



**A  
FUTURE  
TOGETHER**



## RESPONSIBLE **SOURCING**

## **ANIMAL WELFARE**



Commitment  
to SDG8



## ANIMAL WELFARE

Grupo Nutresa is committed to animal welfare and such commitment is exhibited through its Animal Welfare Policy, which has the purpose of ensuring an adequate environment for the animals that will subsequently become the source of raw materials. To ensure this sourcing model and being aware of the possible impact on the multiple stages of the value chain, the Organization watches over animal welfare in all its processes, as well as in those of its allies and suppliers. Furthermore, Grupo Nutresa strives to find adequate environments for the animals throughout their development process, making sure to achieve productivity always based on sustainability criteria.

The Organization's Cold Cuts Business has been developing and applying multiple actions related to animal welfare throughout the processes and the production chain. In the case pigs **[G4-FP9]**, the Business has implemented several breeding and genetics practices such as the crossbreeding program, the purchase of both local and imported genetic material, distribution of semen and/or livestock for the reproduction farms.

**See the animal welfare statement at**

The Cold Cuts Business develops initiatives that have a positive impact on pigs' welfare. The following are some practices associated with said initiatives: euthanasia procedures when required to end suffering, immunocastration in males, continuous farrowing monitoring, homogenization of farrows based on the number of nipples available, and biosecurity practices.

In the context of cattle, the Organization constantly works on the promotion and implementation of good livestock farming practices (the Cold Cuts Business has certified integrated estates and other currently undergoing the certification process in the Colombian regions of Valledupar, Cesar, Córdoba and Magdalena Medio). This practice is promoted based on the fact a bonus of COP 20 per invoiced kg is granted to the estates that hold an up-to-date Good Livestock Farming Practices certification. The number of head of cattle transported per truck has been reduced to prevent injuries from happening, and the pilot trial for the implementation of the individual cattle identification via microchip was put into operation. The Business conducts inspections to confirm the integrations fulfill the animal welfare requirements, such as tree shading, suitable water for animal consumption, mineral supplementing and the offer of foraging as the basis for feeding. Additionally, the Organization seeks the sourcing of integrated cattle with a phenotypic component that allows climatic adaptability.

In collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Cold Cuts Business performed the bovine cattle management diagnosis in the integration estates, and developed a guide focused on the environmental sustainability in the primary production of beef, which has the aim of promoting good environmental practices in this field. The communication and promotion of the guide among the suppliers was started in 2019, and a pilot application trial was conducted at integrated estates.

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see good practices**



In terms of physical modifications **[G4 FP10]**, notches are made on the piglets' ears at birth (as part of their individual identification) at the core level of the population (that is 6% of the total births in the population), and tail docking (cutting) is also conducted at birth to 100% of the population with cauterization and subsequent disinfection. Swine fever tags are placed on the ears of the entire population of pigs in their third week after birth. The numeric identification is also performed at birth by marking one of the ears with the farm code and the birth week number using a tattoo machine.

The anesthetic and analgesia (pain assessment) practices are only used in cattle and pigs in case of hernia correction surgery or accidents and fights leaving animals injured or requiring sutures, or when an animal shows signs of pain. In the case of cattle, each animal is marked with the Alimentos Cárnicos brand and the animal lot code using a hot iron for their identification.

This practice is performed only once in the fattening process when the cattle is purchased. For the surgical castration, the testicles of animals within a weight range of 300 kg to 380 kg are manually extracted.

For the growth promotion treatments and for the practices associated with the administration of these substances to pigs, the following are the types of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory and hormone [G4 FP12] solutions used:

- **Antibiotics:** penicillins, tetracyclines, sulfonamides, enrofloxacin, amoxicillin, streptomycin, florfenicol, tulathromycin.
- **Anti-inflammatories:** ketoprofen, meloxicam.
- **Hormone treatments:** oxytocin, prostaglandin, chorionic gonadotropin.
- **Growth promotion treatments:** ractopamine, although it is not technically a growth promotion drug, it is included because it helps in building a greater amount of muscle with regard to the amount of fat.
- **Application practices:** the intramuscular route is used for treatments and hormone use. The intraperitoneal and oral routes are used for hydration processes.

In the case of cattle, the following are the types of antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, hormone and/or growth promotion treatment substances used:

- **Antibiotics:** penicillins, tetracyclines, sulfonamides, enrofloxacin, streptomycin.
- **Anti-inflammatories:** flunixin meglumine, dipyrone, phenylbutazone, betamethasone, dexamethasone.
- **Hormones:** estradiol.
- **Growth promotion treatments:** zeranol. In practice, vitamins, minerals and amino acids are frequently used.
- **Antiparasitics:** Ivermectins, albendazole, levamisole, fenbendazole.
- **Applications:** Intramuscularly (antibiotics, growth promoters and anti-inflammatories); subcutaneously (antiparasitics); orally (antiparasitics).



For the transport of live pigs, as an internal practice, the Organization has custom livestock transport trucks, with bodyworks that ensure the comfort of the animals when loading and unloading, in addition to guaranteeing adequate ventilation, drinking water supply, anti-slip floors and dividers features **[G4 FP13]**. Moreover, all operators and transport assistants receive animal welfare training.

For the cattle transport stage, Alimentos Cárnicos has a specialized trailer for transporting livestock with an aluminum bodywork that allows a better ventilation, space-based comfort and anti-slip floor features. In the slaughter stage, the cattle rests in the corrals with drinking water and shade until each animal is brought into the slaughter plant.

The slaughter plants for both pigs and cattle are constantly inspected by the corresponding sanitary authority.

# GLOSSARY

## Pen or Corral [G4 FP11]:

In the case of pig management, a pen or corral is an enclosure with concrete walls where one or more animals are housed. Pens or corrals are used for housing males, replacement sows, sows with any health issue or fattening pigs.

In the case of cattle management, a pen or corral is an enclosure generally with wooden walls (sometimes metallic walls) and it is used to perform practices intended to confine the animals for the application of medication, identification or lot homogenization. Usually, pens or corrals have several sections and a loading chute that is used for loading and unloading livestock with the purpose of making the transport operation easier.

## Crate [G4 FP11]:

In the context of pigs, a crate is an enclosure with a metal rod structure for housing only one animal. Crates are usually used for reproductively active (pregnant, lactating, non-carrying) sows.

The use of crates is uncommon in the cattle integrations. The most similar element is a holding chute, which is a metallic mechanical structure that allows immobilizing an animal temporarily to perform a procedure.

## Pasture [G4 FP11]:

Fenced farming area that provides some type of feed offer (grass, weeds, trees and/or water). This is the habitat for fattening animals. The use of pastures is based on the number of animals and the feed offer, which is why it is necessary to manage them by occupation and resting periods.