custody. RenovaBio certification is part of Brazil's national biofuels program, which was created to promote the production and sustainable use of biofuels in Brazil. It was instituted under Federal Law no. 13.576/2017 and implemented by the federal government to fulfill commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions made under the Paris Agreement. SLC Agrícola benefits from RenovaBio certification, especially through customers that purchase corn for ethanol production. Customers produce ethanol complying with sustainability criteria and then in turn generate decarbonization credits (CBIOS) based on the reduction of GHG emissions within the ethanol production chain
The ethanol plants sell the CBIOS on the financial market, and a portion of the proceeds of these CBIOS is then allocated to raw material suppliers, such as SLC Agrícola.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from an increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of opportunity on the organization’s financial position and performance and cash flows during the reporting period

Revenue originates from part of the sale of decarbonization credits by the customer, or the manufacturer of the biofuel. This revenue is entered into the company's financial statement under "Other revenue"

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Accounting practices will remain the same in the future. Revenue from the sale of decarbonization credits will be included in the company's balance sheet under "Other revenue".

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Value of financial effects during the reporting year (currency)

123000

(3.6.1.17) Expected value of short-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

369000

(3.6.1.18) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

369000

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

1107000

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

1107000

(3.6.1.21) Expected value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

1845000

(3.6.1.22) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

1845000

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

Financial effects refer to revenue received from the sale of Renovabio credits. Historical records demonstrate an average amount of R 123 thousand being received per year. Over the short-term, this average revenue of R 123 thousand was applied and multiplied by 3 years of accumulated revenue for the period: R 369 thousand. Over the medium term, this average revenue of R 123 thousand was applied and multiplied by 9 years accumulated revenue for the period: R 1.1 million Over the long term, this average revenue of R 123 thousand was applied multiplied by 15 years accumulated revenue for the period: R 1.8 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost of implementing opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

There is no direct cost required to obtain Renovabio-related opportunities. The certification process initially takes place at SLC Agrícola’s customers’ facilities.. SLC Agrícola is audited with a focus on documentation that provides proof of our emissions and carbon removals that occur during grain production. Since SLC Agrícola's practices are highly efficient, and therefore involve emissions below the market average, we are approved to receive part of the financial effects of the generation of Renovabio credits.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

SLC Agrícola understands that this opportunity is the result of a larger overall strategy focused on the company's sustainability. Company targets for obtaining carbon neutral emissions by 2030 and the goal of receiving certification for regenerative agriculture will continue to direct actions towards agricultural practices with a reduced impact and emissions. This will allow SLC to meet Renovabio requirements..

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Livestock products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/Area in which the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

There is a project currently under development aimed at transforming the waste from cattle rearing practices into organic fertilizer used in crops. This project, which was started in 2022, received an initial investment of R$ 72,000.00. After this preliminary phase, the feasibility of these business activities and the investment needed to expand the scale of fertilizer manufacture from livestock waste will be understood. The project will be implemented at SLC's farms, where there are cattle rearing operations in place, as part of an ILP - Crop-Livestock Integration - structure. Completion is forecast for 2024 and is directly related to the treatment of animal manure internally, alongside to fertilizer production; the fertilizer produced from the treated manure will be applied to the crops.. As a result, a cycle involving circular economy for animal manure will be created, and at the same time a small part of synthetic fertilizer will no longer be purchased, as the organic fertilizer will replace it. There is a study underway that provides proof the increase in the profitability of the crop and the safety of the growth of crops when organic fertilizers are applied.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Lower direct costs

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Average

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Financial effects are determined considering costs avoided in the use of synthetic fertilizers through replacement with a biofertilizer produced/composted from waste generated in the livestock finishing process. Additionally, it is possible to estimate an increase in revenue from increased production efficiency in areas that are fertilized using biofertilizers. Biofertilizers are known to increase beneficial soil biodiversity, which is in turn reflected in increased production.

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

5571597

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

5571597

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

A project aimed at transforming livestock waste into fertilizer offers several environmental and economic benefits that directly impact an increase in production, such as reduction in the use of mineral fertilizers, optimization of soil quality (physical, chemical and biological), among others. Estimated amounts still need to be further determined. A simulation was still prepared considering the 22/23 soybean crop. - Gross Result per crop: Soybean (1Q23): R 1,504 per ton (forecast) - Cost per hectare (1Q23) soybean: R 5,377 per hectare (forecast) - Productivity (1Q23) soybean: 3,908 kg/ha (forecast) - When a 5% increase in productivity considering an area of 6700 ha (1% of the planted area) was simulated, normal productivity totaled 26,184 tn (average revenue of R 39,380,736.00). Increased productivity would total 27,493 tn (revenue of R 41,349,141.00). The difference between the two scenarios results in an increased turnover of nearly 2 million with the increase in simulated productivity (R 41,349,141.00 - R 39,380,736.00 R 1,968,405.00) -When the cost per hectare is decreased by 10%, the cost of 6700 ha as of the present date would total R 36,025,900 through the replacing of mineral fertilizers with those produced on the farm itself. Costs would drop to R 32,423,310, i.e., savings of R3,602,590.00 million reals. - When an increase in productivity is added to the decrease in cost, the resulting positive impact would total 5.6 million reals (R1,968,405.00 R3,602,590.00 R R5,571,597)

(3.6.1.24) Cost of implementing opportunity

72000

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

The cost refers to the completion of a pilot project. As a result, the project is tested without a high initial investment. This amount includes amounts paid to the consultancy, which will determine the feasibility and efficiency of composting waste, in addition to guidance on the composting method and mixing ratio. The infrastructure involved in preparing the composting area, including earthworks, drainage system and fencing of a small area for the initial tests, logistics analysis and organization of the operation and monitoring team is also included.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

This project has shown promising results, and the strategy moving forward will likely be to expand the composting of livestock waste to other farms that also perform livestock "finishing" operations.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Livestock products

☑ Soybean

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water use and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/Area in which the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.6) Drainage basin in which the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Amazonas

☑ Parnaíba River

☑ São Francisco

☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

Through Digital Agriculture, the company uses equipment and technologies that offer increased efficiency in the consumption of natural resources in addition to a high level of connectivity. During the 2022/2023 harvest, precision agriculture and localized application was used in 240,000 planted hectares through means of productivity maps. Potential consumption reductions were established in 90% of agricultural inputs and water (liters/ha) for water savings through Weed It and Weed Seeker technologies. The volume of water saved through this technology varies depending on the volume of weed species present at each application site. During the 22/23 harvest, an estimated 30,400 m³ of water was saved; additionally, the application of 338,000 liters and 239,000 kg of pesticides was avoided.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Lower direct costs

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Essentially certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of opportunity on the organization’s financial position and performance and cash flows during the reporting period

This opportunity involves saving financial resources through a reduction in resources invested in the crop, or through an increase in crop efficiency. Estimated savings in financial resources during the reporting year totaled R 72 million. Potential consumption reductions of 90% of agricultural inputs and water (liters/ha) were established for estimates of water and input savings through Weed It and Weed Seeker technologies. For potential savings generated from inputs, the average value of the input (confidential) was applied.

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

This opportunity involves savings in terms of financial resources through the reduction of resources invested in crops, i.e., increased crop efficiency. Savings in financial resources estimated over the short to long term horizon is based on effective total savings of R 72 million and projects the company's growth proportional to growth of the economy through a previously confirmed increase in technology. A description of savings is provided under the column "Description of value of financial effects”.

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Value of financial effects during the reporting year (currency)

72000000

(3.6.1.17) Expected value of short-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

75000000

(3.6.1.18) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

87000000

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

92160000

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

92160000

(3.6.1.21) Expected value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

122400000

(3.6.1.22) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

122400000

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

*This effect originates from savings in water and pesticides made possible through new technologies. Financial value refers to the amount of pesticide not applied during the last harvest multiplied by its average value. The expected value of financial effects for the last harvest, in which the technology was used in 240,000 hectares, represented savings of R 72 million. As a result, over the short term, during the 24/25 harvest, use of this technology will increase to a total of 250,000 hectares, an increase of 4%. We applied the same increase while reflecting the amount saved annually, i.e., R 72 million * 1.04 R 75 million. Within 2 years (25/26 harvest) we predict a 21% increase in the area (290,000 ha) through the use of this technology. We applied the same increase while reflecting the amount saved annually, i.e., R 72 million * R 1.21 R 87 million. A 4-year scenario was considered over the medium term in which the company's projected growth is 7% per year. This growth reflects directly on the growth of the economy, i.e., the economy is expected to increase by a total of 28%, and savings of R 92 million were projected. A 10-year scenario was considered over the long term, in which the company's projected growth totals 70% per year. This growth reflects directly on the growth of the economy, i.e., the economy is expected to increase by a total of 70%, and savings of R 122 million were projected. Withdrawn water does not constitute a direct effective cost for the company, so it was not included in these considerations.* However, we were able to forecast scenarios involving avoided water consumption.. *During the last harvest, a total consumption of 30,400 m³ of water was avoided. A 4-year scenario was considered over the medium term in which the company's projected growth is 7% per year. This growth reflects directly on an increase in water saved, i.e., the economy is expected to increase by a total of 28%, and savings of R 38.9 million m³ were projected. A 10-year scenario was considered over the long term, in which the company's projected growth totals 7% per year. This growth reflects directly on an increase in water saved, i.e., the economy is expected to increase by a total of 70%, and savings of R 51.7 million m³ were projected.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost of implementing opportunity

7500000

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

*An investment in 5 new pieces of equipment was considered over the short term, which will allow the operational area receiving localized application technology to be increased, e.g., 5 * R 1.5 million 7.5 million*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

The company's strategy involves the rational use of natural and other resources. There is a strategic department in place within the company, the Digital Agriculture area, which focuses on the development, analysis, and testing of technologies that increase the efficiency of agricultural operations. One of the department's key focuses is working with and investing in technologies that reduce input and water usage. In 2024, we also acquired large autonomous electric aircraft used in crop protection and cargo transport. The company plans to use drones to improve accuracy in crop spraying, which has the potential to reduce water consumption and inputs through aerial application and help SLC Agrícola achieve its sustainability targets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Power supply

☑ Carbon market share

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

SLC Agrícola is analyzing potential carbon credit projects such as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and ALM (Agricultural Land Management) projects. REDD projects seek to protect forest areas and conserve biodiversity to help to prevent deforestation and degradation. ALM projects are

aimed at implementing regenerative agricultural practices that improve soil health and ultimately improve production yield. Both projects generate carbon credits that can be sold on the market and generate revenue for the company.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from an increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Essentially certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Intangible Assets: Carbon credits are recognized as intangible assets if they meet the recognition criteria set forth in OCPC 10. This can potentially increase the value of the company's assets on the balance sheet, positively impacting its financial position. Revenue and Profits: The sale of carbon credits will generate additional revenue for SLC Agrícola. This may positively impact the company's financial results, increasing net income and other financial performance metrics.

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Expected value of short-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

1300156

(3.6.1.18) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

1300156

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

1300416

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

1300416

(3.6.1.21) Expected value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

1550016

(3.6.1.22) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

1550016

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

*Financial effects refer to revenue received from the sale of credits. Project details will not be provided due to confidentiality agreements. Over the short and medium term, an average annual generation of 25 thousand REDD credits is estimated at a sale value of R 52/credit, or 25,000 credits * R 52 R 1.3 million revenue per year. Over the long term (10 years) an average annual generation of 25 thousand and 4.8 thousand annual REDD and ALM project credits are estimated (Agriculture Land management), respectively at a sale value of R 52/credit, or (25 thousand 4.8 thousand credits) * R 52 R 1.55 million in revenue per year.*

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

The company does not incur direct and specific costs in defining projects, as it works with partners that develop projects and for contractual reasons will be remunerated with part of the credits generated.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

SLC Agrícola mapped these areas, and using the existing methodologies for these types of projects, defined where the projects are or will be implemented. These projects are being carried out with different partners and with the engagement of local communities and the company's own internal areas. Additionally, mechanisms are being developed to share the benefits of the projects.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Reputational capital

☑ Reputational benefits that result in increased demand for products/services

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

SLC Agrícola acquires cattle from third-party areas, and, for these purposes, implements a rigorous supplier control and approval system to ensure that cattle rearing areas are free of deforestation, as well as to mitigate other risks, such as those related to corruption, and finance and labor, and reputational risks, among others. A need to automate processes was identified for dozens of consultations performed for evaluation related to the projection of an average increase of 100% year-over-year in the purchase and sale of cattle. As a result, in 2022, we started implementing automation of part of the analysis process for potential suppliers. This automation process allows for greater security and agility in the due diligence process and reduces the chance of human error occurring in consultations and the analysis of information. Automation will cover the entirety of the growth in 100% deforestation-free cattle purchase operations.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Lower indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Essentially certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Values of financial effects only considered work hours avoided and evaluated manual versus automated processes. These amounts do not have a direct impact on the company's cash flows since hours worked are directed towards other developments within the company.

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Expected value of short-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

38181

(3.6.1.18) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

38181

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

114543

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

114543

(3.6.1.21) Expected value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

190905

(3.6.1.22) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

190905

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

Financial effects refer to labor costs that were avoided. Human operational workforces that perform supplier approval consultations and analyses have essentially been replaced by automated consultations and analyses. It is estimated that 175 hours of human labor will be eliminated per year. This scenario establishes the annual number of work hours avoided. However, as the number of evaluations increases, this figure will tend to increase. These 175 h are estimated to reduce costs by R $12,700 per year.

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

The cost of the software license that will help optimize evaluation of suppliers, among other tools that will allow for the approval of suppliers in addition to the supply of cattle, totals R 128,000.00 per year. Additionally, investments in automation to date total R 44,000. R% 128 thousand R 44 thousand R 172 thousand

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

The company has approved and is already developing the automation process. There are other opportunities available to further automate the process, and these future opportunities will be evaluated.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Capital flow and financing

☑ Buyers' financial compensation

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

SLC Agrícola produces 100% of the soybean, corn and cotton it sells and therefore controls the entire production process to ensure that deforestation does not occur. SLC Agrícola farms are RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy) certified. This international standard promotes responsible soy production. RTRS was created by the Roundtable on Responsible Soy, a multi-stakeholder organization that includes producers, traders, industries, NGOs, and financial institutions. RTRS certification ensures that soybeans are produced in an environmentally sound, socially fair and economically viable manner. It covers several aspects, including good agricultural practices, environmental conservation, social responsibility, and legal compliance. RTRS's certification scheme allows SLC Agrícola to sell responsible soy credits on the market. Companies that do not produce soybeans can purchase these credits to offset their own environmental footprint. As a result, the sale of these credits generates revenue for the company.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Increased revenue through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Essentially certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of opportunity on the organization’s financial position and performance and cash flows during the reporting period

Revenue stems from the sale of carbon credits/decarbonization that are not necessarily linked to the sale of soybeans. This revenue is entered into the company's financial statement under "Other revenue"

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Accounting practices will remain the same in the future. Revenue from the sale of carbon credits/decarbonization that are not necessarily linked to the sale of soybeans is included in the company's balance sheet under "Other revenue".

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Value of financial effects during the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(3.6.1.17) Expected value of short-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

30000000

(3.6.1.18) Expected value of financial effects over the short term - maximum (currency)

30000000

(3.6.1.19) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - minimum (currency)

90000000

(3.6.1.20) Predicted value of financial effects over the medium term - maximum (currency)

90000000

(3.6.1.21) Expected value of long-term financial effects - minimum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.22) Predicted value of long-term financial effects - maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.23) Description of value of financial effects

Financial effects refer to revenue received from the sale of RTRS credits. Historical records demonstrate an average amount of R 10 thousand being received per year. Over the short term, this average revenue of R 10 million was applied and multiplied by 3 years accumulated revenue for the period: R 30 million. Over the

medium term, this average revenue of R 10 million was applied and multiplied by 9 years accumulated revenue for the period: R 90 million Over the long term, this average revenue of R 10 million was applied and multiplied by 15 years accumulated revenue for the period: R 150 million

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

The annual cost of maintaining this certification is R $113,000 per year. Calculation costs take audits carried out by a third party into account. This cost includes hours worked by the auditor on certified farms. Details of calculation of cost for hours worked by the consultancy are confidential. There were 15 RTRS-certified farms at SLC by 2023. As of 2024, there will be 16 farms certified at the company, i.e., 100% of the farms will be certifiable under the RTRS protocol. Costs will remain within the estimated average.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

The only farm given the opportunity to become RTRS certified in 2024 was Paladino. Costs are estimated to be within an average of R 113,000 for all company farms. SLC has already anticipated this cost and will take advantage of the opportunity to obtain RTRS certification. In the future, SLC Agrícola's strategy will be to acquire an area that meets the standard's criteria in order to be able to certify and allow for an increase in this revenue.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Capital flow and financing

☑ Payment for ecosystem services (in addition to REDD+)

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.6) Drainage basin in which the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Amazonas

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

CONSERV project, through which rural producers are compensated for the conservation of vegetation areas that exceed the reserve required under the Forest Code. This project resulted from the signing of a financial compensation contract in 2022 for maintenance of an area of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes, which is located in Mato Grosso. This contract will be valid until 2025. The project is part of the CONSERV mechanism, which was conceived by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and executed in partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and the Woodwell Climate Research Center. Amounts not disclosed due to confidentiality agreement.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Increased revenue through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Short term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantial effect on the organization during the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:

☑ Essentially certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of opportunity on the organization’s financial position and performance and cash flows during the reporting period

Revenue stems from the maintenance of the native vegetation area, i.e., from the preservation of ecosystem services. This revenue is entered into the company's financial statement under "Other revenue"

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

Accounting practices will remain the same in the future. Revenue stemming from maintenance of the native vegetation area, i.e., the preservation of ecosystem services, will be included in the company's balance sheet under "Other revenue".

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

There is no direct cost for maintaining areas with native vegetation. Costs for conservation of the area, such as fire outbreak monitoring systems, trained teams, firefighting structure, etc., constitute the company's existing structures for monitoring and firefighting located throughout the farm

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

SLC Agrícola applies the same conservation strategy and tools as other areas that are home to native vegetation, as well as crops for this specific area, such as fire outbreak monitoring systems, trained teams, firefighting structure, etc., which constitute the company's existing structures for monitoring and firefighting located throughout the farm

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Choose from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity factor

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Stage in the value chain where the opportunity occurs

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.8) Organization-specific description

Over the course of five years developing our scope 1, 2 and more recently, scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Inventories, we have observed opportunities to improve calculation methodologies and bring emission and carbon sequestration estimates as close as possible to the reality seen in the field. One of the investments made involves development of a tool based on mathematical models (Colorado State University's Daycent - a biogeochemical model that simulates the flow of carbon and nitrogen between the atmosphere, vegetation and soil) to quantify emissions and carbon removal, considering environmental variables at SLC's farms. Our goal is for inventories performed over the coming years to contribute to a better understanding and confirmation of emissions results with the highest possible level of assertiveness among companies in the agricultural sector. This tool is being developed in partnership with a university and will make it possible to obtain forecasts for agricultural emissions scenarios considering the climatic and soil conditions in each region. As a result, we will obtain improved assertiveness in the calculations of emissions associated with these activities and will also be able to simulate future emission scenarios through agricultural planning. The existing opportunity involves patenting this new methodology, thereby allowing us to increase revenue in the emerging carbon management market through the launch of a new product.

(3.6.1.9) Main financial effects of the opportunity

Choose from:

☑ Increased revenue through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) The time horizon for which the substantial effects of the opportunity in question on the organization are expected

Select all that apply

☑ Medium term

☑ Long term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity causing effects within the predicted time horizon

Choose from:
☑ Probable (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Choose from:
☑ Average

(3.6.1.14) The predicted effect of the opportunity on the organization's financial position and performance and cash flows at selected future time horizons

This possibility involves the development and offering of new products that may impact the company's revenue in a positive manner.

(3.6.1.15) Is it possible to quantify the financial effects of this opportunity?

Choose from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.25) Description of cost calculations

Cost calculations include all direct and indirect costs, from payments made to consultancies with partner institutions, to operational costs for materials and labor in experimental field activities carried out in 2023. Costs totaled R 1.2 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy for implementing opportunity

The development of this new methodology for calculating emissions is part of the Company's strategic project under Agroexponencial, SLC Agrícola's innovation program. The program covers all initiatives with the potential to generate value for our business. It is also aligned with the company's goal of achieving Zero Carbon status for its net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. In 2023, we made progress in consolidating this methodology together with a university and specialized company. The results of the project indicate the possibility of developing a new business area and consequent increase in revenue in the emerging carbon market.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Inform the value and proportion of financial metrics during the reporting year aligned with the substantial effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount under financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue (currency unit as selected in 1.2)

1300156

(3.6.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Amount description

*Financial effects refer to revenue received from the sale of carbon credits. Project details will not be provided due to confidentiality agreements. Over the short and medium term, an average annual generation of 25 thousand REDD credits is estimated at a sale value of R 52/credit, or 25,000 credits * R 52 R 1.3 million revenue per year. This revenue would represent 0.02% of the company's total revenue in 2023 (R 7.2 billion).*

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount under financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue (currency unit as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.6.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue

Choose from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Amount description

Financial effects refer to revenue received from the sale of RTRS credits. Historical records demonstrate an average amount of R 10 thousand being received per year. This revenue would represent 0.14% of the company's total revenue in 2023 (R 7.2 billion).

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Choose from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount under financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue (currency unit as selected in 1.2)

72000000

(3.6.2.3) Percentage of total financial metric aligned to opportunities for this specific environmental issue

Choose from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Amount description

This effect originates from savings in water and pesticides made possible through new technologies. Financial value refers to the amount of pesticide not applied during the last harvest multiplied by its average value. The expected value of financial effects during the last harvest, in which the technology was applied to 240,000 hectares, totaled R 72 million in savings. This revenue would represent 1% of the company's total revenue in 2023 (R 7.2 billion).
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Has the organization established a board of directors or an equivalent governance body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governance body

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency of board meetings

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of officers comprising the board

Select all that apply

☑ Executive officers or equivalent

☑ Non-executive officers or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive officers or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Choose from:

☑ Yes, and it's made available to the public

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The company's Diversity and Inclusion Policy encourages respect and appreciation of differences and does not permit any situations involving discrimination against underrepresented groups based on gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, gender identity and expression, disability, age group, religion, socioeconomic status, belief, among others. With the development of this theme under the company's agenda, we are making advances in the evaluation and development of initiatives to offer even greater focus to the agenda of diversity and inclusion under our personnel management strategy. This Policy offers guidelines and criteria for diversity and inclusion for personnel management processes at companies within the SLC Agrícola group, at all hierarchical levels, through the implementation and

management of the Semear (‘Seedlings’) Program. Under the program, training on the content and representativeness of different social groups on the company's board is promoted for an increasingly inclusive work environment that is aligned with the company’s strategy and values. Specific initiatives under the program include: • Training of leaders to put diversity and inclusion into practice through employability; • Training of team facilitators; • Promotion of diverse groups; • Participation in working groups that promote inclusion and representativeness practices; • Internal and external communication campaigns.

(4.1.6) Attach policy (optional)

PolÃ-tica Diversidade e InclusÃ£o SLC AgrÃ-cola.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Are environmental-related issues supervised within the organization by the board?

	Board supervision of this specific environmental issue
Climate change	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify positions (do not include names) of individuals or board committees responsible for environmental issues and provide details on board supervision of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions held by individuals or committees responsible for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board Committee

(4.1.2.2) This position's responsibility for the environmental issue is described in policies applicable to the board

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies that describe the position's responsibility for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board reference agreement

☑ Individual job descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is included in scheduled agenda

Choose from:

☑ Agenda item scheduled during each board meeting (permanent agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Analysis and guidance for annual budgets

☑ Supervision of setting of corporate targets

☑ Supervision and guidance for scenario analysis

☑ Monitoring of progress of corporate targets

☑ Supervision and guidance for large capital expenditures

☑ Supervising and guiding development of a company business strategy

☑ Approval of corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring of business strategy implementation

☑ Analysis and orientation of innovation priorities/ R&D

☑ Supervision of reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Monitoring of implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Supervising and guiding development of a climate transition plan
☑ Assessment process analysis and guidance for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms addressed by the ESG Committee during the reporting period include: * Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as the goal of neutral operations in net carbon emissions by 2030, considering scope 1 and 2 emissions. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Supervision and guidance for the company's climate transition plan as informed through the 2023 Integrated Report. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as measuring company emissions factors, new carbon-based business models, studies aimed at assessing risks and opportunities that climate change may pose to SLC Agrícola's operations over the medium and long term, opportunities existing within the carbon market, carbon accounting in areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).*

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions held by individuals or committees responsible for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Board Committee

(4.1.2.2) This position's responsibility for the environmental issue is described in policies applicable to the board

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies that describe the position's responsibility for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board reference agreement

☑ Individual job descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is included in scheduled agenda

Choose from:

☑ Agenda item scheduled during each board meeting (permanent agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Analysis and guidance for annual budgets

☑ Supervision of the definition of corporate targets

☑ Supervision of scenario analyses and guidance

☑ Monitoring of progress in corporate targets

☑ Supervision and guidance for large-scale capital expenditures

☑ Supervising and guiding development of a climate transition plan

☑ Assessment process analysis and guidance for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Approval of corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Analysis and orientation of innovation priorities/ R&D

☑ Supervision of reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Monitoring of implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring of compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee is responsible and that were addressed during the reporting period: ** Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as zero deforestation since 01/01/2021, in areas in which the company has been providing services since that date. The Committee also oversees company targets for regenerated/enriched area by 2030. Additionally, the company's goal of having its farms certified for regenerative agriculture by 2028 and net zero GHG emissions operations by 2030 were also dependent on these approval levels. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as measuring company emissions factors such as, for example, opportunities existing within the carbon market for company areas with native vegetation, carbon accounting in areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).*

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions held by individuals or committees responsible for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board Committee

(4.1.2.2) This position's responsibility for the environmental issue is described in policies applicable to the board

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies that describe the position's responsibility for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board reference agreement

☑ Individual job descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is included in scheduled agenda

Choose from:

☑ Agenda item scheduled during each board meeting (permanent agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Supervision of scenario analyses and guidance

☑ Approval of corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Analysis and orientation for innovation priorities/ R&D

☑ Supervision of reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Supervising and guiding development of a company business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Assessment process analysis and guidance for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee and addressed during the reporting period: * Quarterly supervision of water consumption. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as, for example, automated measurement of water consumption.*

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions held by individuals or committees responsible for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board Committee

(4.1.2.2) This position's responsibility for the environmental issue is described in policies applicable to the board

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies that describe the position's responsibility for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board reference agreement

☑ Individual job descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is included in scheduled agenda

Choose from:

☑ Agenda item scheduled during each board meeting (permanent agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Analysis and guidance for annual budgets

☑ Supervision of scenario analyses and guidance

☑ Supervision and guidance for large-scale capital expenditures

☑ Approval of corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Analysis and orientation for innovation priorities/ R&D

☑ Supervision of reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Assessment process analysis and guidance for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee is responsible addressed in the reporting period: * Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as zero deforestation since 01/01/2021, in areas in which the company has been providing services since that date. The Committee also oversees company targets for regenerated/enriched area by 2030. Additionally, the Committee oversees the company's zero landfills by 2028 target – with the installation of composters on all farms for the production of biofertilizer and improvement of soil biodiversity. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as, for example, opportunities existing within the ecosystem services market in the company's areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).*
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Is the organization's board qualified to address environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Skills capacity among board members for this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms for maintaining a competent board in terms of environmental issues

Select all that apply

☑ Regular consultation with an internal, permanent, subject matter expert working group

☑ Regular engagement with external stakeholders and experts in environmental issues

☑ Inclusion of at least one board member who is an expert in this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Board members' specialist environmental knowledge

Academic

☑ Graduate studies (p. ex.Master/Doctorate degree in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forest engineering, etc.), please specify**:**Aurelio Pavinato holds a PhD in "Carbon and nutrients in soil and sustainability of the soy-cotton system in the Brazilian Cerrado". Fernando Reinach holds a PhD in molecular biology.

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic position focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Skills capacity among board members for this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms for maintaining a competent board in terms of environmental issues

Select all that apply

☑ Regular consultation with an internal, permanent, subject matter expert working group

☑ Regular engagement with external stakeholders and experts in environmental issues

☑ Inclusion of at least one board member who is an expert in this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Board members' specialist environmental knowledge

Academic

☑ Graduate studies (p. ex.Master/Doctorate degree in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forest engineering, etc.), please specify**:**Aurelio Pavinato holds a PhD in "Carbon and nutrients in soil and sustainability of the soy-cotton system in the Brazilian Cerrado". Fernando Reinach holds a PhD in molecular biology.

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic position focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Skills capacity among board members for this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms for maintaining a competent board in terms of environmental issues

Select all that apply

☑ Regular consultation with an internal, permanent, subject matter expert working group

☑ Regular engagement with external stakeholders and experts in environmental issues

☑ Inclusion of at least one board member who is an expert in this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Board members' specialist environmental knowledge

Academic

☑ Graduate studies (p. ex.Master/Doctorate degree in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forest engineering, etc.), please specify**:** Aurelio Pavinato holds a PhD in "Carbon and nutrients in soil and sustainability of the soy-cotton system in the Brazilian Cerrado". Fernando Reinach holds a PhD in molecular biology.

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic position focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there any management-level responsibility in place for the organization's environmental issues?

	Responsibility for this environmental issue at management level
Climate change	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Include senior management positions or higher-level committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include individual names).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee addressed during the reporting period: * Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as the goal of neutral operations in net carbon emissions by 2030, considering scope 1 and 2 emissions. * Supervision of the integrated report developed. * Supervision and guidance for the company's climate transition plan as informed through the 2023 Integrated Report. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as measuring company emissions factors, new carbon-based business models,*

studies aimed at assessing risks and opportunities that climate change may pose to SLC Agrícola's operations over the medium and long term, opportunities existing within the carbon market, carbon accounting in areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee is responsible and that were addressed during the reporting period include: * Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as zero deforestation since 01/01/2021, in areas in which the company has been providing services since that date. The Committee also oversees the company's targets for regenerated/enriched area by 2030. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as measuring company emissions factors such as, for example, opportunities existing within the carbon market for company areas of native vegetation, carbon accounting in areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).*

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee is responsible for addressing aspects related to environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee addressed during the reporting period: * Supervision of water consumption.* Supervision of the integrated report developed annually.* Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as, for example, automated measurement of water consumption.*

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola's ESG Committee is composed of the Board of Directors' Vice Chair, two Independent Directors, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Director of Human Resources, Sustainability and IT. The committee's mandate includes overseeing environmental, social and governance issues. Matters are discussed at recurring meetings that take place every 2 months. Some examples of governance mechanisms for which the ESG Committee is responsible addressed in the reporting period: * Approval and supervision of the definition of corporate targets, such as zero deforestation since 01/01/2021, in areas in which the company has been providing services since that date. The Committee also oversees company targets for regenerated/enriched area by 2030. Additionally, the Committee oversees the company's zero landfills by 2028 target – with the installation of composters on all farms for the production of biofertilizer and improvement of soil biodiversity. * Supervision of the integrated report developed annually. * Review and approval of the company's Sustainability Policy for the 23/24 harvest. * Review of ESG-related risks within the company's risk matrix for the 22/23 harvest. * Annual evaluation and approval of strategic investments, such as, for example, opportunities existing within the ecosystem services market in the company's areas of native vegetation, among others (confidential).*

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Management of acquisitions, mergers and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CFO, together with the chief sustainability officer, requests environmental impact assessments and due diligence prior to the acquisition/leasing of a new production area that occurred during the 23/24 harvest. This helps ensure that all financial decisions are aligned with the company's sustainability objectives, such as the Zero Deforestation Policy. These officers also work together to develop a detailed analysis of return on investments related to sustainability projects and highlight long-term financial benefits, such as reducing operating costs and mitigating climate risks, including investments made to improve and automate the accounting of greenhouse gases emitted and eliminated during agricultural operations.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Management of acquisitions, mergers and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CFO, together with the chief sustainability officer, requests environmental impact assessments and due diligence prior to the acquisition/leasing of a new production area that occurred during the 23/24 harvest. This helps ensure that all financial decisions are aligned with the company's sustainability objectives, such as the Zero Deforestation Policy. These officers also work together to develop a detailed analysis of return on investments related to sustainability projects and highlight long-term financial benefits, such as reducing operating costs and mitigating climate risks, including investments made in monitoring and modeling to estimate carbon stock in company areas of native vegetation.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Management of acquisitions, mergers and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CFO, together with the chief sustainability officer, requests environmental impact assessments and due diligence prior to the acquisition/leasing of a new production area that occurred during the 23/24 harvest. This helps to ensure that all financial decisions are aligned with the company's sustainability objectives, such as expanding operations primarily in dryland areas, i.e., areas that do not require the use of mechanized irrigation. These officers also work together to develop a detailed analysis of return on investments related to sustainability projects and highlight long-term financial benefits, such as reducing operating costs and mitigating water-related risks, including investments made for automated monitoring of water consumption. Together with the CEO, these officers also evaluate investments in digital agriculture, such as the acquisition of equipment for selective application of inputs, in addition to automated and smart irrigation.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

Other

☑ Offering incentives to employees related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CEO is part of SLC Agrícola's ESG committee; activities are therefore developed within the Committee where the CEO is an integral part. The Committee, among other objectives, aims to ensure an adequate response and allocates resources for climate-related risks and opportunities and SLC Agrícola's CEO is one of the members of this body. The CEO therefore participates in the monitoring of the activities carried out under the Company's ESG strategy. In 2022, the Committee approved projects that will expand SLC's positioning in relation to climate change, including a project implemented in partnership with a company specialized in the

area which started modeling scenarios of the impacts of climate change specifically in the geographical locations surrounding our farms, as well as simulating how our actions will impact climate change. During the 23/24 harvest, the Committee approved SLC Agrícola's Sustainability Policy, which brings transparency to the company's initiatives in areas such as climate change, water, forests and biodiversity. It also approved SLC Agrícola's participation in the UN Global Compact's Net Zero Ambition. The Committee also approved an incentive program for employees who achieve environmental performance targets together with the People committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

Other

☑ Offering incentives to employees related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CEO is part of SLC Agrícola's ESG committee; activities are therefore developed within the Committee where the CEO is an integral part. The Committee, among other objectives, aims to ensure an adequate response and allocates resources for forest-related risks and opportunities and SLC Agrícola's CEO is one of the members of this body. The CEO therefore participates in the monitoring of the activities carried out under the Company's ESG strategy. During the 23/24 harvest, the Committee approved SLC Agrícola's Sustainability Policy, which brings transparency to the company's initiatives in areas such as climate change, water, forests and biodiversity. It also approved the company's Zero Deforestation since 01/01/2021 Policy together with the ESG Committee. The Committee also approved an incentive program for employees who achieve environmental performance targets together with the People committee.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

