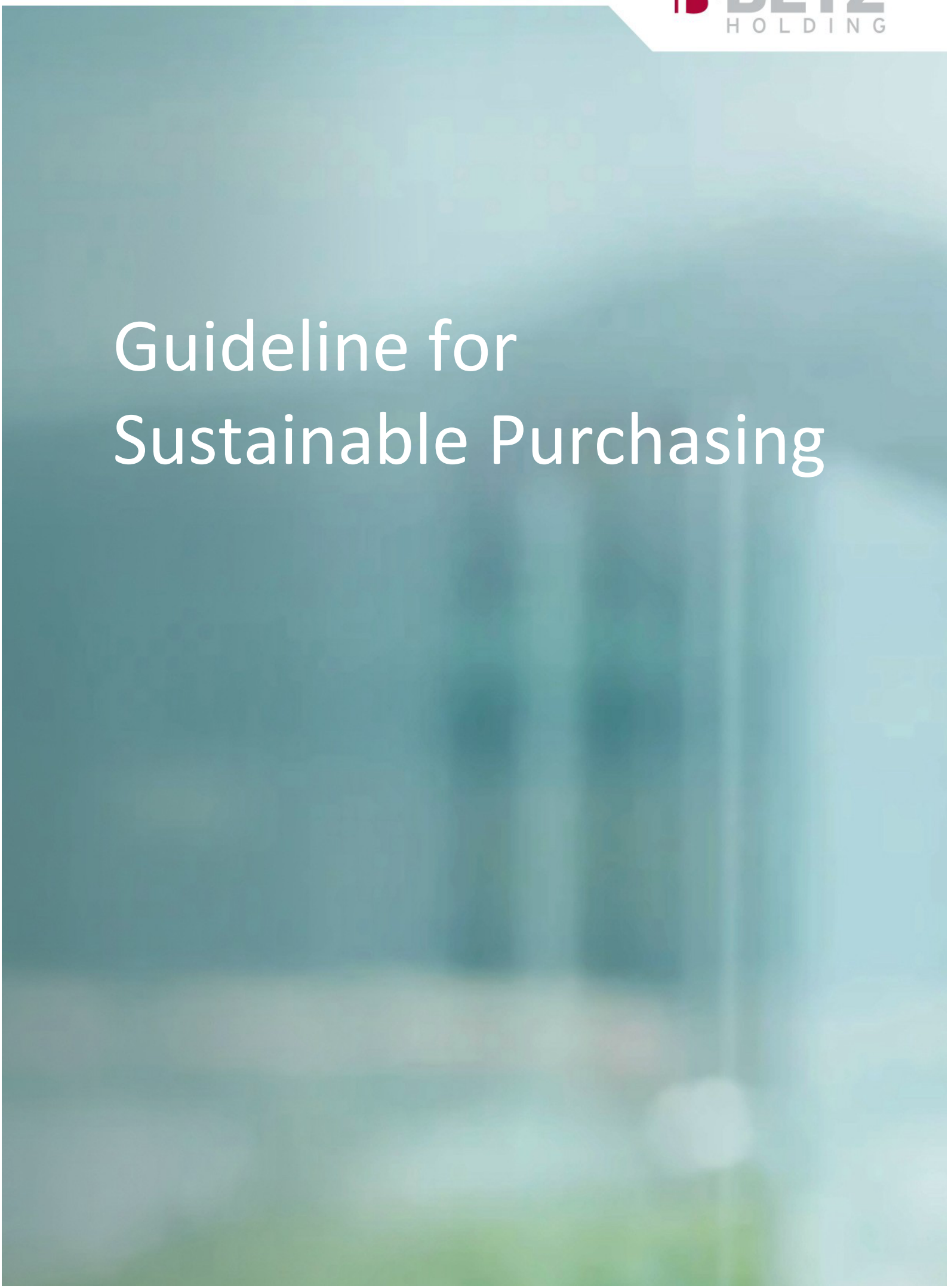
BETZ HOLDING

Guideline for Sustainable Purchasing



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I. General principles

Raw materials are natural resources of the earth and form the basis of almost all products. They are used in their natural form or processed after harvesting or mining. For the economy, raw materials are the basic prerequisite for value creation. At the beginning of global supply chains, their cultivation or extraction takes place in countries that have corresponding raw material deposits or favorable cultivation conditions.

Depending on their origin, method of extraction and further processing, raw materials can have a negative impact on people and the environment.

The aim of sustainable shopping is therefore to purchase products and services that are produced or provided from production to disposal, taking into account social, ecological and economic aspects along the entire supply chain, thus keeping the negative impact on people and the environment as low as possible.

