CEO WATER MANDATE COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS 2015/16



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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Grupo Nutresa's progress report for the Mandate CEO Water 2015/16 comprises the management activities performed from January 1, 2015, to September 30, 2016, with regard to the progress achieved by the organization in relation to the most relevant aspects regarding water. The report was prepared based on the CEO Water Mandate's Corporate Water Disclosure Guidelines and the G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative.

This report addresses the processes, products and services related to the most important aspects of the management of hydrological resources: regulation, usage and conservation, availability, management in the value chain, and the environment.

The scope and coverage of the GRI indicators address the water-related material aspects for Grupo Nutresa in Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica and Chile, countries that account for 82% of the Group's sales.

The GRI indicators used in this report were verified by KPMG Advisory Services S.A.S., an independent auditing firm that abides by the guidelines of the ISAE 3000 international standard, and whose report has concluded that nothing has indicated that the information is not presented in an adequate fashion according to the GRI guidelines.

http://informe2015.gruponutresa.com/

Grupo Nutresa reiterates its commitment to the adequate management of the hydrological resources and the Organization's conviction to continue to abide by the CEO Water Mandate because it shares its principles as part of its corporate conduct and philosophy.



Responsible Supply Project, jointly developed with small producers from Antioquia, Colombia.

MATERIALITY ANALYSIS



Impact on the Organization

Grupo Nutresa identifies the aspects that could affect its capability to generate value by analyzing the expectations of its stakeholders, the trends of the food sector, international industry-peers, and assessments in which the Organization is involved, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the CDP, ALAS20, among others.

In 2015, the Grupo Nutresa updated the materiality and identified 23 aspects, 17 of which were classified as material. One of them is the "Management of hydrological resources" aspect, for which the Organization also conducted in 2016 an update of the specific materiality analysis regarding water-related aspects.

The specific analysis on water was performed in three stages:

Identification

The identification of relevant topics and aspects was carried out through the analysis of the trends in the food sector, the Organization's strategy, the opinion of its stakeholders, the DJSI 2016 questionnaire, and the CDP Water 2016, the GRI G4, and the Alliance for Water Stewardship guidelines, among other resources.

40 topics were identified, grouped in nine relevant aspects.

Prioritization

In order to determine if an aspect has a high impact on the Organization, a qualitative analysis was conducted on the importance of the management of the topics and aspects identified in the process of achievement of Grupo Nutresa's strategic objectives, and internal and external specialists were also consulted about the importance of each one of the topics and aspects.

For the importance assessment with regard to the stakeholders, Grupo Nutresa 's 2015 materiality study, the regulation on water-related topics in Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica and Peru, and the risks assessed in 2016 in accordance with the DJSI and the CDP were reviewed. For the materiality study, the information collected through the engagement media was used.

Analysis and validation

The water-related materiality matrix was discussed and validated by Grupo Nutresa's Sustainable Development Vice-Presidency department, which is the top governance body on the matter in the Organization.

WATER-RELATED CHALLENGES

Reducing the direct and indirect impact on the hydrological resources across the entire value chain and to mitigate the risks associated with shortage or deterioration situations regarding the quality of the resources as a priority for the Company's operations and for the communities of influence.

Life in the planet depends on the quality and quantity of water, factors that represent a greater challenge every day in terms of access, usage and conservation. Besides the increase in the demand, the conflicts over water are underlined and the regulations regarding its consumption and the quality of the used water disposal discharges are strengthened to reduce the impacts on the natural capital.

The changes in the availability and quality of water are identified as important risks for Grupo Nutresa, as well as the aspects related to the competition for the access to water, the creation of restricted areas for the establishment of productive activities, and the reduction in the availability of the resource provoked by climate change.

In the light of this perspective, early acting measures were established to mitigate their impact and to adapt to the changes. These measures are focused on the reduction of consumption in the direct operations, the identification of the water footprint and risks across the value chain, the work with suppliers and allies to reduce the alteration to the watersheds, the establishment of adaptation measures, the reduction of the impacts caused by the wastewater discharges, and the accountability before the stakeholders.