Other

☑ Offering incentives to employees related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CEO is part of SLC Agrícola's ESG committee; activities are therefore developed within the Committee in which the CEO is an integral part. The Committee, among other objectives, aims to ensure an adequate response and allocates resources for water-related risks and opportunities, and SLC Agrícola's CEO is one of the members of this body. The CEO therefore participates in the monitoring of the activities carried out under the Company's ESG strategy. During the 23/24 harvest, the Committee approved SLC Agrícola's Sustainability Policy, which brings transparency to the company's initiatives in areas such as climate change, water, forests and biodiversity. The CEO is also responsible for approving investments in digital agriculture, such as the acquisition of equipment for selective application of process inputs, in addition to automated and smart irrigation. The Committee also approved an incentive program for employees who achieve environmental performance targets together with the People committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy that takes environmental issues into account

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of priorities related to innovation/low environmental impact products or services (including Research and Development)

Other

☑ Offering incentives to employees related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports directly to the board

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The CEO is part of SLC Agrícola's ESG committee; activities are therefore developed within the Committee where the CEO is an integral part. The Committee, among other objectives, aims to ensure an adequate response and allocates resources for forest-related risks and opportunities and SLC Agrícola's CEO is one of the members of this body. The CEO therefore participates in the monitoring of the activities carried out under the Company's ESG strategy. During the 23/24 harvest, the Committee approved SLC Agrícola's Sustainability Policy, which brings transparency to the company's initiatives in areas such as climate change, water, forests and biodiversity. It approved the goal of zero landfill waste by 2028 which involves the installation of composting plants on all farms for the manufacture of biofertilizers, in turn increasing soil biodiversity. It also approved, together with the ESG Committee, the company's Zero Deforestation since 01/01/2021 Policy. SLC therefore does not clear new areas for planting in areas of native vegetation., even if permitted under Brazilian law. These areas of extensive biodiversity contribute to ecosystem services in the regions surrounding crops, such as maintenance of microclimate and humidity that is part of rainfall cycles. The Committee also approved an incentive program for employees who achieve environmental performance targets together with the people committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Management of engagement at landscape and/or jurisdiction scale

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Measuring progress made with regards to corporate environmental targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analyses

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Management of environmental reporting, auditing and verification processes
☑ Implementation of a business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:
☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The theme of sustainability is also an ongoing presence during weekly meetings of the Executive Committee since climate strategies, risks and opportunities are discussed. Targets and Results Meetings also address issues related to SLC Agrícola's climate strategy. Additionally, climate risks and opportunities are also addressed during SLC Agrícola's annual Strategic Planning meetings, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects to achieve objectives and target in the scope of climate change. After these projects are defined, they are implemented and forwarded to the managers of the corresponding areas and budgets are aligned. In 2022, the Company's sustainability director approved an increase in the scope of the greenhouse gas inventory within scope 3, including upstream and downstream transport, in addition to corporate travel. That same year, the director approved the Conserv project, a financial compensation contract focusing on the maintenance of an area of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes, in Mato Grosso. The project is part of the CONSERV mechanism, which was conceived by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and executed in partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and Woodwell Climate Research Center. It was through its management that the company obtained initial results under scenario modeling studies of the impacts of climate change on operations in 2023. The director also approved investments aimed at improving and automating accounting practices for greenhouse gases emitted and eliminated in agricultural operations. Under his management, the first two Regenagri farms were certified, which attests to the company's regenerative agricultural practices and efforts to reduce GHG emissions. A goal of obtaining regenerative certification for all farms by 2028 was established.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Management of engagement at landscape and/or jurisdiction scale

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Measuring progress made with regards to corporate environmental targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analyses

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Management of environmental reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Implementation of a business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The theme of sustainability is also an ongoing presence during weekly meetings of the Executive Committee since climate strategies, risks and opportunities are discussed. Targets and Results Meetings also address issues related to SLC Agrícola's climate strategy. Additionally, climate risks and opportunities are also addressed during SLC Agrícola's annual Strategic Planning meetings, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects to achieve objectives and targets within the scope of climate change. After these projects are defined, they are implemented and forwarded to the managers of the corresponding areas and budgets are aligned. In 2022, the Company's sustainability director approved an increase in the scope of the greenhouse gas inventory within scope 3, including upstream and downstream transport, in addition to corporate travel. That same year, the director approved the Conserv project, a financial compensation contract focusing on the maintenance of an area of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes, in Mato Grosso. The project is part of the CONSERV mechanism, which was conceived by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and executed in partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and Woodwell Climate Research Center. The first two Regenagri farms were certified under this director's management, which attests to the company's regenerative agricultural practices and efforts to reduce GHG emissions. A target of obtaining regenerative certification for all farms by 2028 was established.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Management of engagement at landscape and/or jurisdiction scale

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Measuring progress made with regards to corporate environmental targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analyses

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Management of environmental reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Implementation of a business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

The theme of sustainability is also an ongoing presence during weekly meetings of the Executive Committee since water-related strategies, risks and opportunities are discussed. Targets and Results Meetings also address issues related to SLC Agrícola's climate strategy. Additionally, water-related risks and opportunities are also addressed during SLC Agrícola's annual Strategic Planning meetings, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects to achieve objectives and targets. After these projects are defined, they are implemented and forwarded to the managers of the corresponding areas and budgets are aligned. Items related to water security and risks and opportunities are part of a fixed agenda during board meetings, of which the director is part. Examples of matters discussed in order to update the directors and officers: the volumes of water consumed; assessment and management of risks and opportunities related to water and future trends; business units located in areas of water stress and action plans to reduce and mitigate these water-related risks.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position held by individual or committee holding responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Management of engagement at landscape and/or jurisdiction scale

Policies, commitments and targets

☑ Measuring progress made with regards to corporate environmental targets

☑ Definition of corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analyses

☑ Development of a climate transition plan

☑ Management of annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Management of environmental reporting, auditing and verification processes

☑ Implementation of a business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Management of large-scale capital expenditures and/or operating expenses related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Line of direct reporting

Choose from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to environmental issues board

Choose from:

☑ More than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please specify below

Additionally, climate risks and opportunities are also addressed during SLC Agrícola's annual Strategic Planning meetings, culminating in the definition of strategic and operational projects to achieve objectives and targets within the scope of climate change. After these projects are defined, they are implemented and forwarded to the managers of the corresponding areas and budgets are aligned. In 2022, the director approved the Conserv project, a financial compensation contract for the maintenance of an area of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes, in Mato Grosso. The project is part of the CONSERV mechanism, which was conceived by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and executed in partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and Woodwell Climate Research Center. Under his management, the first two Regenagri farms were certified, which attests to the company's regenerative agricultural practices and efforts to reduce GHG emissions. The company established a target of obtaining Regenagri certification for all farms by 2028.
[Add row]

(4.5) Are there monetary incentives in place for the management of environmental issues, including the achievement of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) Percentage of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

6

(4.5.3) Please specify below

The overall annual remuneration received by directors and committee members is determined at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors is responsible for defining officers' individual remuneration, benefits and other incentives. Officers' compensation structure is composed as follows: (i) fixed annual remuneration; and (ii) short and long-term variable remuneration. Variable remuneration reflects the achievement of targets, 70% and 30% of which are corporate and individual, respectively. Targets are validated by the Board and composed of economic and social/environmental targets. With regards to climate change, SLC Agrícola has established a target of making SLC Agrícola's operations neutral in terms of net scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 2030. This target represents up to 6% of officers' variable remuneration, depending on the area in which the director works.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) Percentage of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

11

(4.5.3) Please specify below

The Board of Directors is responsible for defining officers' individual compensation. Officers' remuneration is composed of: (i) fixed annual remuneration; and (ii) short- and long-term variable remuneration. Variable remuneration reflects the achievement of targets, 70% and 30% of which are corporate and individual, respectively, and are validated by the Board. Forest-related targets involve the certification of all farms by 2028. In addition to the ISOs, regenerative agriculture certification is also included in this target, which represents up to 5% of officers' variable remuneration, depending on the area. Climate change targets are also linked to forests. The company has established a target of ensuring operations are neutral in terms of net scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 2030. This target represents up to 6% of variable remuneration. Initiatives needed to achieve this goal are related to the preservation of native vegetation areas, carbon stocks, and good agricultural practices. Total when targets are added 5% 6% 11%

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) Percentage of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please specify below

The overall annual remuneration received by directors and committee members is determined at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Officers' compensation structure is composed as follows: (i) fixed annual remuneration; and (ii) short and long-term variable remuneration. Variable remuneration reflects the achievement of targets, 70% and 30% of which are corporate and individual, respectively. Water-related targets involve obtaining regenerative agriculture certification for all farms by 2028. To receive certification, properties need to provide proof sustainable water management practices, the implementation of protected areas around watercourses, reuse of water, and irrigation technologies, whenever irrigation is used, based on needs and efficiency measures taken, pollution prevention, among other factors. The Company's regenerative agriculture certification targets represent up to 5% of Officers' variable remuneration, depending on the area in which they are involved.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Please provide further details on the monetary incentives offered for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to receive monetary incentives

Executive level or board level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – salary percentage

(4.5.1.3) Performance Metrics

Targets

☑ Progress made towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions according to net zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval for climate transition plan

Reduction in emissions

☑ Reduction in emission intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in commodities production efficiency

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan to which incentives are linked

Choose from:

☑ Both short- and long-term incentives plans or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Additional detailed information on incentives

Part of the variable remuneration received by the CEO, CFO, CSO, CIO, COO up to managers and coordinators or, in other words, all company leadership, is linked to the target of "making SLC Agrícola's operations neutral in terms of net scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 2030". This target is set for the long term, and supporting indicators — such as reducing fossil fuel use and expanding regenerative agriculture practices (i.e., practices that reduce emissions or enhance greenhouse gas removal) — are defined and monitored annually to track progress.. On average, 7% of the variable remuneration received by leaders is linked to sustainability targets, and this total may reach 48.9% in some cases.

(4.5.1.6) How position incentives contribute to fulfilling the Company's environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Target: obtain regenerative agriculture certification for all SLC Agrícola farms by 2028. This target is established over the long-term, and indicators that will help achieve the target are therefore defined and monitored annually such as, for example, the number of farms certified annually and the regenerative agriculture practices to be applied during harvest, including cover crops, soil preparation processes free of mechanical interventions, crop rotation, forest enrichment, preservation of native vegetation areas - zero deforestation, among others. Initiatives aimed at meeting regenerative agriculture and net zero emissions targets mutually contribute to the achievement of both target areas.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to receive monetary incentives

Executive level or board level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – salary percentage

(4.5.1.3) Performance Metrics

Targets

☑ Progress made towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Elimination of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems into direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan to which incentives are linked

Choose from:

☑ Both short- and long-term incentives plans or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Additional detailed information on incentives

Part of their variable remuneration received by the COO and the sustainability manager are linked to the target of "obtaining regenerative agriculture certification for all farms by 2028". This target is set for the long term, and supporting indicators — such as reducing fossil fuel use and expanding regenerative agriculture practices (i.e., practices that reduce emissions or enhance greenhouse gas removal) — are defined and monitored annually to track progress.. Additionally, these executives also receive compensation for the target of making the company's operations neutral in terms of scope 1 and 2 net carbon emissions. The scope of the plan to achieve this target involves the preservation and enrichment of areas of native vegetation, which are important in maintaining biodiversity and carbon both above and below ground. On average, 7% of the variable remuneration received by leaders is linked to sustainability targets, and this total may reach 48.9% in some cases.

(4.5.1.6) How position incentives contribute to fulfilling the Company's environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Target a: obtain regenerative agriculture certification for all SLC Agrícola farms by 2028. Target b: ensuring the company's operations are neutral in terms of net scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions. The scope of the plan to achieve this target involves the preservation and enrichment of areas of native vegetation, which are

important in maintaining biodiversity and carbon both above and below ground. These targets are established over the long-term, and indicators that will help achieve these targets are therefore defined and monitored annually such as, for example, the number of farms certified annually and the regenerative agriculture practices to be applied during harvest, including cover crops, soil preparation processes free of mechanical interventions, crop rotation, forest enrichment, preservation of native vegetation areas - zero deforestation, among others. Initiatives aimed at meeting regenerative agriculture and net zero emissions targets mutually contribute to the achievement of both target areas.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to receive monetary incentives

Executive level or board level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – salary percentage

(4.5.1.3) Performance Metrics

Targets

☑ Progress made towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan to which incentives are linked

Choose from:

☑ Both short- and long-term incentives plans or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Additional detailed information on incentives

Part of their variable remuneration received by the COO and the sustainability manager are linked to the target of "obtaining regenerative agriculture certification for all farms by 2028". This target is established over the long-term, and indicators that will help achieve the target are therefore defined and monitored annually, such as a minimum number of farms certified annually. Progress made towards the target and its fulfillment is therefore monitored annually. On average, 7% of the variable remuneration received by leaders is linked to sustainability targets, and this total may reach 48.9% in some cases.

(4.5.1.6) How position incentives contribute to fulfilling the Company's environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Target: obtain regenerative agriculture certification for all SLC Agrícola farms by 2028. This target is established over the long-term, and indicators that will help achieve the target are therefore defined and monitored annually such as, for example, the number of farms certified annually and the regenerative agriculture practices to be applied during harvest, including the preservation of areas around watercourses, reuse of water, installation of mechanized irrigation only when strictly necessary and at a high level of efficiency, among others. The Zero Deforestation target established by the Company in 2021 has continuously been met since implementation. In other words, all the company's operational expansions have been carried out in areas cleared before 01/01/2021.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does the organization have a policy in place that addresses environmental issues?

	Does the organization have an environmental policy in place?
	Choose from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide further details on company environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Coverage level

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ <I>Upstream</i value chain>

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Please specify coverage

**SLC Agrícola's Sustainability Policy is applicable to all operations and the company's value chain. The Policy addresses sustainability governance and environment-related themes that are relevant for the company, such as biodiversity and forests, climate change, water resources, waste and other resources. The Policy also includes a social dimension and covers human rights guidelines, fair labor relations, health, safety and well-being, and relations with neighboring communities. *The Zero Deforestation Policy is applicable to the company's operations and value chain. Since SLC Agrícola produces 100% of the grains and fibers it sells and does not purchase goods for resale, this policy focuses on the acquisition and leasing of areas cleared before 12/31/2020 to expand agricultural operations. *The Diversity and Inclusion Policy offers guidelines and criteria for personnel management processes at all hierarchical levels through the implementation and management of programs providing training in relevant content and representativeness of diverse social groups (persons with disabilities, gender, ethnicity, inter-generational relations) on the company's board, promoting an increasingly inclusive work environment that is aligned with the company's strategy and values.*The Integrated Report is a concise annual report describing the organization's strategy, governance, performance and perspectives within the context of relevant themes and its internal and external environment. The Report allows developments related to sustainability targets to be monitored.*

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy-based strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to refrain from trade of CITES-listed species
☑ Commitment to adopting environmental measures extending beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to preventing negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to maintaining compliance with mandatory regulations and standards
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and skills building with regards to environmental issues
☑ Implementation of Nature-Based Solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to engaging in integrated initiatives across properties held by a range of stakeholder (including watersheds) to promote shared sustainability targets

Specific climate-related commitments
☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
☑ Commitment to net zero emissions

Specific forest-related commitments
☑ Commitment to good soil and peat management practices
☑ Commitment to no deforestation, no peat planting and no exploitation (NDPE)" by the target end date, please specify**:**SLC Agrícola established a target of zeroing the production of commodities in areas cleared after 12/31/2020 in 2021 and has since adhered to this policy and target.
☑ Commitment to refraining from clearing land by burning or deforestation
☑ Commitment to refraining from converting natural ecosystems by the target date, please specify**:**SLC Agrícola established a target of zeroing the production of commodities in areas cleared after 12/31/2020 in 2021 and has since adhered to this policy and target.
☑ Commitment to zero deforestation by the target end date, please specify**:**SLC Agrícola established a target of zeroing the production of commodities in areas cleared after 12/31/2020 in 2021 and has since adhered to this policy and target.

Specific water-related commitments
☑ Commitment to reducing/eliminating water pollution
☑ Other water-related commitments, please specify**:**

Prioritize scaling up of operations in areas of reduced water stress and dryland agriculture.
☑ Commitment to reducing water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reducing water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to safe management WASH in local communities

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the principles of the United Nations International Labour Organization

☑ Commitment to promoting gender equality and skills training among female employees

☑ Commitment to respecting and protecting traditional rights to land, resources and territories among Indigenous peoples and local communities

☑ Commitment to respecting internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/descriptions

☑ Recognition of access to water and sanitation as a human right

☑ Description of commoditiesincluded in policy

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement processes

☑ Reference to scheduled environmental landmarks and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether the Company's environmental policy is aligned with environmental treaties or global policy objectives

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, they are aligned with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, they are aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Level of public availability

Choose from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach policy

Políticas SLC Agrícola.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Is the institution a signatory member of any environmental collaborative structure or initiative?

(4.10.1) Is the institution a signatory member of any environmental collaborative structure or initiative?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative structure or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Soy Moratorium

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

☑ Round Table on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

☑ Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe the role of the organization within each framework, initiative and/or commitment

** BCI - Better Cotton is a non-profit, multisector governance group that promotes improvements to standards in cotton cultivation and practices and has become a certifiable standard for cotton produced using practices of reduced impact, such as a) reducing the harmful impact of crop protection practices; b) promoting water stewardship practices; c) caring for soil health; d) improving biodiversity and responsible land use; e) promoting Decent Work, among others. In 2023 100% of the cotton produced by the company was certified BCI * RTRS - Responsible Soy Production Standard from the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS Standard). These results are part of a development process carried out with the participation of several stakeholders and public consultation periods. Within the RTRS standard, different climate-related aspects are required for soybean/corn producers to be certified RTRS. Ex: a) Plan considering adaptation to the region's specific climatic and agroecological conditions; b) Areas of native vegetation. In 2023, 79% of soybeans and 83% of corn produced by SLC Agrícola were RTRS certified. * Soy Moratorium - The Soy Moratorium is an agreement established by the signatory companies involving refraining from purchasing soy from farms with soy grown on land deforested after July 22, 2008 within the Amazon biome to eliminate deforestation from the soy production chain. SLC Agrícola does not purchase soybeans from third parties but is able to supply soybeans to the signatories, as it meets the cut-off date on several of its farms. * PCI- Produce, Preserve, Include: In 2022, SLC Agrícola joined the PCI management committee, an initiative from the Mato Grosso state government that seeks to raise funds to foster local sustainable development. The PCI's objectives include expansion and increase of the efficiency of agricultural and forestry production, the conservation of remaining native vegetation and the socioeconomic inclusion of family farming. The program also aims to reduce emissions and increase carbon sequestration by controlling deforestation and developing a low-carbon economy. We hope to contribute to advancing this initiative, with an eye on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and expanding carbon sequestration by promoting sustainable solutions and combating deforestation. * TCFD - In 2023 the company improved the TCFD's recommendations. A study was implemented to integrate information and data on how the company is adhering to the TCFD methodology. These results can also be found in SLC Agrícola's 2023 Integrated Report. The prioritization of risks and opportunities, as well as calculation of the financial impact of risks and opportunities, is supervised by the ESG committee and other officers. * UN Global Compact - SLC Agrícola has been a signatory since 2015. The company has made relevant public commitments for the climate and established public targets related to the climate agenda. It has since played an active role in developments and contributions within the Sustainable Agriculture Initiatives Platform. In 2023, SLC Agrícola joined the UN Global Compact's Net Zero Ambition Movement*

[Fixed row]

(4.11) During the reporting year, did the organization engage in activities that may directly or indirectly influence a policy, law or regulation with a (positive or negative) impact on the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that may directly or indirectly influence a policy, law or regulation with potential for climate impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we indirectly engage through and/or financially or offer relevant support for a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, legislation or regulations

(4.11.2) Indicate whether the organization has issued a public commitment or statement of position that guides engagement activities in a manner aligned with global environmental policy treaties or objectives

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have issued a public commitment or statement of position in alignment with global environmental treaties or policy objectives

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy objectives aligned with public commitment or statement of position

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean water and sanitation

☑ Other global environmental treaties or policy objectives, please specify**:** UN Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations. SLC Agrícola is also part of the UN Global Compact's net ZERO Ambition Movement. It also complies with the European Union's Zero Deforestation Policy.

(4.11.4) Attach statement(s) of position or commitment

SLC Agricola RI 2023_D10.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether the organization is included under a transparency register

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency records under which the organization is registered

Select all that apply

☑ Non-governmental register

(4.11.7) Disclose transparency records in which the organization is registered and the respective identification numbers

Public Emissions Registry - Brazilian GHG Protocol Program: SLC Agrícola

(4.11.8) Describe the process(es) the organization adopts to ensure that engagement in external activities is consistent with its environmental commitments and/or transition plan

*SLC Agrícola discloses its environmental commitments within its Integrated Report annually. Since 2015, it has been a signatory to the UN Global Compact, and during the 23/24 harvest it joined the Net Zero Ambition Movement, which is also led by the Global Compact. Additionally, the company has maintained relevant alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2020. Consistent engagement is ensured through different company initiatives: * Establishment of policies, such as the Zero Deforestation Policy, which restricts any expansion of the business in areas cleared after 01/01/2021 - in line with European Union guidelines. * Sustainability Policy, which directs initiatives that prevent, mitigate and contribute to mitigating climate change * Alignment under the company's Strategic Planning, which annually delivers a review or establishment of new environmental targets at the company, such as zero net emissions by 2030, regenerative agriculture certifications, among others. * Conducting environmental impact assessments for all new initiatives and partnerships, ensuring that they are aligned with sustainability guidelines and targets; * Well-structured sustainability governance, including an ESG committee that reports directly to the company's board of directors, internal and external certification audits, audited annual reports, among others. * Continuous monitoring of initiatives and targets through routines at different corporate levels, as well as during audits often held at the company.*
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of the organization's direct engagement with policy, laws or regulations that may have positive or negative impacts through trade associations or other organizations or intermediaries during the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Choose from:

☑ Direct engagement through a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Brazilian Soybean Producers Association (Aprosoja)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, regulations for which the organization or individual has positioned itself

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether the organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual with which it engages

Choose from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether the organization attempted to influence this organization or individual’s e position during the reporting year

Choose from:

☑ No, we do not attempt to influence the association's position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how the organization's position is consistent with or differs from the position taken by this organization or intermediaries, and any steps taken to influence their position

*SLC Agrícola maintains relationships with different associations, as described below. * Regional associations such as Agopa, Abapa, Amapa, Ampa and Ampasul: these associations promote sustainable agricultural practices among cotton producers and influence public policies and regulations that encourage the responsible use of natural resources, such as water and soil, as well as climate change mitigation practices. Abrapa also promotes ABR (Responsible Brazilian Cotton) social/environmental certification, which aligns cotton production with international sustainability standards. * National Cotton Exporters Association (Anea): Anea works to ensure that cotton production and exports in Brazil comply with global and national environmental regulations, particularly in relation to deforestation and*

*water use issues. It can also influence policies aimed at sustainable trade. * Brazilian Agribusiness Association (Abag): Abag works to defend policies that favor sustainability practices in agribusiness, including the protection of water and forest resources. The organization promotes dialogues between the private sector and government to create legislation that considers both economic development and environmental preservation. * Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS): RTRS is a global organization that promotes sustainable soybean production. It develops and promotes standards for responsible soy production, with an emphasis on forest protection and sustainable water use. * Global Compact Brazil Network (RBPG): RBPG is a UN initiative that brings together companies committed to sustainability. Participation in this network reinforces companies' commitment to adopting policies and practices that support climate action, sustainable water management and forest protection. * The Ethos Institute supports companies in the implementation of corporate social responsibility practices, including the creation of internal policies and engagement in dialog on environmental, climate and water and forest resource protection regulations.*

(4.11.2.9) Amount of funding the organization provided to this organization or individual during the reporting year (currency)

656239

(4.11.2.10) Describe the purpose of this funding and how it may influence policy, laws or regulations that may have an impact on the environment

R 3.6 million were transferred to these institutions between the contracting of services and donations. Funding also supports initiatives and projects focused on environmental sustainability, such as research into sustainable agricultural practices, development of water management technologies and protection of forests. Adherence to and maintenance of environmental and social certifications, such as ABR (Brazilian Responsible Cotton) or RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy) certification, which ensure responsible and sustainable production practices. Funding may also be directed to training and education programs for farmers and businesses in sustainable practices and environmental regulations, promoting greater awareness and adherence to standards.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate whether the organization has assessed whether its engagement is aligned with global treaties or environmental policy objectives

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have made this assessment and engagement is in alignment

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaty or policy objectives aligned with the organization's engagement with a policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean water and sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Has the organization published any information on its response to environmental issues for this reporting year other than responses to CDP?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Please provide detailed information on the organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year other than responses to CDP. Attach publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Choose from:
☑ Traditional reporting

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in the publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Publication status

Choose from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions targets
☑ Risks and opportunities
☑ Dependencies and impacts
☑ commodity volumes>
☑ Value Chain Engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies
Zero conversion and deforestation status metrics (SDC)☑

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environmental Policy Content – page 10, 26, Governance – page 12 Dependencies and Impacts – page 53 Risks and Opportunities – page 13 Strategy – page 11 Value Chain Engagement – page 55, 56 Emissions Targets – page 11 Deforestation Metrics/Status – page 10 Commodity Volumes – page 23

(4.12.1.7) Attach relevant publication

RelatÃ³rio de AdministraÃ§Ã£o 2024 - SLC AgrÃ-cola.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Please specify below

The management report is a mandatory document that publicly traded companies are required to publish as regulated by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) in Brazil. This report is part of the Company's financial statements and a series of documents that companies must disclose annually to their shareholders and the general public. SLC Agrícola's management report addresses sustainability issues by including relevant information on environmental, social and governance practices. The financial and operating information contained in the Management Report is presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Choose from:

☑ Through traditional reports, aligned with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework with which the report is aligned

Select all that apply

☑ GRI Standard

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify:SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in the publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Publication status

Choose from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions values

☑ Risks and opportunities

☑ Water accounting practices number

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Deforestation status and zero conversion (SDC) metrics

☑ Dependencies and impacts

☑ Commodity volumes>

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environmental Policy Content – page 10 Governance – page 33 Dependencies and Impacts – page 25 Risks and Opportunities – page 39, 75 Strategy – page 24 Value Chain Engagement – page 48, 64, Biodiversity Indicators - page 71, 72 Emissions Values – page 76 Emissions Targets – page 24, 76 Deforestation Metrics/Status – page 73 Commodity Volumes – page 5 Water Accounting Practices Number – page 83 Water Pollution Indicators – page 84

(4.12.1.7) Attach relevant publication

RelatÃ³rio Integrado 2024 - SLC AgrÃ-cola.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola publishes its Integrated Report annually. The following frameworks are used as a reporting basis: Integrated Reporting, SASB, GRI, TCFD. The Integrated Report allows the company to offer transparency and accountability into how we are managing environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts; identify and better manage risks and opportunities; communicate with different stakeholders, and also promotes a culture of continuous improvement within the company's sustainable practices.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does the organization use scenario analyses to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analyses

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Choose from:
☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analyses

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Choose from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analyses

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Choose from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used under your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario in which SSPS is used in conjunction with scenario

Choose from:
☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:
☑ Installation

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical parameters

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ 1.5°C or less

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to natural impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

Premises: RCP 2.6 (Representative Concentration Pathway): This scenario is based on future projections in which significant measures are taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This scenario is associated with a global average temperature increase below 2C relative to pre-industrial levels. SSP1 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1): This scenario describes future projections involving sustainable development, with an emphasis on social equality, investments in education, health and technology, and a transition to clean energy sources. Uncertainties: These models may involve uncertainties associated with the representation of complex physical processes and the climate response to different phenomena. The implementation of international and national policies to reduce GHG emissions has a direct impact on results. Climatic behavior itself may involve uncertainties and events not considered under models. Limitations: Scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and SSP1 involve simplifications made to represent complex futures. Significant changes may occur beyond the period covered by the models, especially considering long-term dynamics of the climate system.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

These scenarios are relevant to the agricultural sector. For example, scenario RCP 2.6 represents future projections in which significant efforts are made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These projections are critical for agriculture, as lower concentrations of CO2 equivalent are associated with a reduction in global temperature increases and intensification of extreme weather events, such as droughts and storms, that directly impact agricultural operations, which is an “open-air industry” very sensitive to changes in rain or temperature windows. Additionally, they are aligned with the company's strategic objectives, such as its target for net zero carbon emissions by 2030. These scenarios allow a wider range of possible future outcomes to be explored while considering climatic uncertainties, and economic consequences. This allows SLC Agrícola to develop adaptive strategies that remain firm over different future conditions.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forest-related scenarios

☑ Custom forest scenario

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in natural conditions

☑ Speed of change (natural conditions and/or ecosystem services)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of natural impacts on reputation

Regulatory Regime, Legality and Policies

☑ Global regulations

Direct interaction with weather conditions

☑ Value of assets, corporate aspects

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

Premises: SLC Agrícola recognizes the importance of preservation areas and will ensure they remain intact in accordance with its Zero Deforestation Policy, which is more restrictive than legal regulations. The company is subject to environmental laws and regulations. It also has adequate procedures and controls in place to monitor and ensure compliance with legal requirements. Uncertainties: Uncertainty lies in the effectiveness of the company's internal controls for detecting and preventing failures in the maintenance of preservation areas. Limitations: The company may face limitations in its ability to offer a quick response to incidents involving illegal deforestation, especially in remote or hard-to-reach areas, or situations that may escalate rapidly.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

SLC Agrícola includes a scenario involving "failure to maintain areas of preservation or illegal deforestation" in its analyses. These scenarios allow for the integration and implementation of mitigation plans within business activities and through the company's strategic planning. This may include decisions regarding investments in technology or purchases or leasing of new areas that comply with the Deforestation Policy, which is expected to maintain zero deforestation practices starting in 2021. This scenario must be constantly monitored, as it impacts on the value of land assets, the company's reputation, and compliance with global regulations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario in which SSPS is used in conjunction with scenario

Choose from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical parameters

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in natural conditions

☑ Changes in the provision of ecosystem services

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of natural impacts on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

RCP 4.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway): • This scenario assumes that greenhouse gas emissions will continue to increase up until the mid-21st century and then begin to decrease due to policies and technologies that significantly reduce these emissions. It represents an intermediary scenario in terms of climate mitigation, in which there a projected temperature increase of approximately 2.4C by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial levels. SSP2 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1): This scenario describes a future in which there are no significant changes in current trajectories for socioeconomic development, resulting in a mix of challenges and opportunities. Uncertainties: These models may involve uncertainties associated with the representation of complex physical processes and the climate response to different phenomena. The implementation of international and national policies to reduce GHG emissions has a direct impact on results. Climatic behavior itself may involve uncertainties and events not considered under models. Limitations: Scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and SSP1 involve simplifications made to represent complex futures. Significant changes may occur beyond the period covered by the models, especially considering long-term dynamics of the climate system.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

These scenarios are relevant to the agricultural sector. For example, the RCP 4.5 scenario represents a future in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase until the mid-21st century, before starting to decline due to implemented mitigation policies. This may reflect a more realistic scenario for many agricultural regions, in which emissions may not be reduced as quickly as projected under the most optimistic scenarios. These projections directly impact agricultural operations, which is an "open-air industry" very sensitive to changes in rain or temperature windows. Additionally, they offer support in achieving the company's strategic objectives, such as its target for net zero carbon emissions by 2030. These scenarios allow a wider range of possible future outcomes to be explored while considering climatic uncertainties, and economic consequences. This allows SLC Agrícola to develop adaptive strategies that remain firm over different future conditions and prepares the company for impacts such as changes in rainfall patterns, increased climate variability, possible extreme weather events, and prolonged water stress.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario in which SSPS is used in conjunction with scenario

Choose from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical parameters

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to natural impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

Premises: RCP 4.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway): • This scenario assumes that greenhouse gas emissions will continue to increase until the mid-21st century and then begin to decrease due to policies and technologies that significantly reduce these emissions. It represents an intermediary scenario in terms of climate mitigation, in which there is a projected temperature increase of approximately 2.4C by the end of the century compared to pre-industrial levels. SSP2 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1): This scenario describes a future in which there are no significant changes in current trajectories for socioeconomic development, resulting in a mix of challenges and opportunities. Uncertainties: These models may involve uncertainties associated with the representation of complex physical processes and the climate response to different phenomena. The implementation of international and national policies to reduce GHG emissions has a direct impact on results. Climatic behavior itself may involve uncertainties and events not considered under models. Limitations: Scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and SSP1 involve simplifications made to represent complex futures. Significant changes may occur beyond the period covered by the models, especially considering long-term dynamics of the climate system.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

These scenarios are relevant to the agricultural sector. For example, the RCP 4.5 scenario represents a future in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase until the mid-21st century, before starting to decline due to implemented mitigation policies. This may reflect a more realistic scenario for many agricultural regions, in which emissions may not be reduced as quickly as projected under the most optimistic scenarios. These projections directly impact agricultural operations, which is an "open-air industry" very sensitive to changes in rain or temperature windows. Additionally, they are aligned with the company's strategic objectives, such as its target for net zero carbon emissions by 2030. These scenarios allow a wider range of possible future outcomes to be explored while considering climatic uncertainties, and economic consequences. This allows SLC Agrícola to develop adaptive strategies that remain firm over different future conditions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario in which SSPS is used in conjunction with scenario

Choose from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical parameters

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ 4.0 °C or more

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to natural impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

Premises: RCP 8.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway): • This scenario projects a continuous increase in greenhouse gas emissions throughout the 21st century, without significant interventions to mitigate these emissions. It is often described as an extreme warming scenario in which atmospheric CO2 concentrations can reach very high values. SSP5 (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1): This scenario involves future projections in which there is large-scale and unequal socioeconomic development, with a rapid increase in world population, accelerated economic growth, and a continued reliance on fossil fuels. Uncertainties: The trajectory of emissions under scenario RCP 8.5 depends on factors such as economic development, technology and energy policies. Uncertainty lies in the Company's ability to predict precisely how these factors will unfold over the century, especially under an SSP5 scenario where emissions continue to increase substantially. Scenario RCP 8.5 implies significant and rapid global warming, but uncertainties exist surrounding exactly how the climate system will respond to these elevated greenhouse gas concentrations. Limitations: The SSP5 scenario involves premises on future development, including accelerated economic growth and continued reliance on fossil fuels. These premises may not materialize as expected, which may affect the effective trajectory of emissions and associated climate impacts. Scenarios involve a limited time horizon and may not fully capture the long-term effects of climate change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

