Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS)
ACP: Sustainable Agricultural Investments in Peru – Peru

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1. General project information and scope of the IDB Invest Environmental and Social Review

Agrícola Cerro Prieto S.A. (ACP throughout the rest of the document) began operations in Peru in 1999 and is comprised of Irrigadora Cerro Prieto S.A.C. (a private canal with the capacity to irrigate 12,400 ha) and Qali Fruits S.A.C. (organic blueberry production).

This is the second operation of the IDB Group with ACP. The first operation financed the expansion of avocado crops in Peru and Colombia and blueberry crops in Peru, the acquisition of land in Colombia, and refinanced existing financial debt.

The proposed transaction consists of (i) financing investments in Peru related to the blueberry varietal replacement plan and agricultural expansion (in blueberry) and (ii) the refinancing of existing financial debt corresponding to the 2021 club deal.

IDB Invest conducted environmental and social (E&S) due diligence in May 2026 to assess compliance with the environmental and social commitments undertaken in the previous operation, including the implementation of ACP's Integrated Management System.

2. Environmental and social categorization and justification

In accordance with IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, the Project has been classified as Category B because it may generate impacts and risks estimated to be of medium intensity. The main E&S aspects associated with the project include: (i) functionality of management and monitoring systems; (ii) labor management and adequate working and accommodation conditions; (iii) emergency preparedness and response; (iv) water management and control of wastewater, waste, energy consumption, and emissions; (v) biodiversity conservation; (vi) road safety; (vii) community engagement; (viii) land acquisition; and (ix) cultural heritage protection.

The Project's activities trigger the following Performance Standards (PS): PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; PS2: Labor and Working Conditions; PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention; PS4: Community Health and Safety; PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; and PS8: Cultural Heritage.

Land acquisition was through voluntary transactions; therefore, PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered.

3. Environmental and Social Context

3.1 General characteristics of the project site

Geographically, ACP is located between the Mocupe and Río Seco–Chaman valleys, in a desert area adjacent to the Pan-American North Highway between kilometers 727 and 739, between the districts of Pacanga, province of Chepén in the La Libertad region, and the district of Lagunas de Mocupe, province of Chiclayo in the Lambayeque region.

The property has a total area of 6,429 hectares (ha), of which 3,636 ha are cultivated land and 2,793 ha are uncultivated land. Currently, ACP cultivates avocados of the Hass, Edranol, Zutano, Ettinger, Fuerte, Mendez Carmen, Gem, and Maluma varieties, as well as blueberries and asparagus. It also has a packing plant within the farm. The Company has acquired approximately 1,700 ha adjacent to the current property, of which an estimated 1,200 ha will be designated as cultivable land. The varietal replacement and expansion in blueberry will be financed in 2026, along with part of its maintenance in 2027.

The existing farm and packing plant have the respective environmental studies approved by the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) and the Certificate of Non-Existence of Archaeological Remains (CIRA). For the New Lands farm, a Water Use License exists for only one (Roma well) of the nine wells that will be required. Two wells have an AEO (Authorization for Works Execution), five wells have an ADH (Hydrological Availability Accreditation), and one well is in the process of obtaining an ADH. The water recirculation project currently under development will complement the water availability of the project. Previous hydrogeological evaluation studies confirm the technical feasibility and aquifer availability for these abstractions. ACP will submit the Environmental Management Instrument (IGA) for the New Lands farm prior to the start of operations.

Qali Fruits is located in the northern part of the department of Lima in the Santa Rosa irrigation area, where it has 187 ha.

3.2 Contextual risks

La Libertad and Lambayeque present significant labor and institutional gaps, including gender inequalities in participation and wage remuneration, labor informality, and limitations in institutional capacity. In this context, ACP has strengthened labor practices, grievance mechanisms, and engagement management with workers and communities to mitigate potential social and reputational impacts.

4. Environmental risks and impacts and proposed mitigation and compensation measures

4.1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

4.1.a Environmental and Social Management System

ACP has elements of an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) adequate for the level of risk and impacts of its activities. The Integrated Management System (SIG) area is

responsible for managing certifications, ensuring compliance with commitments for Rainforest Alliance, SPRING, ETI Report, Global GAP, Water Footprint – Blue Certificate, and integrating environmental, social, and occupational health and safety (OHS) management documents.