In Grupo Nutresa, the management of the hydrological resources is essential to ensure the sustainability of both the Organization itself and the communities it engages. For this reason, the Group faces three main challenges with a view to the future: the adaptation to a variable availability of the resources given the geographic conditions, the reduction of water consumption in the direct operations and the reduction of the indirect water footprint caused in the value chain.



Recovered water treatment system for industrial services, Pastas Doria. Mosquera, Colombia.

Additionally, the Company has been preparing to respond over the next two years to the regulatory changes in Colombia, which imply demanding parameters of quality for its water disposal activity.

Likewise, the Organization will continue to optimize the water consumption in order to achieve the 2020 goal of reducing the hydrological intensity by 30% in comparison to 2010. Every year, the marginal cost increases, which implies the need to find innovative ways with solutions not only for the end but for the entire process to reduce its consumption, a situation that gives relevance to the implementation of the real water valuation model in order to boost hydrological efficiency projects.

WATERSHEDS OF INFLUENCE AND SCOPE



REGULATION

Water disposal management is bound to the obligation of states to guarantee a healthy environment for all citizens, and it is a matter that goes beyond the control measures, as it addresses the quality of the disposals, the assurance of access to the water resources for all the diverse users and their availability in minimal quantities and qualities in order to meet the demand. This is why the regulation is undergoing changes that could translate into rate increases that may modify the costs of the water supply service and the water disposal taxes, which would have a considerable impact on the operating costs.

With the purpose of anticipating the enforcement of the new legislation with regard to water disposal, Grupo Nutresa made important investments in its operations in Colombia in order to improve the quality of the discharges. That is how, in some of its production plants, optimization projects were performed to the operation of wastewater treatment plants.



In compliance with the regulations of Colombian Only Decree No. 1076 of 2015, Decree No. 3930 of 2010, and Resolution No. 0631 of 2015, immediate investments and actions have been defined with the purpose of improving the quality of the disposal water resulting from the Organization's operations for which the regulations establish admissible limits for more than 50 parameters regarding the quality of the water disposed into surface water bodies and into the sewer systems. One of these actions is the involvement in the discussion sessions about the application of the regulations and the acquisition of the necessary resources for monitoring and removing the organic load from the disposal waters.



57%

Colombia

100%

Mexico

In 2015, several wastewater treatment plants were built, as it is the case of the Ice Cream Business in Manizales, the Pasta Business in Barranquilla, and the Coffee Business in Santa Marta. Other matters worth highlighting are the construction of the wastewater treatment plant for the Cold Cuts Business in Bogotá, which required an investment of nearly COP 1.5 billion, and the implementation of an anaerobic polluting-load removal system in the Chocolate Business production plant in Rionegro, with an investment of approximately COP 1.4 billion. Additionally, in 2015, another wastewater treatment plant was built in the Chocolate Business factory in Mexico.

100%

Peru

99%

Chile

100%

Costa Rica



Wastewater treatment plant, Cold Cuts Business in Bogotá, Colombia.

One of the most important parameters regarding water quality is the total BOD load, which corresponds to the degradable organic load. In the case of Colombia, the 2008 National Water Study concluded that the residential sector contributed 65% of the total polluting BOD load, the industrial sector contributed 29% and the coffee sector contributed 6%.

Disposal water quality (kg/t.p)





Commitment to quality

A certified environmental management system reflects the internal and external commitment to the environmental performance control. Moreover, the verification process can facilitate improvements in both the environmental management system and the efficiency. As another token of an adequate environmental commitment and management, in 2015 and 2016, the Organization worked on being granted the ISO 14001 certification for the Environmental Management Systems in the Biscuits Business production plants:



Molinos Santa Marta production plant, Biscuits Business in Santa Marta, Colombia.

Molinos Santa Marta, in Santa Marta and Buga, completing thus a total of 20 certified operation centers, which corresponds to 65% of the entire Group's production.