These scenarios are relevant to the agricultural sector. Scenario RCP 8.5 represents a future in which greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase throughout 21st century without effective interventions being made to reduce them. This scenario presents a possible extreme situation in which equivalent CO2 concentrations reach very high levels, leading to a substantial increase in global temperature. Selecting this scenario allows SLC Agrícola to consider the potentially severe impacts of climate change, such as more frequent extreme weather events, changes in rainfall patterns, and prolonged water stress. Additionally, this scenario is considered in the development of the company's strategic objectives, such as its target for net zero carbon emissions by 2030. These scenarios allow a wider range of possible future outcomes to be explored while considering climatic uncertainties, and economic consequences. This allows SLC Agrícola to develop adaptive strategies that remain firm over different future conditions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Transitional climate scenarios

☑ Custom transition climate scenarios

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical parameters

☑ Market

☑ Technological

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in natural conditions

☑ Speed of change (natural conditions and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to natural impacts and dependencies)

Regulatory Regime, Legality and Policies

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with weather conditions

☑ Perception of the effectiveness of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

*In addition to climate models, SLC includes different climate change scenarios under its risk matrix. These scenarios allow for more local risk mitigation assessment and planning. The Company is able to integrate and implement these factors under mitigation plans within business activities and through the company's strategic planning. This may include decisions regarding crop planning, use of adaptive agricultural technologies, water resource management, among other aspects critical to the sustainability and profitability of operations. As a result, certain climate transition scenarios are included under SLC's risk matrix: * Unpredictability such as droughts, floods, heat waves, frost, hail and excess rain affecting the company's planting, production, negotiation and logistics processes. * Delays in harvesting and/or planting due to climatic variation. * Absence or inefficient climate monitoring tools. * Global warming allows for the potential emergence of unprecedented or difficult to verify phenomena These risks refer to a representation of the future that supports a climate transition scenario and may guide changes in human policies, technologies and behaviors in response to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

Include risks related to droughts, floods, heat waves, frost, hail and excess rain that may significantly impact SLC Agrícola's planting, production, negotiation and logistics processes. These events are unpredictable and are known to severely affect agriculture. Considering risks related to the absence of adequate tools or inefficiency in existing climate monitoring tools also aids in the construction of this scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Transitional climate scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Scenario approach

Choose from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.1.5) Types of risk considered under scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Technological

☑ Responsibility

(5.1.1.6) Aligned scenario temperature

Choose from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reporting year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Tables covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Forces operating under scenario

Interaction with local ecosystem assets, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of the five drivers of change in nature)

Finance & Insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulatory Regime, Legality and Policies

☑ Global regulations

☑ Action level (local to global)

☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with weather conditions

☑ Perception of the effectiveness of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Premises, uncertainties and limitations under scenario

The International Energy Agency's (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) is compatible with the Paris Agreement's less ambitious target of keeping global temperature increases "well below 2C." The SDS builds on the premise that all energy-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and carbon neutrality targets in place will be achieved with advanced economies and China reaching net-zero emissions by 2050 and 2060, respectively. All other countries are expected to reach by 2070 at the latest. This scenario offers a 50% probability of limiting the global temperature rise to 1.65 C assuming that there will be no large-scale negative emissions made. However, with the adoption of negative net emissions after 2070, it is possible to that the increase in global temperature will be reduced to 1.5C by 2100. This scenario assumes that all countries implement and comply with ambitious climate policies, significantly restricting GHG emissions and promoting renewable energy sources. It also presupposes technological advances, such as those used in GHG removal. This scenario also includes behavioral changes with the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency, in addition to robust global cooperation, in addition to the stabilization of renewable energy prices. These premises are also subject to specific uncertainties, such as the ability of governments to implement climate policies, the speed of development of these new

technologies, global economic factors (such as crises or geopolitical instability), and the effects of climate change being more severe than anticipated. Scenario limitations: the SDS is a global model that may not adequately capture regional nuances that can affect the energy transition, depends heavily on public policies that encourage an energy transition, focuses mainly on energy-related emissions, and may neglect other important environmental factors, such as land use and biodiversity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for selecting scenario

Our efforts are guided by climate change management guidelines - mitigation and adaptation. Key management guidelines include a commitment to reducing emissions and increasing science-based carbon removals by 2030. The company implemented the methodology prepared by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As a result, scenarios for the main drivers of change in the economy included within the TCFD are considered and studied. The company's agricultural operations are directly related to climate physics. Climate risks identified under scenarios are evaluated and prioritized by the company's risk management criteria and metrics, and mitigation plans are defined. Water scarcity and increasing average temperature are the two main risks identified that have a significant impact on operations. The following potential future impacts were identified under water scarcity, e.g. crop failure due to water scarcity. Rising temperatures may intensify the risk of fires in crop and preservation areas. Identifying physical risks through mitigation plans helps the company prepare to withstand the intensifying impacts of climate change.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the results applied under your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by analysis of reported scenarios

Select all that apply
☑ Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Business model and strategy resilience
☑ Certification
☑ Goal setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Scope of analysis

Choose from:
☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.2.3) Summarize results of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

*- Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities: Scenarios were included under the risk matrix and strategic planning, which resulted in the corporate target for net neutral emissions by 2030 being established. - Strategy and financial planning: Based on these models, it is possible to reassess the company's geographic expansion strategies and evaluate expansion in areas more resilient to drought and offering more consistent temperature and rain windows. - Business model and strategy resilience: These models support decision-making regarding: * Crop planning. Ex: time of planting, what to plant * Use of adaptive agricultural technologies. Ex: replacement of diesel tractors with tractors that run on biofuel; choice of seeds more resilient to dry periods - Certification: The process involved a certification stage for professionals as part of the development of models. Certification was also important for the best possible use and application of the results of the scenarios and strategic and day-to-day operational decisions. - Goal setting and transition planning: The target of neutrality in company's net emissions was defined in 2022 and for scopes 1 and 2 by 2030. This mobilized the company to reduce its emissions starting with upper management and throughout all areas. As a result, SLC's strategy for achieving its carbon neutral targets is based on three pillars: 1 - Quantification of carbon emissions and removal: a) Automation of greenhouse gas inventories in order to understand our emissions in detail and the majority of our emissions to avoid errors, b) Additionally, we are able to predict our future emissions during the agricultural planning phase, allowing us to make less carbon-intensive decisions; c) Modeling to update our emission factors for specific climate, rainfall and other conditions. 2 - Monitoring and conservation of native vegetation: a) Forest Enrichment in 535 hectares by 2030; b) Maintenance of 1,135 hectares in the Amazon Biome through Conserv; c) Automation of carbon sequestration and storage quantification in native vegetation areas; d) evaluation of opportunities to increase carbon sequestration in these areas; 3 - Carbon reduction and removal initiatives. The Company's decarbonization plan includes a reduction of emissions originating from fertilizers; zero deforestation since 2021, i.e., the conservation of all areas of native vegetation; the use of energy from renewable sources; a reduction in fossil fuel consumption; the expansion of the area with cover crops; and the emphasis on the practice of management without mechanical interventions.*

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by analysis of reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Business model and strategy resilience

☑ Certification

☑ Goal setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Scope of analysis

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.2.3) Summarize results of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

- Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities: Scenarios were included under the risk matrix and strategic planning, which resulted in the corporate target for net neutral emissions by 2021 being established. This policy allows for the sale of 100% of the company's production to Europe, as the most recent clearing of farm areas occurred before Dec/2020. - Strategy and financial planning: Based on these models, it is possible to reassess the company's geographic expansion strategies and evaluate expansion into areas that were not cleared after January 2021. - Business model and strategy resilience: The preservation of areas of native vegetation makes properties more resilient in relation to local microclimates. Additionally, preserving biodiversity makes crops more resilient to pests and diseases. The company also faces the challenge of becoming increasingly efficient and producing more per area, since newly leased or purchased areas must not have been cleared after 2021. - Certification: The company's certification is ongoing as it is necessary to guarantee the application of its Zero Deforestation Policy through robust processes. This applies both to agricultural operations on farms, as well as expansion and new business activities, which must only take place in areas cleared by 2020. - Goal setting and transition planning: The Company's goal is to continue operating exclusively in areas cleared by 2020. This target was established through the Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021, and we have been fully monitoring and meeting this target ever since. Additionally, we have implemented several projects of our own and with stakeholders to enrich areas of native vegetation and increase carbon sequestration. These projects include: a) Forest Enrichment in 535 hectares by 2030; b) Maintenance of 1,135 hectares in the Amazon Biome through Conserv; c) Automation of carbon sequestration and storage quantification in native vegetation areas; d) evaluation of opportunities to increase carbon sequestration in these areas.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by analysis of reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Business model and strategy resilience

☑ Certification

☑ Goal setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Scope of analysis

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(5.1.2.3) Summarize results of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

- Identification, assessment and management of risks and opportunities: Scenario analyses allow SLC Agrícola to identify and assess specific risks associated with climate change. This includes not only immediate operational risks, such as crop losses due to prolonged drought, but also regulatory risks arising from stricter

*environmental policies. These risks are already considered under the company's expansion opportunities and internal policies. - Strategy and financial planning: Based on these models, it is possible to reassess the company's geographic expansion strategies and evaluate expansion in areas more resilient to drought and offer more consistent temperature and rain windows. In addition, it is necessary to consider whether mechanical irrigation will be required — which is currently not part of the company's main strategy of expanding crop production in dryland areas, i.e., those that do not depend on mechanized irrigation.. - Business model and strategy resilience: These models support decision-making regarding: * Crop planning. Ex: time of planting, what to plant * Expansion in areas without severe impacts from climate change (medium and long term) under rainfall regimes. - Certification: The process involved a certification stage for professionals as part of the development of models. Certification was also important for the best possible use and application of the results of the scenarios and strategic and day-to-day operational decisions. - Goal setting and transition planning: Transition planning focuses on expanding the operation in dryland areas. When required, irrigation is carried out through the most efficient practices that exist in the market using soil moisture sensors, application of the water resources while measuring the precise droplet size for that region and temperature. Research into crops and seeds that are more resistant to drought periods.*
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does the organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan in place that is aligned with a 1.5°C increase scenario

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Under the plan the company explicitly commits to cease all expenditures and revenue generation from activities that contribute to the expansion of fossil fuels

Choose from:
☑ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment over the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending and revenue generation from activities that contribute to the expansion of fossil fuels

SLC Agrícola established a target of neutrality in the company's net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. This target is focused on reducing direct emissions and increasing removals from its operations (scope 1) and indirect emissions from electricity consumption (scope 2). Fossil fuel consumption accounted for between 10 and 15% of scope 1 emissions at SLC, while electricity consumption has contributed between 2 and 4% in recent years. The primary application of fossil fuels is to power the equipment and vehicles employed in agricultural operations, such as combine harvesters, trucks, and tractors. In other words, there is still a dependence on fossil-fuel-powered engines. The transition to completely fossil fuel-free alternatives can be challenging and requires substantial investment in new technologies that remain under development or not widely available. However, SLC Agrícola is already testing electrical or biofuel-run equipment. Depending on results for efficiency, economic viability, infrastructure, accessibility, in the future the company may commit to changing its fossil fuel matrix to include biofuels or cleanly sourced electricity.

(5.2.7) Mechanism through which shareholder feedback regarding the climate transition plan is collected

Choose from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one over the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of the main premises and dependencies on which the transition plan is based

*SLC Agrícola has established its decarbonization plan, including “sub-targets" that are necessary to be achieved for the company to reach its target of zero net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. These premises: * Maintain a minimum area with cover crops that accompany the company's growth. * Prioritize planting without mechanical interventions in soil. * Reduce the use of fossil fuels. * Preserve and enrich areas of native vegetation. * Prioritize the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. In addition to these sub-targets, which are also the responsibility of the company's agricultural operations, the plan includes monitoring and investments in technologies recently launched on the market, such as biofuel-powered machinery and electric drones. The plan also includes investments in research and development, as well as partnerships with suppliers of agricultural inputs that have lower emissions when applied to crops. Increased production of biofertilizers from organic waste on the farms themselves, which may replace part of the chemical fertilizers used in the future.*

(5.2.11) Description of progress made with regards to transition plan disclosed in the current or previous reporting period

Emissions in 2023 increased compared to previous years. The Company’s 2023 intensity indicator (0.162 ton CO2/ton commodity produced) was 5.9% higher than in 2019 (0.153 ton CO2/ton commodity produced), the base year for our decarbonization commitment. Three factors make up the intensity index: a) absolute removal, b) absolute emissions and c) production, i.e., the amount of product grown and harvested. The increase was mainly due to the following factors: a) Removal decreased by 25% in relation to 2022, considering areas with cover crops and no-till farming. The company generally uses cover crops (signalgrass/crotalaria) in conjunction with corn planting areas. In 2023, there was an 80% reduction in the total area of cover crops due to unfavorable weather conditions and an increase in the prices of these seeds. b) Absolute emissions related to agricultural operations increased by 19.26% compared to 2022. Some operations are carried out cyclically, every three years, occurred in 2023, including an increase in calcium and magnesium, thereby negatively impacting the emission intensity indicator. The average intensity indicator for the last five years was calculated to analyze how this impact was distributed over time, even in years when these operations did not take place. This indicator totaled 0.113 tons of CO2e per ton of product. This indicator is below the market average. Another variation that occurs involves the representativeness of each crop per year. The increase in the area planted with corn for which the use of nitrogen fertilizers is more strongly recommended, contributed to an increase in GHG emissions in 2023. c) Productivity also directly impacts the index. The higher the effectiveness in production, the lower the intensity indicator. During the 2023 calendar year, we achieved an increase in productivity compared to 2022. This increase helped ensure the intensity index did not exceed a value of 0.162 ton

CO2e/ton of product. Some of the investments made that contribute to the reduction of emissions were: a) acquisition of photovoltaic plants R 4.7 million; b) machinery offering greater efficiency in the use of fuels R 148 million; c) and digital agriculture technologies that allow for a reduction in the use of inputs R 12 million.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents that offer details of the organization's climate transition plan (optional)

SLC Agricola RI 2023_D10.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues considered under your climate transition plan

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how environmental issues are considered under your climate transition plan

The preservation of forests and biodiversity is related to the maintenance and increase of carbon stocks that exist both above and below ground, and which may contribute, even if partially, to achieving this target. Water appears whenever investments are made in technologies offering greater efficiency in the use of inputs, because when we use fewer inputs we use less water, as many products need to be diluted in water. Additionally, the company's expansion in dryland areas, in which mechanical irrigation is dispensed is not required, is linked to the company's expansion into more climate-resilient areas with well-defined rain windows.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected the organization's financial strategy and/or planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities that have influenced your financial strategy and/or planning

Choose from:

☑ Yes, strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas in which environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced the organization's strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*RISKS: * SLC Agrícola's production is directly affected by climate-related issues, whether arising from climate change or not. Changes in temperature or rainfall patterns, in addition to the possibility of the emergence of pests, can have significant consequences on productivity and/or quality of the products that the company grows. * Additionally, there is a growing trend of changing consumer behavior regarding GHG emissions. This in turn may affect sales. OPPORTUNITIES: * Products certified as sustainable are able to access premium markets and meet the growing demand for responsibly sourced food, in addition to the possibility of paying premiums. * Access to markets by offering deforestation-free products, even if regularized, after 01/01/2021. STRATEGY: The company's strategy starts with robust sustainability governance as part of monitoring and well-targeted investments. The company has made an ESG-related committee to monitor, evaluate and direct the company's practices according to sustainability criteria. Additionally, it has established a specific Sustainability team, composed of the sustainability director, sustainability manager, coordinators, specialists and analysts responsible for executing the company's strategy. The company also plans for scenarios of extreme weather events and develops a strategy to mitigate these risks and capitalize on opportunities. Some practical examples of these strategy developments in 2023 include: * Launch of the Zero Deforestation Policy, which formalizes the company's commitment to refraining from converting new areas of native vegetation for*

*cultivation. Through this policy we also ensure that all areas of native vegetation at the company are conserved * Establishment of a target the company's Zero Carbon operations having net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. Additionally, an entire decarbonization plan was established to reduce emissions, such as reducing the use of fossil fuels, and increasing GHG removals through the planting of cover crops * Target of certifying 100% of farms in regenerative agriculture practices and in the IMS system (Integrated Management System - ISO 14001, ISO 45001, NBR 16001) by 2028. * Certify 100% of possible commodities as RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy). This standard guarantees zero deforestation and zero conversion soybean/corn production. For this reason, the plan is also related to emissions.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*RISKS: * Just as SLC Agrícola's production is directly affected by climate-related issues, whether arising from climate change or not, the value chain is also affected. Both suppliers and customers may be affected by extreme weather events, for example, and this can impact both the production and transport of raw materials, such as the flow of the company's production to its customers. * One must also consider the growing trend of changes in consumer behavior, especially in the foreign markets with regard to GHG emissions. OPPORTUNITIES: * Products certified as sustainable are able to access premium markets and meet the growing demand for responsibly sourced food, in addition to the possibility of paying premiums. * Access to markets by offering deforestation-free products, even if regularized, after 01/01/2021. * Offering products with a lower emissions footprint * New business models. STRATEGY: The company's strategy starts with robust sustainability governance as part of monitoring and well-targeted investments. The company has made an ESG-related committee to monitor, evaluate and direct the company's practices according to sustainability criteria. Additionally, it has established a specific Sustainability team, composed of the sustainability director, sustainability manager, coordinators, specialists and analysts responsible for executing the company's strategy. The company also plans for scenarios for extreme weather events and designs a strategy to mitigate these risks and take advantage of opportunities. Some practical examples of these strategy developments in 2023 include: * SLC Agrícola remains attentive to its entire supply chain, in order to ensure full stakeholder engagement with regards to GHG emissions, mainly associated with land use*

*conversion. In this regard, SLC Agrícola launched its Zero Deforestation Policy, which formalizes the company's commitment to refraining from converting new areas of native vegetation for cultivation, even if regulated by Brazilian law. * In 2022, we monitored 100% of new suppliers evaluated according to 40 criteria, including ESG-related aspects. * The company constantly evaluates new business opportunities, in addition to agricultural production, while focusing on existing partners.*

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*RISKS: Difficulties in implementing investment projects may affect our growth. We consistently invest in research and development in order to improve our crops and efficiency and productivity. We intend to continue to invest in current crops or even new crops. During the implementation of our investment projects, we may face several obstacles, such as (i) failures and/or delays in the acquisition of necessary equipment or services; (ii) increase in initially estimated costs; (iii) difficulties in obtaining necessary environmental and governmental licenses; (iv) changes in market conditions that make projects less profitable than initially planned; (v) impossibility or delays in acquiring or leasing land at attractive prices, or an increase in land prices due to the increase in demand from our competitors, among others. OPPORTUNITIES: * Increased revenue, maintenance and access to new markets, new business models * Application of practices/technologies for more resilient agriculture in the face of climate change. STRATEGY: The promotion of innovative ideas and projects prioritizes solutions that offer more efficiency, allow for business expansion, and contribute to the company's ESG agenda. The company's Internal Innovation Committee is responsible for incorporating this work front into SLC Agrícola's decision-making process. In 2022, 12 proofs of concept for new technologies were conducted, which may be implemented over the coming years. Some practical examples of these strategy developments in 2023 include: *The manifestation of climate-related opportunities is reflected in our investments in Research and Development, through studies focused on new forms of production that lead to a lower intensity of soil management activities and consequent generation of GHG emissions. The company conducts research and innovation projects, such as its partnership with the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM), which involves improvement of the GHG accounting methodology in the Brazilian Cerrado savannah. We are also evaluating the possibility of partnering with national science and technology institutes to research and optimize emission factors within Brazilian agriculture. * Increased efficiency in water management and use through*

*investments in digital agriculture (such as selective application, variable rate of fertilizer use) that received an investment of R 12 million in 2023. Amounts were also invested in optimizing the efficiency of mechanical irrigation systems and acquiring new ones. These new systems use technology that allows for the automated and intelligent application of water and the reduction of water consumption.. * Partnership with a start-up to model carbon quantification in our native vegetation areas. These initiatives can be applied in monitoring the conservation and restoration of these ecosystems.*

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*RISKS: * SLC Agrícola's production is directly affected by climate-related issues, since changes in temperature conditions have significant consequences for crop productivity. * Meeting environmental requirements may increase depending on the effects of climate change, water and forest resources, and result in significant costs, among others. OPPORTUNITIES: * Access to lines of financing with lower fees * Implementing more sustainable agricultural practices, such as crop rotation and efficient water use, can reduce costs and increase resilience. * Generation of revenues from the sale of carbon credits stored in areas of native vegetation or additionality of carbon in soil. * Valuation of ecosystem services. STRATEGY: The company's strategy starts with robust sustainability governance as part of monitoring and well-targeted investments as described above. The company also plans for scenarios for extreme weather events and designs a strategy to mitigate these risks and take advantage of opportunities. Some examples of these developments in 2023 include: * Evaluate opportunities to issue green bonds. The company raised R $780 million in funds in 2020 and 2021. In 2023, we invested 148 million in telemetry equipment that will increase efficiency and reduce carbon emissions in the crop. * Investments in modernization of mechanized irrigation systems for optimal efficiency in the use of water when necessary. Only 3.8% of the company's planted area requires mechanized irrigation, which helps the company to extract a much smaller volume of water compared to a 100% irrigated area. * Target to certify 100% of farms in regenerative agriculture practices. This will increase the efficiency and resilience of agricultural production and the value of commodities. * System that analyzes laws applicable to the business and informs the company prior to approval or as soon as this legislation has been approved. * Evaluation and studies of possibilities for the development of carbon projects in areas of native vegetation or crops. * The company currently has a vegetation area of 113,000*

*hectares. Maintenance and an increase in area are essential, both for the biodiversity that contributes to the maintenance of the climate and the origin of natural predators for certain crop pests. * Seeks to strengthen its involvement in sustainable landscape programs, such as the PCI (Produce, Conserve, Include in the state of Mato Grosso) and Cargill's Protect and Restore Project. * The company also participates in* Payment for Environmental Services (PES) projects*. SLC Agrícola signed a financial compensation agreement for the maintenance of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation within its Perdizes Farm in Mato Grosso. * The company, as part of partnership with a Dutch university, is exploring a theory for the valuation of existing ecosystem services*
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced the organization's financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Elements of financial planning that have been influenced

Select all that apply

☑ Revenue

(5.3.2.2) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected these elements of financial planning

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have influenced your financial strategy and/or planning

Environmental risks and opportunities related to climate change, water and forests have a significant impact on SLC Agrícola's strategy and financial planning. RISKS: Extreme weather events or changes in rainfall and temperature windows caused by climate change, can result in lower agricultural productivity and reduced revenue. SLC Agrícola does not operate in areas cleared after 12/31/2020. However, fires can start naturally during dry season in the Cerrado savannah region, or they can be started by third parties in areas neighboring the SLC farms and can reach crops or company preservation areas causing a loss of biodiversity essential for the maintenance of ecosystems and crops, and a lost of revenue. OPPORTUNITIES: The demand for products with a reduced impact has been growing and increasing demand, and certified products such as those certified by RTRS and Renovabio, which attest to practices such as preservation of native vegetation, conscientious water use, among many others, have provided premiums to certified producers, such as SLC Agrícola. Additionally, another opportunity involves the generation of carbon credits, both in areas of native vegetation (REDD projects) and in crops (ALM projects), in which the company has previously been studying the market and possibilities. The preservation and maintenance of native vegetation areas also represent opportunities to receive environmental services.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Elements of financial planning that have been influenced

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected these elements of financial planning

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have influenced your financial strategy and/or planning

RISKS: Climate change and its consequences, such as extreme drought events and changes in rainfall windows and temperature, can increase the cost of production, including those related to more resistant crop varieties, reapplication of inputs, among others. Additionally, it may force investment in mechanized

irrigation technologies in rainfed areas. Only 3.8% of the company's area currently relies on mechanized irrigation. Other costs may arise from the recovery of degraded areas due to natural fires or by third parties, as previously described above. OPPORTUNITIES Certain investments can reduce operating costs over the medium and long term, such as the installation of photovoltaic plants. Plants capable of generating 1.1 MWp of energy have already been installed at SLC Agrícola. Financial resources are also saved through means of economy in resources invested in the crop, i.e., through increased crop efficiency. For example, R 12 million was invested in digital agriculture technologies in 2023 and avoided costs totaling R 72 million in the same year with the reduction in the application of pesticides diluted in water. The company also seeks to avoid cost with the implementation of ecoplants (composters) on farms. The organic waste treated on the farm itself is made into biofertilizer. The cost of treating this waste at third party facilities is thereby avoided, and, when applied to crops, this waste partially replaces synthetic fertilizers. Investments in machines equipped with telemetry technologies, which maximizes the efficiency of fuel use and also allows a significant cost reduction. R 148 million was invested in machinery equipped with this technology in 2023.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Elements of financial planning that have been influenced

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and sales

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected these elements of financial planning

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have influenced your financial strategy and/or planning

RISKS: The acquisition of new areas can introduce environmental liabilities that increase costs to ensure areas are compliant. As a result, SLC Agrícola performs an extensive due diligence process before any acquisition. Crops located in areas vulnerable to climate change may be devalued. OPPORTUNITIES: The company considers geographic diversification a strategy for mitigating risks and aggregating value for its farms. Between 2023 and 2024, the company's land areas valued 7%, i.e. they reached a total value of R 11.59 billion. Agricultural land, when maintained in good conditions of soil health, can appreciate in value over time. This factor is directly linked to positive results and efficiency in agricultural production. Additionally, the acquisition of degraded areas that are later recovered can increase in value, and this may be incorporated into the company's strategy.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Elements of financial planning that have been influenced

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Type of effect

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to environmental risks and/or opportunities that have affected these elements of financial planning

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have influenced your financial strategy and/or planning

Companies that attest to regenerative agricultural practices, i.e., the preservation of native vegetation areas, practices involving lower GHG emissions, efficient water management, etc., are given simplified access to financing and investments, in addition to lower fees for funds focused on sustainability. SLC Agrícola anticipated available opportunities and in 2020 and 2021 it raised R 780 million in funds through the issuance of green bonds.
[Add row]

(5.4) Under the organization's accounting practices, are expenses/revenues identified in line with its climate transition?

	Identification of expenses/revenues aligned with organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with the organization's climate transition
	Choose from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of the organization's expenses/revenues aligned with its climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Choose from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Company methodology

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Choose from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Quantity of the selected financial metric aligned during the reporting year (currency)

89517754

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of the selected financial metric aligned during the reporting year (%)

8.7

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to be aligned in 2025 (%)

10.6

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to be aligned in 2030 (%)

17

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with the organization's climate transition

Investments in Capex recorded in 2023 that contributed to the decarbonization of agricultural operations included: investments in licenses, water/effluent treatment, water withdrawal, efficient irrigation, GHG emissions/removal accounting software, modeling of climate change impacts, carbon accounting in native vegetation areas, software used to help fight fires, ecoplants for composting waste, photovoltaic plants, investments in precision/digital agriculture. These combined investments (due to confidentiality with certain partners, it is not possible to describe each cost) totaled R 89.51 million in 2023, which represented 8.7% of the company's total CAPEX of R 1.025 billion during the same period. The company understands that more investments in Capex will be linked in some manner to the mitigation of its impacts on climate change, and that these are generally practices that corroborate more resilient and efficient agriculture. As a result, a scenario was established in which each year the representativeness of this Capex increases by 10% compared to the previous year. A scenario involving a representation of 10.6% and 17% in 2025 and 2030, respectively, was therefore projected.
[Add row]

(5.9) What trends have been observed in the organization's water-related capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operating expenditures (OPEX) during the reporting year: What are the forecasted trends for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water CAPEX (+/- % variation)

1238

(5.9.2) Predicted future CAPEX trends (+/- % variation)

10

(5.9.3) OPEX related to water (+/- % variation)

16

(5.9.4) Predicted future OPEX trends (+/- % variation)

10

(5.9.5) Please specify below

In terms of both CAPEX and OPEX, the increase observed in 2023 compared to 2021 totaled 1,238% and 16%, respectively. This increase was due to increased investments/expenditures on farms. With regards to OPEX, the costs of regularization of stations, water use fees, licenses to use smart irrigation monitoring systems, laboratory analysis and maintenance of treatment plants were considered. A 10% increase was forecast for the year 2024 in relation to investments that will be made in this smart water consumption monitoring project. In CAPEX, investments related to installations of new effluent treatment plants, water/oil separator housings, and smart water meters were considered. A 10% increase was forecast for the year 2024 in relation to investments that will be made in this smart water consumption monitoring project.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does the organization use an internal price for environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Choose from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(5.10.3) Main reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Choose from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or knowledge (e.g., due to the size of the organization)

(5.10.4) Explain why the organization does not price environmental externalities

SLC Agrícola is currently evaluating how to best integrate this tool into its operations. We recognize the importance of pricing externalities for environmental risk and opportunity management, but we continue to be in the study phase in terms of understanding the best approach and methodology to implement this practice effectively. A study that uses a UN methodology to price ecosystem services was started in 2023. This study, which involves the development of a doctoral thesis, is expected to be completed in 2025 and may shed light on a possible path forwards towards pricing carbon and/or water in the future. In Brazil, there is still no specific and consolidated regulatory framework for pricing environmental externalities, such as carbon or water, in place. Without clear guidelines and specific regulations, the implementation of an internal pricing process may be complex and poorly standardized. As a result, we continue to monitor regulatory and market trends in relation to the pricing of environmental externalities.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Does the organization engage with its value chain in relation to environmental issues?

	We engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Small-scale producers	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does the organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier's dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we assess dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing suppliers' dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to Scope 3 emissions related to suppliers

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers evaluated

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Set a threshold to classify suppliers as having significant dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We are requesting and collecting information from suppliers to understand which suppliers are the largest emitters, and we will in turn establish a development program with suppliers emitting a quantity exceeding a specific limit of tons of CO2e per unit of product supplied to SLC. To date, 117 suppliers have been interviewed. A work front will be established to understand how climate change (e.g. extreme drought/flood events) may affect suppliers' production.

(5.11.1.5) Percentage of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts to the environment

29

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier's dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we assess dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing suppliers' dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact to deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers evaluated

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Set a threshold to classify suppliers as having significant dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Livestock suppliers are required to provide proof of zero irregular deforestation before being contracted by the company. The company does not purchase animals from deforested areas, as they generate significant negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. This evaluation process covers 100% of suppliers. In 22/23, purchases were made exclusively from suppliers that met zero deforestation policy requirements.

(5.11.1.5) Percentage of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts to the environment

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier's dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we assess dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing suppliers' dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Watershed/landscape conditions

☑ Water dependence

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers evaluated

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Set a threshold to classify suppliers as having significant dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We are requesting and collecting information from suppliers to understand their intensity in terms of water consumption and assess their dependence/risk of shortage and the impact of this extraction (e.g. in watersheds where they operate and/or in terms of water stress) and effluent/pollution disposal. A limit will be established for suppliers that consume more than a certain limit of m³ of water per unit of product supplied to SLC. We will also better understand how extreme events or water stress may affect suppliers.