This means:

- conservation of natural resources, especially through a suitable process in the production of materials and products,
- Saving energy during production, use and disposal,
- Minimization of transport routes,
- Waste prevention during production, use and disposal,
- Protection of the health of all employees and customers,
- Prevention of pollutant inputs during production, use and disposal,
- Maintaining the balance between economic development, social justice and nature conservation.

II. Scope of guideline:

The guideline on sustainable purchasing is put into effect by the management of Betz Holding. These guidelines are the prerequisite for the actions of Betz Holding and its subsidiaries at all locations. For the operational implementation of these guidelines, a program of goals and necessary measures is developed annually. This is intended to achieve a continuous improvement in sustainable purchasing.

III. Employee involvement

Through further training and qualifications, all employees should be able to keep pace with the development and growth of our company.

Sustainable purchasing of materials, products and services is the basis for strengthening environmental awareness at Betz Holding and is also a prerequisite for involving all employees in the process.

IV. Responsibility

Betz Holding undertakes to select and manage its suppliers in accordance with the requirements of the **Betz Holding CSR Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Service Providers**, as well as based on its own sustainability goals (in accordance with this guideline). This guideline summarizes Betz Holding's commitments about sustainable purchasing and thus also defines the requirements for Betz Holding's suppliers in terms of compliance with environmental regulations, social responsibility, sustainable development and corporate governance.

This policy applies to all suppliers, service providers and their subcontractors of Betz Holding.

Accordingly, Betz Holding works exclusively with suppliers who share our values defined in the Betz Holding CSR Code of Conduct. These include, in particular, compliance with legal regulations, the provision of a healthy and safe working environment, compliance with human rights, the prohibition of child and forced labor, freedom of association and appropriate payment for employees.

In order to ensure continuity in the purchasing process, Betz Holding works primarily with a long-standing supplier base. For both existing and new suppliers, a review of the company's philosophy is carried out, especially with regard to sustainable business practices, in accordance with all the principles of this policy. And this along the entire supply chain.

If it turns out that suppliers and service providers do not meet these criteria or if it turns out that there are unfair business practices, further cooperation with these suppliers and service providers will be discontinued. In the event of suspicion or even random sampling, we reserve the right to check compliance with the requirements of the supplier and/or service provider on an ad hoc basis.

These criteria for sustainable purchasing are also taken into account in our supplier evaluation.

This **guideline for sustainable purchasing** is an integral part of our **General Terms and Conditions of Purchase** and Order Confirmations. Our suppliers and service providers undertake to comply with them when concluding the contract.

V. Risk assessment of agricultural commodities

In the following, we look at agricultural commodities that we have identified as relevant in our supply chain and that could pose a potential risk to the environment and/or social concerns.

1. Oil palm/palm oil

Palm oil is a ubiquitous commodity found in numerous everyday products – from food and cosmetics to biofuels. Indonesia and Malaysia together produce about 85% of the world's palm oil, with a huge economic impact on the producing regions.

Identified environmental risks (among others): destruction/clearing/slash-and-burn agriculture of tropical forests and biodiversity hotspots, species extinction due to habitat destruction, release of greenhouse gas emissions, water scarcity, soil degradation and loss of carbon sinks.

Social risks identified (among others): displacement, exploitative working conditions, including child labor, forced labor, health risks to local populations, discrimination, land conflicts and land grabbing, endangerment of traditional ways of life and subsistence farming.

2. Soy

Soya is a globally important crop that is mainly grown for food, animal feed, oils and, increasingly, for industrial applications. The reason for this lies in the high protein content of the legume. More than 80 percent of global soy production is used as feed for poultry, pigs, cattle and fish. Global soy cultivation has increased tremendously in recent decades, especially in South America, where countries such as Brazil and Argentina have become major producers. Soya is still considered one of the biggest drivers of agricultural deforestation.

Identified environmental risks (among others): destruction/clearing/slash-and-burn of forests, species extinction and biodiversity loss due to habitat destruction, release of greenhouse gas emissions, high water consumption and soil degradation, intensive use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Social risks identified (among others): displacement of indigenous communities, land conflicts and land grabbing, precarious and exploitative working conditions including child labor, forced labor, health risks from chemical use.

3. Cocoa

Cocoa is a key raw material in the food industry and comes predominantly from West African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Cocoa production is a key economic activity for millions of smallholder farmers in tropical regions and forms the basis of the global chocolate industry. 90 percent of cocoa is grown on smallholder farms with an average farm size of 3.5 hectares. Low productivity and poor-quality lead farming families to expand their land. Valuable rainforests are often cleared for this purpose. In addition, many farmers have not yet belonged to a cooperative and are therefore in a weak position when it comes to marketing.