The ISO 14001:2004 certifications have been of major importance because they have allowed to control the environmental aspects and the continuous improvement of the overall performance, specifically for the operation certified in 2015, the aspects related to water consumption by means of the program known as Water Saving and Efficient Usage.

In the ISO 14001:2004 certification process, diverse activities were carried out with the purpose of raising awareness about the use of the resources, apart from establishing control measures for watering the green spaces and for using water in everyday activities such as cleaning and washing. As to the control of water disposal, multiple training sessions and activities were conducted with the aim of preventing the disposal of chemical substances or waste that could harm the removal of polluting agents in accordance with the demands of the environmental authority, as it is established in the disposal permit.

Reuse of the treated industrial wastewater in the indirect cooling processes



Wastewater treatment plant, Ice Cream Business in Manizales, Colombia.

By means of the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in the Pasta Business production plants in Mosquera, an adequate physicochemical and microbiological quality has been achieved, enabling the reuse of the treated wastewater for the sanitary service, garden watering, road washing, among other purposes. This project allowed to achieve the reuse of 67% of the WWTP incoming water and the remaining 33% is discharged into the San José canal in Mosquera, ensuring thus the conditions demanded by the regulations in terms of disposal water quality. In 2016, the fourth phase of recovered water was activated, which consists in the reuse for other technical services.

WATER USAGE AND CONSERVATION

Life in the planet depends on the quality and quantity of water, factors that represent a greater challenge every day in terms of access, usage and conservation. Within its strategic objectives, Grupo Nutresa has set a goal to reduce by 30% its water consumption indicator (m3/t.p.) in the industrial operations by 2020. With the implementation of efficient management practices, a 7.7% reduction was achieved in the consumption of water per produced ton in comparison to 2014, and an accrued 22.1% reduction since 2010 for the production plants in Colombia. For the operations in Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru and Chile, a 6.2% reduction was achieved in 2015.





Reusing water also favors a reduction of the consumption, treatment and disposal costs. The process optimization and water-current recovery activities in the productive processes allow to maintain a 7.1% water reuse level of the total water used for all the operations in Colombia, which is equivalent to 101,320 m3/year.

Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused **G4-EN10**



Water quality

The bad quality of water is an issue that increasingly worries the countries around the world for reasons such as the health of the population, the national economic development and the environmental quality of ecosystems. The most important sources of pollution are the lack of management and inadequate treatments. That is why it is highly important to keep a record of the quality parameters and to know the risks in the watersheds that supply the water resources.

Over the months of July and August, substance spillage incidents occurred in the Rionegro river, which supplies water to both the Chocolate production plant in Rionegro and the neighboring community. The spillage incidents were addressed by the respective authorities and by the service provider company. Consequently, the following emergency measures were implemented in the production plant: water consumption strictly from the aqueduct service, temporal cancellation of water collection from the river, and saving plans to reduce water consumption.

Once the service provider company solved the incident, normal operations were resumed in the water purification plant. The mutual help committee and the Eastern Antioquia Business Corporation have scheduled meetings in order to establish the medium- and long-term action plan. The Chocolate Business will actively participate in the meetings and the agreed action plans.

Projects for water usage efficiency

Continuity of the Cold Cuts Business in the recovery and recirculation of autoclave water. Improvement of the water consumption in the process of sterilization of canned products from the recirculation of the cooling water from the Medellín production plant of the Meat Business, ensuring drinking-water quality for returning it to the system, 80% reduction to the daily water consumption in the autoclave process, representing a reduction of 120 m³ per day.



Recovery and reuse of autoclave water in the Zenú Production Plant, Medellín, Colombia.

Water recirculation in the cooling system of the Ice Cream Business. The water used for the final rinse was kept in a tank for being reused in the next wash but, due to the



Homogenization and pasteurization process, Cremhelado Production Plant. Bogotá, Colombia.

conditions of the automatic cleaning system for the final part of the rinse, there were some water losses. The idea implemented for improving the process consists in sending the water to the cooling towers. By doing this, the water usage was reduced by 70 m³ per month.