(5.11.1.5) Percentage of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts on the environment

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Level 1 suppliers that meet limits for dependencies and/or significant impacts to the environment

76
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does the organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with for environmental issues? [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Prioritization of engagement with suppliers on this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with regarding this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria that inform which suppliers are prioritized for engagement with respect to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In alignment with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having significant dependencies and/or impacts with respect to climate change

☑ Mitigation of business risks

☑ Acquisition expenses

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please specify below

The criteria used to prioritize suppliers for engagement are based on suppliers presenting the highest-level emissions (and thereby contribute the most to climate change) and/or that may suffer the greatest impacts due to climate change and thus impact business risks.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Prioritization of engagement with suppliers on this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with regarding this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria that inform which suppliers are prioritized for engagement with respect to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In alignment with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having significant dependencies and/or impacts on forests

☑ Mitigation of business risks

☑ Acquisition expenses

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please specify below

The criteria used to prioritize suppliers for engagement involves 100% of livestock suppliers. As a result, regardless of the size of an area, we cannot tolerate irregular deforestation as it impacts the ecosystems from which the animals purchased are sourced and can also impact the customer chain supplied by SLC Agrícola.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Prioritization of engagement with suppliers on this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with regarding this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria that inform which suppliers are prioritized for engagement with respect to this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In alignment with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having significant water dependencies and/or impacts

☑ Mitigation of business risks

☑ Acquisition expenses

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please specify below

The criteria used to prioritize suppliers for engagement are based on suppliers presenting the highest level of water consumption during production of agricultural inputs (higher water footprint) and/or that may suffer the greatest impacts due to climate change (example: extreme weather events) and thus impact business risks. [Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Are the organization's suppliers required to meet environmental requirements as part of the organization's procurement process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers must meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the procurement process

Choose from:

☑ Yes, the environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in contracts with our suppliers

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place to address non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains a supplier management policy that includes an obligation to comply with and exceed regulatory requirements. The Company's internal compliance system encompasses legal compliance. The issue of climate change is included in supplier contracts, and it is a mandatory condition that they must meet in order for us to proceed with the purchase. SLC Agrícola applies its Code of Ethics and Conduct to Third Parties, in which they again must observe environmental requirements. Additionally, under procurement contracts, both suppliers and suppliers' contractors are obligated to meet a high standard of ethics and integrity and declare that, in addition to meeting various social aspects, they must preserve the environment, environmental reserve areas, Indigenous lands, permanent preservation areas, national parks, among other areas while seeking out sustainable development. Suppliers must also present their Environmental Risk Prevention Program, among other documents.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers must meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the procurement process

Choose from:

☑ Yes, the environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in contracts with our suppliers

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place to address non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains a supplier management policy that includes an obligation to comply with and exceed regulatory requirements. The Company's internal compliance system encompasses legal compliance. SLC Agrícola applies its Code of Ethics and Conduct to Third Parties, in which they again must observe environmental requirements. Additionally, under procurement contracts, both suppliers and supplier contractors must meet a high standard of ethics and integrity and declare that, in addition to meeting various social requirements, they must preserve the environment, environmental reserve areas, Indigenous lands, permanent preservation areas, national parks, among others while seeking out sustainable development. Suppliers must also present their Environmental Risk Prevention Program, among other documents. Livestock suppliers present a risk of deforestation. As a result, 100% of these suppliers are evaluated before formalizing the purchase process. This evaluation involves an analysis of the property through satellite imaging during different periods to understand if deforestation has occurred. Public databases are consulted to understand if any infraction or embargo has occurred in that area, among several other points of consideration.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers must meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the procurement process

Choose from:

☑ Yes, the environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in contracts with our suppliers

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place to address non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola applies its Code of Ethics and Conduct to Third Parties, under which they again must observe environmental requirements. Additionally, under procurement contracts, both suppliers and suppliers' contractors are obligated to meet a high standard of ethics and integrity and declare that, in addition to meeting various social requirements, they must preserve the environment, environmental reserve areas, Indigenous lands, permanent preservation areas, national parks, among other areas, while seeking out sustainable development. Suppliers must also present their Environmental Risk Prevention Program. We understand that all suppliers may present risks, and therefore 100% of suppliers are evaluated. Our risk management system allows us to evaluate all companies across 40 questions

covering a range of interconnected aspects. If there is non-compliance with regards to WASH-related aspects, these items can be verified under evaluations: Labor Debt Clearance Certificate or List of Companies Sanctioned for forced labor. Negative media and lawsuits (penalties/fines) are also evaluated. Additionally, we receive complaints through the reporting channel and a third party that is accessible to all stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers must meet as part of the organization's procurement process and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ Measurement of emissions at the product level

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier Self-Assessment

(5.11.6.3) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending compliant with this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) Percentage of Scope 3 emissions attributable to tier 1 suppliers that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) Percentage of Scope 3 emissions related to tier 1 suppliers attributable to suppliers complying with this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) Percentage of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Non-compliant supplier engagement procedures

Select all that apply

☑ Present information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Please specify below

In addition to signing the contract, which includes terms to which the supplier must commit, SLC Agrícola also applies a self-assessment completed by critical suppliers. A questionnaire is used to inquire whether the supplier measures emissions at the product level. SLC is working on the ideal forms of engagement, i.e., if the supplier does not yet measure emissions, instructions on possible measures to be taken are sent. The importance of this measurement initiative is also made clear, not only with regards to the company, but for mitigating the risks of climate change. The principle is used to support the supplier in developing and creating lasting relationships. In 2023 we joined the UN Global Compact's Net Zero Ambition Movement. We also committed ourselves to publishing our inventory of Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually and reducing our GHG emissions in line with the following criteria under the Science Based Targets (SBTi) initiative within 24 months of joining the Compact: a) Develop an emission reduction target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions that includes at least 95% of the respective scope; and b) Develop high level screening of Scope 3 emissions

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ Zero deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Internal verification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Complaint mechanism/Ethics hotline

☑ Field-based monitoring system

(5.11.6.3) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending compliant with this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that comply with this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) Percentage of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Non-compliant supplier engagement procedures

Select all that apply

☑ Present information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Please specify below

We do not purchase from livestock suppliers that have deforested areas. We also do not purchase or lease areas that were cleared before 12/31/2020 under our zero-deforestation policy. All suppliers that pose a deforestation risk in their chain are evaluated. The approval process is carried out before purchase. During the approval process, spatial monitoring tools are used in which images from different periods are compared to evaluate possible deforestation. Additionally, documents and public databases are consulted to verify possible embargoes or environmental infractions, among others. If supplier does not meet any of these requirements, the company responds with an explanation and does not proceed with the purchase.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ Provision of perfectly functioning and safely managed WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services for all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier Self-Assessment

(5.11.6.3) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending compliant with this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that must meet this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers with significant environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that comply with this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Choose from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) Percentage of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Choose from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Non-compliant supplier engagement procedures

Select all that apply
☑ Present information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Please specify below

In addition to signing the contract, which includes terms to which the supplier must commit, SLC Agrícola also provides a self-assessment that is completed by critical suppliers. This questionnaire is used to determine if the supplier offers WASH services to its employees that are safely managed. In addition, they are also asked about the water footprint of products that will be supplied. SLC is working on the ideal forms of engagement, i.e., if the supplier does not yet offer WASH services, instructions on possible measures to be taken are sent. The importance of these initiatives is also made clear, not only with regards to the company, but for mitigating the risks of water stress. These principles are used to support the supplier in developing and creating lasting relationships.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide more details on the organization's engagement with the supplier regarding environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Initiative driven by supplier engagement

Choose from:
☑ Adapting to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details on engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information from suppliers at least annually
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Scope of upstream value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(5.11.7.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of Scope 3 emissions related to Tier 1 suppliers covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the organization's engagement and explain the effect of this engagement on the selected environmental initiative

SLC Agrícola has defined the suppliers that may suffer from and/or contribute to environmental risks associated with climate change. 150 suppliers were identified. Of these suppliers, 120 (80%) responded to questionnaires and provided notice of risks and emissions. Data were first collected in 2023. Since then, we have been improving our understanding of opportunities and seeking to work even more closely with our partners. Initiatives will also be initiated to decrease supply chain emissions. Additionally, the company is developing projects in partnership with suppliers to understand available opportunities for the use of biofuels and electrical vehicle fleets. Projects are currently subject to a confidentiality agreement.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement helps Tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, specify environmental requirement**:** Reduction in emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping tier 1 suppliers engage with their suppliers regarding the selected initiative

Choose from:

☑ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers and do not rely on suppliers of commodities

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Choose from:

☑ Livestock products

(5.11.7.2) Initiative driven by supplier engagement

Choose from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details on engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information from suppliers at least annually

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work across landscape or jurisdictional scales

(5.11.7.4) Scope of upstream value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(5.11.7.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % of tier 1 suppliers with significant impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the organization's engagement and explain the effect of this engagement on the selected environmental initiative

SLC Agrícola acquires cattle from third-party areas, and, for these purposes, implements a rigorous supplier control and approval system to ensure that cattle rearing areas are free of deforestation, as well as to mitigate other risks, such as those related to corruption and finance, labor, and reputation, among others. All suppliers are evaluated. Each approval process is valid for one year. Suppliers that do not meet any requirements, for example, those who have carried out illegal deforestation, are not approved and there is no commercial transaction made between the parties. These suppliers are oriented and engaged with regards to the

aspects that interfered with the approval if correction and reassessment is possible. In 2023, 69 suppliers were engaged due to an inconsistency that did not allow them to become suppliers with SLC Agrícola.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement helps Tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, specify the environmental requirement**:** Zero deforestation, even if performed legally.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping tier 1 suppliers engage with their suppliers regarding the selected initiative

Choose from:

☑ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers and do not rely on suppliers of commodities

Water

(5.11.7.2) Initiative driven by supplier engagement

Choose from:

☑ Provision of perfectly functioning and safely managed WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services for all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details on engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect information on targets at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work across landscape or jurisdictional scales

☑ Encourage sustainable and collaborative water management in watersheds

(5.11.7.4) Scope of upstream value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(5.11.7.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % of tier 1 suppliers with significant impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the organization's engagement and explain the effect of this engagement on the selected environmental initiative

SLC Agrícola has defined suppliers that may suffer and/or contribute to this risk of intensive water use and provision of WASH services to its employees. 150 suppliers were identified. Of these suppliers, 120 (80%) responded to questionnaires and provided notice of water risks and WASH services. Data were first collected in 2023. Since then, we have been improving our understanding of opportunities and seeking to work more closely with our partners. Additionally, the company is developing projects in partnership with suppliers to understand available opportunities for efficient irrigation systems, as well as research crops that are more resilient to drought periods. Projects are currently subject to a confidentiality agreement. In general, in 2023 we calculated that the development and application of these technologies were responsible for saving 30,400 m³ of water in 2023. In other words, if these technologies had not been developed and investments had not been made, this additional water would have been consumed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement helps Tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, specify environmental requirement**:** Reduction in water consumption

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping tier 1 suppliers engage with their suppliers regarding the selected initiative

Choose from:

☑ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers and do not rely on suppliers of commodities

Forests

(5.11.7.2) Initiative driven by supplier engagement

Choose from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details on engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information from suppliers at least annually

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work across landscape or jurisdictional scales

(5.11.7.4) Scope of upstream value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 Suppliers

(5.11.7.5) Percentage of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spending covered by engagement

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the organization's engagement and explain the effect of this engagement on the selected environmental initiative

The Zero Deforestation Policy is applicable to the entire operational and value chain. Since SLC Agrícola produces 100% of the grains and fibers it sells and does not purchase products for resale, the policy focuses on the acquisitions and leases that the company uses to expand its agricultural operations. As a result, in 2021 the company established a rule that acquisitions and leases can only be carried out in areas that were cleared before 12/31/2020. This scope includes company-owned and leased areas that are currently part of the Company's portfolio and is also a driver of future business. As a result, the company produces all its commodities exclusively in areas cleared before 12/31/2020. Any business activities involving purchase or leasing of new agricultural areas does not occur if the areas have been cleared before 12/31/2020. The number of negotiations carried out in 2023 is confidential.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement helps Tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Choose from:

☑ Yes, specify the environmental requirement**:** Zero deforestation, even if performed legally.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping tier 1 suppliers engage with their suppliers regarding the selected initiative

Choose from:

☑ No, because our tier 1 suppliers are producers and do not rely on suppliers of commodities

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details on any environmental engagement activities with small-scale producers

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Choose from:

☑ Soybean

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of engagement approach with smallholders

Certification

☑ Organize training events

(5.11.8.3) Number of engaged small-scale producers

243

(5.11.8.4) Impact of engagement and success measurements

SLC Agrícola does not buy commodities, i.e., it produces 100% of the products it sells. As a result, there are no small-scale producers in its supply chain. In 2023, through the SLC Institute, a territorial study was carried out to understand the social and environmental characteristics of the municipalities where the company develops its activities, in addition to improving decision-making and project evaluation processes in the communities located near business units. Through this study, it was determined that between 0.3 and 28% (average of 14%), depending on the municipality, of communities are made up of farmers who produce for their own consumption, i.e., small-scale producers who are part of the communities where we operate. As a result, social projects with a focus on education developed in these communities directly and indirectly affect these producers. Impacted projects and demographics include: 1 - AgroEduca: Made up of 9 different modules, namely:

Agricultural Production, Digital Agriculture, Mechanization, Quality of Life, Internship Programs, First-Time Employment, Sustainability, Career Paths, Grain and Cotton Processing Processes and three additional technical visits to Production units. Program held with 100 young people in 2023. 2 - Our Planet, Our Home: Seeks to present students with concepts of sustainable development and conscious consumption and production. In 2023, 1,636 students were reached 3 - Seeds of Sustainability: focuses on offering environmental education in public schools. The program's purpose is to integrate a strategic perspective of the future, providing sustainable solutions that will remain a part of society even after its implementation. The program was started in March 2024. This allows us account for the numbers of products engaged indirectly through children who participated in the above-mentioned programs. In 2023 there were 1,736 students participating in the program (100 1,6361,736). Considering that 14% of these students are from families of producers who cultivate crops for their own consumption, we consider 243 producers to have been impacted.

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Choose from:

☑ Livestock products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of engagement approach with smallholders

Financial incentives

☑ Purchase guarantee linked to good agricultural practices

(5.11.8.3) Number of engaged small-scale producers

228

(5.11.8.4) Impact of engagement and success measurements

We consider livestock suppliers to be small-scale producers. Suppliers are evaluated during the approval process before purchasing animals for "finishing". SLC Agrícola acquires cattle from third-party areas, and, for this reason, has implemented a rigorous supplier control and approval system to ensure that cattle breeding is free of illegal deforestation, as well as to mitigate other risks, such as those related to corruption, finance, labor, reputation, among others. During the approval process, spatial monitoring tools are used in which images from different periods are compared to evaluate possible deforestation. Additionally, documents and public databases are consulted to verify possible embargoes or environmental infractions, among others. If supplier does not meet any of these requirements, the company responds with an explanation and does not proceed with the purchase. During the process of purchasing animals for the "finishing" process, 228 producers were evaluated in the calendar year 2023, and 157 producers were approved. The 71 (228-15771) rejected producers were engaged. The cause of the rejection was informed, and it was made clear that if the situation could be regularized, SLC Agrícola would re-evaluate the supplier in the future. Additionally, approved suppliers received a guaranteed purchase.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activities with other stakeholders in the value chain. [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholders, please specify**:** Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Conduct an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders on the environmental impacts of products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) Percentage of Scope 3 emissions associated with stakeholders

Choose from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2023, through the SLC Institute, a territorial study was carried out to understand the social and environmental characteristics of the municipalities where the company develops its activities, in addition to improving decision-making and project evaluation processes in the communities located near business units. Social projects will therefore be developed that are further focused on the needs of the regions where we operate. Some of the projects and individuals impacted in 2023: 1 -

AgroEduca: Comprises 9 different modules, including: Regenerative Agricultural Production and Sustainability, through which topics related to climate change were addressed. Project implemented with 100 young people in 2023. 2 - Our Planet, Our Home: Seeks to present students with concepts of sustainable development and conscious consumption and production. In 2023, 1,636 students were reached 3 - Seeds of Sustainability: focuses on offering environmental education in public schools. The program's purpose is to integrate a strategic perspective of the future, providing sustainable solutions that will remain part of society even after its implementation. Program started in March 2024, and it is not yet possible to count the number of young people impacted. In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023 through different projects and initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023. If we consider the number of formal work relationships (RAIS 2021) in the Agriculture and Fisheries segment, a total of 65,515 individuals were impacted. Registered students from families working in the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, represented 33% of the individuals impacted. We therefore consider these projects to have reached a large number of families in the agricultural sector.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholders, please specify**:** Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Conduct an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders on the environmental impacts of products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2023, through the SLC Institute, a territorial study was carried out to understand the social and environmental characteristics of the municipalities where the company develops its activities, in addition to improving decision-making and project evaluation processes in the communities located near business units. Social

projects will therefore be developed that are further focused on the needs of the regions where we operate. Some of the projects and individuals impacted in 2023: 1 - AgroEduca: Comprises 9 different modules, including: Regenerative Agricultural Production and Sustainability, through which topics related to consumption and environmental preservation and biodiversity were addressed. Project implemented with 100 young people in 2023. 2 - Our Planet, Our Home: Seeks to present students with concepts of sustainable development and conscious consumption and production. In 2023, 1,636 students were reached 3 - Seeds of Sustainability: focuses on offering environmental education in public schools. The program's purpose is to integrate a strategic perspective of the future, providing sustainable solutions that will remain a part of society even after its implementation. Program started in March 2024, and it is not yet possible to determine the number of young people impacted. In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023 through different projects and initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023. If we consider the number of formal work relationships (RAIS 2021) in the Agriculture and Fisheries segment, a total of 65,515 individuals were impacted. The number of students, who are part of families working in the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, represented 33%. We therefore consider these projects to have reached a high number of families in the agricultural sector.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholders, please specify**:**Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Conduct an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders on the environmental impacts of products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2023, through the SLC Institute, a territorial study was carried out to understand the social and environmental characteristics of the municipalities where the company develops its activities, in addition to improving decision-making and project evaluation processes in the communities located near business units. Social projects will therefore be developed that are even more focused on the needs of the regions where we operate. Some of the projects and individuals impacted in 2023: 1 - AgroEduca: Comprises 9 different modules, including: Regenerative Agricultural Production and Sustainability, through which topics related to water were addressed. Project implemented with 100 young people in 2023. 2 - Our Planet, Our Home: Seeks to present students with concepts of sustainable development and conscious consumption and production. In 2023, 1,636 students were reached 3 - Seeds of Sustainability: focuses on offering environmental education in public schools. The program's purpose is to integrate a strategic perspective of the future, providing sustainable solutions that will remain part of society even after its implementation. Program started in March 2024, and it is not yet possible to count the number of young people impacted. In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023 through different projects and initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

In total, SLC Institute offered support to 21,900 students in 2023. If we consider the number of formal work relationships (RAIS 2021) in the Agriculture and Fisheries segment, a total of 65,515 individuals were impacted. Registered students from families working in the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, represented 33% of the individuals impacted.. We therefore consider these projects to have reached a large number of families in the agricultural sector.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align organization objectives to support customer targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We actively participate in programs implemented by our clients, such as: 1 - Protect and Restore Project, a project developed by one of our clients, which aims to stipulate initiatives taken for the preservation and regeneration of forest-covered rock masses in the states of the Matopiba region (Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia), through the restoration of 100,000 hectares. 2 - The Low Carbon Soybean Program led by Emprapa with limited support from SLC Agrícola customers such as Bayer, among others, is moving forward to the proposal phase of the protocol guidelines. The program will attest to the sustainability of Brazilian soybean production adopting technologies and agricultural practices that reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SLC is actively participating in the sharing of data to measure carbon emissions. Additionally, SLC Agrícola has established relevant targets and a Zero Deforestation Policy. As a result, production carried out in areas cleared before 12/31/2020 is also aligned with the goals of our customers and the resulting value chain.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

SLC Agrícola has met and continues to meet its forest preservation targets since establishing a Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021. In partnership with one of our clients, we started a forest enrichment project on 400 hectares in company-owned areas in 2023. Execution of the project, which began that year, previously included the recovery of the first 100-hectare lot. This area will be added to the 53, 80 and 2.5 hectares that benefited from the projects in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively, accounting for a total of 535 hectares on our farms.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align organization objectives to support customer targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Additionally, SLC Agrícola has established a target of zero net emissions by 2030. This target also helps customers achieve their decarbonization goals. SLC Agrícola holds an Annual Production Seminar - SAP each year. SAP is SLC Agrícola's largest internal event and focuses on technical knowledge, as well as engages with the customer supply chain. The seminar's content also addresses climate change within the scope of agribusiness. We also held Farm Day, at which key presentations are made to SLC Agrícola's shareholders. The theme of climate change is also addressed.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

In recent years we have maintained the maximum number of event participants. Approximately 60 individuals participated in the most recent SAP. There were 83 participants during Farm Day.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Coach and work with stakeholders to understand and measure exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

SLC Agrícola has set a target of zero net emissions by 2030. This target also helps customers achieve their decarbonization goals. SLC Agrícola holds an Annual Production Seminar - SAP each year. SAP is SLC Agrícola's largest internal event and focuses on technical knowledge, as well as engages with the customer supply chain. The seminar's content also addresses climate change within the scope of agribusiness. We also held Farm Day, at which key presentations are made to SLC Agrícola's shareholders. The theme of climate change is also addressed.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

In recent years we have maintained the maximum number of event participants. Approximately 60 individuals participated during the most recent SAP. There were 83 participants during Farm Day. These work fronts help mitigate risks based on an analysis of our shareholders/investors. The success of these measures is reflected in ratings.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Coach and work with stakeholders to understand and measure exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

SLC Agrícola has set a target of zero net emissions relative to 2021. This means that since 2021 the company has not operated in areas cleared after 12/31/2020. This commitment is public knowledge and made transparent to investors and shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

SLC Agrícola has met and complies with its forest preservation targets since establishing a Zero Deforestation Policy relative to 12/31/2020. Additionally, in 2023 we started a forest enrichment project on 400 hectares of company-owned areas. Execution of the project, which began that year, previously included the recovery of the first 100-hectare lot. This area will be added to the 53, 80 and 2.5 hectares benefiting under projects in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively, accounting for a total of 535 hectares on our farms. These work fronts help mitigate risks based on an analysis of our shareholders/investors. The success of these measures is reflected in ratings.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Learning/information sharing

☑ Coach and work with stakeholders to understand and measure exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We actively participate in programs led by our clients, such as: 1 - Protect and Restore Project, a project developed by one of our clients, which aims to stipulate initiatives taken for the preservation and regeneration of forest-covered rock masses in the states of the Matopiba region (Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia), through the restoration of 100,000 hectares. 2 - The Low Carbon Soybean Program led by Emprapa with support from specific SLC Agrícola customers such as Bayer, among others, is moving forward to the proposal phase for protocol guidelines. The program will attest to the sustainability of Brazilian soybean production and adoption of technologies and agricultural practices that reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SLC is actively participating in the sharing of data to measure carbon emissions. Additionally, SLC Agrícola has established relevant targets and a Zero Deforestation Policy. As a result, production carried out in areas cleared before 12/31/2020 is also aligned with the goals of our customers and the resulting value chain.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

These work fronts help mitigate risks based on an analysis of our shareholders/investors. The success of these measures is reflected in ratings.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Choose from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align organization objectives to support customer targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) Percentage of stakeholder type engaged

Choose from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We actively participate in programs implemented by our clients, such as: 1 - Protect and Restore Project, a project developed by one of our clients, which aims to stipulate initiatives taken for the preservation and regeneration of forest-covered rock masses in the states of the Matopiba region (Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia), through the restoration of 100,000 hectares. 2 - The Low Carbon Soybean Program led by Emprapa with support from specific SLC Agrícola customers such as Bayer, among others, is moving forward to the proposal phase for protocol guidelines. The program will attest to the sustainability of Brazilian soybean production and adoption of technologies and agricultural practices that reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SLC is actively participating in the sharing of data to measure carbon emissions. Additionally, SLC Agrícola has established relevant targets and a Zero Deforestation Policy. As a result, production carried out areas cleared before 12/31/2020 is also aligned with the our customers' targets and the resulting value chain.

(5.11.9.6) Impact of engagement and success measurements

SLC Agrícola has met and continues to meet its forest preservation targets since establishing a Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021. In partnership with one of our clients, we started a forest enrichment project on 400 hectares of company-owned areas in 2023. Execution of the project, which began that year, already included the recovery of the first 100hectare lot. This area will be added to the 53, 80 and 2.5 hectares that benefited from projects in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively, accounting for a total of 535 hectares on our farms.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation method

(6.1) Please provide details on the consolidation method chosen for calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation method used

Choose from:

☑ Operational controls

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for choosing the consolidation method

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. For this reason, it is responsible for the management of all environmental data.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation method used

Choose from:

☑ Operational controls

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for choosing the consolidation method

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. For this reason, it is responsible for the management of all environmental data.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation method used

Choose from:

☑ Operational controls

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for choosing the consolidation method

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. For this reason, it is responsible for the management of all environmental data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation method used

Choose from:
☑ Operational controls

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for choosing the consolidation method

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. For this reason, it is responsible for the management of all environmental data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation method used

Choose from:
☑ Operational controls

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for choosing the consolidation method

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. For this reason, it is responsible for the management of all environmental data.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance – Climate change

(7.1) Is this the organization's first year reporting emissions data to CDP?

Choose from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has the organization undergone any structural changes during the reporting year, or are there any prior structural changes represented in this emissions data report?

	Have there been any structural changes made?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has the methodology used to account for emissions, limits and/or the definition for the reporting year been changed during the reporting year?

	Change(s) in the methodology, limits and/or definition during the reporting year?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol or methodology used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ GHG Protocol Brazil Program

☑ Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector

(7.3) Describe the method used to report your organization's Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, based on location	Scope 2, based on market	Explain
	Choose from: ☑ We are releasing a location-based Scope 2 measurement	*Choose from:* ☑ We do not maintain operations in locations in which we can access emission factors from electricity suppliers or residual emissions factors and cannot report a Scope 2 value based on the market	*The Company does not use a market-based approach.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there sources (e.g., facilities, specific GHGs, activities, regions, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within selected reporting limits but are not included in the disclosure?

Choose from:

☑ No

(7.5) Enter the base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

957918.871

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The 2019 inventory was the first carried out using software and is the oldest available inventory in which all emission factors are updated. These same factors were used in inventories 2020, 2021, and 2022. As a result, it is the first inventory comparable between the last four years. Emission reductions is one of the key items in SLC's strategic targets. Through technology and innovation, digital agriculture, and green coverage, among other initiatives, we continue to achieve this reduction year by year. Emissions Inventories were prepared according to the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program methodology, an internationally recognized standard audited by the Brazilian contingent, as of 2021.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3758.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Acquisition of energy from the Brazilian energy matrix. The 2019 inventory was the first carried out using software and is the oldest available inventory in which all emission factors are updated. These same factors were used in inventories 2020, 2021, and 2022. As a result, it is the first inventory comparable between the last four years. Emission reductions is one of the key items in SLC's strategic targets. In 2021 we began installing photovoltaic plants, and have since been making bolder investments. In 2022/2023, R 4.5 million were invested in new plants, which directly impacts scope 2 emissions, as we reduced demand for the use of energy from the public energy grid and started using zero-carbon energy. Emissions Inventories were prepared according to the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program methodology, an internationally recognized standard audited by the Brazilian contingent, as of 2021.

Scope 2 (market based)

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A market-based approach is not used by the Company.

Scope 3, category 1: Goods and services purchased

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

142445.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change. This category is related to the production of chemical inputs used in the manufacturing process and was first reported in 2022.

Scope 3, category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are, in fact, emissions associated with capital goods in the form of equipment and new production facilities (civil works). However, these emissions were not included during the inventory implementation period. We assessed these volumes as insignificant in relation to the corporation's scope 1 emissions.

Scope 3, category 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All inventoried emissions related to fuel and energy are covered under scopes 1 and 2, and we therefore consider this category to not be applicable to SLC.

Scope 3, category 4: Upstream transport and distribution

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

9188,456

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Initial category reporting in 2021. In 2021, SLC Agrícola expanded scope 3 emissions in order to identify specific actions to be taken to reduce emissions within its supply chain, starting with upstream transport accounting. We began accounting for upstream transportation under the inventory considering a 2021 base year due to

consistent confidentiality of the data source. The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change.

Scope 3, category 5: Waste generated during operations

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1,647

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating the climate crisis. Waste generated at the Company's offices is negligible in relation to this total. However, emissions were first accounted for in 2023, as part of the scope 3 reporting expansion program.

Scope 3, category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

242,837

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2021, SLC Agrícola expanded scope 3 emissions in order to identify specific actions to be taken to reduce emissions within its supply chain, including business travel. 2021 is considered the base year under this category.

Scope 3, category 7: Employee commute to/from work

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change. This category is related to employee transportation. We therefore expect it to be considered under incoming inventories.

Scope 3, category 8: Leased assets upstream

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting in the capacity of lessor) and leased to other entities during the reporting year that are not previously included in scope 1. Agricultural operations on farms leased by the company are carried out with in-house staff and machinery, and emissions are therefore allocated to Scope 1. In such cases, SLC Agrícola understands that this category is not relevant to SLC.

Scope 3, category 9: Downstream transport and distribution

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

21041.832

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2021, SLC Agrícola expanded scope 3 emissions in order to identify specific actions to be taken to reduce emissions within its supply chain, starting with downstream transport accounting. We began accounting for downstream transportation under the inventory considering a 2021 base year due to consistent confidentiality of the data source. The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change.

Scope 3, category 10: Processing of products sold

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The processing and application of SLC products are extensive, and their destination is therefore unknown. In such cases, in accordance with the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", SLC excludes categories referring to products sold for products subject to different applications and emission profiles and provided without reasonable downstream estimates.

Scope 3, category 11: Use of products sold

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The processing and application of SLC products are extensive, and their destination is therefore unknown. In such cases, in accordance with the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", SLC excludes categories for products subject to different applications and emission profiles and provided without reasonable downstream estimates..

Scope 3, category 12: Treatment of products sold at the end of their useful life

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The processing and application of SLC products are extensive, and their destination is therefore unknown. In such cases, in accordance with the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", SLC excludes categories for products subject to different applications and emission profiles and provided without reasonable downstream estimates.

Scope 3, category 13: Leased downstream assets

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting in the capacity of lessor) and leased to other entities during the reporting year that are not previously included in scope 1. Agricultural operations on farms leased by the company are carried out with in-house staff and machinery, and emissions are therefore allocated to Scope 1. In such cases, SLC Agrícola understands this category to not be applicable.

Scope 3, category 14: Franchising

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SLC Agrícola's business model does not include franchises. We therefore understand that this parameter does not apply to SLC.

Scope 3, category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

SLC Agrícola's business model does not include franchises. We therefore understand that this parameter does not apply to SLC.

Scope 3: Others (upstream)

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments during the reference year. Emissions generated by investments made by the company are allocated to scopes 1 and 2.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) End of base year

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We believe that we do not produce emissions to be included in this category. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What was the organization's total gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

979428.108

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Absolute emissions related to agricultural operations increased by 19.26% compared to 2022. Some operations are carried out cyclically every three years and were performed in 2023. They include an increase in calcium and magnesium, thereby negatively impacting the emission intensity indicator. The average intensity indicator for the last five years was calculated in order to be able to visualize this impact in a distributed manner over time, including years in which these operations were not

carried out. This indicator totaled 0.113 tons of CO2e per ton of product. Another variation that occurs involves the representativeness of each crop per year. An increase in the area planted with corn, in which the use of nitrogen fertilizers is particularly recommended, contributed to an increase in GHG emissions in 2023. Productivity also directly impacts the index; the higher the effectiveness in production, the lower the intensity indicator. During the 2023 calendar year, we achieved an increase in productivity compared to 2022. This increase helped ensure the intensity index did not exceed a value of 0.162 ton CO2e/ton of product. The emission factors used are available in the GHG Protocol and GHG Agriculture Protocol Methodology calculation tool.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What was the organization's total gross Scope 2 emissions, in metric tons of CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2866.892

(7.7.2) Gross global scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors referring to monthly consumption of Electricity throughout 2023 at SLC Agrícola were used. Calculation of emission factors published by the Interministry Commission on Global Climate Change (MCTIC). There was a 28.5% reduction in emissions originating from electricity compared to 2022.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Specify the organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions and disclose and explain any exclusions.

Goods and services purchased

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions during the reporting year (metric tons of CO2e)

188929.35

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Data average method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or partners within the value chain

0

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change. This category is related to the production of chemical inputs used in the manufacturing process. In 2023, we considered emissions originating from process inputs such as herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

This category includes all upstream (i.e. cradle to gate) emissions originating from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reference year. Since SLC Agrícola is a producer of commodities, i.e., the starting point for dozens of production chains, we understand this category to not be applicable to the company's business. As a result, purchases relevant to emissions stemming from the production of commodities are considered chemical inputs that will be declared under the category of Goods and services purchased.

Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

All inventoried emissions related to fuel and energy are covered under scopes 1 and 2, and we therefore consider this category to be not relevant to SLC.

Upstream transport and distribution

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions during the reporting year (metric tons of CO2e)

17416,204

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or partners within the value chain

0

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The GHG Protocol methodology establishes Scope 3 as being subject to optional reporting. However, commitments made to investors, financiers, international reporting protocols, cross-border GHG emission compensation mechanisms, social/environmental rating analyses and requests from financial entities have demanded higher levels of transparency on indirect GHG emissions. The Scope 3 emissions universe at SLC Agrícola was first included in the GHG emissions inventory in 2021 and was expanded in 2022. Upstream transport is related to the purchase of agricultural inputs contracted by SLC and also includes logistics for transporting equipment between farms. Due to the characteristics of operations, a portion of the logistics process is the responsibility of process input suppliers.

Waste generated during operations

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions during the reporting year (metric tons of CO2e)

1,647

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑Specific method by type of waste

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or partners within the value chain

0

(7.8.5) Please specify below

Emissions from waste generated and treated by third parties are given little representation in relation to total emissions. However, in 2023 we began to include this category in the accounting of emissions since we have the data available.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions during the reporting year (metric tons of CO2e)

1033.355

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or partners within the value chain

0

(7.8.5) Please specify below

This category includes calculation of emissions stemming from the transport of employees as part of business activities using vehicles operated or owned by third parties. Calculation of the greenhouse gas inventory was based on the Brazilian GHG Protocol the methodology and was verified by third parties to attest to the veracity of data.

Employee commute to/from work

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The company has established an expansion schedule to be able to act more assertively within the supply chain in combating climate change. This category is related to employee transportation. We therefore expect to include it in future inventories

Leased assets upstream

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting in the capacity of lessor) and leased to other entities during the reporting year not previously included in scope 1. Agricultural operations on farms leased by the company are carried out with in-house staff and machinery, and emissions are therefore allocated to Scope 1. In such cases, SLC Agrícola understands that emissions do not originate from operations not declared under scopes 1 and 2, and this category is therefore not relevant to SLC.

Downstream transport and distribution

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions during the reporting year (metric tons of CO2e)

102802,997

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or partners within the value chain

0

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The GHG Protocol methodology establishes Scope 3 as being subject to optional reporting. However, commitments made to investors, financiers, international reporting protocols, cross-border GHG emission compensation mechanisms, social/environmental rating analyses and requests from financial entities have demanded higher levels of transparency on indirect GHG emissions. The Scope 3 emissions universe at SLC Agrícola was first included in the GHG emissions inventory in 2021 and was expanded in 2022. Downstream transport is related to the transport of finished products (downstream) – road, railway and sea – exclusively when contracted by SLC Agrícola. Due to the characteristics of operations, a portion of the logistics process is the customers' responsibility.

Processing of products sold

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola adheres to the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". As a result, it excludes categories referring to products sold for products subject to different applications and emission profiles provided without reasonable downstream estimates.

Use of products sold

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The processing and application of SLC products are extensive, and their destination is therefore unknown. In such cases, in accordance with the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", SLC excludes categories for products subject to different applications and emission profiles provided without reasonable downstream estimates.

Treatment of products sold at the end of their useful life

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

The processing and application of SLC products are extensive, and their destination is therefore unknown. In such cases, in accordance with the guidance included in the GHG Protocol described in "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard", SLC excludes categories referring to products sold for products subject to different applications and emission profiles provided without reasonable downstream estimates.

Leased downstream assets

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting in the capacity of lessor) and leased to other entities during the reporting year that are not previously included in scope 1. Agricultural operations on farms leased by the company are carried out with in-house staff and machinery, and emissions are therefore allocated to Scope 1. In such cases, SLC Agrícola understands that emissions do not originate from operations not declared under scope 1. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.

Franchising

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola's business model does not include franchises. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.

Investments

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

This category includes emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reference year. Emissions generated by investments made by the company are allocated to scopes 1 and 2. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.

Others (upstream)

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

We believe that we do not produce emissions to be included in this category. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Assessment status

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please specify below

We believe that we do not produce emissions to be included in this category. We therefore understand this parameter to not be relevant to SLC.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the status of verification/assurance that applies to reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Choose from:* ☑ Ongoing third-party verification or assurance process
Scope 2 (location- or market-based)	*Choose from:* ☑ Ongoing third-party verification or assurance process
Scope 3	*Choose from:* ☑ Ongoing third-party verification or assurance process

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Please provide further details on verification/assurance carried out for Scope 1 emissions and attach the relevant declarations.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Choose from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status of current reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Choose from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach statement

SLC AGRÃ• COLA - 2023-inventÃ¡rio e verificaÃ§Ã£o.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Scope 1 emission data is provided on page 8, and its verification can be found on page 16.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Choose from:
☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Brazilian Technical Standards Association)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of verified disclosed emissions (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Please provide further details on verification/assurance carried out for Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant declarations.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 Approach

Choose from:
☑ Scope 2 based on location

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Choose from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status of current reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Choose from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach statement

SLC AGRÃ• COLA - 2023-inventÃ¡rio e verificaÃ§Ã£o.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/section reference

Scope 2 emission data is provided on page 9, and its verification can be found on page 16.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Choose from:
☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Brazilian Technical Standards Association)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of verified disclosed emissions (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Please provide further details on verification/assurance carried out for Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant declarations.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope Category 3

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Goods and services purchased
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transport and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated during operations
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transport and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Choose from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status of current reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Choose from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach statement

SLC AGRÃ• COLA - 2023-inventÃ¡rio e verificaÃ§Ã£o.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Quantities emitted by individual gases and respective totals can be found on page 2 of the declaration, and are not separated by Scope 3 category

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Choose from:
☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Brazilian Technical Standards Association)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of verified emissions disclosed (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How did total gross emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 combined) during the reporting year vary compared to those of the previous reporting year?