Identified environmental risks (among others): destruction/clearing of tropical forests, species extinction and biodiversity loss due to habitat destruction, pollution, soil erosion and landscape change.

Identified social risks (among others): Exploitative working conditions including child labor, extreme poverty of small farmers, low wages and lack of social protection, health damage due to the use of chemicals.

4. Coffee

Coffee is the second most important traded commodity in the world after crude oil and forms the economic basis for over 25 million small farmers in more than 50 countries. The main growing regions are in the so-called "coffee belt" between the tropics, with Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia and Ethiopia as the leading producers.

Identified environmental risks (among others):

Deforestation for sun coffee cultivation, loss of biodiversity due to monoculture, high water consumption during processing, use of agrochemicals, erosion and soil degradation, water contamination from coffee processing, climate change impacts on traditional cultivation areas.

Social risks identified (among others):

Extreme poverty of coffee farmers, price volatility and economic uncertainty, exploitative working conditions including child labor, health risks from chemical use, discrimination, lack of access to education in growing regions, land conflicts and uncertain land use rights, inadequate health care.

5. Fish and seafood

Fish and seafood represent a critical global food resource, produced by both traditional wild-caught and modern aquaculture. The industry encompasses complex production systems from oceans and coastal regions to controlled breeding facilities in fresh and salt water. Countries such as China, Indonesia, India, Vietnam and Peru are leaders in fisheries and aquaculture.

In addition to global warming, overfishing has become one of the greatest threats to our oceans. The high demand for fish and seafood not only endangers marine ecosystems, but also the livelihoods of local fishermen and their families, especially in countries of the Global South. For 800 million people worldwide, fish is one of the most important sources of income and food and is therefore of crucial importance.

Farmed fish from aquacultures are often not an environmentally friendly alternative to wild-caught fish. In the worst case, the construction of fish farms leads to the destruction of valuable habitats such as mangrove forests, while intensive fish farming pollutes water using chemicals, antibiotics and excrement.

Identified environmental risks Wild-caught (among others): overfishing and collapse of fish stocks, destruction of marine ecosystems, bycatch of endangered species, species extinction, pollution and degradation of marine and coastal habitats, disruption of marine food chains, damage to coral reefs and seagrass meadows.

Wild-caught social risks identified (among others): exploitation of workers on fishing boats, human trafficking in the fishing industry, health risks to fishers, threats to traditional fishing communities, loss of livelihoods due to overfishing, conflicts overfishing rights.

Identified environmental risks aquaculture (among others): water pollution by fish excrement and feed residues, use of antibiotics and drug residues, genetic contamination by escaped farmed fish, destruction of coastal ecosystems (e.g. mangroves for shrimp farming), high water consumption, feed production with significant environmental impacts, energy-intensive production systems.

Identified social risks aquaculture (among others): Precarious working conditions in fish farms, displacement of local communities, health risks from chemicals and medicines, economic inequalities, land use conflicts, food insecurity for local populations.

6. Natural fibers such as cotton/wool

Natural fibers such as cotton and wool are fundamental to the global textile industry. Cotton is grown on all continents and is the most important natural fiber raw material worldwide, while wool is traditionally produced in sheep-farming regions such as Australia, New Zealand and various parts of Europe and Asia.

Despite their economic importance, producers of both fibers are confronted with major challenges.

Although cotton cultivation secures the income of millions of people, many smallholder farms continue to live under precarious conditions. Poverty, child labor and malnutrition are widespread. In addition, there are considerable ecological burdens due to the intensive use of pesticides and fertilizers. Climate change and increasing environmental destruction are further exacerbating the already insecure living conditions of many growing regions.

Wool production is also fraught with problems. To compete with synthetic fibers, wool is often chemically treated – for example, with moth repellents or synthetic resins. Practices in animal welfare are particularly controversial: Methods such as mulesing, in which lambs have pieces of skin removed in the sensitive area, as well as invasive methods for parasite control are criticized. Injuries during shearing are also not uncommon.

Identified environmental risks (among others): destruction of soil and waters, species extinction, high water consumption, use of pesticides and chemicals, soil degradation, CO2 emissions from sheep farming, land use change, soil erosion in cotton-growing areas.

Social risks identified (among others):

Exploitative working conditions include child labor and forced labor, deprivation of livelihoods, health risks from the use of chemicals, economic insecurity for small farmers, hunger.

Identified animal welfare risks (wool production) (among others):

Mulesing practices (painful removal of skin folds in sheep), improper shearing with risk of injury, cramped and unsuitable housing conditions, overexertion and stress during transport and shearing, neglect of diseases and injuries, lack of veterinary care, overcrowding of pastures, malnutrition and inadequate water supply.