4.1.b Policy

ACP has an Environmental Policy, a Conservation and Environmental Improvement Policy, a Human Rights Policy, an OHS Policy, and a Social Responsibility Policy. All policies are signed by the General Manager and are posted at ACP's facilities. The scope of the policies is aligned with the requirements of PS1.

4.1.c Identification of risks and impacts

4.1.c.i Direct and indirect impacts and risks

The related direct risks and impacts are: water consumption, wastewater generation, the use and management of agrochemicals, waste generation, atmospheric emissions, and occupational health and safety risks associated with agricultural work. Likewise, operations may generate impacts on biodiversity, soil, and nearby communities due to vehicle traffic, noise, dust, and shared use of natural resources, particularly water.

Indirect risks are primarily associated with water availability, climate variability, and community relations. Agricultural expansion may increase competition for water resources and generate perceptions of impact on water access by other users. Likewise, high temperatures and extreme weather events pose risks to agricultural productivity, while growing demands from international markets regarding labor rights, traceability, biodiversity, and sustainability may generate reputational and commercial risks for the sector.

4.1.c.ii Cumulative impacts

In the surroundings of ACP there are no economic activities or projects that could represent a risk of competition for access to land. Due to these characteristics, no cumulative impacts are expected.

4.1.c.iii Gender risks

On gender matters, gaps persist in labor participation and income, along with health challenges. Both in Lambayeque and La Libertad, these gaps are particularly visible in the labor sphere. Given the labor-intensive nature of the project, these inequalities can influence social cohesion, the availability of skilled labor and leadership or management roles, as well as the local perception of the project's benefits. Risks of workplace harassment and sexual harassment may also arise.

4.1.c.iv Gender programs

The company has strengthened the implementation of gender programs through the adoption of a formal policy for the prevention and sanctioning of sexual harassment, aligned with national regulations, which establishes confidential reporting mechanisms, investigation procedures, and victim protection measures. It has also institutionalized governance structures such as the Sexual Harassment Intervention Committee and the Gender Committee, responsible for case investigation, the issuance of recommendations, and the oversight of corrective actions. These programs are complemented by specific gender-sensitive remediation procedures, which include confidential

complaint management, the implementation of corrective measures, and case follow-up in coordination with the areas involved. Additionally, awareness-raising and training activities have been developed for workers on the functioning of the Gender Committee, the identification of discrimination risks, and reporting mechanisms, reaching broad participation among operational staff. Together, these initiatives reflect progress in consolidating a preventive and responsive approach to risks of gender-based violence and inequality in the workplace.

The company signed the declaration of support for the Women's Empowerment Principles and completed the WEP gender equality measurement tool.

4.1.c.v Climate change exposure

IDB Invest conducted a climate risk assessment for ACP's facilities, identifying increased droughts and changes in precipitation patterns associated with climate change as the main threats. Both were classified as high-risk due to the agricultural sector's high dependence on the availability and quality of water resources. Additionally, operations present moderate exposure to earthquakes. These risks could affect water availability for irrigation, crop productivity, the incidence of pests and diseases, operating costs, and, in extreme scenarios, generate operational disruptions or tensions with other water resource users. Furthermore, the regions of Lambayeque and La Libertad are among the most exposed to the effects of the El Niño Phenomenon, including heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides.

ACP has implemented various measures to strengthen the resilience of its operations against these risks. In terms of water adaptation, the company has water supply from the Gallito Ciego Dam and the Jequetepeque–Zaña irrigation system, supplemented by authorized underground sources. It also operates automated drip irrigation systems with real-time monitoring, agricultural drainage water recovery and reuse projects, improvements to hydraulic infrastructure in the Jequetepeque Valley, and the progressive migration of blueberry crops to pot-based systems, which has significantly reduced water consumption. To address extreme events associated with the El Niño Phenomenon, ACP has identified landslide and flood risk zones, implemented hydraulic protection infrastructure, and developed emergency and contingency plans coordinated with the relevant authorities.

Regarding climate transition risks, ACP has a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory and a Decarbonization Plan through 2030. The company has met its emissions reduction targets, began implementing the ISO 50001 standard, and obtained I-REC [1]certification, ensuring [2]that 100% of the electricity consumed comes from renewable sources. It has also offset emissions from its vehicle fleet through certified carbon credits and participates in national carbon and water footprint management initiatives, strengthening the sustainability and resilience of its operations.