Choose from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any variations in global gross emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 combined) and, for each type, specify how emissions compare to the previous year.

Variation in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1140.798

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

28.5

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Energy consumed from the energy matrix. We believe that this decrease reflects a reduction in the use of renewable energy.

Other emission reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

180538.77

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

50

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Compared to 2022, carbon removals due to the use of green manure (cover crops) decreased by 50%. The company generally uses cover crops (signalgrass/crotalaria) in conjunction with corn planting areas. In 2023, there was a reduction in the area of cover crops due to unfavorable weather conditions and an increase in the prices of these seeds.

Divestments

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Procurement

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Variation in production

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Change in limit

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

145997

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

19.26

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Absolute emissions related to agricultural operations increased by 19.26% compared to 2022. Some operations are carried out cyclically every three years and were performed in 2023. They include an increase in calcium and magnesium, thereby negatively impacting the emission intensity indicator. Another variation that occurs involves the representativeness of each crop per year. An increase in areas planted with corn, in which the use of nitrogen fertilizers is particularly recommended, contributed to an increase in GHG emissions in 2023

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of variation in emissions

Choose from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions amount (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please provide an explanation for calculations

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are emission performance calculations presented in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on the value of Scope 2 emissions for location or the value of Scope 2 emissions for market?

Choose from:
☑ Location-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon related to direct operations relevant to the organization's current climate change disclosure made to CDP?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Explain biogenic carbon data related to the organization's direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions originating from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons of CO2)

60257.404

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Standard emission factors

(7.13.1.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola adopts no-till farming for all crops. However, during cycles that may occur every 4 or 5 years, in some areas it is necessary to perform operations typical of conventional cultivation, for example, scarification and harrowing. If such events occur, the acceptance of GHG (greenhouse gas) EMISSIONS resulting from changes in land use was adopted as a criterion whenever the transition from no-till farming to conventional soil preparation is observed in a given plot. We opted for a more conservative stance, considering any soil turnover process to constitute the adoption of conventional cultivation. Emission source in other regions 916.7 kg biogenic CO2/hectare.year (Source: GHG Protocol - Agriculture - Brazil v3.10 2020 - Table 15. Land use changes.)

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons of CO2)

177710.19

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Standard emission factors

(7.13.1.3) Please specify below

The removal of biogenic carbon through the use green fertilization was calculated through the area of cover crop planted (signalgrass, forage turnip, among others). This removal was classified under the "Agricultural Activities" category, according to the GHG Protocol. Removal factor 1.835 kg biogenic CO2/hectare planted (Source: WRI BRASIL. GHG Protocol Tool - Agriculture - Brazil v3.10 2020 - Table 14. Fertilization)

Carbon sequestration during land use changes

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons of CO2)

169651.275

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Standard emission factors

(7.13.1.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola adopts no-till farming for all crops. However, during cycles that may occur every 4 or 5 years, in some areas it is necessary to perform operations typical of conventional cultivation, for example, scarification and harrowing. If such events occur, the acceptance of AVOIDED GHG (greenhouse gas) EMISSIONS resulting from changes in land use was adopted as a criterion whenever the transition from traditional management to no-tillage is observed in a given plot. Source of removal in other regions 1,760 kg biogenic CO2/hectare.year (Source: GHG Protocol - Agriculture - Brazil v3.10 2020 - Table 15. Land use changes.)

CO2 emissions from biofuel burning (land preparation machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons of CO2)

12185,696

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Standard emission factors

(7.13.1.3) Please specify below

Biogenic emissions originating from the combustion of mobile sources stems from the use of ethanol to power equipment/machinery. Biogenic emissions source: 1.457 kg biogenic CO2/liter (Source: Emission factors for renewable fuels, Commercial or Institutional Use - GHG Protocol Brazil V2023.0.2, Section 3)

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons of CO2)

169391.44

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Standard emission factors

(7.13.1.3) Please specify below

Biogenic emissions originating from stationary combustion stem from the use of firewood to feed furnaces and grain processing at production units.
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Does the organization calculate the greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as being significant to its business?

Cotton

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this <>commodity

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Emissions reported by

Choose from:
☑ Production unit

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.3148

(7.14.4) Denominator: production unit

Choose from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change since last reporting year

Choose from:

☑ This is the first year of measurement

(7.14.6) Please specify below

To calculate emissions for cotton production in 2023 (tCO2/t product), emissions from soil preparation, soil correction, planting, fertilization and harvesting operations were considered, in addition to emissions from fuel consumption, biogenic emissions and removals and electricity. These net emissions for cultivation were divided by the total area of crop production for that year.

Corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this <>commodity</i>

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Emissions reported by

Choose from:

☑ Production unit

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.1502

(7.14.4) Denominator: production unit

Choose from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change since last reporting year

Choose from:

☑ This is the first year of measurement

(7.14.6) Please specify below

To calculate emissions for corn production in 2023 (tCO2/t product), emissions from soil preparation, soil correction, planting, fertilization and harvesting operations were considered, in addition to emissions from fuel consumption, biogenic emissions and removals and electricity. These net emissions for cultivation were divided by the total area of crop production for that year.

Soybean

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this <>commodity</i>

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Emissions reported by

Choose from:

☑ Production unit

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.1178

(7.14.4) Denominator: production unit

Choose from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change since last reporting year

Choose from:

☑ This is the first year of measurement

(7.14.6) Please specify below

To calculate emissions for soybean production in 2023 (tCO2/t product), emissions from soil preparation, soil correction, planting, fertilization and harvesting operations were considered, in addition to emissions from fuel consumption, biogenic emissions and removals and electricity. These net emissions for cultivation were divided by the total area of crop production for that year.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does the organization classify its Scope 1 emissions by type of greenhouse gas?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Classify total global gross Scope 1 emissions by type of greenhouse gas and provide the source of each global warming potential (GWP) used.

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Choose from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

493365.386

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Choose from:
☑ Sixth IPCC Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Choose from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

29301.286

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Choose from:
☑ Sixth IPCC Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Choose from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

400844.733

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Choose from:
☑ Sixth IPCC Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Choose from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

55916,703

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Choose from:
☑ Sixth IPCC Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years)
[Add row]

(7.16) Classify total gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	Scope 2, based on location (metric tons of CO2e)	Scope 2, based on market (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	*979428.108*	*2866.982*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate gross Scope 1 emissions classifications the company may present.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Classify total global gross Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)
Row 1	*Mobile Combustion*	*109430.822*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)
Row 2	*Stationary combustion*	*19267.465*
Row 3	*Solid waste and liquid effluents*	*990.022*
Row 4	*Fugitive emissions*	*55933.431*
Row 5	*Agricultural Activities*	*733548.964*
Row 6	*Changes in Land Use*	*60257.404*

[Add row]

(7.18) Are emissions related to business activities included in direct operations as part of overall gross Scope 1 emissions?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) on which agricultural/forest emissions are being reported.

Choose from:
☑ Total emissions

(7.18.2) Disclose Scope 1 emissions related to the organization's business activities and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate agricultural/forestry activities by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Choose from:

☑ Agriculture/Forestry

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

979428.108

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Standard Emission Factor

(7.18.2.5) Please specify below

Absolute emissions related to agricultural operations increased by 19.26% compared to 2022. Some operations are carried out cyclically every three years and were performed in 2023. They include an increase in calcium and magnesium, thereby negatively impacting the emission intensity indicator. The average intensity indicator for the last five years was calculated in order to be able to visualize this impact in a distributed manner over time, including years in which these operations were not carried out. This indicator totaled 0.113 tons of CO2e per ton of product. Another variation that occurs involves the representativeness of each crop per year. An increase in the area planted with corn, in which the use of nitrogen fertilizers is particularly recommended, contributed to an increase in GHG emissions in 2023. Productivity also directly impacts the index. The higher the effectiveness in production, the lower the intensity indicator. During the 2023 calendar year, we achieved an increase in productivity compared to 2022. Scope 1 includes emissions directly related to agricultural operations: changes in land use, soil correction, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural waste, livestock, fuels, and total fugitive emissions (including those not directly related to agricultural operations). This total does not consider removals due to green fertilization.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate gross Scope 2 emissions classifications the company may present.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Classify total global gross Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, based on location (metric tons of CO2e)	Scope 2, based on market (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Acquisition of electricity*	*2866.892*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.22) Classify gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

979428.108

(7.22.2) Scope 2 emissions, based on location (metric tons of CO2e)

2866.892

(7.22.4) Please specify below

All Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported for a single accounting group consisting of 22 farms (production units and head office (headquarters).

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2 emissions, location- based (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please specify below

The company reports its emissions on a consolidated basis as part of a single accounting group, as shown in the previous line
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is the organization able to classify its emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in the response given to CDP?

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant since we do not have subsidiaries

(7.29) During the reporting year, what percentage of total operating expenses corresponds to energy expenses?

Choose from:
☑ Greater than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities have been performed by the organization.

	Please indicate if the organization performed this energy-related activity during the reporting year
Fuel consumption (except raw materials)	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of electricity purchased or acquired	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of heat purchased or acquired	*Choose from:* ☑ No
Consumption of steam purchased or acquired	*Choose from:*

	Please indicate if the organization performed this energy-related activity during the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of cooling purchased or acquired	*Choose from:* ☑ No
Electricity generation, heating, steam or cooling	*Choose from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Disclose the organization's total energy consumption (except raw materials) in MWh.

Fuel consumption (except raw materials)

(7.30.1.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

405952.22

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

480017.78

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) in MWh

885970

Consumption of purchased or purchased electricity

(7.30.1.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

65229.74

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4834.43

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) in MWh

70064.17

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

471181.96

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

484852.21

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) in MWh

956034.17
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the organization's fuel consumption applications.

	Please indicate if the organization adopts this fuel application
Fuel consumption for electricity generation	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Fuel consumption for heat generation	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Fuel consumption for steam generation	*Choose from:* ☑ No
Fuel consumption for cooling	*Choose from:* ☑ No
Fuel consumption for cogeneration or trigeneration	*Choose from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) Inform the amount of fuel in MWh that the organization consumed (except raw materials) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

405510.83

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Wood and woodchips used to generate heat in grain drying equipment are considered biomass. Wood and biomass generated by agroindustrial plants themselves are certified (2bsvs, RTRS) or documented by Ibama.

Other types of biomass

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:

☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

405510.83

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Not used

Other renewable fuels (e.g., renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

441.39

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Ethanol used in specific agricultural machinery

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Not used

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

464772.61

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

8407.5

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Under this category, fossil fuels (gasoline, diesel and kerosene) used in agricultural machinery and diesel used in electricity generation were considered.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

15244.17

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

15244.17

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

LPG gas used on farms.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g., non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

Not used

Total fuels

(7.30.7.1) Calorific value

Choose from:
☑ Unable to confirm calorific value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel in MWh consumed by the organization

885969

(7.30.7.3) Fuel consumed to produce self-generated electricity in MWh

8407.5

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed to produce self-generated heat

420755

(7.30.7.8) Please specify below

All fuels considered
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Please provide a description of your electricity/heating/steam/cooling consumption by country/area during the reporting year.

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Purchased electricity consumption (MWh)

70064.17

(7.30.16.2) Self-generated electricity consumption (MWh)

8407.5

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption from self-generated heat, steam and cooling (MWh)

405510.83

(7.30.16.6) Total energy consumption for electricity/heating/steam/cooling (MWh)

483982.50
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe combined global gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e, by total revenue in unit currency, and provide any additional intensity metrics suitable for business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity value

0.000136

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions in metric tons of CO2e)

982295

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Choose from:
☑ total unit revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit Total

7230583000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 value used

Choose from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) Percentage of change in relation to the previous year

19.1

(7.45.7) Direction of variation

Choose from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for variation

Select all that apply
☑ Variation in production
☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please specify below

Emission intensity in 2023 0.000136 ton CO2e for each real under net revenue. Emission intensity in 2022 0.000114 ton CO2e for each real under net revenue. This indicator increased by 19% compared to 2022 due to an increase in absolute emissions. Some operations are carried out cyclically every three years and were performed in 2023. They include an increase in calcium and magnesium, thereby negatively impacting the emission intensity indicator. Another variation that occurs involves the representativeness of each crop per year. An increase in the area planted with corn, in which the use of nitrogen fertilizers is particularly recommended, contributed to an increase in GHG emissions in 2023.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide additional climate metrics relevant to the organization's business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Choose from:
☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

30

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

30

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (exclusively for intensity metric)

Not applicable as it is not intensity metric

(7.52.5) Percentage of change in relation to the previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of variation

Choose from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please specify below

Metric: Reach a total of 30% of the planted area with coverage over the planted area during the crop year. This metric comprises the group of indicators needed to achieve the company's net scope 1 and 2 emissions target, by 2030, under which 2024 is the target start year. It is necessary that the harvest year end to determine whether targets were achieved. The established target is to guarantee that a minimum of 30% of areas are planted with cover crops. This target will help achieve the Company's goal of zero net emissions, as this agricultural practice, in addition to offering numerous benefits for field productivity due to an increase in soil health, introduces carbon into the soil, i.e., it removes CO2 from the atmosphere and stores it in the soil.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Choose from:
☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

90

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

90

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (exclusively for intensity metric)

Not applicable as it is not intensity metric

(7.52.5) Percentage of change in relation to the previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of variation

Choose from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please specify below

Metric: Reach a total of 90% of the area with coverage over the planted area during the calendar year This metric comprises the group of indicators needed to achieve the company's net scope 1 and 2 emissions target, by 2030, under which 2024 is the target start year. It is necessary to wait until the end of the year to determine whether targets were achieved or not. The established target is to guarantee a minimum area of 90% of the entire subject to operations in 2024 area, in which soil management does not involve mechanical interventions. This target will help achieve the goal of zero net emissions, as this agricultural practice prevents soil turnover and therefore prevents carbon from being released into the atmosphere while maintaining carbon stocks in the soil.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Choose from:

☑ Energy use

(7.52.2) Metric value

3.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

3.5

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (exclusively for intensity metric)

Not applicable as it is not intensity metric

(7.52.5) Percentage of change in relation to the previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of variation

Choose from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please specify below

Metric: 3.5% reduction in diesel fuel (L/ha) in relation to consumption. This metric comprises the group of indicators needed to achieve the company's net scope 1 and 2 emissions target, by 2030, under which 2024 is the target start year. It is necessary to wait until the end of the year to determine whether targets were achieved. The established target is to reduce the use of diesel in agricultural operations by 3.5%. This target will help achieve the goal of zero net emissions, as reducing the consumption of fossil fuels reduces the company's scope 1 emissions.
[Add row]

(7.53) Was there an established active emissions target during the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details on emission intensity targets and relevant progress made.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this target science-based?

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we consider this target to be science-based and are committed to validating these data under the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Desired target

Choose from:
☑ Aligned with 1.5°C target

(7.53.2.5) Date target was established

09/30/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Choose from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Choose from:

☑ Metric tons of CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) Base year end date

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity value during the base year for Scope 1 (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.151

(7.53.2.14) Intensity value during the base year for Scope 2 (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.003

(7.53.2.33) Intensity value during the base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.1540000000

(7.53.2.34) Percentage of total Scope 1 base year emissions included within this Scope 1 intensity value

100

(7.53.2.35) Percentage of total Scope 2 base year emissions included within this Scope 2 intensity value

100

(7.53.2.54) Percentage of total base year emissions for all selected Scopes included within this intensity value

100

(7.53.2.55) Target End Date

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Reduction target in relation to the base year (%)

100

(7.53.2.57) Intensity value during the target end year for all selected Scopes (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.58) Percentage of predicted change in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-100

(7.53.2.60) Intensity value during the reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.161

(7.53.2.61) Intensity value during the reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.001

(7.53.2.80) Intensity value during the reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons of CO2e per activity unit)

0.1620000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions included under target

Choose from:

☑ Yes, includes land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g., non-FLAG bioenergy SBT)

(7.53.2.82) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

-5.19

(7.53.2.83) Target status during reporting year

Choose from:

☑ In progress

(7.53.2.85) Specify the target scope and identify any exclusions

The target considers 100% of emissions and removals from scope 1 and 2 agricultural operations.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

In 2022 we changed our target, which previously involved a 25% reduction in emissions. In 2022 we set a target of neutralizing net carbon emissions in SLC Agrícola's operations, considering removals and scope 1 and 2 agricultural emissions, by 2030. This target will be maintained at least until 2035. The target base year is 2019, i.e., there will be an 11-year gap between the base year and the year the target is reached. The target will be subject to recurring future maintenance.

(7.53.2.87) Plan to achieve target and progress made by the end of the reporting year

Under the SBTi Flag methodology, in order for a company in the agricultural sector to establish a SHORT-TERM target that meets and is aligned with a temperature increase of 1.5C, it needs to establish a minimum reduction of 33% of its emissions. This target can be achieved through the removal or reduction of emissions. Since SLC Agrícola intends to achieve zero net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, it understands itself to be aligned with SBTi and will therefore submit its target to the agency in 2024. As of the 2023 GHG inventory, scope 3 emissions accounted for less than 40% of total emissions; as a result, no target has been set. The main scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and removals that occur at the company involve soil correction, the use of fertilizers, fuels, firewood, and agricultural waste, in addition to the consumption of electricity within scope 2. Under this indicator, removals attributed to green fertilization and planting without mechanical intervention are added. This carbon balance, between emissions and removals, allows agricultural producers to demonstrate the importance of removing carbon in moving towards the net-zero emissions target. Several programs and projects are under development at the company to achieve this target. During 2023/2024, efforts were made along three main work fronts: a) achieve a total of 30% of the planted area with cover crops; b) achieve a total of 90% of land management processes without mechanical interventions and c) reduce the use of diesel in agricultural operations by 3.5%. There are dozens of other projects currently under development. Examples: a) study of alternatives for replacing urea with other sources of nitrogen, such as ammonium sulfate; b) increased use of renewable energy through photovoltaic energy. To date, we have installed 1.1 MWp of energy through 20 photovoltaic systems, which represents on average 3% of the total energy consumed; c) zero deforestation target previously achieved and maintained through the Deforestation Policy launched in 2021. This policy formalizes finalization of the transformation cycle for lands with native vegetation for agricultural use; d) Forest Enrichment, which aims to increase carbon sequestration in areas of vegetation maintained by farms, such as Legal Reserves and permanent preservation areas, among others.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived through the use of a sector-based decarbonization approach

Choose from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Were there any other active climate targets during the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net zero targets

(7.54.3) Please provide details on net zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was established

09/30/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ Within the organization as a whole

(7.54.3.4) Targets related to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) Target end date to reach net zero

12/31/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this target science-based?

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we consider this target to be science-based and are committed to validating these data under the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain the target scope and identify any exclusions

Under the SBTi Flag methodology, in order for a company in the agricultural sector to establish a SHORT-TERM target that meets and is aligned with a temperature increase of 1.5C, it needs to establish a minimum reduction of 33% of its emissions. This target can be achieved through the removal or reduction of emissions. Since SLC Agrícola intends to achieve zero net scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, it understands itself to be aligned with SBTi and therefore will submit its target to the agency in 2024. As of the 2023 GHG inventory, scope 3 emissions accounted for less than 40% of total emissions; as a result, no target has been set. The main scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and removals that occur at the company involve soil correction, the use of fertilizers, fuels, firewood, and agricultural waste, in addition to the consumption of electricity, within scope 2. Under this indicator, removals attributed to green fertilization and planting without mechanical intervention are added. This carbon balance, between emissions and removals, allows agricultural producers to demonstrate the importance of removing carbon in moving towards the net-zero emissions target. Our strategy for achieving this target is divided into three pillars: 1 - Quantification of carbon emissions and removals 2 - Monitoring and conservation of native vegetation 3 - Carbon reduction and removals initiatives We are investing in making the measurement of emission sources more effective and accurate for consistent updating of the emission intensity indicator. This strategy considers emissions from agricultural activities under scope 1, such as soil correction, use of fertilizers, fuels, firewood, change in land use and agricultural waste, in addition to electricity consumption within scope 2, which previously considers photovoltaic energy projects. Removals attributed to green fertilization are added under the indicator/target. This carbon balance, between emissions and removals, demonstrates the importance of removing carbon in moving towards SLC's net-zero emissions target. Under this balance, removals and carbon stocks included for areas of native vegetation have not yet been accounted for. We are therefore working tirelessly on reduction and removal initiatives before shifting our focus to a compensation strategy.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

SLC Agrícola established a target for net zero emissions (scopes 1 and 2) by 2030.

(7.54.3.12) Does the organization intend to neutralize any residual emissions through permanent carbon removals at the end of the target period?

Choose from:

☑ No

(7.54.3.13) Does the organization plan to mitigate emissions beyond its value chain?

Choose from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to do so during the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:

☑ In progress

(7.54.3.19) Target review process

In 2023, SLC Agrícola signed a commitment letter and became part of the UN Global Compact's Net Zero Ambition. The commitment includes meeting targets for neutrality and submitting the target to SBTi as part of process validation. The provided letter includes the following commitments: Publish our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory annually (Scope 3 is optional; however, SLC Agrícola is already providing these data) and reduce our GHG emissions in line with the following Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria under within 24 months of joining the Compact: Prepare scope 1 and 2 emission reduction targets that includes at least 95% of the emissions under these scopes as coverage; and/or Prepare high level screening of scope 3 emissions. Additionally, in 2024, we will continue working on our decarbonization plan and start providing notice emissions and removals projections by 2030, with a focus on applying initiatives to reduce emissions and increase removals through regenerative agriculture practices. The target may be revised in the future if there are changes in the company's business activities.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did the organization implement active emissions reduction initiatives during the reporting year? Note that this may include initiatives currently in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives implemented during each stage of development; with regards to initiatives at the implementation stage, identify estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Estimated total annual CO2e savings in metric tons of CO2e (only for lines marked with *)
In research phase	*3*	*Numerical input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation underway	*4*	*506414*
Implemented	*4*	*506414*
Will not be implemented	*0*	*Numerical input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Please provide details on initiatives implemented during the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category and type

Reduction in fugitive emissions

☑ Carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/U)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons of CO2e)

110544

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) in which emissions are reduced

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/mandatory

Choose from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

5748288

(7.55.2.6) Required investment (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

508000

(7.55.2.7) Return period

Choose from:

☑ 1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated initiative useful life

Choose from:

☑ > 30 years

(7.55.2.9) Please specify below

*Since 2021, SLC Agrícola has committed itself to not clearing new areas for agricultural operations, even if legally permitted. It has also since established its Zero Deforestation policy. The company's 112,800 hectares will therefore remain intact, and during the upcoming decades the company will be able to capture carbon and store it in the soil, as well as in the form of leaves, branches, etc. To calculate the return period, a scenario was simulated in which the company did not have this area preserved and needed to purchase the amount of carbon credits that the area stores. The area is estimated to store 110,544 tons of CO2 per year. The cost of credits was therefore established at R 52. In other words, the amount of avoided emissions totals 52 * 110,544 R 5,748,288.00. There was no specific investment made to establish this target and the Zero Deforestation Policy. The investment of R 508 made refers to a study into carbon storage in the areas. The return on investment is therefore little over 1 month.*

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category and type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons of CO2e)

132

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) in which emissions are reduced

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/mandatory

Choose from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

2442000

(7.55.2.6) Required investment (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

4700000

(7.55.2.7) Return period

Choose from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated initiative service life

Choose from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Please specify below

*Within its strategic guidelines, SLC currently has targets in place to increase the use of renewable energy through solar power. This project was started in 2021 and is expanded each year. To date, we have installed 1.1 MWp of energy through 20 photovoltaic systems, which represents on average 3% of the total energy consumed by SLC Agrícola. The annual cost avoided is calculated by multiplying the installed power 1.1MWp * 3000 hours of complete sunlight in Brazil * R 0.74 (average kWh cost) R 2,442,000.*

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category and type

Reduction in fugitive emissions

☑ Carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/U)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons of CO2e)

391686

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) in which emissions are reduced

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/mandatory

Choose from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

20367672

(7.55.2.6) Required investment (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

8696556

(7.55.2.7) Return period

Choose from:

☑ 1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated initiative useful life

Choose from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Please specify below

*Within its strategic guidelines, SLC currently has targets in place to increase the use of cover crops and planting without mechanical interventions. Both practices support the removal and maintenance of carbon in the soil. In 2023, these practices were responsible for the capture and retention of 391,686 tons of CO2 in soil. A scenario was simulated in which these practices were non-existent and it was necessary to purchase carbon credits at R52 per unit. In other words, the cost to the company would total R 52 * 391686 R 20,367,672.00. Based on an estimated investment of R 8 million through these practices, which also provide for an increase in productivity not accounted for under these calculations, a 5-month return on investment was established.*

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category and type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tons of CO2e)

4052

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) in which emissions are reduced

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/mandatory

Choose from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

210700

(7.55.2.6) Required investment (currency unit – as specified in C0.4)

8992591

(7.55.2.7) Return period

Choose from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated initiative useful life

Choose from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Please specify below

*Within its strategic guidelines, SLC currently has targets in place to reduce diesel consumption. This practice includes a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the company's targets. The target for reductions during the 23/24 harvest was 3.5%. A scenario was simulated under which the target was NOT reached and the company had to purchase carbon credits to offset this emission at R52 per unit of carbon credit. In other words, the cost to the company would total R 52 * 4.052 R 210,700.06. Based on an estimated investment of R 8 million in automation practices in line with the reduction of diesel consumption and achievement of the target, the return on investment in this case would be 3.6 years.*
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods are used to stimulate investments in emission reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Choose from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Please specify below

Based on the cost-benefit ratio, possible actions taken to reduce and offset emissions are brought forward for deliberation from management.
[Add row]

(7.67) Are agricultural or forest management practices implemented on the organization's lands that offer benefits in terms of mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on the organization's lands offering benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and provide a corresponding emissions value, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Choose from:

☑ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Choose from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Soil conservation and green manure

(7.67.1.4) Main benefits related to climate change

Choose from:

☑ Reduction in emissions (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

370346

(7.67.1.6) Please specify below

We previously estimated that we will see a reduction of 121,000 tons of carbon annually through this agricultural practice. However, a total of 370,346 tons of CO2e was removed in 2022. Under the Soil Conservation and Green Fertilization program, we invest in the acquisition of inputs and soil cover activities, using materials such as millet, crotalaria and signalgrass, among others, to increase the amount of straw mulch in cultivated areas. This coverage has the potential to reduce SLC Agrícola's global emissions by 10%, as it contributes to carbon retention in the soil and decreases demand for nitrogen fertilization.

Row 3

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Choose from:

☑ MP2

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Choose from:

☑ Livestock management

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Crop-Livestock Integration

(7.67.1.4) Main benefits related to climate change

Choose from:
☑ Reduction in emissions (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

7854.0

(7.67.1.6) Please specify below

We estimate that, over the next ten years, we will see a reduction of 7,854 tons of carbon through this agricultural practice.

Row 4

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Choose from:
☑ MP3

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Choose from:
☑ Reforestation

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Forest Enrichment Project

(7.67.1.4) Main benefits related to climate change

Choose from:
☑ Carbon reservoir increase (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

43510.0

(7.67.1.6) Please specify below

We estimate that, over the next ten years, we will see a reduction of 43,510 tons of carbon through this project.
[Add row]

(7.69) Is the organization aware of whether any of the management practices implemented on its lands disclosed in 7.67.1 have impacts other than climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on management practices that have impacts other than climate change mitigation/adaptation in addition to the organization's management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Choose from:
☑ MP2

(7.69.1.2) General effects

Choose from:
☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following areas have been impacted?

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity
☑ Soil

(7.69.1.4) Impact description

Together with a partner we are studying biodiversity and soil disease risks associated with the application of biological inputs. Biodiversity is an excellent indicator of soil resilience. In practical terms, given certain drastic environmental changes (drought, compaction due to excessive rainfall, liming or large-scale soil corrections), increased diversity means a greater chance of maintaining soil functionality. In order for this to occur, increases in biodiversity must include a high level of richness and consistent uniformity of different taxa, without being dominated by a few species. Additionally, lower soil biodiversity may stem from the presence of plant pathogens, which tend to dominate in case of disease. The study is divided into two major parts: i) measurement of soil carbon and nitrogen stocks; ii) measurement of soil physical attributes. Both parts were carried out in cultivation areas that will receive biological inputs. These results represent the baseline for evaluated areas. It will subsequently be possible to monitor the areas in which biological inputs were applied.

(7.69.1.5) Has any response to these impacts been implemented?

Choose from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Response description

We did not implement any response since we did not identify negative impacts caused by this management practice.

Row 3

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Choose from:

☑ MP1

(7.69.1.2) General effects

Choose from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following areas have been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify**:** Social Responsibility

(7.69.1.4) Impact description

Constituted as a non-profit entity, the SLC Institute focuses on development among individuals and communities and offers support for education as a vector for social transformation and the generation of opportunities. In 2022, the Institute received a total of R 7.5 million through the donation of 0.1% of the gross profit from our companies (SLC Agrícola, SLC Máquinas and SLC Participações are the program's maintaining entities) and tax incentives. This made it possible to offer support for 50 projects and benefit more than 36,000 individuals. Projects developed by the Institute include:1 - Launch of the Educating for Life Program: the scope of the project involves fostering the development of children through technological solutions under a hybrid model, focusing on social/emotional skills and offering pedagogical support to education professionals and parents and guardians. Investment: R 627 thousand. Impact: 8,000 students and 157 school managers 2 - Community Agroecological Garden Project: development of community gardens through the Community Agroecology Garden Project: one with the Environmental Education Center (CEA); and another with the Esteio Hip Hop Culture Association. Over 12 months, we invested R 324,000 in building gardens.3 - The Social and Environmental Action Group (GAS) was created in 2003 and is another relevant program that seeks to promote positive social impacts within SLC Agrícola. The Group is made up of volunteer employees. In 2022, GAS carried out 32 initiatives benefiting 1,874 individuals through 280 registered volunteers and 1,297b hours of volunteer work. In 2021, we started the process of developing strategic planning for dialog and social investment initiatives in partnership with Herkenhoff & Prates Consultoria Social, which will contribute to the Institute's performance over the coming years. Learn more on the webpage https://www.slc.com.br/instituto_slc

(7.69.1.5) Has any response to these impacts been implemented?

Choose from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Response description

We did not implement any response since we did not identify negative impacts caused by this management practice.
[Add row]

(7.74) Does the organization classify any of its existing goods and/or services as a low carbon product?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details on the products and/or services that the organization classifies as low carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Aggregation level

Choose from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify the product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Choose from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify**:** Soybean

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Progress is being made under the proposal phase for protocol guidelines through the Low Carbon Soybean Program led by Emprapa with support from specific SLC Agrícola customers such as Bayer, among others. The program will attest to the sustainability of Brazilian soybean production and the adoption of technologies and agricultural practices that reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SLC is actively sharing of data to measure carbon emissions. Carbon emissions associated with Brazilian soybeans included in Econinvet's data library were measured through the emission of 2600 kg of CO2e/ton of soybeans. Under this Program, SLC soybeans, of all measured crops, had a carbon footprint that was at a minimum 50% lower than previous data sets. Certain specific crops produced emissions of 657 kg CO2e/ton of soy produced, i.e., a 75% reduction in emissions compared to average Brazilian emissions. We therefore consider SLC Agrícola's soybeans to have a low carbon footprint product.

(7.74.1.5) Has the organization estimated emissions avoided by this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Choose from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** Analysis if scenario built using Bayer's in-house study methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage (s) covered for low carbon product(s) or service(s)

Choose from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Tons of soybean produced by SLC Agrícola

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The reference product was soybean produced conventionally in Brazil, in which emissions are accounted for through the Ecoinvent platform

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage (s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Choose from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimation of avoided emissions (metric tons of CO2e per functional unit) for reference product/service or baseline scenario

1702172

(7.74.1.12) Explain avoided emissions calculations, including any assumptions made

Emissions originating from Brazilian soybean production from the cradle to the gate average 2.6 tons of CO2e/ton of soybeans. The Low Carbon Soybean Program measured the emissions associated with soybeans produced by SLC Agrícola within the same limits. Additionally, emissions associated with the company's soybeans were subject to minimum emissions 50% lower than the soybeans reported under Ecoinvent. SLC Agrícola produced 1,309,363 tons of soybeans in 2023. Under the Ecoinvent emission scenario, production of these soybeans would emit 3.4 million tons of CO2e. However, SLC Agricola emitted 1.7 million tons of CO2e, i.e., there was a 50% reduction in emissions projected by Ecoinvent.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low carbon product(s) or service(s) as a percentage of total revenue during the reporting year

42.5
[Add row]

(7.79) Did the organization cancel carbon credits based on projects implemented during the reporting year?

Choose from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance – Forests

(8.1) Were there exclusions from the organization's disclosure of forest data?

	Exclusions from disclosure
Livestock products	*Choose from:* ☑ No
Soybean	*Choose from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Classify disclosed volume by commodity.

Livestock products

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

12664

(8.2.2) Type of volume

Select all that apply

☑ Provisioned

(8.2.4) Provisioned volume (metric tons)

12664

Soybean

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

1309363

(8.2.2) Type of volume

Select all that apply
☑ Produced

(8.2.3) Volume produced (metric tons)

1309363
[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on lands the organization owns, manages and/or controls used for production of disclosed <i>commodities</i. [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Livestock products

(8.3.7) Indicate whether it is possible to present the volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls (metric tons)

12664

Soybean

(8.3.1) Type of control

Choose from:
☑ Concessions/leasing

(8.3.2) Country/area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(8.3.3) Tier 1 administrative division

Choose from:
☑ Equivalent states/jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify equivalent states or jurisdictions

Piauí; Bahia; Maranhão; Goiás; Mato Grosso; Mato Grosso do Sul; Minas Gerais

(8.3.6) Area (Hectares)

418037

(8.3.7) Indicate whether it is possible to present the volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls (metric tons)

811649

(8.3.9) Percentage of area holding third-party certification

100

(8.3.10) Third party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production

☑ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify: ISO 14001, ISO 45001, NBR 16001, Better Cotton Initiative BCI, Renovabio, Regenagri

(8.3.11) Attach a list of names and locations of production facilities (optional)

teste.pdf

Soybean

(8.3.7) Indicate whether it is possible to present the volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls (metric tons)

497714
[Add row]

(8.4) Please indicate whether any of the lands that the organization owns, manages and/or controls were not used in the production of commodities disclosed during the reporting year.