7. Natural Rubber

Natural rubber is extracted from the sap of the rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis) and requires specific ecological conditions, which is why it can only be grown in the so-called rubber belt on both sides of the equator.

Natural rubber is an indispensable raw material for numerous industries, especially for the automotive industry, medical technology and consumer goods production. Most of the global production is concentrated in Southeast Asia, with Thailand and Indonesia as the main producers.

More than 80 percent of the world's labor-intensive rubber production takes place on smallholder farms, often working in remote regions. The environmental and social risks of rubber cultivation are similar to those of palm oil cultivation.

Identified environmental risks (among others):

Deforestation of rainforests, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, release of greenhouse gas emissions.

Social risks identified (among others):

Exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, hunger, health risks for workers, land conflicts, economic exploitation of small producers.

8. Pulp/Cellulose/Wood/ Cellulose Fibers

Pulp and wood products form a key industry with a wide range of applications - from paper production to building materials and innovative textile fibers. Countries such as Brazil, Canada, the USA and northern European countries are major producers of pulp and wood products.

Fresh pulp for paper production is largely obtained worldwide by industrial forestry.

Monocultures and clear-cutting destroy forest biodiversity and promote, for example, soil erosion, drought, pest infestation and storm damage. These protective functions and the ability of healthy forests to store carbon above and below ground are severely damaged by monoculture and clear-cutting. To produce wood and paper products, there is massive industrial and sometimes illegal logging.

While attention is mainly focused on palm oil, soy and other agricultural commodities as causes of global destruction and damage to forests, the wood, paper and pulp industries remain largely out of the public eye as contributors.

Identified environmental risks (among others): deforestation of ancient forests, destruction of soils, loss of biodiversity, disruption of ecosystems, climate change impacts, high water consumption and consumption of fossil fuels in the production process.

Social risks identified (among others): exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, displacement of indigenous communities, endangerment of traditional ways of life, occupational safety risks in forestry, economic marginalization of local communities.

9. Leather

Leather is a traditional raw material with global economic significance, which is primarily obtained from animal husbandry. Countries such as India, China, Italy and Brazil are leaders in the production and processing of leather, which is used in the fashion industry, furniture making and numerous consumer goods sectors.

As one of the most toxic industries of all, the world's leather industry is the cause of serious ecological problems. In terms of compliance with human rights and social standards along the value chain, the leather industry is one of the high-risk industries.

The leather industry uses, among other things, "waste" from the meat industry. Therefore, animal welfare standards must be taken into account with regard to husbandry and slaughter.

Identified environmental risks (among others): destruction of soils, deforestation for livestock (grazing areas), loss of biodiversity, release of greenhouse gas emissions, high water consumption, chemical pollution, pollution of water, groundwater and soils.

Social risks identified (among others): exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, land grabbing, dangerous working conditions in tanneries, health risks from chemicals, ethical concerns about animal husbandry.

10. Meat/eggs/dairy products

Animal-based products are central components of the global food industry. The production of meat, eggs and dairy products is complex and includes industrial agriculture, smallholder farming systems and traditional animal husbandry in different regions of the world such as the USA, Brazil, the EU, India and China.

In the context of the industrial production of meat, eggs and dairy products, animal welfare plays a central role in addition to the associated climate-damaging aspects, such as deforestation for the cultivation of animal feed and the keeping of livestock, emissions of climate-damaging gases.

Factory farming, uncontrolled use of antibiotics, slaughtering methods, etc. and other inappropriate forms of husbandry lead to animal suffering.

Environmental risks identified (among others): deforestation for pastures, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, release of greenhouse gas emissions, high water consumption, pollution of water, groundwater and soils.

Social risks identified (among others): exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, land grabbing, working conditions in factory farming, health risks for workers, economic challenges for smallholder farmers, animal welfare problems.

It should be noted that the production of beef tends to have higher environmental and sustainability risks compared to other animal products such as - poultry, pork, lamb, rabbit, game, eggs or milk. In numerous sustainability categories, such as greenhouse gas emissions, land use, water use and impacts on biodiversity, beef usually performs less favorably.

VI. Risk assessment of other commodities

In the following, we look at other non-agricultural raw materials that we have identified as relevant in our supply chain and that could pose a potential risk to the environment and/or social concerns.