Hydrological resource policy

Within the strategic acting framework, committed to the sustainable development, the management of the hydrological resources is a fundamental requirement for ensuring the sustainability of the Organization and the communities it engages. The commitment regarding the issues and sustainability of water consists in developing a corporate and business conduct focused on the following fundamental principles:

1

To promote the human right to water, with a special focus on the basic sanitation and the access to drinking water.

- 2 To ensure, in the direct operations, an efficient management of water, incorporating technological efficiency practices for its use, reuse, recirculation, reduction of consumption, and optimal treatment of the disposals.
- 3
- Active involvement in the hydrographic watershed management programs related to the operations, promoting diversity conservation and ecosystem balance projects.
- **4** To promote a culture and practices that stimulate the companies, the collaborators and the society in general with regard to good practices of the sustainable use of water.
- 5 To participate in the discussions about public policies to promote actions focused on water sustainability.
- **6** To manage, with the direct suppliers, relations that promote and raise awareness about the continued performance of good practices for using water, the dynamics among all parties, mutual knowledge and sharing experiences.

WATER AVAILABILITY

Grupo Nutresa, interested in knowing what is the possible exposure in hydrological stress areas of its factories, used the Global Water Tool created by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which has the purpose of identifying the hydrological risks and opportunities by means of global data from the main watersheds. Likewise, the Organization used the risk mapping tool created by the World Resources Institute, known as Aqueduct, which allows companies, investors, governments and other users to understand where and how are the water-related risks and opportunities occurring across the world. These tools were used for the Chocolate production plants in Mexico and Peru, and for the Biscuits production plant in Costa Rica, and Tresmontes Lucchetti in Chile.

The results produced by the Global Water Tool for the analysis on watersheds indicate that, currently, there are stress conditions for two production plants: Tresmontes Lucchetti in Santiago de Chile and the Chocolate production plant in Mexico City; shortage conditions for three Tresmontes Lucchetti production plants in Chile: two in Valparaíso and one in Casa Blanca; and extreme shortage for the Chocolate production plant in Lima, Peru.

The results of the analysis were the same for the 2025

projection. The Aqueduct modeling results also show hydrological stress for the analyzed production plants.

This physical hydrological risk analysis was supplemented with a thorough review of those analyses of a regulatory or reputational nature for both Chile and Colombia, which allowed to obtain a broader overview of the impacts to which the Organization's operations could be exposed.

Moreover, it allowed to identify that there are areas in Colombia with a medium level of fragility of the hydrological systems, as it is the case of the Bogotá river basin and the lower part of the Magdalena river basin, as well as areas with a high fragility level such as the Piedras river and Manzanares river region near Santa Marta, the Palo river near Caloto, and the Guadalajara and San Pedro rivers near Buga. No significant risks were identified in the review with regard to regulatory aspects that could compromise the access to water by the Group for its operations.

For Chile, besides the physical risks described above, no situations were identified in association with risks due to water-related conflicts or regulatory matters that could compromise the access to the resource for the operations.



WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE VALUE CHAIN

Since 2014, Grupo Nutresa has been working on the assessment of its water footprint for all its manufacturing plants in Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Chile. The water footprint of a person, community, company or country is the total fresh water used for the products and services they consume.

The results of this assessment showed that the highest percentage of water consumption of the Organization corresponds to the indirect water footprint associated with the supply chain, mainly from the plantations and production of the main raw materials: milk, sugar, meat, coffee, cocoa and wheat.

Grupo Nutresa's responsible supply model has the purpose of ensuring the diminishing of the environmental and social impacts in the different supply and service purchase categories. In this regard, the Organization examines its suppliers based upon the social, environmental and economic risks for each one of the supply and service categories in order to focus and develop activities that have a positive impact on the supply chains. In 2015 and 2016, through the Coffee, Chocolate and Meat Businesses, progress was made in the water management of the value chain.