Choose from:

☑ Part of the lands we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.3) Provide details on lands the organization owns, manages and/or controls that were not used in the production of the commodities disclosed during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Choose from:
☑ Company lands

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Choose from:
☑ Preserved land used in conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (Hectares)

112792

(8.4.1.5) Percentage of land with coverage of natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

(8.4.1.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains 112,800 hectares of native vegetation in its production units and is responsible for Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs), Legal Reserves, and remaining forest. SLC Agrícola established its Zero Deforestation Policy in August 2021, which formalizes the finalization of the land transformation cycle for native vegetation with regards to agricultural use, both in terms of acquisition, leasing and/or joint ventures. In practice, this implies natural maintenance, including areas that could be converted into crops, following the guidelines and parameters set forth under environmental licensing. In 2022 we started a specific project focused on our strategy of monitoring and recovering our areas of native vegetation. Through remote sensing performed in these areas, coupled with direct determination methods that take tree height, etc., into account, we are seeking to ensure the preservation and/or optimization (current and future conservation status) of native vegetation, in addition to monitoring competition with invasive plants. Additionally, through this sensing, it will be possible to evaluate where it is possible/necessary to improve conservation status. Furthermore, eight farms have implemented nurseries for production of tree seedlings and contributes to projects aimed at preserving the fauna and flora in the Cerrado savannah biome. In 2023, SLC Agrícola maintained its membership as a signatory to the Compact in Defense

of the Headwaters of the Pantanal and the Cerrado Biodiversity Conservation project. Due to a surplus of Legal Reserve areas at Fazenda Perdizes, in 2021 SLC Agrícola, together with the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), established a partnership to provide payment for Environmental Services. This partnership was formed through the Conserv Project, which remunerates rural landowners for the conservation of native vegetation. Through this initiative, the preservation and maintenance of an area of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes is guaranteed.

Row 2

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Choose from:

☑ Company lands

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Choose from:

☑ Infrastructure area

(8.4.1.4) Area (Hectares)

179615

(8.4.1.5) Percentage of land with coverage of natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola's agricultural operations, grain and fiber production, and cattle finishing, which is carried out in areas owned by SLC LandCo's, are considered.

Row 3

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Choose from:
☑ Concessions/leasing

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Choose from:
☑ Infrastructure area

(8.4.1.4) Area (Hectares)

264181

(8.4.1.5) Percentage of land with coverage of natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola's agricultural operations, grain and fiber production, and cattle finishing, which is carried out in leased areas, are considered.
[Add row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of the organization's provisioned volumes.

Livestock products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) Initial administrative division

Choose from:

☑ Equivalent states/jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify equivalent states or jurisdictions

Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul

(8.5.4) Supply volume from the country/area of origin (metric tons)

12664

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Small independent producers

☑ Small-scale producers affiliated with the company

(8.5.6) List of suppliers' main production and processing units: names and locations (optional)

teste.pdf

(8.5.7) Please specify below

*SLC Agrícola purchases animals and carries out finishing before selling them. The company does not perform additional rearing or slaughter animals. 100% of animals are purchased from producers who rear animals in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, located in the Cerrado savannah and Amazon biomes. Tier 1 suppliers are approved by evaluating the property that will be used to rear the animal. Producers are also evaluated based on documentation, as well as through the ArcGis system (the "Boi Certo" ('Right Cattle') tool), which uses geoprocessing to evaluate such properties. Supplier approval is valid for one year. After this deadline, if a business opportunity arises, suppliers are re-evaluated. SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from satellite images to monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in areas belonging livestock suppliers during the approval phase, i.e., before finalizing any business activities: * Sentinel and LandSat are integrated into the Boi Certo system, which is centralized in Esri's ArcGis. The system allows the comparative effects of current images to be assessed relative to mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows possible*

*conversions of areas after 2008 and/or 2021 to be identified. * CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) Evaluation: national electronic public registry, mandatory for all rural properties, with the purpose of integrating environmental information on rural properties and ownership related to Permanent Preservation Areas - PPAs subject to restricted use, Legal Reserve, remnants of forests and other forms of native vegetation, and consolidated areas. CAR comprises a database for control, monitoring, environmental and economic planning and combating deforestation. Once areas with deforestation, conversion or any environmental irregularity have been identified, SLC Agrícola does not purchase cattle from these areas. The analysis of licensing documents for each producer also corroborates environmental regularization among approved properties.*
[Add row]

(8.7) Does the organization have a target in place for eliminating deforestation and conversion, or any other target for the sustainable production/sourcing of disclosed commodities active during the reporting year? [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Livestock products

(8.7.1) Active target for elimination of deforestation or conversion

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we have a conversion elimination target in place

(8.7.2) Scope of target for eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:
☑ In the organization as a whole (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active target related to <this> commodity, including those that contribute to the organization's target of eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets in place related to this commodity

Soybean

(8.7.1) Active target for elimination of deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have a conversion elimination target in place

(8.7.2) Scope of target for eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(8.7.5) Other active target related to <this> commodity, including those that contribute to the organization's target of eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets in place related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on the organization's target of eliminating deforestation or conversion active during the reporting year.

Livestock products

(8.7.1.1) Target for eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ Zero conversion

(8.7.1.2) Definition of "zero deforestation" or "zero conversion" organization

Zero *conversion of native vegetation: means an absence of replacement of native vegetation and successor formations with other soil cover, such as agricultural, industrial, energy generation and transmission, mining and transportation activities, urban settlements or other forms of human occupation.*

(8.7.1.3) Cut-off date

Choose from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographical scope of cut-off date

Choose from:

☑ Country/area, please specify

(8.7.1.5) Justification for selection of the cut-off date

Choose from:

☑ Agreement/recommendation from the sector as a whole

(8.7.1.6) End date for achieving elimination of deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ 2020

Soybean

(8.7.1.1) Target for eliminating deforestation or conversion

Choose from:

☑ Zero conversion

(8.7.1.2) Definition of “zero deforestation” or “zero conversion” organization

Zero *conversion of native vegetation: means an absence of replacement of native vegetation and successor formations with other soil cover, such as agricultural, industrial, energy generation and transmission, mining and transportation activities, urban settlements or other forms of human occupation.*

(8.7.1.3) Cut-off date

Choose from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographical scope of cut-off date

Choose from:

☑ Country/area, please specify

(8.7.1.5) Justification for selection of the cut-off date

Choose from:
☑ Agreement/recommendation from the sector as a whole

(8.7.1.6) End date for achieving elimination of deforestation or conversion

Choose from:
☑ 2020
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details on other targets related to the organization's commodities, including any targets that contribute to its goal of eliminating deforestation or conversion and the progress of those targets.

Livestock products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:
☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) This target contributes to the goal of eliminating deforestation or conversion reported in 8.7

Choose from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our goal of eliminating conversion

(8.7.2.3) Target scope

Choose from:
☑ In the organization as a whole (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Volume of commodity covered by the target (metric tons)

Choose from:

☑ Total volume of commodity

(8.7.2.5) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Traceability

☑ Percentage of traceable volume up to point of traceability

(8.7.2.6) Point of traceability

Choose from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was established

10/21/2021

(8.7.2.9) Base year end date

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.10) Value during base year

100

(8.7.2.11) Target End Date

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Value during final year

100

(8.7.2.13) Value during reporting year

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status during reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

According to the Brazilian Forest Code, areas may be converted on a regular basis, provided that the necessary licenses are issued and that a minimum area between 80 and 20% of the area of native vegetation is maintained depending on the biome where the property is inserted. However, SLC Agrícola, established its target and Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021, which is more restrictive than the Brazilian Forest Code, and made a public commitment to not converting areas of native vegetation as of 12/31/2020. This measure is aimed at the development of agricultural/pasture activities in its production areas or in new areas in which it comes to do business, including purchase and or leasing, even if there are regulations in place for such a conversion. Additionally, the company has established the Soy Moratorium as an integral part of this Policy and formalized the company's commitment to this initiative publicly, which aims to ensure that soy produced in the Amazon biome and commercialized by the respective signatories, is free from deforestation occurring after July 22, 2008. As a result, SLC Agrícola guarantees the purchase and sale 100% free of animals reared in areas deforested after 12/31/2020. This target is independent of the number of animals and will accompany the company's growth.

(8.7.2.19) List the initiative that most contributed to achieving or maintaining this target

Several initiatives at the company were implemented in unison to achieve and maintain the target. The company established its Zero Deforestation Policy, which guides any negotiations with the company. The company incorporated the Soy Moratorium under this document, which previously limited the production of commodities in the Amazon biome in areas cleared before 2008. The company also works tirelessly on its legal compliance processes, monitoring and transparency in the processes of purchase/leasing of land or animals, using technology and innovation to strengthen processes. Additionally, it also works to obtain certification for farms, as mentioned in other sections of this document.

(8.7.2.20) Other target details

SLC Agrícola established and published this Zero Deforestation target in 2021 through its Zero Deforestation Policy; however, it has met the target relative to 12/31/2020, i.e., the company guarantees the purchase and sale 100% free of animals reared in areas in which deforestation occurred after 12/31/2020, in line with European Union directives.

Soybean

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) This target contributes to the goal of eliminating deforestation or conversion reported in 8.7

Choose from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our goal of eliminating conversion

(8.7.2.3) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Volume of commodity covered by the target (metric tons)

Choose from:

☑ Total volume of commodity

(8.7.2.5) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Traceability

☑ Percentage of traceable volume up to point of traceability

(8.7.2.6) Point of traceability

Choose from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was established

10/21/2021

(8.7.2.9) Base year end date

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.10) Value during base year

100

(8.7.2.11) Target End Date

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.12) Value during final year

100

(8.7.2.13) Value during reporting year

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status during reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by these targets

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

According to the Brazilian Forest Code, areas may be converted on a regular basis, provided that the necessary licenses are issued and that a minimum area between 80 and 20% of the area of native vegetation is maintained depending on the biome where the property is inserted. However, SLC Agrícola, established its target and Zero Deforestation Policy in 2021, which is more restrictive than the Brazilian Forest Code, and made a public commitment to not converting areas of native vegetation as of 12/31/2020. This measure is aimed at the development of agricultural/pasture activities in its production areas or in new areas in which it comes to do business, such as purchase and or leasing, even if there are regulations in place for such a conversion. Additionally, the company has established the Soy Moratorium as an integral part of this Policy and formalized the company's commitment to this initiative publicly, which aims to ensure that soy produced in the Amazon biome and commercialized by the respective signatories, is free from deforestation occurring after July 22, 2008. As a result, SLC Agrícola guarantees the production, both on its own lands and leased areas, and supply of commodities 100% free of deforestation that occurred after 12/31/2020. In other words, since this date, the company has been meeting and maintaining the target year by year by choosing to purchase, lease and/or operate areas cleared by 12/31/2020.

(8.7.2.19) List the initiative that most contributed to achieving or maintaining this target

Several initiatives at the company were implemented in unison to achieve and maintain the target. The company established its Zero Deforestation Policy, which guides any negotiations with the company. The company incorporated the Soy Moratorium within this document, which previously limited the production of commodities in the Amazon biome in areas cleared before 2008. The company also works tirelessly on its legal compliance processes, monitoring and transparency in the processes of purchase/leasing of land or animals, using technology and innovation to strengthen processes. Additionally, it also works to obtain certification for farms, as mentioned under other sections of this document.

(8.7.2.20) Other target details

SLC Agrícola established and published this Zero Deforestation target in 2021 through its Zero Deforestation Policy; however, it has met the target relative to 12/31/2020, i.e., the company operates on its own land or leased areas that were cleared before 12/31/2020, in line with the European Union directive. The scope of this target includes company operations, as 100% of the commodities sold are produced by the company. Whenever suppliers are included, they are considered potential suppliers of properties for purchase or lease on which the company will produce the grains and fibers.

Soybean

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.5) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Third party certification

☑ Percentage of volume holding third-party certification

(8.7.2.10) Value during base year

8

(8.7.2.12) Value during final year

100

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.20) Other target details

This target is of economic and reputational importance as it is aimed at the sustainability of the company's business as recommended under our Vision and Organizational Values. Additionally, this target seeks to foster good sustainable practices in the soybean production chain and encourage other producers to adhere to environmental and social premises present in national and international labor regulations. The necessary investments are associated with adjustments made to structures in some business units and the training of employees, in addition to costs associated with audits and certification organization, among others.

Soybean

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.5) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Third party certification

☑ Percentage of volume holding third-party certification

(8.7.2.10) Value during base year

9

(8.7.2.12) Value during final year

100

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.20) Other target details

The company’s target is for 100% of eligible farms to hold RTRS certification by 2024. By 2023, 15 farms were certified out of a total of 16 farms to be certified by 2024. The remaining 6 farms, which form part of the company's total of 22 farms, are not eligible for certification, as the area was legally cleared between 2016, which is the cut-off date for certification, and 2020. Other farms that are acquired/leased by the company will be evaluated, and if eligible will also be certified RTRS.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate whether the organization has a traceability system in place to determine the origins of procured volumes and provide details on the methods and tools used.

Livestock products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used under traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used under traceability system

*100% of suppliers are mapped through the approval process based on documentation, as well as through the ArcGis system (the ‘‘Boi Certo’’ tool), which uses geoprocessing images to evaluate properties. It is important to note that, whenever new purchasing processes are put in place, suppliers that have been previously approved will need to be verified again. This is due to the fact that situations of environmental irregularity can arise at any time. SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from satellite images to monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in the areas owned by livestock suppliers during the approval phase, i.e., before finalizing any business activities: * Sentinel and LandSat are integrated into the Boi Certo system, which is centralized in Esri's ArcGis. The system allows the comparative effects of current images to be assessed relative to mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows possible conversions of areas after 2008 and/or 2020 to be identified. * CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) Evaluation: national electronic public registry, mandatory for all rural properties, with the purpose of integrating environmental information on rural properties and ownership related to Permanent Preservation Areas - PPAs subject to restricted use, Legal Reserve, remnants of forests and other forms of native vegetation, and consolidated areas, composing a database for control, monitoring, environmental and economic planning and combating deforestation. Once areas with deforestation, conversion or any environmental irregularity have been identified, SLC Agrícola does not acquire cattle from such areas. The analysis of licensing documents for each producer also corroborates the environmental regularization of approved properties.*
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details on the extent to which the organization can track its provisioned volumes.

Livestock products

(8.8.1.1) Percentage of the supply volume traceable to the production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) Percentage of the supply volume traceable to the supply area, and not to the production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) Percentage of the supply volume traceable to the country/area of origin, and not to the supply area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) Percentage of the supply volume traceable to another point (e.g., processing facility/original importer) in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) Percentage of volume provisioned from unknown sources

0

(8.8.1.6) Percentage of provisioned volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Please provide details on the assessment made by the organization of the Zero Deforestation (SD) or Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status of disclosed commodities. [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Livestock products

(8.9.1) SD/SDC status assessed for this commodity

Choose from:
☑ Yes, Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status

(8.9.2) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC during the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through means of a third-party certification scheme that provides full SD/SDC assurance

0

(8.9.4) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through production unit monitoring

100

(8.9.5) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through sourcing area monitoring

100

(8.9.6) Is any proportion of the organization’s disclosure volume certified through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

Soybean

(8.9.1) SD/SDC status assessed for this commodity

Choose from:
☑ Yes, Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status

(8.9.2) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC during the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through means of a third-party certification scheme that provides full SD/SDC assurance

77

(8.9.4) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through production unit monitoring

100

(8.9.5) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through sourcing area monitoring

0

(8.9.6) Is any proportion of the organization's disclosure volume certified through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance?

Choose from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details on the third-party certification schemes used to determine Zero Deforestation (SD) or Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status of the volume disclosed since the specified cut-off date.

Soybean

(8.9.1.1) Third party certification scheme offering full SD/SDC assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☑ RTRS Responsible Soy Production Standard

(8.9.1.2) Percentage of disclosure volume determined to be SD/SDC through a certification scheme that provides full SD/SDC assurance

77

(8.9.1.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola is a member company of the Round Table for Sustainable Soy (RTRS) which, in 2016, approved RTRS Responsible Soy Production Standard V3.1. This Standard establishes zero deforestation and zero conversion guidelines. This commitment, which seeks to promote the growth of production, trade, and the responsible use of soybeans through cooperation with actors within the commodity value chain, includes all activities performed at SLC Agrícola involves soybeans. Most of these activities are executed within the Cerrado savannah biome. As of 2023 77% of our soybean production has been certified. A commitment has been made to certify 100% of potential farms by 2024. The RTRS certification standard states: "After June 3, 2016, the conversion of natural lands or steep slopes and in areas designated by law to conserve native vegetation and / or cultural and social protection is not permitted." Additionally, in order for SLC to receive certification, we need to respect an additional standard: "Producers must respect the rights, customs and cultures of Indigenous peoples, under the terms of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989). " RTRS-certified farms at SLC as of 2023 include: - State of Mato Grosso: Paiaguás, Pampeira, Perdizes, Pioneira, Piracema, Pirapora, Planorte, Próspera – State of Bahia: Palmares, Panorama – State of Maranhão: Parnaiba, Planeste –

State of Goiás: Pamplona – State of Mato Grosso do Sul: Planalto, Pantanal These farms produced 1,018,295 tons of soybeans during the 2023 calendar year. The company's target is for 100% of eligible farms to be RTRS-certified by 2024. By 2023, 15 farms were certified out of a total of 16 farms to be certified by 2024. The remaining 6 farms, which form part of the company's total of 22 farms, are not eligible for certification, as the area was legally cleared between 2016, which is the cut-off date for certification, and 2020. Other farms that are acquired/leased by the company will be evaluated and if eligible will also be certified RTRS.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Certificado RTRS.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details on third-party certification schemes that do not offer full SD/SDC assurance.

Livestock products

(8.9.2.1) Third party certification scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

Chain of custody certification

☑ Other chain of custody certification, please specify

(8.9.2.2) Percentage of disclosure volume certified through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

100

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine the SD/SDC status of certified volumes through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Please specify below

The company purchases animals from breeding farms for finishing. After the finishing process, animals are sold to large-scale slaughterhouses in Brazil. These slaughterhouses have implemented initiatives and certifications that verify their supply chain to attest to regular environmental practices and animals purchased free of illegal deforestation. Certifications among our customers, which cover the supply chain, in this case SLC Agrícola, include: ISO 14001, Rainforest Alliance Certified,

Smeta. Additionally, our clients are part of the Voluntary Protocol for Cerrado Cattle Suppliers coordinated by the organizations Proforest, the Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification Institute (Imaflora) and National Wildlife Federation (NWF). Developed over the past four years, the Cerrado protocol established a series of tracking, transparency and conduct policies for meat production in the Cerrado savannah. Created in partnership with companies in the sector, civil society, the NGO WWF Brasil and the Federal Public Prosecutor's office (MPF), the protocol brings together 11 measurement criteria to be implemented by companies. These criteria involve verifying the infringement of properties on Indigenous lands, quilombolas (traditional Black Brazilian communities) and conservation units; compliance with data from the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and Animal Transport Authorization (GTA); and cross-checking with public lists of organizations sanctioned for forced labor and subject to environmental embargoes. The main criterion used involves monitoring of the overlap between deforestation areas – legal and illegal – that have been registered since August 1, 2008 on the suppliers' properties, in this case SLC Agrícola. Areas will be verified through the National Space Research Institute's (INPE) Prodes Cerrado satellite imaging system. Data is cross referenced with CAR to mark the boundaries of properties. This makes it possible to understand where these properties are located and to which areas pending issues belong. Properties that registered occurrences of deforestation as of 12/31/2020 will be sanctioned from doing business with companies. This sanction is provided even if deforestation was legal since the system cannot differentiate, a priori, legal vegetation suppression from illegal vegetation suppression. The means of implementation of items under the protocol is still in the development phase. There is still no deadline in place for slaughterhouses and other member companies to disclose information on the initiative's website. However, this publication should be made available over the short term.

Soybean

(8.9.2.1) Third party certification scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

Chain of custody certification

☑ Other chain of custody certification, please specify**:** Cargill's 3S (Sustainable Supply Solutions) and 2BSvs (Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme) certification

(8.9.2.2) Percentage of disclosure volume certified through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

94.5

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine the SD/SDC status of certified volumes through a scheme that does not provide full SD/SDC assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring of production unit

(8.9.2.4) Please specify below

The company does not purchase soybeans for resale. Every commodity sold originates from company production, and certification therefore focuses on ensuring zero deforestation in company operations. 21 of the company's 22 soybean farms are certified under at least one certification scheme. These certifications include: ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO45001, NBR 16001, RTRS Better Cotton Initiative, Cargill's 3S (Sustainable Supply Solutions), 2BSvs (Biomass Biofuel Sustainability Voluntary Scheme), Renovabio or Regenagri. Standards will verify at a determined period points of deforestation and/or conservation of areas of native vegetation, even though this is not the main focus of the certification. During the 22/23 harvest, the volume of soybeans produced on these 21 farms represented 94.5% of the total soybean produced.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

pdf_merged.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details on production unit monitoring used to determine Zero Deforestation (SD) or Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status of volumes since the specified cut-off date.

Livestock products

(8.9.3.1) Percentage of disclosure volume determined as SD/SDC through production unit monitoring

100.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply
☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
☑ Field-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

SLC Agrícola acquires animals from breeding farms and exclusively performs the finishing process before carrying out the sale of animals. SLC Agrícola only purchases animals from deforestation-free properties. All potential new suppliers are submitted to the company's internal approval process. This process is valid for one year, and after this period the supplier needs to be reevaluated. The approval process is based on the Zero Deforestation Policy, which does not allow commercial transactions to be made with properties cleared after 12/31/2020. Under the process, Compliance, Environment and New Business departments evaluate different related aspects to ensure a supply free of illegal deforestation.

(8.9.3.4) SD/SDC status verified

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Verification type

Select all that apply

☑ Company

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) Percentage of the volume disclosed that is both determined as SD/SDC by monitoring production unit and verified as SD/SDC

100

(8.9.3.7) Explain the SD/SDC status verification process

*SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from satellite images to monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in the areas owned by livestock suppliers during the approval phase: * Sentinel and LandSat are integrated into the Boi Certo system, which is centralized in Esri's ArcGis. The system allows the comparative effects of current images to be assessed relative to mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows the possible conversion of areas after 2008 and/or Dec/2020 to be identified. Land that may have been cleared during the useful life of the property are evaluated. LandSat 5 is used to verify clearing of the area prior to 2008. Sentinel is used to monitor clearing carried out prior to 2021 and ongoing clearing. Other bases, such as LandSat 8 and 9, Inpe CBERS satellite images, CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) bases are used. Communication between MapBiomas Alert Shapefiles and INPE PRODES and our Esri ArcGis system is currently being implemented. * CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) Evaluation: national electronic public registry, mandatory for all rural properties, with the purpose of integrating environmental information on rural properties and ownership related to Permanent Preservation Areas – PPAs subject to restricted use, Legal Reserve, remnants of forests and other forms of native vegetation, and consolidated areas, among others. Regardless of the respective reasons, all potential partners that do not successfully complete SLC Agrícola's approval process receive the necessary response from the company's commercial department, specifying the reason why approval was not provided. This initiative aims to raise awareness and encourage the regularization of activities. We can therefore declare that we have achieved zero deforestation. SLC Agrícola is also evaluated under our clients' certifications, such as ISO 14001 and Rainforest Alliance. These certifications require that minimum environmental practices and a deforestation cut-off date be implemented prior to 2020.*

(8.9.3.8) Verification Attachment (optional)

teste.pdf

Soybean

(8.9.3.1) Percentage of disclosure volume determined as SD/SDC through production unit monitoring

100.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Field-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

The company considers its farms to be a production unit, as 100% of the soybeans sold are company produced. There is no soybean supply chain in place at SLC. However, deforestation is evaluated whenever there is an opportunity to purchase or lease a new area for soybean production. In this case, 100% of potential partners are evaluated. The new business and environment department participates from the start of any negotiations for the purchase and/or leasing of areas and evaluates 100% of land acquisition opportunities through different tools and database. Land that may have been cleared during the useful life of the property are evaluated. LandSat 5 is used to verify clearing of the area prior to 2008. Sentinel is used to monitor clearing carried out prior to 2021 and ongoing clearing. Other bases, such as LandSat 8 and 9, Inpe CBERS satellite images, CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) bases are used. Communication between MapBiomas Alert Shapefiles and Inpe's PRODES and our Esri ArcGis systems are currently being implemented. Regardless of the respective reasons, all potential partners that do not successfully complete SLC Agrícola's approval process receive the necessary response from the company's commercial department, specifying the reason why approval was not provided. This initiative aims to raise awareness and encourage the regularization of activities.

(8.9.3.4) SD/SDC status verified

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Verification type

Select all that apply

☑ Company

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) Percentage of the volume disclosed that is both determined as SD/SDC by monitoring production unit and verified as SD/SDC

100

(8.9.3.7) Explain the SD/SDC status verification process

Heat/fire outbreaks are monitored daily in all soybean production areas, which are 100% produced in areas operated by SLC Agrícola, through satellite imaging (MODIS – Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) so that fires can be responded to as quickly as possible to reduce negative impacts on both areas of native vegetation and crops. This evaluation is carried out by the occupational health and safety departments allocated to farms. Monthly evaluations are also carried out using Sentinel and LandSat images to monitor any illegal deforestation that may occur. This evaluation is performed by the New Business department. All soy produced and commercialized by SLC Agrícola is sourced from areas legally cleared before 12/31/2020. SLC Agrícola also holds RTRS certification for soybean and corn. This certification is also used to evaluate deforestation and is only applied to farms in areas cleared by 06/03/2016.

(8.9.3.8) Verification Attachment (optional)

teste.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details on the supply area monitoring used to determine the Zero Deforestation (SD) or Zero Deforestation and Conversion (SDC) status of volumes since the specified cut-off date.

Livestock products

(8.9.4.1) Percentage of disclosed volume determined to be SD/SDC through monitoring of deforestation and conversion in the supply area

100.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used to determine whether supply areas pose zero or negligible deforestation or conversion risks

Select all that apply
☑ Property-based monitoring

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

☑ Third-party assessment tool

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including the frequency of evaluation

*The company considers farms supplying animals, starting with calves, to be tier 1 supply unit. SLC Agrícola purchases animals from these units to carry out the finishing process at its farms. Each supplier is submitted to the approval process and is evaluated individually. Suppliers are reassessed annually after initial approval within the process SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from satellite images to monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in areas owned by livestock suppliers during the approval phase: * Sentinel and LandSat are integrated into the Boi Certo system, which is centralized in Esri's ArcGis. The system allows the comparative effects of current images to be assessed relative to mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows possible conversions of areas after 2008 and/or 2020 to be identified. * CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) Evaluation: national electronic public registry, mandatory for all rural properties, with the purpose of integrating environmental information on rural properties and ownership related to Permanent Preservation Areas – PPAs subject to restricted use, Legal Reserve, remnants of forests and other forms of native vegetation, among others. To ensure alignment with other environmental, social and governance requirements, including adopted compliance standards, potential suppliers undergo due diligence processes, which include document-based assessments and verifications under ICTS' Aliant risk management software. More than 40 sources of risk are verified. Regardless of the respective reasons, all livestock suppliers that do not successfully complete SLC Agrícola's approval process receive the necessary response from the company's commercial department, specifying the reason why approval was not provided. This initiative aims to raise awareness among suppliers and encourage the regularization of activities. During additional cattle purchasing processes, such suppliers are once again consulted and undergo a new conformity assessment necessary to obtain approval. This evaluation system, which is based on the PDCA methodology, benefits the livestock chain of custody in Brazil since it fosters and encourages good environmental practices in commercial negotiations for the purchase and sale of cattle. 100% of the animals were acquired within the scope of SLC Agrícola's Zero Deforestation policy targets. 228 producers were evaluated during the process of purchasing animals for the "finishing" process in the 2023 calendar year, and 157 were approved. The 71 (228-15771) rejected producers were engaged. The cause of the rejection was informed. It was made clear that if the situation could be regularized, SLC Agrícola would re-evaluate the supplier in the future. Additionally, approved suppliers received a guaranteed purchase.*

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(8.9.4.5) Supply Areas

Livestock animal suppliers are located in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, within the Amazon and Cerrado savannah biomes

(8.9.4.6) SD/SDC status is verified

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Verification type

Select all that apply

☑ Company

(8.9.4.8) Percentage of disclose volume that is both determined as SD/SDC through supply area monitoring and verified as SD/SDC

100

(8.9.4.9) Explain the SD/SDC status verification process

All suppliers that have been approved, i.e., that have been evaluated as deforestation-free and other legal aspects, are reassessed after one year, if additional business opportunities arise after this period.

(8.9.4.10) Verification Attachment (optional)

teste.pdf

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The objective of Risk management processes is to understand risks and evaluate and define responses so that eventual losses are anticipated and reduced, aiming to keep Risks at acceptable levels. Risk analysis must assist the decision-making process at various levels of management. This approach involves integrating day-to-day Risk management into the conducting of business activities through a structured process. Risks are categorized according to the following classifications: (i) Strategic Risk: associated with the organization's strategic decisions made to achieve its business objectives, and/or arising from a lack of capacity or ability; (ii) Operational Risk: related to the Company's operation (processes, people and technology), which affect operational efficiency and effective and efficient use of resources and make carrying out the company's activities inappropriate, resulting in financial, commercial losses, supervisory fines and/or legal and reputational impacts; (iii) Financial Risk: associated with the exposure of the Company's financial/accounting operations and the reliability of its balance sheets. (iv) Regulatory and/or Compliance Risk: related to compliance with standards and legislation, considering laws applicable to the sector of operation, general, national and international laws (environmental, labor, civil and tax/ fiscal), agreements, regulations, anti-corruption laws, antitrust law, code of conduct and/or other policies; (v) Social and Environmental Risk: risk of losses as a result of negative effects on the environment and society resulting from environmental impacts, impacts on Indigenous peoples and communities and protection of human health, cultural properties and biodiversity; (vi) Image Risk: likelihood of occurrence of an event, generally caused by other risks, that may damage the Company's reputation, credibility or brand. The Risk management process adopted by the Company was prepared based on "ISO 31000:2009 – Principles and Guidelines of Risk Management". Risk assessment is carried out in the following: 1 – Identification of risk factors (causes) and implications on the company's objectives (targets and results) 2 – Analysis of the main risks likely to affect the company's objectives through the risk matrix: Risk matrix is composed of the Impact Degree axis (low, medium, high and extreme) and the axis of Probability of Occurrence (remote, possible, probable and very likely) 3 – Prioritization and definition of Limit (appetite) for each risk that the company is willing to assume in seeking out a return and value generation while

classifying risks based on prioritization: • I – Unacceptable Risk: Risks are unacceptable and require that priority management actions be taken to eliminate the risk component or reduce its severity and/or frequency. • II – Unexpected Risk: Unexpected risks, with high impact and low frequency. Risks must be quantified and regularly monitored to continuously direct mitigation strategies and/or contingency plans. The goal is to be prepared if such an event occurs. • III – Probable Risk: Risks of lower criticality due to lower level of impact on business value – Focus must be on defining acceptable levels of loss through events and competence limits that prevent the level of impact from rising over time. Treatment subject to the feasibility of contracting insurance in response to these risks. • IV – Acceptable Risk: Low impact and frequency risks, without a need for continuous monitoring Based on the "Three Lines of Defense" model, Risks must be managed under the responsibility of governance bodies, managers, and those directly responsible for processes and different areas within the company hold responsibilities in relation to the risks and subsequently on decision-making within the company aimed at elimination or mitigation.

(8.9.4.12) Annex indicating the risk classification for each supply area (optional)

teste.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether the organization has monitored or estimated the deforestation footprint and conversion of other natural ecosystems to disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating the organization's deforestation and conversion footprint
Livestock products	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes
Soybean	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on monitoring or estimating the organization's deforestation and conversion footprint. [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

Livestock products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating the organization’s deforestation and conversion footprint

Choose from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint within our value chain

(8.10.1.2) Percentage of volume of disclosure monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting on deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cut-off date

(8.10.1.4) Year in which cut-off date occurs

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified harvest date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate the organization’s deforestation and conversion footprint

*We only purchase animals from deforestation-free properties. We can therefore declare that we have achieved zero deforestation. The approval process is based on the Zero Deforestation Policy, which does not allow for commercial transition of properties that have been cleared after 12/31/2020. SLC Agrícola evaluates geoprocessing data from satellite images to monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in the areas of livestock suppliers during the approval phase: * Sentinel and LandSat are integrated into the Boi Certo system, which is centralized in Esri’s ArcGis. The system allows the comparative effects of current images to be assessed relative to mosaic images of 2008 areas using georeferenced databases from IBAMA and state environmental agencies. This comparative effect allows possible conversions of areas after 2008 and/or 2020 to be identified. * CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) Evaluation: national electronic public registry, mandatory for all rural properties, with the purpose of integrating environmental information on rural properties and ownership related to Permanent Preservation Areas – PPAs subject to restricted use, Legal Reserve, remnants of forests and other forms of native vegetation, among others.*

Soybean

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating the organization’s deforestation and conversion footprint

Choose from:

☑ We monitor deforestation and conversion footprint on the lands we own, manage and control

(8.10.1.2) Percentage of volume of disclosure monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting on deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cut-off date

(8.10.1.4) Year in which cut-off date occurs

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified harvest date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate the organization’s deforestation and conversion footprint

The company produces 100% of the soybeans sold on its own lands or leased areas. There is no soybean supply chain in place at SLC. The purchase or leasing of new areas for soybean processes is based on the Zero Deforestation Policy, which does not allow commercial transactions to be made with properties cleared after 12/31/2020. The possibility of deforestation is evaluated whenever there is an opportunity to purchase or lease a new area for soybean production. In this case, 100% of potential partners are evaluated. The new business and environment department participates from the start of any negotiations for the purchase and/or leasing of areas and evaluates 100% of land acquisition opportunities through different tools and database. Land that may have been cleared during the useful life of the property are evaluated. LandSat 5 is used to verify clearing of the area prior to 2008. Sentinel is used to monitor clearing carried out prior to 2021 and ongoing clearing. Other bases, such as LandSat 8 and 9, Inpe CBERS satellite images, and CAR (Rural Environmental Registry) bases are used. Communication between MapBiomas Alert Shapefiles and Inpe’s PRODES and our Esri ArcGis systems is currently being implemented. If an area is found to have been cleared after 12/31/2020, it is not purchased/leased, and we can therefore state that 100% of the company’s soy is deforestation-free relative to 12/31/2020.
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate whether the organization assesses its own compliance and/or the compliance of its suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards and provide details. [NOT YET AVAILABLE]

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Choose from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers and company-owned/managed/controlled lands

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation taken into account

Select all that apply

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Protection of human rights under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

☑ Forest rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, when directly related to logging

☑ The principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedures to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Company audit

☑ Third-party tools

☑ Third-party databases

☑ Field-based monitoring

☑ Remote detection or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.4) Indicate whether data related to compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code is collected

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.14.5) Please specify below

COMPANY OPERATIONS: Legal compliance is ensured through external and internal audit processes for process and product certifications (among other certifications, SLC holds ISO 9001 and ISO14001 certification). Additionally, SLC Agrícola has entered in a contract with a specialized company to ensure legal compliance in its activities using a system to map applicable standards and legislation under which the forms and controls for meeting each legal requirement are described. The company maintains respective corporate procedures that confer the materiality and form of each service for all legal requirements pertinent to SLC Agrícola's activities. Additionally, the company has implemented the SE Suite System for managing documentation and legal licensing requirements for activities and farm support structures. Legal compliance is comprehensively assessed at the different Brazilian, federal, state and municipal levels, in addition to compliance with the legislation of other countries if the commodity is exported. Brazilian forest compliance is dictated under the Brazilian Forest Code, to which the company adheres. This service occurs through the registration of all properties under the CAR - Rural Environmental Certificate, which is linked to the company's obligation to preserve at a minimum between 80% and 20% of its native vegetation areas – referred to as Legal Reserves – in addition to preserving other areas of environmental importance and Permanent Preservation Areas - PPAs. The company operates mainly in the Cerrado savannah biome, and in these areas the preserved native vegetation corresponds to at least 20% of the total area. A minimum of 35% of the area of properties located in the Legal Amazon with Cerrado vegetation is preserved. Aspects related to Land Use Rights, Human Rights, tax regulations, corruption, among others are evaluated prior to the acquisition or leasing of any new area through tools providing access to public databases and processes. If items are found to be in compliance and the area is acquired/leased, these aspects will be monitored under the company's compliance policies, processes and tools. SUPPLIERS: All suppliers are assessed for legal compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and SLC Agrícola's Zero Deforestation Policy. In order to issue an environmental license or exemption to licensing, suppliers are evaluated by the environmental agency while considering several different aspects. One of these aspects, if not the main aspect, as it is the first to be evaluated, is whether such an enterprise complies with the forest code, i.e., if the establishment is located in an area with a minimum established legal reserve and whether permanent preservation areas are established and preserved. Suppliers' environmental licenses will only be issued if they respect the Forest Code. We work with suppliers who hold an environmental license or are exempt from licensing. Additionally, the primary and essential assessment made among livestock suppliers is whether it complies with the CAR - Rural Environmental Registry, i.e., whether it maintains the necessary legal reserve and permanent preservation area intact. This evaluation, as previously explained, is carried out for each supplier through satellite imaging of terrain, comparing images from 2008 and 2020 to assess whether deforestation occurred. Suppliers are also assessed for human and labor rights. They must also comply with tax, anti-corruption, and commercial regulations in accordance with the company's Third-Party Code of Ethics and Conduct. This compliance assessment process involves the use of a third tool, Aliant, which performs searches of suppliers on public databases.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Does the organization engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) scale initiatives aimed at progress with regards to common sustainable land use targets?