1. Mica

The mineral mica is hardly known to anyone, although it is a mineral with a wide range of applications in the electronics, cosmetics, construction and automotive industries. Mica is in demand due to its versatile properties: it insulates electricity and heat, reinforces materials and gives a shimmering effect. The main producing countries are India, Madagascar, China and Brazil, although mining often takes place in informal and small-scale structures that pose particular social and environmental challenges. According to estimates by the international children's charity Terre des Hommes, around 30,000 minors still work in mica mining in India, although child labor is prohibited by law in this area.

Environmental risks identified (among others): deforestation, loss of biodiversity, environmental degradation from mining, soil contamination, water pollution.

Social risks identified (among others): Exploitative working conditions including child labor in mines, Dangerous working conditions, Health risks from dust exposure, Economic exploitation of local communities.

2. Other mining products (minerals/rocks/semi-precious stones/metals/precious metals/rare earths)

Many of the raw materials for everyday products are obtained in mining.

The extraction and processing of these non-regenerative raw materials is often energy-intensive, involves considerable interference with the natural and water balance and leads to emissions of pollutants in water, soil and air.

In addition, especially in developing countries, there are poor to life-threatening working conditions for workers.

Environmental risks identified (among others): environmental degradation, soil contamination, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, release of greenhouse gas emissions, water/groundwater pollution.

Social risks identified (among others): exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, land grabbing, health risks for workers, death, conflicts over resources.

3. Petroleum-based products (plastics/fibers/fuels and lubricants/raw materials for cosmetics)

Petroleum-based products permeate practically all areas of modern economy and society - from plastics and fibers to fuels, lubricants and raw materials for cosmetics. The main production countries are Saudi Arabia, Russia, the USA, Canada and various countries in the Middle East.

Even the extraction leads to irreversible damage to the environment, animals and people. Forests are cleared; people are displaced. Accidents cause crude oil to enter soils, waters and seas and cause considerable environmental damage.

When processed into fuels, plastics, etc., large amounts of greenhouse gases are released. Chemicals can contaminate the environment.

Degradation of petroleum-based products also poses a risk to the environment. For example, plastics enter bodies of water and oceans uncontrollably and become microplastics, etc.

In addition, food and cosmetics can be contaminated with mineral oil residues.

Identified environmental risks (among others): deforestation, loss of biodiversity, release of greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, pollution of water, oceans and terrestrial ecosystems, resource depletion, generation of microplastics, contamination of food/cosmetics.

Social risks identified (among others): precarious employment, exploitative working conditions including child labor and forced labor, discrimination, land grabbing, health risks for workers, economic dependence on oil industries, safety risks in extraction and transport, negative impacts on indigenous communities.

VII. Commodity Risk Matrix for Criticality Assessment

The Commodity Risk Matrix can be used as a practical tool to quickly assess and assess the criticality of different commodities. It can serve as an initial decision-making aid and indicates when a commodity requires special attention and possibly further research.

Ecological risks:

Rohstoff-Risiko-Matrix zur Einschätzung der Kritikalität

Ökologische Risiken

Rohstoff	Entwaldungsrisiko	Wasserverbrauch	Biodiversitätsverlust	CO_2-Emissionen	Chemikalieneinsatz	Gesamtrisiko
Palmöl	5	2	5	5	3	Hohes Risiko
Soja	5	3	5	3	4	Hohes Risiko
Kakao	4	5	3	2	4	Mittleres Risiko
Kaffee	3	4	3	2	3	Niedriges Risiko
Rindfleisch	5	4	5	5	2	Hohes Risiko
Fisch (Wildfang)	1	1	5	3	1	Niedriges Risiko
Fisch (Aquakultur)	3	4	4	2	5	Mittleres Risiko
Baumwolle	2	4	3	2	5	Mittleres Risiko
Wolle	2	2	2	3	2	Niedriges Risiko
Naturkautschuk	4	3	4	2	2	Mittleres Risiko
Holz/Zellstoff	5	3	4	3	3	Mittleres Risiko
Leder	5	4	3	4	5	Hohes Risiko
Mica (Glimmer)	3	1	3	2	2	Niedriges Risiko
Erdölbasierte Produkte	3	2	3	5	5	Mittleres Risiko
Eier	1	2	2	2	1	Sehr niedriges Risiko
Milchprodukte	3	2	2	5	2	Mittleres Risiko

1= sehr niedriges Risiko 5= sehr hohes Risiko

Gewichtung:

Kriterium	Gewichtung (%)	Kurzbegründung
Entwaldung	25 %	Sehr hohe ökologische Relevanz, irreversibel, stark treibhausgasrelevant
CO_2-Emissionen 25 %		Globales Klimarisiko, langfristig wirksam, politisch priorisiert
Biodiversitätsverlust	20 %	Irreversibel, systemisch bedrohlich für Ökosysteme
Chemikalieneinsatz	15 %	Persistente Schäden, oft unterschätzt, standortunabhängig
Wasserverbrauch	15 %	Regional sehr unterschiedlich, aber in Hotspots hochkritisch