4.1.d Management programs

ACP implements the commitments established in its EMPs and has corporate environmental management procedures and Good Agricultural Practice Manuals for its three crops. Additionally, ACP has an Environmental Communication Plan based on four strategic environmental pillars:

[1]Energy Management System

[2]International Renewable Energy Certificate

Natural resource management (biodiversity), solid waste management, environmental education, and climate change (water footprint and carbon footprint).

ACP's management programs are adequate for managing the E&S, OHS, labor, climate change, and gender risks and impacts identified in its E&S studies, which include guidelines to prevent surface water, groundwater, and soil contamination, solid waste and agrochemical management, and OHS management. Also, as part of corporate management, the measurement of annual environmental performance indicators is included, and a Corporate Social Responsibility Program is in place.

ACP carries out the acquisition of new land through voluntary and negotiated agreements, in compliance with Peruvian legislation and the principles of IFC Performance Standard 5, avoiding the physical or economic displacement of people. To this end, it has a Land Selection and Acquisition Manual that incorporates procedures to prevent social impacts, protect biodiversity, and safeguard cultural heritage, including consultation and participation measures for those affected, sensitive habitat assessment, protection of areas of conservation value, and the application of chance finds procedures where applicable.

Additionally, ACP has emergency preparedness and response procedures, stakeholder engagement procedures, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), and a document for the E&S management of contractors, which establishes that contractors must identify the E&S aspects of their activities, establish control measures, train their staff in the implementation of these measures, and have an Emergency and Contingency Plan in accordance with the risks of their activities.

4.1.e Organizational capacities and competencies

ACP has an adequate organizational structure for E&S management, comprising more than ten workers in the IMS area that centralizes ESMS documentation, eleven workers in the OHS area who manage risks for workers, and six workers in the E&S area. Furthermore, the human resources (HR) management has a training area responsible for the internal and external training program aimed at strengthening technical competencies and disseminating E&S risks and their mitigation measures.

Each area prepares an annual work plan with objectives, deadlines, budget allocation, and performance indicators. In general, staff have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary in the sector to comply with legal requirements.

Peru-based staff receive training on the ESMS, including up-to-date knowledge of the country's regulatory requirements.

4.1.f Emergency preparedness and response

ACP has an Emergency and Contingency Plan aligned with the requirements of ND1. The Plan includes the identification of natural hazards and risks, the organization of the response committee, communication channels, and response procedures before, during, and after emergencies for: hazardous substance spills, spills in generator sets, spills, seepages and leaks, fires, explosions, technological operational failures, operational failures due to human deficiency, work stoppages due to community activities, traffic accidents, sabotage and strikes, drills and training. In addition, the facilities have risk maps, emergency response equipment signage maps, and evacuation route maps, and there is an external and internal emergency communication procedure. The Plan includes

detailed fire prevention procedures aligned with the standards of the *National Fire Protection Association* (NFPA) and actions in case of ammonia leaks in the refrigeration system aligned with the requirements of the International Institute of Refrigeration with Ammonia (IIRA).

In 2025, 7 internal drills were conducted for natural disasters (earthquakes), accidents, or other circumstances to evaluate and improve the preparedness and response of the brigades, individuals, and areas involved in these events.

4.1.g Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is carried out by the IMS area. ACP has an Internal Audit Procedure and a Corrective and/or Preventive Actions Procedure with technical and E&S scope. As part of the monitoring activities, operational and E&S inspections and audits are conducted, including follow-up until the closure of identified findings. In 2025, 340 scheduled inspections of different work environments were carried out with the aim of detecting unsafe acts and conditions that could lead to potential accidents.

ACP has E&S performance indicators based on legal requirements and commitments established with Peruvian authorities. The indicators include compliance with environmental study commitments, OHS statistics records, solid waste and effluent generation records, chemical input, water, and energy consumption records, and semi-annual environmental monitoring of air quality, noise, drinking water, and surface water. Management teams issue Performance Reports to senior management reporting the results of annual work plans.

ACP has adequate systematized statistical information and performance indicators for the preparation of the *Global Reporting Initiative* (GRI) Sustainability Report.