	Engagement in landscape scale/jurisdictional initiatives
	Choose from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape scale/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria the organization takes into account when prioritizing properties or jurisdictions for engagement through collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing properties/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ The organization maintains an operational presence in the area

☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

☑ Risk of deforestation, forest/land degradation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Risk of fire

(8.15.1.2) Explain the process of prioritizing properties/jurisdictions for engagement

Considering SLC Agrícola's high level of engagement with the communities in regions where it operates, the company values landscape scale *and jurisdictional approaches of recognized or potential relevance. Landscape and jurisdictional scale initiatives and projects are duly analyzed through an initial analysis of the technical staff at production units and the Sustainability team and boards at the company's Headquarters. Whenever possible and feasible, the company offers support for initiatives through means of counter performance that may involve direct investments and/or technical knowledge. Essentially, criteria are based on the magnitude of the scope of initiatives, given preferred landscapes and biomes, as well as the jurisdictional support from bodies involved in each project. SLC Agrícola prioritizes projects in partnerships with suppliers or customers focused on the promotion of regenerative agricultural practices, biodiversity conservation, recovery of areas with native vegetation of importance to surrounding landscapes that have suffered degradation, such as natural fires occurring in the Cerrado savannah region. The company has also supported these initiatives by positioning itself and establishing its Zero Deforestation Policy with a cut-off date of 12/31/2020 for the clearing of new areas.*

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details on the organization's engagement with landscape scale/jurisdictional initiatives aimed at sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Property/Jurisdiction ID

Choose from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Initiative name

Protect and Restore

(8.15.2.3) Country/Area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of property or jurisdictional area

MATOPIBA (Brazilian states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia)

(8.15.2.5) Attach publicly available information on initiative (optional)

teste.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate whether the organization can present the dimensions of the area covered by the initiative

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

100000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility for managing and implementing actions with other stakeholders.

☑ Implementing party: Executes actions based on collective targets

☑ Financer: Offers full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Choose from:

☑ Specify**:**2027

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

210900

(8.15.2.12) Landscape objectives supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Prevention of deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or reduction of degradation rate

☑ Protection and/or restoration of biodiversity

☑ Lower rate of ecosystem degradation

☑ Increase and/or maintenance of protected areas

(8.15.2.13) Actions taken by the organization that support the initiative

Participation in multi-stakeholder planning and alignment

☑ Co-design and develop objectives, strategies and action plans with targets and milestones that include initiative deadline

☑ Collaborate on land use management/planning at landscape/jurisdictional scale

Linking value chain initiatives with landscape scale/jurisdictional initiatives through collaboration with the private sector

☑ Carry out sourcing on a preferential basis to support landscape scale/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged during design and implementation of the initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ Producers

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Engagement description

Cargill, one of SLC Agrícola's clients, administers the Protect and Restore project launched in 2022. Their goal is to restore 100,000 hectares of areas through landscape scale and jurisdictional approaches. These restoration efforts will take place at landscape scale, and Cargill will engage farming communities and a wide range of stakeholders, including local governments and NGOs, to design and implement programs aimed at long term success. These initiatives include working with producers to reintroduce native vegetation, recover water resources, and reforest altered areas. That same year, program methodologies were consolidated and a public notice for the selection of projects was formalized as part of engagement. This request for proposals attracted 15 projects with the potential to join the program. Some of the organizations involved and the technical staff hired by the program will monitor the project in the field and through geoprocessing. In 2023, another public notice was issued with a focus on supporting rural producers in recovering degraded areas. SLC Agrícola will restore 450 hectares, in which approximately 1.1 million will be invested. SLC is the only rural producer on the program's strategy steering committee. The company has since started implementing Protect and Restore processes on the first 100 hectares. This area was chosen in particular due to the recurrence of natural fires, which occur during the Cerrado's dry season between May and August of each year. As a result, with larger, more robust vegetation, this area becomes more resilient, and fires do not spread as quickly whenever there is a focal point compared to an area with a low level of vegetation. The site's biodiversity is then expected to be restored and protected, which reduces the possibility of degradation due to natural fires while also protecting areas.

(8.15.2.16) A collective monitoring framework is used to measure progress with regards to landscape scape objectives and initiatives

Choose from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) Indicate the organiza'ion's engagement achievements to date and how progress is monitored

SLC Agrícola, in partnership with its client, has started the process of restoring the first 100 hectares under the program. This area was chosen in particular due to the recurrence of natural fires, which occur during the Cerrado's dry season between May and August of each year. As a result, with larger, more robust vegetation, this area becomes more resilient, and fires do not spread as quickly whenever there is a focal point compared to an area with a low level of vegetation. The site's biodiversity is then expected to be restored and protected, which reduces the possibility of degradation due to natural fires while also protecting areas. Some of the organizations involved and the technical staff hired by the program will monitor the project in the field and through geoprocessing. SLC Agrícola also monitors this restored area through its geospatial mini-tracking systems and the farm's health and safety team.

(8.15.2.18) Statements made

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we are making a statement

(8.15.2.19) Type of statement made

Choose from:

☑ Individual statement

(8.15.2.20) Provide other details on the organization's statement

SLC Agrícola discloses progress made in restoring forested areas under its Integrated Report. The partner company also publishes data on the project on its website and in its ESG report.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Property/Jurisdiction ID

Choose from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Initiative name

–CI - Produce, Preserve and Include

(8.15.2.3) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of property or jurisdictional area

State of Mato Grosso in Brazil

(8.15.2.5) Attach publicly available information on initiative (optional)

teste.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate whether the organization can present the dimensions of the area covered by the initiative

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

1132400

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply
☑ Convening party: Leads or promotes the design, configuration, and high-level management of the initiative
☑ Partner: Shares responsibility for managing and implementing actions with other stakeholders.
☑ Implementing party: Executes actions based on collective targets
☑ Financer: Offers full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Choose from:
☑ Specify**:** 2030

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

50000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape objectives supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Lower rate of ecosystem degradation

☑ Protection and/or restoration of biodiversity

☑ Monitoring and prevention of forest fires

☑ Conservation and/or restoration of natural ecosystems

☑ Reducing emissions through changes in land use and/or agricultural production

☑ Prevention of deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or reduction of degradation rate

Governance

☑ Governance forums representing all relevant stakeholders implemented and maintained

☑ Promoting of transparency, participation, inclusion and coordination in landscape policy, planning and management

Socials

☑ Ensuring that local communities and small-scale producers benefit from the results of the landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

(8.15.2.13) Actions taken by the organization that support the initiative

Participation in multi-stakeholder planning and alignment

☑ Collaborate in the establishment and management of a monitoring system protecting against deforestation, conversion and/or degradation of natural ecosystems

☑ Collaboration with the establishment and management of a monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform, responsible for managing the initiative and related activities, with clear roles and responsibilities and balanced decision-making

☑ Share spatial data and land management plans with other landscape/jurisdiction stakeholders

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged during design and implementation of the initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Producers
☑ Private sector
☑ Indigenous Peoples
☑National government
☑ Local communities
☑ Subnational government
☑ Financial institution
☑ NGOs and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Engagement description

The Government of Mato Grosso launched the Produce, Conserve and Include (PCI) Strategy in December 2015 during the Paris Climate Convention (COP21). PCI is a jurisdictional strategy aimed at sustainable rural development, which brings together public, private and civil society actors under long-term state targets (2030) organized into three axes: Produce, Conserve, Include. The initiative was developed with the objective of raising funds for the State of Mato Grosso and is aimed at expanding and increasing the efficiency of agricultural and forestry production, conservation of remaining native vegetation, and the recomposing of environmental liabilities. It is also aimed at the socioeconomic inclusion of family farming and generating the reduction of emissions and carbon sequestration of 6Gt CO through deforestation control and the development of a low-carbon economy. SLC Agrícola maintains a farm in the municipality of Tangará da Serra in Mato Grosso, and has participated in the strategy since 2022. On 05/2024, the PCI Institute formalized three PCI Compacts, one of which was implemented in Tangará da Serra. SLC Agrícola participated in and signed this Compact. Compacts were formalized through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between local governments and the PCI Institute. This agreement provides for multisector efforts made to promote public policies, programs and projects aimed at strengthening local production chains through sustainability, facilitating access to new markets and investments. These Compacts are based on local social and economic development models and cooperation between diverse actors. These agreements seek to reconcile the expansion and an increase in the efficiency of agricultural and forestry production, the conservation of 60% of native vegetation, the elimination of illegal deforestation through the recomposing of liabilities, in addition to the socioeconomic inclusion of family farming and Indigenous agriculture. Municipal Target Development Workshops were also held and involved all institutions present: Municipalities, municipal secretariats, rural unions, private companies such as SLC Agrícola, IPAM, municipal committees, family farming and Indigenous associations, producer associations, technical education institutions, civil society organizations, EMPAER, among others.

(8.15.2.16) A collective monitoring framework is used to measure progress with regards to landscape scape objectives and initiatives

Choose from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a common external framework, please specify**:**https://pcimt.org/monitoramento/

(8.15.2.17) Indicate the organiza’ion's engagement achievements to date and how progress is monitored

There are 38 PCI target indicators implemented under Tangará da Serra. Monitoring targets include: (a) recovery of 12,200 ha of degraded pastures, (b) elimination of illegal deforestation by 2030; (c) reduction in burned areas to 10,000 ha by 2030; (d) conservation of 60% of the municipality's areas of native vegetation (e) recovery of 57,000 ha of basin areas; (f) preparation of the Municipal Family Agriculture Plan, among others. In 2024, the Institute will be launching a platform for monitoring targets.

(8.15.2.18) Statements made

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we are making a statement

(8.15.2.19) Type of statement made

Choose from:

☑ Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on the organization's statement

SLC Agrícola discloses its participation in the PCI within the Integrated Report. The government of the state of Mato Grosso widely disseminates the PCI and presents details on public websites.
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of the commodities disclosed by the organization, provide details on the volumes of disclosed originating from each of the jurisdictions/properties with which it engages.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Property/Jurisdiction ID

Choose from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any volume produced and/or sourced from commodity by the organization originate from this property/jurisdiction, and is the organization able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we produce/source commodities at this property/jurisdiction, and are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Choose from:
☑ Soybean

(8.15.3.4) Percentage of volume of disclosure originating from this property/jurisdiction

5

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Property/Jurisdiction ID

Choose from:
☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any volume produced and/or sourced from commodity by the organization originate from this property/jurisdiction, and is the organization able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we produce/source commodities at this property/jurisdiction, and are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Choose from:
☑ Soybean

(8.15.3.4) Percentage of volume of disclosure originating from this property/jurisdiction

21

Row 3

(8.15.3.1) Property/Jurisdiction ID

Choose from:
☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any volume produced and/or sourced from commodity by the organization originate from this property/jurisdiction, and is the organization able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Choose from:
☑ Yes, we produce/source commodities at this property/jurisdiction, and are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Choose from:
☑ Livestock products

(8.15.3.4) Percentage of volume of disclosure originating from this property/jurisdiction

58
[Add row]

## (8.16) Does the organization participate in any other activities aimed supporting the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion or human rights issues in the commodity</i 	value chain>?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details on external activities that support the implementation of the organization's policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights-related issues in the commodity value chain

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Livestock products

(8.16.1.2) Sustainable Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engagement with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide other details on the activity

SLC Agrícola assumes its commitment and engagement by actively participating in the UN Global Compact's Sustainable Agro Platform, under which bimonthly meetings are held with the objective of achieving greater engagement with sector stakeholders and activities and projects guided by the SDGs and Business Principles for Food and Agriculture -PEAA. Principles include the promotion of food safety, health and nutrition (which includes animal welfare) and environmental responsibility (including soil conservation and environmental product safety).

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soybean

(8.16.1.2) Sustainable Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engagement with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide other details on the activity

SLC Agrícola assumes its commitment and engagement by actively participating in the UN Global Compact's Sustainable Agro Platform, under which bimonthly meetings are held with the objective of achieving greater engagement with sector stakeholders and activities and projects guided by the SDGs and Business Principles for Food and Agriculture -PEAA. Principles include the promotion of food safety, health and nutrition (which includes animal welfare) and environmental responsibility (including soil conservation and environmental product safety). Within the RTRS, SLC Agrícola participates in the initiative by endorsing its commitments, which include commitments to zero deforestation and zero conversion of areas.
[Add row]

(8.17) Does the organization support or implement project(s) focused on the restoration and long-term protection of ecosystems?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on the project(s), including the extent, duration and frequency of monitoring. Specify any measured results.

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Choose from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Choose from:

☑ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected project benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Does this project give rise to any carbon credits?

Choose from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Project description

Forest enrichment project on the Farms controlled by SLC Agrícola, with the objective of carbon sequestration and recovery of degraded areas.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project being implemented with respect to the organization's value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) End year

Choose from:

☑ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (hectares)

135

(8.17.1.10) Project area during final year (hectares)

535

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-12

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-52

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Choose from:

☑ Biannually or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

649000

(8.17.1.16) For which of the organization's expected benefits is progress being monitored?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please specify below

SLC works tirelessly for the restoration, reforestation and conservation of forests and other ecosystems. In 2022, we started a specific project focused on our strategy of monitoring and recovering areas of native vegetation, which currently total 113,000 hectares. Our specialized partner performs remote sensing of these areas of native vegetation coupled with direct determination methods that take tree height, etc., into account. We are seeking to ensure the preservation and/or optimization (current and future conservation status) of native vegetation, in addition to monitoring competition with invasive plants. Additionally, through this sensing, it will be possible to evaluate areas in which it is possible/necessary to improve conservation. R 47,860 was invested in development of a Proof of Concept. With regards to the implementation of studies and evaluations, R 466,000 have been invested since the project start date. We started the Forest Enrichment project in 2021 to take advantage of opportunities to restore certain areas. To date, the objective of the Forest Enrichment project is to restore 320 hectares with native vegetation by 2030. The increase in the presence of native forest fragments on the Farms is extremely beneficial and also increases the number of natural predators for pests that may be present in crops, for example. These initiatives will also help increase the available stock of forest biomass above and below ground.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Choose from:

☑ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Choose from:

☑ Carbon sequestration in soil

(8.17.1.3) Expected project benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Obtaining of carbon credits

(8.17.1.4) Does this project give rise to any carbon credits?

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Project description

In 2022, we started studies to verify the possibility of entering the carbon credit market in 2023 (with the possibility of retroactive start relative to 2020 through a credit generation period applied 30 years in advance). The company is developing a pilot project for REDD carbon credits at Fazenda Perdizes. SLC's REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) project also includes conservation initiatives and efforts made to increase forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management. The approved project will generate carbon credits over the course of 30 years, with a total estimated generation of nearly 3,818,301 credits in an area of 22,000 hectares. This estimated financial return of R 150 million will be invested in the implementation and maintenance of conservation strategies for areas and biodiversity, as well as low-carbon technologies.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project being implemented with respect to the organization's value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022.0

(8.17.1.8) End year

Choose from:

☑ >2050

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (hectares)

0.0

(8.17.1.10) Project area during final year (hectares)

22000.0

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-11.0

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-56.0

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Choose from:

☑ Biannually or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

(8.17.1.16) For which of the organization's expected benefits is progress being monitored?

Select all that apply

☑ Obtaining of carbon credits

(8.17.1.17) Please specify below

In 2022, we initiated studies to verify the possibility of entering the carbon credit market in 2024 (with the possibility of retroactive start relative to 2020 through a credit generation period applied 30 years in advance). The company is developing a pilot project for REDD carbon credits at Fazenda Perdizes. SLC's REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) project also includes conservation initiatives and efforts made to increase forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management. The approved project will generate carbon credits over the course of 30 years, with a total estimated generation of nearly 3,818,301 credits in an area of 22,000 hectares. This estimated financial return of R 150 million will be invested in the implementation and maintenance of conservation strategies for areas and biodiversity, as well as low-carbon technologies. So far, SLC has not made investments in the project as its partner company is structuring the project in an area owned by SLC Agrícola.

Row 4

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Choose from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Choose from:

☑ Reserve lands

(8.17.1.3) Expected project benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

(8.17.1.4) Does this project give rise to any carbon credits?

Choose from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Project description

This project was developed after SLC Agrícola signed a financial compensation contract for the maintenance of an area of a total of 1,358 hectares of native vegetation at Fazenda Perdizes in Mato Grosso. The project is part of the CONSERV mechanism, which was conceived by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) and executed in partnership with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and Woodwell Climate Research Center. Through CONSERV, a project launched in 2020, rural producers receive compensation for the conservation of vegetation areas that exceed the minimum Legal Reserve required under the Forest Code.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project being implemented with respect to the organization's value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021.0

(8.17.1.8) End year

Choose from:
☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (hectares)

1358.0

(8.17.1.10) Project area during final year (hectares)

1358.0

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-11.0

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-53.0

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Choose from:
☑ Biannually or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

162000

(8.17.1.16) For which of the organization's expected benefits is progress being monitored?

Select all that apply

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

(8.17.1.17) Please specify below

With support from SLC Agrícola, which signed a contract for the conservation of 1,358 hectares of native land, CONSERV encourages the conservation of 9,768 hectares on ten rural properties in Mato Grosso. Areas included in contracts signed with IPAM are not part of the series of Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) existing at rural properties, but rather constitute surplus Legal Reserves areas. In the Amazon biome, the minimum percentage of Legal Reserve areas required by law is 80%. SLC Agrícola maintains this surplus and is formally committed to the maintenance and conservation of these 1,358 hectares of additional forest. Rather than investment, monetary incentives are being provided to maintain standing forest. The amount received by SLC Agrícola cannot be presented, as it is subject to a contractual confidentiality clause. Investment in maintenance of the area (fire response team, forest maintenance, among others) for the project period totals R 162,000.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance – Water security

(9.1) Are there exclusions made within the organization's disclosure of water data?

Choose from:
☑ No

(9.2) What proportion of the following water-related aspects are regularly measured and monitored across the organization's operations?

Water withdrawal – total volume

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola collects surface and groundwater to carry out agricultural activities and for human consumption. Water withdrawal volume is monitored in 90% of the installations through means of water meters. In the remaining 10% of the total intake points, volumes are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation.

Water withdrawal – volume by source

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola collects surface and groundwater to carry out agricultural activities and for human consumption. Surface water is collected at 3 of the company's 22 farms - Fazenda Paiaguás, Fazenda Pamplona and Fazenda Palmares. Groundwater is captured at the company's 22 farms. Volumes consumed are measured using water meters at 90% of the points of consumption. In the remaining 10% of the SLC's total points of water consumption, volumes are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation.

Water withdrawal quality

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Samples were collected for quality testing in accordance with Consolidation Ordinance No. 5 of 2017.

(9.2.4) Please specify below

Water withdrawal quality is monitored through a laboratory accredited by ANVISA and duly approved by the company. All quality parameters set forth in Consolidation Ordinance No. 5 of 2017 are analyzed every six months. Parameters such as color, turbidity, pH and fluoride are analyzed monthly. These procedures are performed at all SLC Agrícola production units.

Water discharge – total volume

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola is responsible for the generation of three types of effluents - administrative effluents and effluents originating from the production process, which are further separated into two categories: effluents contaminated with hydrocarbons and effluents contaminated with pesticides. The company maintains wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) at 9 of its 22 farms, to which domestic (administrative) effluents are sent. 100% of the effluent volume is monitored at these WWTPs. At SLC Agrícola's headquarters located in Porto Alegre, administrative effluents generated are sent to the local concessionaire, and 100% of the volume is monitored. Effluents stemming from the production process undergo different treatments. If farms do not have installed WWTPs for domestic effluents, these effluents are directed to septic tanks and, subsequently, dry wells. Discharge volumes for both types of wastewater are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation.

Water discharge – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola is responsible for the generation of three types of effluents - administrative effluents and effluents originating from the production process, which are further separated into two categories: effluents contaminated with hydrocarbons and effluents contaminated with pesticides. The company maintains wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) at 9 of its 22 farms, to which domestic (administrative) effluents are sent. 100% of the effluent volume at WWTPs is monitored by water meters. At SLC Agrícola's headquarters located in Porto Alegre, administrative effluents generated are sent to the local concessionaire, and 100% of the volume is monitored. Effluents stemming from the production process undergo different treatments. If farms do not have installed WWTPs for domestic effluents, these effluents are directed to septic tanks and, subsequently, dry wells. Discharge volumes for both types of wastewater are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation.

Water discharge – volume per treatment method

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola is responsible for the generation of three types of effluents - administrative effluents and effluents originating from the production process, which are further separated into two categories: effluents contaminated with hydrocarbons (treated in water/oil separator housing) and effluents contaminated with pesticides (advanced oxidation). The company maintains wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) at 9 of its 22 farms, to which domestic (administrative) effluents are sent. 100% of the effluent volume at WWTPs is monitored and treated (biological and chemical treatment Effluents stemming from the production process undergo different treatments. If farms do not have installed WWTPs for domestic effluents, these effluents are directed to septic tanks (biological treatment) and, subsequently, dry wells. Discharge volumes for both types of wastewater are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Samples were collected for quality testing in accordance with frequency established under technical specifications

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola operates under a series of standards that are also aimed at meeting standards such as ISO 14.001. Water/effluent management standards are one of the requirements under such guidelines. Parameters for effluents that can generate harmful impacts are defined by under National Environmental Council 430/2011 and by agencies responsible for environmental licensing on a monthly or quarterly basis. In cases involving domestic effluents, parameters analyzed include Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammoniacal Nitrogen, and Suspended Solids. In cases in which effluents originate from oil-water separator housings, the following parameters apply: PH, suspended solids, temperature, phenols, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), oils and greases, BTEX - monoaromatic hydrocarbons:

(Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) and TPHGRO (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by carbon range). All points are monitored following regulations/licenses.

Water discharge quality – emissions into water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Samples were collected for quality testing in accordance with frequency established under technical specifications

(9.2.4) Please specify below

Parameters for effluents that may generate harmful impacts on water resources and ecosystems are defined in accordance with the National Environmental Council - CONAMA 430/2011 and the respective agencies responsible for environmental licensing on a monthly or quarterly basis. In cases involving domestic effluents, the parameters analyzed include Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammoniacal Nitrogen, and Suspended Solids. In cases in which effluents originate from oil-water separator housings, the following parameters apply: PH, suspended solids, temperature, phenols, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), oils and greases, BTEX - monoaromatic hydrocarbons: (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) and TPHGRO (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by carbon range). All points are monitored following regulations/licenses, and 100% of the effluents are monitored according to the above parameters on a quarterly basis. Samples were collected for quality testing at the frequency established under technical specifications

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Samples were collected for quality testing in accordance with frequency established under technical specifications

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola operates under a series of standards that are also aimed at meeting standards such as ISO 14.001. Water/effluent management standards are one of the requirements under such guidelines. Parameters for effluents that may generate harmful impacts on water resources and ecosystems are defined in accordance with the National Environmental Council - CONAMA 430/2011 and the respective agencies responsible for environmental licensing on a monthly or quarterly basis. In cases involving domestic effluents, the parameters analyzed include Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammoniacal Nitrogen, and Suspended Solids. In cases in which effluents originate from oil-water separator housings, the following parameters apply: PH, suspended solids, temperature, phenols, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), oils and greases, BTEX - monoaromatic hydrocarbons: (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) and TPHGRO (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by carbon range). All points are monitored following regulations/licenses.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters and pump capacity

(9.2.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola captures and consumes surface and groundwater for agricultural activities and human consumption. Water consumption is monitored in 90% of the installations through means of water meters. Volumes at the remaining 10% of consumption points are calculated based on the capacity of existing pumps and period of operation. After subtracting disposal values, we monitor total consumption.

Recycled/reused water

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters

(9.2.4) Please specify below

Reused water is treated at the Company's 9 Wastewater Treatment Plants. We monitor 100% of these points.

Provision of perfectly functioning and safely managed WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) services for all employees

(9.2.1) Percentage of units/facilities/operations

Choose from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Measurement frequency

Choose from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Measurement method

Water meters

(9.2.4) Please specify below

Water used in WASH services is sourced from underground catchment that is 100% monitored in relation to quality for human consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawal, discharge and consumption across all operations at the organization? How do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year and how are they expected to vary?

Total withdrawal

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46898.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.2.2.3) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Change in recording methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.2.2.5) Main reason for forecast

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please specify below

Water consumption in 2023 increased by 16% compared to 2022, and withdrawal is linked to this increase in consumption. In 2023 there was a change in methodology used in accounting for water consumption originating directly and automatically from mechanical irrigation systems, which measure this consumption daily. Accounting was previously performed manually and on a monthly basis using field water meters. Additionally, a percentage of this increase (approximately 130 ML) occurred due to an increase in the number of employees at the company between 2022 and 2023. Over the next 4 years we intend to reduce consumption across specific measurement accuracy work fronts and direct action taken towards reducing consumption, in addition to exclusive investments in high efficiency technologies: 1 - Accurate and automated measurement of all water sources: We completed a pilot project at Fazenda Pamplona in 2022 to monitor water consumption and effluent generation in an automated manner. We are already working to scale the solution for all water collection points at the company's 22 business units. Through automated monitoring, it will be possible to mitigate losses and correct identified inefficiencies, with the potential to reduce water consumption at production units for uses other than irrigation. 2.a - Irrigated crops: all new irrigation equipment is purchased equipped with technologies that analyze variables, such as rainfall forecasts, soil water storage and plant size, to decide whether irrigation is necessary. This technology has the capacity to reduce consumption by an average of 20% and will be acquired whenever additional irrigated crops are planted. 2.b - Selective application of pesticides makes use of soil and plant reading technology, and pesticides are only applied where necessary. There was an estimated total of 30,400 m³ of water saved during the 22/23 harvest. Over the coming years, we intend to expand areas in which pesticides are selectively applied.

Total discharge

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

572.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.2.2.3) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Change in recording methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.2.2.5) Main reason for forecast

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please specify below

The observed increase in effluent disposal is related to increased generation due to a larger number of personnel involved in operations. The company's workforce increased by a total of 518 employees between 2022 and 2023. Over the coming years, we intend to reduce disposal by installing more water reuse and rainwater usage points.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46325.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.2.2.3) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Change in recording methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.2.2.5) Main reason for forecast

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please specify below

Water withdrawal and consumption in 2023 increased by 16% compared to 2022. In 2023 there was a change in the methodology used to account for water consumption originating directly and automatically from mechanical irrigation systems, which measure this consumption daily. Accounting was previously performed manually using field water meters. Additionally, a percentage of this increase (approximately 130 ML) occurred due to an increase in the number of employees at the company between 2022 and 2023. Over the next 4 years we intend to reduce consumption across specific measurement accuracy work fronts and direct action taken towards reducing consumption, in addition to exclusive investments in high efficiency technologies: 1 - Accurate and automated measurement of all water sources: We completed a pilot project at Fazenda Pamplona in 2022 to monitor water consumption and effluent generation in an automated manner. We are already working to scale the solution for all water collection points at the company's 22 business units. Through automated monitoring, it will be possible to mitigate losses and correct identified inefficiencies, and there is potential to reduce water consumption at production unit for uses other than irrigation. 2.a - Irrigated crops: all new irrigation equipment is purchased equipped with technologies that analyze variables, such as rainfall forecasts, soil water storage and plant size, to decide whether irrigation is necessary. This technology has the capacity to reduce consumption by an average of 20% and will be acquired whenever additional irrigated crops are planted. 2.b - Selective application of pesticides makes use of soil and plant reading technology, and pesticides are only applied where necessary. During the 22/23 harvest, there was an estimated total of 30,400 m³ of water saved. Over the coming years, we intend to expand areas in which pesticides are selectively applied.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn in areas experiencing water stress. Indicate the volume, how data compare with the previous reporting year and forecasted variation.

(9.2.4.1) Water withdrawn from areas experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Water withdrawn from areas experiencing water stress (in mega liters)

22802.7

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.2.4.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.2.4.6) Main reason for forecast

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total catchment in areas experiencing water stress

48.62

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please specify below

From among SLC Agrícola's 22 production units, two facilities (Pamplona and Panorama Farms) operated under low/medium water stress in 2023 according to WRI Aqueduct. Reduction in water consumption between 2022 and 2023 totaled 0.71%. Throughout 2023, investments were made in renovating mechanical irrigation systems. This means specific items such as sprinklers and piping were replaced. As a result, we consider these changes to have increased efficiency of water use together with other technologies that work in unison, such as soil moisture sensors, nighttime irrigation (to reduce evaporation time), among others.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.5) What proportion of agricultural commodities relevant to your organization are sourced from areas experiencing water stress?

Cotton

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas experiencing water stress is known

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.5.2) Percentage of total agricultural commodities produced in areas experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ 11-25

(9.2.5.3) Please specify below

COTTON From among SLC Agrícola's 22 production units, two facilities (Pamplona and Panorama Farms) operated under low/medium water stress in 2023 according to WRI Aqueduct. Cotton production at these two farms represented 13% of the total produced by the company during the 22/23 harvest, which totaled 787,712 tons (considering cotton wool and hulls). The future trend over the medium term will be for the company to continue operating in these areas. However, given that the company expects rainfed operations to expand with the acquisition or leasing of other areas, which will also produce cotton, representativeness of the productivity of these two farms may decrease compared to the total produced by the company. In other words, the representativeness of cotton production in an area of water stress may decrease. The company's strategy, which is based on its sustainability policy, is to prioritize expansion in areas not experiencing water stress.

Corn

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas experiencing water stress is known

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.5.2) Percentage of total agricultural commodities produced in areas experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.5.3) Please specify below

CORN From among SLC Agrícola's 22 production units, two facilities (Pamplona and Panorama Farms) operated under low/medium water stress in 2023 according to WRI Aqueduct. Corn production at these two farms represented 4% of the total produced by the company during the 22/23 harvest, which totaled 1,071,551 tons. The future trend over the medium term will be for the company to continue operating in these areas. However, given that the company expects rainfed operations to expand with the acquisition or leasing of other areas, which will also produce corn, representativeness of the productivity of these two farms may decrease compared to the total produced by the company. In other words, the representativeness of corn production in an area of water stress may decrease. The company's strategy, which is based on its sustainability policy, is to prioritize expansion in areas not experiencing water stress.

Soybean

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas experiencing water stress is known

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.5.2) Percentage of total agricultural commodities produced in areas experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.5.3) Please specify below

SOYBEAN From among SLC Agrícola's 22 production units, two facilities (Pamplona and Panorama Farms) operated under low/medium water stress in 2023 according to WRI Aqueduct. Soybean production at these two farms represented 9% of the total produced by the company during the 22/23 harvest, which totaled 1,309,363 tons. The future trend over the medium term will be for the company to continue operating in these areas. However, given that the company expects rainfed operations to expand with the acquisition or leasing of other areas, which will also produce soybean, representativeness of the productivity of these two farms may decrease compared to the total produced by the company. In other words, the representativeness of soybean production in an area of water stress may decrease. The company's strategy, which is based on its sustainability policy, is to prioritize expansion in areas not experiencing water stress.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide data on total water withdrawal by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

33496

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.2.7.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Investment in smart water technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

Surface water withdrawal in 2023 decreased by 2663 ML (-7%) compared to 2022. Part of this reduction may have stemmed from the renovation of mechanized irrigation systems. This means specific items such as sprinklers and piping were replaced. As a result, we consider these changes to have increased efficiency of water use together with other technologies that work in unison, such as soil moisture sensors, nighttime irrigation (to reduce evaporation time), among others. Over the coming years, we intend to continue implementing technologies and innovations that use water as efficiently as possible.

Surface brackish water/seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not collect brackish surface water/seawater and does not intend to do so in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13401

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.2.7.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activities

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

Groundwater withdrawal in 2023 increased by 9789 ML (271%) compared to 2022. This increase may be linked to an increase in the number of employees at the company as there were approximately 500 new staff members entering the company between 2022 and 2023. Additionally, another reason for this increase may involve the number of input applications, which may increase compared to the previous harvest.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not perform non-renewable groundwater withdrawal and does not intend to do so in the future

Water produced/drawn

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not collect produced/drawn water and does not intend to do so in the future

Third-party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Choose from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.2.7.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activities

(9.2.7.5) Please specify below

In 2023, the use of third-party water sources increased by 1 ML (167%) compared to 2022. Water originating from third-party sources is only used at the company's central office, i.e., use was exclusively intended for human consumption. This increase may be attributed to an increase in the number of visitors at the office during the reporting period.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide data on total water withdrawal by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not discharge materials into fresh surface water and does not intend to do so over the coming years.

Surface brackish water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does discharge materials into brackish water/sea and does not intend to do so over the coming years.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

573

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.2.8.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Change in recording methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please specify below

Water discharge increased by 130 ML between 2022 and 2023 (30%). This increase stemmed from the start of measurement and accounting of treated effluents in water/oil separator housings and ozonation WWTPs, i.e., we improved the methodology used and scope of accounting.