Social risks:

Rohstoff-Risiko-Matrix zur Einschätzung der Kritikalität

Soziale Risiken

Produkt	Kinderarbeit	Zwangsarbeit	Ungerechte Löhne	Gesundheits- & Sicherheitsrisiken	Diskriminierung	Rechte indigener Völker	Arbeitsrechte & Vereinigungsfreiheit	Gesamtrisiko
Palmöl	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sehr hohes Risiko
Soja	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	Mittleres Risiko
Kakao	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	Hohes Risiko
Kaffee	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	Mittleres Risiko
Rindfleisch	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	Mittleres Risiko
Fisch (Wildfang)	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	Hohes Risiko
Fisch (Aquakultur)	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	Mittleres Risiko
Baumwolle	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	Hohes Risiko
Wolle	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Mittleres Risiko
Naturkautschuk	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	Mittleres Risiko
Holz/Zellstoff	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	Niedriges Risiko
Leder	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	Hohes Risiko
Mica (Glimmer)	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	Hohes Risiko
Erdölbasierte Produkte	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	Mittleres Risiko
Eier	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	Niedriges Risiko
Milchprodukte	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	Niedriges Risiko

1 = sehr niedriges Risiko, 5 = sehr hohes Risiko)

Gewichtung in Prozent:

Kriterium	Gewichtung
Kinderarbeit	20 %
Zwangsarbeit	20 %
Ungerechte Löhne	15 %
Gesundheits- & Sicherheitsrisiken	15 %
Diskriminierung	10 %
Rechte indigener Völker	10 %
Arbeitsrechte & Vereinigungsfreiheit	10 %

VIII. Product Requirements

The following requirements are a central component of our sustainable purchasing policy. They form the minimum standards for commodities that we classify as potentially risky. They are based on our risk assessment and customer requirements.

If our customers have additional requirements, these have priority and will be implemented accordingly.

Regardless of the product, if a manufacturer purchases products, ingredients, raw materials or feed that fall under the EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 1115/2023) (cocoa, palm oil, soy, wood, rubber, beef and coffee), it must be ensured that the requirements of this regulation are fully complied with.

Requirements of all product groups

1. Palm oil

General:

The following applies to all palm oils, palm kernel oils and their derivatives and fractions used:

They must be demonstrably sustainably sourced and certified according to one of the following RSPO supply chain models:

Identity Preserved (IP)

Segregated (SG)

Mass Balance (MB)

The last processing or production facility must have a valid RSPO supply chain certificate.

The supplier must be an active RSPO member and only supply materials that comply with the IP, SG or MB physical supply chain models.

Exemption for non-food products:

If certain derivatives or fractions are not physically available, RSPO credits may only be used for non-food products. This must be proven by the supplier.

Use of the RSPO label:

An RSPO label may not be used on product packaging without further ado.

Marking is only permitted at the express request of the customer and after prior consultation with the CSR team.

In the event of use, the supplier is responsible for the correct and compliant use of the label in accordance with the current RSPO brand standard.

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing palm oil covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the palm oil does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

Requirements Food Products

2. Soy

For soy-based foods, soy from Europe is to be preferred.

Here, goods that are produced in accordance with the guidelines of Donau Soja/Europe Soja are preferred.

If this is not possible, it is important to ensure that the soy used is certified according to one of the standards we accept.

If soy is used as feed for animal products, it should also be ensured that it is certified according to one of the standards we accept.

Accepted standards are:

- **Donau Soja/Europe Soja**
- **RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy)**
- **Pro Terra**
- **ISCCPlus**
- **BFA Sustainable Soy**
- **CRS (Certified Responsible Soya)**
- **SFAP (Sustainable Farming Assurance Programme) Non-Conversion.**

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing soy covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the soy does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

3. Cocoa

The requirement concerns cocoa as an ingredient:

All relevant cocoa must be certified/tested according to one or more of the following standards:

- **Rainforest Alliance**
- **Fairtrade**
- **Fairtrade sourced ingredients**
- **Organic (only in conjunction with one of the other standards)**

All actors in the supply chain (final production site to the farm) who are obliged to comply with the above-mentioned "standards" must be certified according to one of the above-mentioned standards (Chain of Custody)."

In exceptional cases, proof is required for non-certified products that cocoa was grown without deforestation.