Farallones coffee wet-processing central plant

With the aim of supporting an initiative of the Andes Coffee Growers Cooperative (CooperAndes), Colcafé became involved in the construction of the Farallones coffee processing central plant, a facility focused on purchasing coffee berries from small growers and processing it. This project frees the coffee growers from the duties of removing the pulp from the coffee beans and washing them, which coffee growers normally perform at their plantations, and centralizes all activities in a fully industrialized facility. By unifying the pulping, washing and drying process, the amount of water used for processing coffee is reduced with the help of equipment with better performance as per kilogram processed. Additionally, it improves the quality of the disposed water because the facility has a wastewater treatment plant.



Farallones coffee wet-processing plant. Ciudad Bolívar, Antioquia, Colombia.

The project, which started operating in July 2016, has been positively received by the coffee growers of the region, who see how their working conditions improve, have more time for other activities, reduce their water consumption and the quality of the water disposed improves substantially. The water consumption for processing coffee went from 30-40 liters per kilogram to 3-5 liters per kilogram (dry parchment coffee processed).

Availability of hydrological resources in pig farms: Montana case



Pigs from the Organization's own farms for the Meat Business

The Cold Cuts Business has started the water availability diagnostic in one of its pig farms, the Montana farm, which has 4060 pigs (in pre-fattening and fattening stages) and is located in the rural area of the municipality of Fredonia.

The objective is to evaluate the most feasible water supply alternative, especially in dry seasons, among options such as the exploration of a deep well by experts in that field and supporting the recovery of a surface water source that is highly polluted, contributing thus to reduce the amount of water used and, therefore, mitigating the impact on the nearby communities, apart from decreasing the deterioration of the roads due to the water transport activities and the detriment in the water quality due to inadequate collection works and their impact on the ecosystems.

Promotion of cocoa



Yariguíes Farm/Plantation, Barrancabermeja, Santander, Colombia.

Compañía Nacional de Chocolates has an agricultural promotion department that is in charge of stimulating the cocoa production industry across the entire country through training activities for farmers, research projects and joint work with all other actors from the cocoa production chain, such as local and regional authorities, the banks, research centers, universities and governmental institutions.

The Company has a team of technicians specialized in the production and commercialization of cocoa, who are tending to the entire national territory where the Company participates in Productive Projects (Inclusive Businesses), demonstrative parcels, training for farmers and technicians, among other endeavors. The technical processes have allowed to improve the yields per hectare up to 70% in the production of cocoa (going from 400 kg/ha/year to approximately 1,500 kg/ha/year), which means that a larger production has been achieved with the same amount of water, increasing the efficiency and contributing to the reduction of the indirect water footprint of the production of this produce.

Management of impacts on watersheds

The management of watersheds represents in Colombia one of the most important aspects within the spectrum of the country's natural resources due to the fact that the industrial growth inside the watersheds and the high population growth rate represent a risk for their sustainability.

The Organization developed an engagement process with the pig farmers located within the Río Grande II reservoir watershed with the support from the Cuenca Verde Water Fund because its Cold Cuts Business has its own pig farms as well as third party farms within said watershed.

The intervention consisted in carrying out the following actions: raising awareness in the community, enhancing springs, isolating hillside forests, reforesting river banks with native species, and constructing septic tanks and cattle bridges (which have the purpose of preventing the cattle from getting into the water sources) in 6.1 hectares, which contribute to the protection and conservation of the environmental services, preserving thus the microwatersheds that supply the Río Grande II reservoir.



Isolation and enhancement of riverbank forest in Belmira, Antioquia, Colombia.

Real value of water

Perhaps one of the water-related aspects that stands out the most is the fact that, globally, the price of water is commonly low for most of the countries and consistently low for the industrial sector. Estimating a real price for water is not an easy task because it does not only depend on technical and climate fundamentals, but there is also a strong influence of cultural features. The real value of water should include, in addition to the materials, energy and manpower necessary for its collection, treatment and supply to homes and industries, those aspects related to the sustainability of the ecosystems that provide us with this precious resource.