Third-party recipients

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Choose from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.1

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.2.8.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Expansion of facilities

(9.2.8.5) Please specify below

Water discharge increased by 0.7 ML between 2022 and 2023 (167%). Water originating from third-party sources is only used and disposed of at the company's central office', i.e., use and disposal was exclusively intended for human consumption. This increase can be attributed to an increase in the number of visitors at the office during the reporting period.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level(s) at which discharges are treated in the company's direct operations.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not perform tertiary treatment on effluents.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

138

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of the volume treated with that of the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Equal

(9.2.9.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Other, please specify**:** There was no change observed.

(9.2.9.5) Percentage of units/facilities/operations to which this volume applies

Choose from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola is responsible for the generation of three types of effluents: administrative effluents and effluents originating from the production process, which are further separated into two categories: effluents contaminated with hydrocarbons and effluents contaminated with pesticides. The company maintains wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) at 9 of its 22 farms (41%), to which domestic (administrative) effluents are sent. Effluents are treated through means of UASB reactors, which are considered secondary treatment. The volume of effluent generated is 100% monitored, and in 2023 reached a total equivalent to 138 megaliters. This volume remained near the volume treated in 2022. The UASB anaerobic process is highly effective in decomposing organic matter, which is the main characteristic of this effluent, and transforming it into biogas. The quality of the discharged effluent is monitored and adheres to definitions from the National Environmental Council 430/2011 and agencies responsible for environmental licensing.

Exclusive primary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

434

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of the volume treated with that of the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.2.9.4) Main reason for comparison with the previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Change in recording methodology

(9.2.9.5) Percentage of units/facilities/operations to which this volume applies

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

Effluents originating from the production process, which are further separated into two categories: effluents contaminated with hydrocarbons (treated in water/oil separator housing) and effluents contaminated with pesticides (treated through ozonation). Hydrocarbons are less dense than water, which causes them to float on the water's surface. The separator housing takes advantage of this difference in density to physically separate oil from the water, and oil is sent for treatment by a specialized company. Effluents containing agricultural pesticides are treated through ozonation due to ozone's properties and its effectiveness in degrading complex chemical compounds. Ozone is a powerful oxidant capable of breaking down complex pesticide molecules into simpler, less toxic, and more biodegradable substances. In 2023, the accounting process for treated water was optimized using this method and may help explain the 43% (130 ML) increase in the volume treated. The quality of the discharged effluent is monitored and adheres to definitions from the National Environmental Council 430/2011 and agencies responsible for environmental licensing.

Untreated discharge into the natural environment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not discharge untreated effluents into natural environments.

Untreated discharge to third parties

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not discharge untreated effluents to third parties.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of discharge treatment level

Choose from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not discharge at destinations other than those reported.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Please provide details on emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and other priority substances into the organization's water during the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions into water during the reporting year (metric tons)

5120

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please specify below

Ammoniacal nitrogen is one of the effluent parameters evaluated at SLC Agrícola's WWTPs. It is formed through the decomposition of organic matter and is a non-persistent and non-cumulative substance that does not cause physiological damage to humans or animals. However, in large quantities ammoniacal nitrogen may cause suffocation in fish. Organic nitrogenous substances decompose into nitrates and pass through an ammonia stage. For this reason, their presence indicates recent pollution. Total ammoniacal nitrogen refers to the sum of ammonia gas (NH3) and ammonia ions (NH4). The average concentration of this compound totaled 37.1 grams per liter of effluent treated in 2023. This value, when multiplied by the 138 ML treated with effluent, represents a total emission of 5,120 kg of ammoniacal nitrogen.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) Within the company's direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities at which substantial water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities at value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this stage in the value chain but have not identified any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks or opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

22

(9.3.3) % of installations in direct operations this figure represents

Choose from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola evaluates and accounts for risks, impacts and opportunities at the facility level. However, this option “Yes, we evaluate this stage in the value chain and identify facilities with substantial water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities" does not appear in the column "Identification of facilities at value chain stage", even when this option is included in question 2.2.2. The company evaluated the risks, impacts and opportunities existing in the value chain for its business activities as a whole, considering its 22 farms and headquarters. 2/22 of our industrial facilities (farms) representing 9% of the company's business units, were identified as being exposed to substantial water hazards. These facilities are located within a low/medium water stress region. We have classified all of our substantive risk locations using WRI's Aqueduct. These 2 farms represented 13% of cotton, 4% of corn and 9% of soybeans produced by the company during the 22/23 harvest.

<I>Upstream</i> value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities at value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this stage in the value chain but have not identified any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks or opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

30

(9.3.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola evaluates and accounts for risks, impacts and opportunities at the facility level. However, this option “Yes, we evaluate this stage of the value chain and identify facilities with substantial water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities" does not appear in the column "Identification of facilities at value chain stage", even after this option is included in question 2.2.2. We are requesting and collecting information from critical suppliers (in 2023 there were 230 suppliers, which represent approximately 10% of the company's total suppliers) to understand their intensity in terms of water consumption and assess their dependence/risk of shortage and the impact of this extraction (e.g., in watersheds in which they operate and/or water stress) and effluent/pollution disposal. A limit will be established for suppliers that consume more than a certain limit of m³ of water per unit of products supplied to SLC. We will also better understand how extreme events or water stress may affect these suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility mentioned in 9.3., provide the coordinates, water accounting data and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Palmares

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-11

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

45

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

8353

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

8248

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

105

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8335

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant increase

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts exist when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, surface, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm recorded a 126% increase in water consumption compared to 2022, particularly due to an increase in water used for irrigation. Consumption totaled 8,355 ML (captured (8373 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption and irrigation. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Parnágua

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/area and watershed

Brazil

☑ Parnaíba River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-9.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

45.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

29

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI

Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm decreased water consumption by 64% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 9 ML. This consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Perdizes

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-11.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

56.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

116

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

116

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

29

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

29

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

86

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm decreased water consumption by 23% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 86 ML (captured (116 ML) – discarded/reused (29 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pioneira

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-12.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

52.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

29

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

23

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

23

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate

measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm recorded a 65% reduction in water consumption compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 6 ML (captured (29 ML) - discarded/reused (23 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Parnaíba

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil
☑ Parnaíba River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-8.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

46.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

120

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

120

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

102

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 28% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 102 ML (captured (120 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Piracema

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-14.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-56.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

193

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

61

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

132

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

175

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measure are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, surface, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 16% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 175 ML (captured (193 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Prospera

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-11.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-56.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

34

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 91% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 15 ML (captured (34 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)).Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Palmeira

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ Parnaíba River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-14.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

56.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

425

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

425

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

407

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate

measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm increased water consumption by 134% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 407 ML (captured (425 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Panorama

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

46.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

42

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

35

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

35

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 81% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 7 ML (captured (42 ML) - discarded/reused (35 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Paiáguas

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-14.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

57.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

176

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

188

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

176

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

158

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate

measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, surface, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 55% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 158 ML (captured (176 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 9.001 and ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pantanal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/area and watershed

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify**:** Río de la Plata Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

58.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

206

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

22

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

36

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

169

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm increased water consumption by 63% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 169 ML (captured (206 ML) - discarded/reused (36 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Planeste

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ Parnaíba River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-8.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

46.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

231

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

231

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

31

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

200

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate

measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm increased water consumption by 32% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 200 ML (captured (231 ML) - discarded/reused (31 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Paladino

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

45.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

6

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

5

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities lie in efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 94% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 1 ML (captured (6 ML) - discarded/reused (5 ML)). This consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified -- a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pirapora

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-14.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-55.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

15

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

10

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

10

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 89% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 5 ML (captured (15 ML) - discarded/reused (10 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified -- a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Parceiro

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-10.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

45.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

50

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

50

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

27

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

23

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 41% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 23 ML (captured (50 ML) - discarded/reused (27 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Planorte

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

58.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

89

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

89

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

42

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measure are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 70% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 46.5 ML (captured (89 ML) - discarded/reused (42 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 9.001 and 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Planalto

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify**:** Río de la Plata Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-18.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

53.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

15

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

5

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 86% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 10 ML (captured (15 ML) - discarded/reused (5 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 9.001 and 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pejuçara

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-57.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Equal

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

The Pejuçara farm has not been involved in production since the 23/24 harvest; as a result, there was no further consumption and monitoring of water data.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pampeira

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

☑ Amazonas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-14.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-57.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

74

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 49% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 56 ML (captured (74 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Piratini

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

45.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

3689

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant decrease

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

3689

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3671

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever proper care is not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as

part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 19% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 3,671 ML (captured (3689 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and human consumption. This farm is ISO 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Paysandu

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Brazil

☑ São Francisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-13.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-45.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

10248

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant decrease

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

10248

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ Reduction

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

18

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10229

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant decrease

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is not located within a region experiencing water stress and us assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, surface, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm reduced water consumption by 41% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 10,229 ML (captured (10248 ML) - discarded/reused (18 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Choose from:

☑ Installation 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fazenda Pamplona

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Choose from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawal or discharges during reporting

Choose from:

☑ Yes, withdrawal and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area and watershed

Afghanistan

☑ Other, please specify**:** Paranaíba River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-16.0

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

47.0

(9.3.1.10) Located in area experiencing water stress

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawal at this facility (megaliters)

22761

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total funding with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant increase

(9.3.1.15) Fresh surface water catchments, including rainwater, swamps, rivers and lakes

22761

(9.3.1.16) Surface/seawater brackish water catchment

0

(9.3.1.17) Groundwater withdrawal – renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Groundwater withdrawal – non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawal of produced/drawn water

0

(9.3.1.20) Fundraising from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharged at this facility (megaliters)

74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharge with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Increase

(9.3.1.23) Discharge into fresh surface water

74

(9.3.1.24) Discharges into surface brackish water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Groundwater discharge

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharge to third party recipients

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

22687

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Significant increase

(9.3.1.29) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola controls 100% of operations on the 22 farms (company-owned or leased) that produce commodities and livestock. Agricultural operations depend on water, irrigation or rainfall. Impacts occur when collecting water for irrigation and/or applying pesticides, which can affect water quality whenever appropriate measures are not taken. Risks involve water scarcity and/or regulatory changes. These opportunities are related to efficient irrigation technologies, which reduce water consumption and increase resilience to climatic variations. This facility is located within a region experiencing water stress and us assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool. At this installation, underground and reuse water represent water inputs. Volumes originate from measurements and are monitored by SLC in a quantitative and qualitative manner. Brackish surface water/seawater and non-renewable groundwater are not withdrawn for any purpose. We do not expect an

increase in water withdrawal as part of projected future trends. This farm increased water consumption by 88% compared to 2022. Consumption totaled 22,687 ML (captured (22761 ML) - discarded/reused (74 ML)). Consumption refers to the volume of water used in agricultural operations and for human consumption. This farm is ISO 9.001 and 14.001 certified – a standard under which water management is mandatory and verified by a third party.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) With regards to facilities involved in direct operations mentioned in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data have been verified by third parties?

Water withdrawal – total volume

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report, which is developed in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water withdrawal – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water withdrawal – quality under standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water discharge – total volume

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water discharge – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water discharge – volume per final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water discharge – quality under standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) Verified percentage

Choose from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

SGS implemented an independent verification process as part of preparation of the 2023 Integrated Report in accordance with the GRI and verification process and principles used to verify indicators related to water and effluents under GRI 303. Additionally, we have implemented ISO 14.000 and 9.001 certification standards, which guarantee the application of sampling methods, reuse systems and extensive management practices.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Enter a value for the organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

7230583000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

154174.82

(9.5.3) Predicted future trend

Future trends at SLC will involve increasing water withdrawal efficiency by expanding revenue without a proportional increase in water use. The company therefore invests in digital agriculture to optimize water resources. In 2023, efficiency in relation to revenue per ML of water decreased by 16% compared to the previous year due to improvements to the water accounting methodology and the number of employees at the company. The company's Sustainability Policy was established in 2024 and prioritizes expansion in dryland areas.
[Fixed row]

(9.8) Present water intensity information for each important agricultural commodity produced by the organization.

Cotton

(9.8.1) Information on the water intensity of this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

17.18

(9.8.3) Numerator: water appearance

Choose from:
☑ Total water withdrawal

(9.8.4) Denominator

Choose from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ This is the first year of measurement

(9.8.6) Please specify below

SLC produces 100% of the company's cotton, soybeans and corn. SLC does not purchase commodities for resale. 2023 was the first year in which we presented a water footprint indicator by commodity. There was a total footprint of 17.18 m³ of water per ton of cotton produced. The representativeness of cotton production is attributed to all water captured, i.e., 13,586 ML of water was considered to be used in cotton production out of a total of 46,898 ML. The denominator used referred to the total of 790 thousand tons of cotton (cotton wool and hulls). In 2022, a general average indicator of 14 m³ of water per ton of commodity produced (denominator for all company crops) was presented. In 2023 we remained at the same level. Although total water withdrawal has increased, productivity was also expanded, which demonstrates the company's efficiency. This increase in efficiency will offer support for investments in future projects that make the smartest and most efficient use of water possible. The company believes that it will be able to maintain this water footprint since efficiency and productivity increase year-over-year. This indicator is monitored quarterly at ESG Committee meetings and used to support various investment evaluations and decision-making.

Corn

(9.8.1) Information on the water intensity of this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

9.02

(9.8.3) Numerator: water appearance

Choose from:
☑ Total water withdrawal

(9.8.4) Denominator

Choose from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ This is the first year of measurement

(9.8.6) Please specify below

SLC produces 100% of the company's cotton, soybeans and corn. SLC does not purchase commodities for resale. 2023 was the first year in which we presented a water footprint indicator by commodity. There was a total footprint of 9.02 m³ of water per ton of corn produced. The representativeness of corn production is attributed to all water captured, i.e., 9,644 ML of water was considered to be used for corn production out of a total of 46,898 ML. The denominator used referred to the total of 1. 7 thousand tons of corn. In 2022, a general average indicator of 14 m³ of water per ton of commodity produced (denominator for all company crops) was presented. In 2023 we remained at the same level. Although total water withdrawal has increased, productivity was also expanded, which demonstrates the company's efficiency. This increase in efficiency offers support for investments in future projects that make the smartest and most efficient use of water possible. The company believes that it will be able to maintain this water footprint since efficiency and productivity increase year-over-year. This indicator is monitored quarterly at ESG Committee meetings and used to support various investment evaluations and decision-making.

Soybean

(9.8.1) Information on the water intensity of this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

17.54

(9.8.3) Numerator: water appearance

Choose from:
☑ Total water withdrawal

(9.8.4) Denominator

Choose from:
☑ Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Choose from:
☑ This is the first year of measurement

(9.8.6) Please specify below

SLC produces 100% of the company's cotton, soybeans and corn. SLC does not purchase commodities for resale. 2023 was the first year in which we presented a water footprint indicator by commodity. There was a total footprint of 17.54 m³ of water per ton of soybean produced. The representativeness of soybean production is attributed to all water captured, i.e., 23,667 ML of water was considered to be used for soybean production out of a total of 46,898 ML. The denominator used referred to a total of 1.3. million tons of soybean. In 2022, a general average indicator of 14 m³ of water per ton of commodity produced (denominator for all company crops) was presented. In 2023 we remained at the same level. Although total water withdrawal has increased, productivity was also expanded, which demonstrates the company's efficiency. This increase in efficiency offers support for investments in future projects that make the smartest and most efficient use of water possible. The company believes that it will be able to maintain this water footprint since efficiency and productivity increase year-over-year.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of the organization's products contain substances classified as a risk by any regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Choose from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Please specify below

The organization is aware that its products do not contain substances of risk due to the type of production, choice of process inputs used in production, in addition to quality control processes that are reinforced under ISO 9001 certification at farms.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Does the organization classify any of its current products and/or services as having a low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

SLC Agrícola produces 100% of the grains and fibers that it sells, and it therefore measures water footprint from planting to harvest while considering company operations. Water footprint is not measured under the supply chain as such a value chain does not exist at the company. According to Embrapa (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation), the amount of water required for a ton of SOYBEANS to be grown, developed, and harvested in the Cerrado savannah biome totals approximately 2,000 m³ of water. This value refers to the amount of water that the plant will require due to several factors such as evapotranspiration and harvest coefficient. SLC Agrícola primarily cultivates dryland areas (96.2%), i.e., in these areas, soybean is essentially developed only with rainwater, and mechanical irrigation is not used. In other words, the water that the company captures and uses in mechanical irrigation, application of pesticides, washing, human consumption, etc., represented, on average, a water footprint of 17.54 m3 of water for each ton of soybean produced. This means the company only captured 0.88% of the total volume required for soybean during production. The remainder of the water required for plant development (1,982 m3/ton) was provided through rainfall. Additionally, Embrapa understands that the amount of water required for a ton of CORN to be grown, developed, and harvested in the Cerrado savannah biome totals approximately 1,200 m³ of water. This value refers to the amount of water that the plant will require due to several factors such as evapotranspiration and harvest coefficient. SLC Agrícola primarily cultivates dryland areas (96.2%), i.e., in these areas corn is essentially developed only with rainwater, and mechanical irrigation is not used. In other words, the water that the company captures and uses in mechanical irrigation, application of pesticides, washing, human consumption, etc., represented, on average, a water footprint of 9.02 m3 of water for each ton of corn produced. This means the company only captured 0.75% of the total volume required to produce corn. The remainder of the water required for plant development (1,191 m3/ton) was provided through rainfall. Embrapa also studied the amount of water required for a ton of COTTON to be grown, developed, and harvested in the Cerrado savannah biome -- a total of approximately 5,333 m³ of water. This value refers to the amount of water that the plant will require due to several factors such as evapotranspiration and harvest coefficient. SLC Agrícola primarily cultivates dryland areas (96.2%), i.e., in these areas cotton is essentially developed only with rainwater, and mechanical irrigation is not used. In other words, the

water that the company captures and uses in mechanical irrigation, application of pesticides, washing, human consumption, etc., represented, on average, a water footprint of 17.18 m3 of water for each ton of cotton produced. This means the company only captured 0.32% of the total volume needed to produce cotton. The remainder of the water required for plant development (5,316 m3/ton) was provided through rainfall.

(9.14.4) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola evaluates the water footprint of its products based on plant water requirements. Since it is not yet possible to make considerable changes to this parameter, it is an intrinsic characteristic of plant growth. As a result, the company evaluates the amount of water it captures, both at the surface and underground, and the representativeness of this withdrawal given planting requirements. From this perspective, it is possible to observe that the company, with regards to its three main crops, captures less than 1% of water required by plants while the remaining quantity of water is provided by rainfall. The company therefore understands that it offers a product with a low water footprint on the market.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Does the organization maintain water-related targets?

Choose from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether the organization maintains targets related to water pollution, water withdrawal, WASH services, or other water-related categories.

	Target established under this category	Please specify below
Water pollution	*Choose from:* ☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years	*These water-related aspects are not relevant to the impact of our activities on water security.*
Water withdrawal	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be below 1,000 characters]*

	Target established under this category	Please specify below
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be below 1,000 characters]*
Others	*Choose from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be below 1,000 characters]*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details on water-related targets and progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Water use monitoring

☑ Increase in the number of units monitoring total water withdrawal volumes

(9.15.2.4) Date target was established

01/03/2022

(9.15.2.5) Base year end date

01/03/2022

(9.15.2.6) Value during base year

0

(9.15.2.7) Target year end date

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Value during final year

100

(9.15.2.9) Value during the reporting year

4.54

(9.15.2.10) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:
☑ In progress

(9.15.2.11) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

5

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported through these targets

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goals 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

The company's target is to automatically monitor 100% of water withdrawal points, whether located on the water's surface or from wells, using telemetric technology. As a result, regardless of where the points are located, it is possible to monitor daily consumption at the entirety of the farms that the company operates from any location. No farms or withdrawal points will be excluded from this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan to achieve the target and progress made by the end of the reporting year

The company is including an annual provision under its CAPEX budget for amounts needed to install this system on 3 farms annually (3/21 14.3%). A farm was installed in 2023 that relies on an automated consumption reading system, i.e., 1/22 farms 4.5% representativeness for automated monitoring

(9.15.2.16) Other target details

To reach this target, we will need to increase the number of farms at which automated monitoring systems are installed. This figure will need to total, on average, 3 farms per year, i.e., representing14.3% of farms each year, in order for systems to be installed at the Company's 21 farms by 2030. This target is aimed at offering the organization support in managing its water dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities, as we will be able to monitor daily consumption and investigate opportunities to reduce consumption at a faster rate. For example, once above-average consumption is identified, it will be easier to investigate the respective root cause of this discrepancy. We will not need to investigate events occurring throughout a single month, but rather only for each day, if monitoring is performed daily.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Water recycling/reuse

☑ Increase in use of water through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was established

01/03/2019

(9.15.2.5) Base year end date

01/03/2019

(9.15.2.6) Value during base year

0.6

(9.15.2.7) Target year end date

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Value during final year

0.75

(9.15.2.9) Value during the reporting year

0.29

(9.15.2.10) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:
☑ In progress

(9.15.2.11) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

-207

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported through these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

The goal is to increase the representativeness of the reuse if water in relation to total water consumed by the company while taking its 22 operating units into consideration. No farms will be excluded from this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan to achieve the target and progress made by the end of the reporting year

During the base year, reuse water represented 0.6% of total consumption. A target was therefore established to increase the representativeness of the consumption of reuse water to 0.75%. However, with the company's growth, total water consumption (denominator) increased, while reuse (numerator) did not increase at the same rate. In other words, representativeness decreased, and therefore the percentage of the target reached totaled -207%, as 2023 levels were lower than even the base year itself.

(9.15.2.16) Other target details

To reach this target, the company is including the installation of treatment technologies to allow for the reuse of water, as well as rainwater collection projects to increase the representativeness of reuse in relation to total water consumed, under CAPEX budgeting. This target is aimed at offering the organization support in managing its water dependencies and impacts, as we will reduce our dependence on drinking water, as well as pressure related to demand for withdrawal in the region where the farm is located.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Water withdrawal

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawal

(9.15.2.4) Date target was established

01/03/2022

(9.15.2.5) Base year end date

08/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Value during base year

16978

(9.15.2.7) Target year end date

08/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Value during final year

24962.0

(9.15.2.9) Value during the reporting year

30400

(9.15.2.10) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

168

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported through these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

The company's target is to reduce water consumption through localized pesticide application technologies installed at all company farms. Pesticides are diluted in water, which reduces the total consumption of pesticides and, in turn, water consumption. As a result, by using technologies that detect a crop issue and applying pesticides locally and only where necessary, rather than to 100% of the respective area, a significant amount of pesticides and, as a result, water are no longer applied. No farms will be excluded from this target.

(9.15.2.15) Actions that contributed to achieving or maintaining this target

Potential consumption reductions were established for 90% of agricultural inputs and water (liters/ha) for water savings through Weed It and Weed Seeker technologies. The volume of water saved through this technology varies depending on the volume of weed species present at each application site. During the 22/23 harvest, there were estimated savings of 30,400 m³ of water; the application of 338,000 liters and 239,000 kg of pesticides was avoided.

(9.15.2.16) Other target details

To reach this target, the company included the acquisition of new machinery providing savings in water under its Capex budget during the 23/24 and 22/23 harvests. This target is aimed at offering the organization support in managing its water dependencies and impacts, as we will be able to reduce our dependence on drinking water, as well as pressures related to demand for withdrawal in the region where the farm is located.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawal

(9.15.2.4) Date target was established

01/03/2023

(9.15.2.5) Base year end date

08/31/2022

(9.15.2.6) Value during base year

19738

(9.15.2.7) Target year end date

08/31/2024

(9.15.2.8) Value during final year

33440

(9.15.2.9) Value during the reporting year

30440

(9.15.2.10) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:

☑ In progress

(9.15.2.11) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported through these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

The company's target is to reduce water consumption through the use of localized pesticide application technologies at company farms. Pesticides are diluted in water, which reduces the total consumption of pesticides and, in turn, water consumption. As a result, by using technologies that detect a crop issue and applying pesticides locally and only where necessary, rather than to 100% of the respective area, a significant amount of pesticides and, as a result, water are no longer applied. No farms will be excluded from this target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan to achieve the target and progress made by the end of the reporting year

Potential consumption reductions were established for 90% of agricultural inputs and water (liters/ha) for water savings through Weed It and Weed Seeker technologies. The volume of water saved through this technology varies depending on the volume of weed species present at each application site. Estimated savings of 33,400 m³ of water are estimated for the 23/24 harvest, i.e., 10% increase in avoided water use compared to the previous harvest.

(9.15.2.16) Other target details

To reach this target, the company included the acquisition of new machinery providing savings in water under its Capex budget during the 23/24 and 22/23 harvests. This target is aimed at offering the organization support in managing its water dependencies and impacts, as we will be able to reduce our dependence on drinking water, as well as pressure related to demand for withdrawal in the region where the farm is located.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Choose from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target scope

Choose from:

☑ In the organization as a whole (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Target Category and Quantitative Metric

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in number of employees using safely managed drinking water services

(9.15.2.4) Date target was established

01/08/2022

(9.15.2.5) Base year end date

01/08/2022

(9.15.2.6) Value during base year

99

(9.15.2.7) Target year end date

08/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Value during final year

100

(9.15.2.9) Value during the reporting year

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status during the reporting year

Choose from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) Percentage of the target achieved in relation to the base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported through these targets

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain the scope of the target and identify any exclusions

The company's target is to continue to provide 100% of its employees with access to drinking water and sanitation. Access to water consumption both during working hours and rest/meals, as well as access to toilets, are provided on an unrestricted basis to all employees.

(9.15.2.15) Actions that contributed to achieving or maintaining this target

The company will maintain its policy of providing 100% of employees with access to clean water and sanitation. The well-being of SLC employees is a key value at the company and serves as a basis for company development. Access to clean water and sanitation is essential to the well-being of employees working in the company's fields and offices.

(9.15.2.16) Other target details

Access to water and sanitation is provided through several different means. Drinking water intended for human consumption is captured from wells. Water is analyzed according to regulatory ordinances and is only made available for consumption if it meets requirements under potability standards in full. This water is supplied through reservoirs and regularly cleaned using pumping systems. With regards to sanitation, the company implements appropriate bathroom facilities near work areas, which are equipped with washbasins. Biological effluents that are generated are treated at wastewater treatment plants or in septic tanks. These facilities undergo regular maintenance.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance – Plastics

(10.1) Does the organization maintain plastic-related targets? If so, please specify.

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

Plastic products/goods

☑ Disposal of single-use plastic products

☑ Increase proportion of compostable goods/products at SLC

End of useful life management

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste sent to landfills and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The company has a target in place for the management of its waste: Eliminate waste sent to landfill by 2028 with a focus on developing waste circularity. Most of SLC Agrícola's waste is organic, which allows it to be composted and subsequently used as fertilizer at each farm. To date, there are currently ecoplants (composting plants) in operation or being installed at 7 of the Company's 22 farms. Installation of these plants will be completed by 2028. The process of implementing a circular economy on farms begins with qualitative and quantitative diagnostics that allow the company to better understand generated waste streams. This is followed with an analysis of waste treatment processes to verify opportunities for improvement, such as avoiding generation or implementing higher quality treatments, such as reverse logistics and/or recycling, in the case of plastics, followed by the co-processing of waste that cannot be made into fertilizer or be recycled. All plastic waste generated in operational support areas is sent for recycling. With regards to plastics, we

have been working on the same driver under the established general target: 1 – Support materials (polyethylene plastic base) for cotton production, which are used to harvest cotton in the field and during transport for processing at SLC farms. This plastic is sent for recycling, and work has been started with the supplier so that they are able to recycle this discarded plastic and return it to SLC to complete the material cycle. 2 – We replaced the use of disposable plastic cups with paper cups. Paper cups are also being replaced by reusable cups, i.e., cups designed to be used for indeterminate periods of time.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether the organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Production/commercialization of durable products and/or plastic components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Use of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal

government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Production/commercialization of goods/products packed in plastic

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Supply/commercialization services using plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio.

However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Supply of financial products and/or services used in plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).

Other unspecified activities

(10.2.1) Applicable activity

Choose from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola produces soybean, cotton and corn, i.e., its processes exclusively involve agriculture, and the company does not use plastics directly in the production of commodities. SLC Agrícola also does not produce or sell plastics. The use of plastics was verified during mapping of the use of materials as a support mechanism during agricultural production: 1) Packaging of agricultural inputs that are returned to the company through the reverse logistics program required by the federal government and 2) bales used to transport cotton within farms, which are returned to the supplier or partners for recycling. SLC's soybean and corn commodities are sold in bulk. Cotton, after being processed, is sold in bags that are also made of cotton. The manufacturing of plastics is not part of SLC Agrícola's product portfolio. However, SLC Agrícola, together with its supply chain, is verifying the possibility of using recycled polyethylene bales sourced from the production of bale waste itself (thus completing the waste cycle).
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance – Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions did the organization take during the reporting year to make progress with regards to its biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken during the reporting period to make progress with regards to biodiversity-related commitments

Choose from:

☑ Yes, we are taking action to make progress with regards to our biodiversity commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to make progress with regards biodiversity-related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Soil/water protection

☑ Soil/water management

☑ Laws and policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does the organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance?

	Does the organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Choose from: ☑ Yes, we make use of such indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Status and benefits indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

	Does the organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Has the organization been carrying out activities in or near areas that are important for biodiversity during the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola maintains operations on 22 farms located in 7 Brazilian states. Some of these farms are located near or adjacent to legally protected areas, which carry historical and environmental/biodiversity value. These areas are monitored before an operation is established in nearby areas. It is carefully analyzed whether the company's activities will infringe on surrounding areas, and the company only initiates operations when it is sure there will be no overlap. Additionally, after operations are established in a certain area, the company frequently monitors the area to ensure they do not exceed the limits of the property. Monitoring is performed using satellite images and on-site verification.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not carry out activities in or near UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO Human and Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not carry out activities in or near UNESCO Human and Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar Sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not carry out activities in or near Ramsar Sites

Key areas for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not carry out activities in or near key biodiversity areas

Other important areas for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities are carried out in or near this type of key area for biodiversity

Choose from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Please specify below

SLC Agrícola does not carry out activities in or near other areas important for biodiversity
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details on the organization's activities located in or near areas important for biodiversity during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Paraguay River Springs Environmental Preservation Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Piracema farm in Mato Grosso. This farm is located less than 5 km from the Paraguay River Springs Environmental Preservation Area.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported to adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Cabeceiras do Rio Cuiabá Environmental Preservation Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Pirapora farm in Mato Grosso. This farm is located at least 10 km from the Cabeceiras do Rio Cuiabá Environmental Preservation Area.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported to adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020 even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Taquari River Springs State Park and Emas National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola operates the Planalto farm in Mato Grosso do Sul for the planting of grains and/or fibers. This farm is located adjacent to the Taquari River Springs State Park and Emas National Park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported to adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Planalto Central Environmental Preservation Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Pamplona farm in Goiás. This farm is located at least 10 km from the Planalto Central Environmental Preservation Area.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Uruana de Minas Environmental Preservation Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Pamplona farm located between the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais. This farm is located in an area adjacent to the Uruana de Minas Environmental Preservation Area.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Terra Ronca State Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Panorama farm in Bahia. This farm is located in an area adjacent to Terra Ronca State Park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Parnaíba Springs National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at the Parceiro farm in Bahia. This farm is located less than 10 km from the Parnaíba Springs National Park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of areas important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Category of protected area (IUCN classification)

Choose from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/Area

Choose from:

☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of area important for biodiversity

Uruçuí-Una Ecological Station

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Choose from:

☑ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe the organization's activities located in or near the selected area during the reporting year

SLC Agrícola carries out the planting of grains and/or fibers at Paineira farm in Piauí. This farm is located less than 10 km from Uruçui-Una Ecological Station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may adversely affect biodiversity

Choose from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented in the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how the organization's activities located in or near the selected area may negatively affect biodiversity, how this has been assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A survey of the risks that agricultural operations pose to these adjacent or nearby areas is performed through environmental impact studies, surveys of related aspects and impacts, and risk analyses. Based on these studies, and in line with environmental licensing, SLC Agrícola does not apply agricultural inputs to its crops depending, for example, on the direction and/or speed of winds, to mitigate any risk of process inputs being transported adjacent/nearby areas that are essential to biodiversity. The company also established its Zero Deforestation Policy. In other words, the company has not cleared areas since 2020, even if permitted by law. This helps maintain local biodiversity together with biodiversity in adjacent/nearby areas. The company also preserves ecological corridors between agricultural production and environmental preservation areas to allow for the movement of animal species.
[Add row]

C13. Additional information and signature

(13.1) Please indicate whether the environmental information included in the response to the CDP (not disclosed at 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4 and 9.3.2) has been verified and/or proven by a third party.

	Other environmental information included in the CDP response has been verified and/or proven by a third party
	Choose from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points in the CDP response are verified and/or proven by a third party? Please indicate the standards used.

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or proven

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and verified and/or proven data

Environmental performance - Water security

☑ Water consumption – total volume Water

☑ intensity of water consumption in products and services

☑ Water discharge – total volume
☑ Water withdrawal – total volume
☑ Water withdrawal – volume by source
☑ Water discharge – volumes by destination
☑ Water discharges – volume per treatment method
☑ Volume captured in areas experiencing water stress (in mega liters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/confirmation standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Forest Standards

☑ Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS)

Standards related to climate change

☑ ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 (Brazilian Technical Standards Association)

(13.1.1.4) Further details on third party verification/confirmation process

SLC Agrícola's Integrated Report is submitted for annual independent verification to ensure the veracity and accuracy of its content. Standards used include ISAE3000, GRI (Global Reporting Initiative), SASB, and TCFD. This report presents general company data. The chapter on Governance and Risk Management presents information on the Company's market risk management practices. Information on the Company's business strategy, including GHG emissions management strategies, is presented in the chapter Our Strategy. Environmental information is presented under the Environmental Performance chapter. SLC Agrícola verified its GHG emissions inventory in order to obtain an independent statement on the quality of the inventory and the consistency of the information contained therein with regards to emissions and removal of Greenhouse Gases according to ABNT NBR ISO 14064-3:2007 and GHG Protocol standards. RTRS provides certification for commodity-producing farms to ensure that they are deforestation-free relative to 06/03/2016.

(13.1.1.5) Attach evidence/verification/confirmation report (optional)

SLC_Agricola_RI_2023 (1).pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information on the person signing (approving) the response provided to the CDP.

(13.3.1) Position

HR, Sustainability and IT Director

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Choose from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate whether you consent to CDP sharing contact details with the Pacific Institute to support the production of content on the Water Action Hub website.

Choose from:
☑ Yes, CDP will be able to share our Disclosure Submission Lead's contact details with the Pacific Institute