

Policy on sustainable agriculture

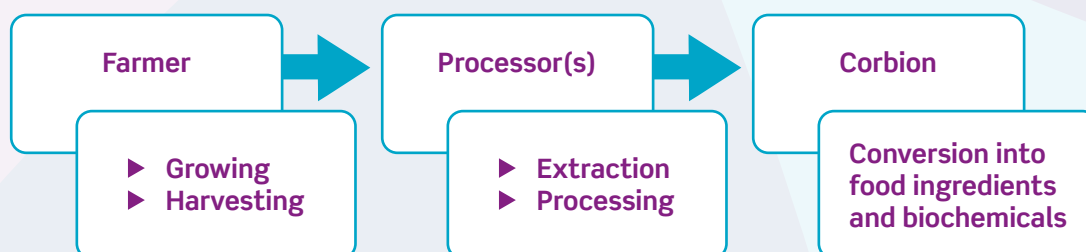
To safeguard our sustainable solutions' overall positive environmental and social impact, we need to ensure our raw materials are sourced responsibly. A sustainable agricultural supply chain is crucial to our business as we rely on agriculture for our biobased raw materials. It is also vital to the communities in which we operate and to our planet's resources.

Our ambition

Corbion is committed to create a sustainable supply chain for our five key agricultural raw materials: palm, cane sugar, corn, soy and wheat. We recognize that intensive agriculture can have negative consequences for people and the environment. Sustainable agriculture has the potential to protect the planet, enhance the economic viability of the agricultural sector, and support the livelihoods and wellbeing of farmers and the communities they work in.

Scope

This policy focuses on principles that are specifically relevant for our key agriculture-derived raw materials. Corbion's general requirements for our raw materials, including human rights and labor conditions, are described in our general [supplier code](#). As Corbion is not directly involved in the growing, harvesting, and processing of palm, soy, sugar cane, corn and wheat, we focus our efforts with conservation solution providers and our tier-1 suppliers that source directly from farmers, and partner with them to address social and environmental issues at the farm level.





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Our vision for sustainable agriculture

To achieve the benefits of sustainable agriculture, we believe the following actions should be adopted within the agricultural supply chain:

Energy & climate

- ▶ Continuously reduce greenhouse gas emissions from crop production and other farm operations.
- ▶ Continuously reduce the consumption of energy and increase the use of renewable energy sources.
- ▶ Promote the sequestration of carbon in biomass and soils.
- ▶ Ensure that burning restrictions have been followed.

Biodiversity & land use

- ▶ Protect biodiversity and the natural function of ecosystems by utilizing best management practices in conservation.
- ▶ No development or cultivation on areas defined internationally or nationally as legally protected, high biodiversity value, high carbon stock or peatlands after the cut-off date of 1 January 2008.

Soil

- ▶ Protect soil health through the use of relevant sustainable agricultural practices to reduce erosion, avoid soil damage and improve soil organic matter, fertility, and water infiltration.

Water

- ▶ Establish a long-term plan for the sustainable management of water resources taking into account climate change and climate variability impacts.
- ▶ Continuously improve water resource use efficiency, management and technologies
- ▶ Balance consumptive water uses with environmental needs
- ▶ Apply best management practices to reduce the impact of agricultural operations on water quality.



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Agricultural chemicals and nutrient management

- ▶ Apply best management practices for the application of nutrients and agrochemicals to minimize detrimental effects to people and the environment.
- ▶ Ensure that no banned agrochemicals have been applied.

Local communities

- ▶ Respect land tenure rights
- ▶ Respect the rights of indigenous and local communities to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to operations on lands to which they hold legal, communal or customary rights
- ▶ Resolve all complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process.

Smallholders

- ▶ Promote the inclusion of smallholders by providing technical assistance and support