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing cocoa covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the cocoa does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

4. Coffee

The requirement applies to coffee as an ingredient as well as a product itself:

All relevant cocoa must be certified/tested according to one or more of the following standards:

- **Rainforest Alliance**
- **Fairtrade**
- **Fairtrade sourced ingredients**
- **Organic (only in conjunction with one of the other standards)**

For non-certified products, proof is required that green coffee was grown without deforestation. Coffee producers demonstrate this with reliable monitoring and verification (M&V) systems, which must at least meet the standards set out in AFi guidelines for monitoring and verification.

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing coffee covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the coffee does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

5. Fish and Sea food

Fish and seafood must only come from sustainable sources and must be backed by recognized certification schemes:

Wild-caught (incl. tuna):

- **MSC (Marine Stewardship Council)** – **priority**
- Other standards recognized **by the** GSSI (Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative)

Aquaculture:

- **ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council)** – **priority**
- **GLOBALG. A.P.** – **Priority**
- **BAP (Best Aquaculture Practices)** – min. **2 stars**
- **BIM Certified Quality Aquaculture**
- **Certified organic (e.g. EU organic)** – **priority**
- Other GSSI-approved systems

Note: Due to market requirements**, MSC, ASC, GLOBALG.A.P. and certified organic products are to be** given preferential treatment.

For **each** fish species in the range, a **FishSource rating must** be checked: https://www.fishsource.org.

Only fish and seafood with the following risk assessments may be included:

- **Low risk**: All scores ≥ 8
- **Medium risk**: All scores ≥ 6

Exceptions require prior **approval by the customer**.

Improvement measures (FIP/AIP)

FIP – Fisheries Improvement Projects:

- Must **be registered on** www.fisheryprogress.org
- Required Progress Assessment: **A, B, or C**

AIP – Aquaculture Improvement Projects:

- Information must be **submitted to the** responsible CR department
- Use only with **prior written permission**

Exclusion criteria for fish species

Regardless of origin or certification, **the following types are excluded from purchase**:

- Species **classified as "vulnerable" or higher** on the IUCN Red List
- Species from **CITES Annexes I and II**
- **All shark and ray species**
- **Bluefin tuna** and **bigeye tuna**

6. Dairy products

Whenever possible, the cattle are at least kept in free stalls and not tied up. The supplier is expected to develop measures to improve animal welfare in existing barns where tethering is practiced.

Buffalo milk products:

The minimum requirements of the animal welfare organization "**FOUR PAWS**" and the standard "**RIS Bufala**" - formerly "**Mama Buffalo**" - must be met.

7. Eggs

For products containing egg components, the minimum requirement is the use of barn eggs.

Where available and possible, certified eggs (**KAT**, **Agrovet**) should be used.

8. Meat/meat products

Poultry/products with poultry meat

In the case of poultry meat, it is important to ensure that only poultry without live plucking and force-feeding is used.

All poultry meat suppliers must also meet the standards of the Animal Welfare Initiative or equivalent animal welfare standards, i.e. poultry must be kept in appropriate conditions that correspond to its natural behaviors and needs.

The use of cages or other narrow containers that restrict animals' freedom of movement is not permitted.

Organic certifications and other recognized sustainability standards are also welcomed and preferred.

Rabbit meat/products with rabbit meat

All rabbit meat suppliers must meet the standards of the Animal Welfare Initiative or equivalent animal welfare standards, i.e. rabbits must be kept in appropriate conditions that correspond to their natural behaviors and needs. The use of cramped or stressful housing conditions that impair the welfare of the animals is not permitted.

Organic certifications and other recognized sustainability standards are also welcomed and preferred.

Beef/beef products

Care must be taken to ensure that no beef of Amazonian origin is used or, if beef from Brazil is used, that the meat comes exclusively from suppliers who have signed the "**Cattle Agreement**" of Greenpeace or can show a corresponding sustainability certificate (e.g. **Rainforest Alliance**).

All beef suppliers must also meet the standards of the Animal Welfare Initiative or equivalent animal welfare standards, i.e. cattle must be kept in appropriate conditions that correspond to their natural behaviors and needs. The use of cramped or stressful housing conditions that impair the welfare of the animals is not permitted.

Organic certifications and other recognized sustainability standards are also welcomed and preferred.

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Beef products covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the beef does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

Lamb/Sheep Meat/ Lamb/Sheep Meat Products

All lamb/sheep meat suppliers must meet the standards of the Animal Welfare Initiative or equivalent animal welfare standards. Lambs/sheep must be kept in appropriate conditions that correspond to their natural behaviors and needs. The use of cramped or stressful housing conditions that impair the welfare of the animals is not permitted.

It is also important to ensure that only sheep or lamb is used, without the use of the mulesing method for wool and meat production.