As the industrial sector recognizes the importance of the hydrological risks for the continuity of its operations, products and services, it becomes more interested in the sustainability of the watersheds and the environmental services derived from the ecosystems, and it also recognizes that efficiency in the manufacturing process is

Biophysical risk

Assessment of three elements:

- Quantity of water available in the watershed
- Quality of the available water
- Vulnerability of the systems or aqueduct service provider companies

The quantity risk was rated from 1 to 5 according to the pressure for the resource derived from the amount of water used by the diverse user sectors per year, and its relation with the available surface water offer.

Level 1 corresponds to those scenarios where there is not a demand greater than the offer, and level 5 is where the demand exceeds the offer in average per year. Primary information on the pollution levels was used for the quality of the water in the watershed where the water is collected (kg of BOD/COD/total suspended solids/coliform bacteria). Likewise, the risk was assessed in a scale from 1 to 5 for increasing levels of pollution. The vulnerability was determined as the fragility of both the ecosystems and the water supply service provider companies with respect to their capability to respond in case of drastic events that would hinder the management and/or availability of the service. The risk was also assessed in a scale from 1 (robust, non-fragile systems) to 5 (very fragile, poor-response systems in case of a contingency circumstance).

Regulatory risk

According to the compliance with three regulatory parameters common for our strategic department: water concession, disposal permit and fulfillment of the applicable disposal discharge regulation, the 1-to-5 scale corresponds to the values of compliance (1) or non-compliance with one or several of the legally applicable requirements (2 to 5).

only part of the integral solution for addressing the hydrological risks. Globally, several alternatives have been identified to estimate a real price for water. In this sense, diverse methodologies have been published and applied in the industrial, regional and governmental contexts with the aim of helping in the identification and valuation of the aspects related to the sustainable use of water, enabling thus to establish a calculation framework for estimating its price.

For the study on hydrological risks, several global tools were utilized, such as the Global Water Tool, Aqueduct, the 2014 National Water Study and corporate studies on water footprint and hydrological risks, which were applied on the direct operations in Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru and Chile jointly with experts from the consulting firms GAIA (from Colombia) and ECOSEG (from Costa Rica).

Based on prior studies, the hydrological risks were classified into one of these three categories: biophysical, regulatory and reputational.

Reputational risk

According to two parameters: Population affected by the yearly water consumption of our direct operations and the history of community conflicts regarding water. For the first parameter, the equivalent inhabitant concept was used. Knowing the monthly water consumption of a production plant and considering that an inhabitant consumes 4 m3 of water per month in average allows to calculate the percentage of the urban area population affected by the consumption of said production plant. The valuation scale (1 to 5) increases as the equivalent inhabitant percentage grows.

• For the second parameter, a rating of 1 (no record of conflicts) or 2 (conflicts have occurred) was considered.

That was how the type of risk of highest interest was identified, as well as the total risk factor for each one of our Organization's production plants. The total risk rating, in a 1-to-5 range, was identified as the risk factor.

In the context of direct operations, the proposed model intends to improve the environmental investment in projects for the reduction of water consumption. That is, if a project "saves" X m3 of water, the value of that saving should be calculated with the real value. The cost of water is specific for each production plant because it depends on the risk factor described above, and it will change as the risk factor changes. The elements included in the calculation of the real price of water are described below:

Real cost of water = [WCO + TWWFC] * RF

Where:

WCO: Cost per cubic meter of water TWWFC: Treated wastewater fraction cost RF: Risk factor

collected, including the permits for collecting it and/or treat and distribute it in the production plants; the second element is the cost of the wastewater treatment, which normally corresponds only to a fraction of the water collected because, in most of the production plants, part of the water evaporates in industrial processes. The treatment of wastewater involves several treatment stages and units in order to give the water the locally regulated quality. This item includes the depreciation of the equipment, the materials used for the treatment, the electric power used by the equipment, the treatment of the resulting muds, and the labor, among other costs.

The sum of these two costs is multiplied by the risk factor with the purpose of including the external aspects of the hydrological risk into our model. Then, in the production plants where these external aspects are more important, the price of water would increase and in those where the perceived risk is lower, the real value of water would be closer to the collection cost.

According to this model, we can increase the added value of water by 23,000 COP/m3.