Pork/pork products

All pork suppliers must meet the standards of the Animal Welfare Initiative or equivalent animal welfare standards, i.e. pigs must have adequate space, access to clean water and feed, as well as opportunities for exercise and employment. The use of cages and crates that restrict the natural movements of the pigs is not permitted.

Organic certifications and other recognized sustainability standards are also welcomed and preferred.

Game meat/products with game meat

Legal tomboy:

All wild birds and mammals whose meat is used in products must have been legally killed during the open season for the respective species. Compliance with all applicable legal provisions and regulations for wild capture is mandatory.

Hunters who are responsible for wild capture must be qualified and able to shoot sustainably. It is important that hunters pay attention to habitat management and ensure that wildlife populations remain healthy and can recover. Harassment of other people or animals during the hunting process must be avoided.

Requirements Non-Food Products

9. Pulp/Cellulose/Wood Products/Cellulose Fibers

The following requirements apply to all relevant non-food products containing wood or wood fiber-based components, including paper, wood fiber-based cellulose and wood pulp.

All products must have one of the following certifications:

- **FSC**: Chain of Custody (CoC) FSC 100%, CoC FSC Mixed, CoC FSC Recycled.

For FSC certification, the direct supplier (last legal owner) must be FSC certified.

- **PEFC:** CoC PEFC certified, CoC PEFC recycled.

For PEFC certification, the direct supplier (last legal owner) must be PEFC certified.

The following additional certifications are also accepted:

- **Blue Angel**
- **SFI**
- **EU Ecolabel**

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing wood, pulp, cellulose/fibers covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the wood, pulp, cellulose/fibers do not originate from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the regulation has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

10. Natural Rubber

FSC-certified natural rubber is preferable. Where this is not possible, the supply chain must ensure that no deforestation takes place and that all relevant social criteria are met.

EU Deforestation Regulation (EU Regulation 2023/1115):

Products containing natural rubber covered by this regulation may only come from deforestation-free supply chains.

The supplier must ensure that the natural rubber does not come from areas where deforestation or forest degradation within the meaning of the ordinance has taken place since 31.12.2020.

Appropriate evidence and documentation must be submitted.

11. Natural fibers (cotton/wool)

Preference should be given to natural fibers that have been grown and harvested in accordance with relevant social and environmental standards and initiatives.

Recognized standards are:

- **Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)**
- **Cotton made in Africa (CmiA)**
- **Global Organic Standard (GOTS)**
- **Green Button**
- **Global Recycled Standard (GRS)**
- **Oeko-Tex Made in Green**
- **Organic Ingredient Standard 100 (OCS 100)**
- **Organic Ingredient Standard Blended (OCS Blended)**
- **Fairtrade - certified cotton**
- **Fairtrade Cotton Programme**
- **Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)**
- **Mulesing Free**

Even in the case of non-certified goods, it must be ensured that social and ecological standards are complied with, that no violation of human rights/animal welfare is committed and that the cultivation and processing of natural fibers does not have a negative impact on the environment.

12. Leather

Preference should be given to leather produced in accordance with relevant social and environmental standards and initiatives. Alternatively, the use of recycled leather and/or leather substitutes can be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Recognized standards are:

- **Oeko-Tex leather standard in combination with a social standard**
- **IVN Natural Leather**
- **Bluesign in combination with a social standard**
- **LWG in combination with a social standard**
- **CADS in combination with a social standard**
- **Blue Angel leather in combination with a social standard**
- **EU Ecolabel in combination with a social standard**

Even in the case of non-certified goods, it must be ensured that social and ecological standards are complied with and that no violation of human rights/animal welfare is committed and that the production and further processing of the leather does not have a negative impact on the environment.

13. Petroleum-based products (plastics/fibers/fuel and lubricants/raw materials for cosmetics)

Chemical fiber productions that are produced in accordance with relevant social and environmental standards and initiatives are preferred. Alternatively, the use of recycled fibres and/or natural fibres can be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Recognized standards are:

- **Oeko-Tex 100 standard in combination with a social standard**

Mineral oil-based cosmetic raw materials: The use of mineral oil-based raw materials (including polymers) in cosmetic products is avoided.

14. Mining products (minerals/rocks/semi-precious stones/metals/precious metals/rare earths)

Preference should be given to mining products produced in accordance with relevant social and environmental standards and initiatives.

Recognized standards are:

- **Aluminium Stewardship certificate**
- **Fair Stone certificate**
- **Responsible Minerals Initiative certificate**

Mica in cosmetic products:

Exclusive use of certified mica - The standard: **RMI** (Responsible Mica Initiative) is required here.