Once the risks associated to each production plant have been identified, our challenge will be to determine the framework for action to address the risks, get prepared and act collectively to reduce them. The model for calculating the real price of water will be adopted in all our production plants in 2017. modelo del precio real del agua a todas nuestras plantas.

Table 1: Rating of the most important biophysical risks for Grupo Nutresa's production plants.

Business	Production Plant	Biophysical Risk Rating
TMLUC	Chile	5.0
Pasta	Mosquera	4.6
Pasta	Barranquilla	4.6
Cold Cuts	Barranquilla	4.6
Cold Cuts	Bogota	4.6
Chocolate	Bogota	4.6
Coffee	Bogota	4.6
Chocolate	Lima	4.6

Table 2: Grupo Nutresa's production plants with highest total risk ratings.

Business	Production Plant	Total Risk
TMLUC	Casablanca	4
Cold Cuts	Barranquilla	4
Helados	Bogota	4
Pastas	Doria	3
Pastas	Comarrico	3
Ice Cream	Manizales	3
Ice Cream	Armenia	3
Chocolates	Bogotá	3
Cold Cuts	Medellin	3
Cold Cuts	Envigado	3
Cold Cuts	La Ceja	3
Cold Cuts	Caloto	3
Cold Cuts	Bogota	3
Coffee	Medellin	3
Coffee	Bogota	3
Coffee	Tropical	3
Biscuits	Molino San Marta	3
Biscuits	Molino Buga	3
Biscuits	Noel	3
Chocolate	Mexico Tlanepantla	3
Chocolate	Lima-Peru	3
TMLUC	Chile-BIC Valparaiso	3
TMLUC	Chile-BIF Valparaiso	3
TMLUC	Chile-Pastas Santiago	3



WATER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Grupo Nutresa's corporate model considers the risks derived from the environment as relevant aspects in its strategy due to the threats and opportunities posed by the economic growth.

As its strategy for 2020, the Grupo Nutresa defined corporate objectives in order to mitigate its impacts and risks derived from the "Climate effect and the natural phenomena" with the purpose of being prepared to adapt to the future changes in the climate parameters and the behavior of society towards the Organization's products and services with regard to these aspects. The Organization will do so through a continuous strategic control and supervision process to keep updated the risk matrix for the entire strategic region and being prepared for the timely design of the adaptation strategies.

Watershed recovery

Within the framework of the Agreement for the Collective Construction of Peace with the Environment, the agroindustrial division of the Ice Cream Business participated in the tree-planting activity carried out on August 27, in which 200 yellow guayacan trees were planted in the lower part of the Quindío river, in the La Secreta eco-park sector, with the purpose of creating a buffer zone that would work as a water-bearing recharger of the watershed of the state's main tributary.

Since 2013, collaborators from Doria and the Nutresa Foundation, with the objective of preserving and strengthening the ecosystem of the El Gualí wetland in the municipality of Mosquera (state of Cundinamarca), have carried out tree-planting activities of native species in the wetland neighboring area. This activity is part of Doria's voluntary involvement in the CAR Wetland Godfathering Plan with the purpose of achieving, in the long term, a forest of native species that would work as a protective living barrier for the wetland, and contributing to the supply of environmental products and services provided by said wetland.

On another front, since 2006, Comarrico has been performing yearly cleaning activities in the nearest tributary to the production plant's facilities, as a conservation and protection initiative. Additionally, the production plant conducts a quality follow-up to the waters disposed with the purpose of complying with the established standards. Helados BON has been working for more than 23 years on the reforestation of the Quita Espuela hillside. This reserve covers an area of more than 72.5 km² and, in terms of its hydrography, the Quita Espuela hillside is one of the most important sources of water for domestic consumption and irrigation in the regions of Salcedo, San Francisco de Macorís, Pimentel and Nagua in the Dominican Republic. Every year, at least one reforestation session is carried out in the hillside area. By the end of 2015, more than 835,000 trees had been planted in the reserve.



Forest in the Novaventa Operations Center, El Carmen de Viboral, Colombia