4.1.h Stakeholder Engagement

ACP has identified the populated centers of Kawachi, Nueva Esperanza, San Juan de Dios, Pacanguilla, Pacanga, the hamlet of Cayalti, and Chepén as strategic stakeholder groups due to their proximity and the fact that a portion of the workers come from these areas. Through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program, social development opportunities are identified among strategic stakeholder groups, baseline studies are developed to define social intervention topics, and the implementation of projects is coordinated with local authorities. ACP identifies existing gaps in the health, education, and infrastructure sectors relative to national indicators in order to prioritize projects for implementation. ACP has a stakeholder mapping of its area of influence in Peru that includes civil society and government authorities, and it develops community participation activities such as meetings and dialogue spaces with local actors.

Some of the CSR programs that strengthen stakeholder relations are: i) i) Hydraulic Works: has implemented 37 irrigation infrastructure improvement projects in the Jequetepeque Valley since 2018, benefiting 13,273 farmers and optimizing water management across 16,650 agricultural hectares; ii) ACP Experiences: promotes the exchange of knowledge and closer ties between the agro-industry and society through guided visits that showcase best practices, innovation, and ACP's production processes; iii) Agro Radar: strengthens access to agricultural and agroclimatic information through local radio stations, establishing the foundations for the dissemination of content aimed at producers and communities in Chepén, Chiclayo, and Pacasmayo; iv) Patronato – Shoulder to Shoulder: strengthens disaster preparedness and response through coordination

between the private sector, authorities, and technical actors to improve risk management and the handling of climate emergencies.

4.1.h.i Information Disclosure

As part of the dissemination of its activities, ACP implemented citizen participation programs in its area of influence, which included the dissemination of information through local media, informational posters, direct invitations, suggestion boxes, and in-person workshops aimed at communities and local authorities. These activities facilitated access to information about the company's initiatives and promoted the participation and feedback of stakeholder groups.

4.1.h.ii Indigenous Peoples

According to the records of the Ministry of Culture, no presence of indigenous peoples is registered in ACP's area of influence in Peru.

4.1.i External Communications and Grievance Mechanism

4.1.i.i External Communications

ACP publishes the magazine "Sembrando Juntos," which is distributed among workers and strategic stakeholder groups and is shared on social media platforms such as LinkedIn and via corporate email between the months of July and August each year. In addition, as part of the Social Responsibility Program, it maintains communication with local authorities.

4.1.i.ii Grievance Mechanism for Affected Communities

ACP has implemented a complaints and grievances channel for stakeholders including employees, suppliers, clients, and third parties through an ethics hotline on its website that offers an email address, a phone number, or a personal interview. This channel also allows for the receipt of complaints related to gender-based violence and sexual harassment. It is anonymous, protects the identity of the victim, and is communicated to employees via email. In addition, for suppliers there is an anti-corruption clause published in contracts and purchase orders so that they are aware of it in the event of any complaint. ACP has implemented a follow-up procedure for complaints submitted by external stakeholders through to case closure.

4.2 Labor and Working Conditions

4.2.a Working Conditions and Management of Labor Relations

ACP has 7,663 workers including employees, skilled operators, operators, and laborers. During peak production periods, temporary workers are hired, reaching a total of 11,809 between permanent and temporary workers. In the packaging area, 50% of workers are women and 50% are men. On the farm, 56% are men and 44% are women. 95% of workers come from the strategic areas of

interest, while the remaining [3]5% corresponds to high-performance and highly specialized labor in asparagus and grape harvesting who come from other regions such as Ica, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and from Casma and Huarmey in the Ancash region.

4.2.a.i Human Resources Policies and Procedures

ACP has a Human Resources Policy, a Human Rights Policy, and a Code of Ethics aligned with the requirements of PS2. At the HR documentation level, ACP complies with legal requirements and has an Internal Work Regulations, a Recruitment and Selection Procedure for Labor Personnel, organizational charts and job descriptions, induction and training programs, and compensation structures.

4.2.a.ii Labor conditions and terms of employment

The labor conditions and terms of employment offered by ACP conform to the requirements established in the Agrarian Law, providing permanent and temporary workers with equal social benefits. Additionally, there is a compensation policy for meeting key performance indicators for workers. At the farm, compensation for skilled operators includes a merit-based bonus and payment of a differentiated daily wage above the basic daily wage. Operators and laborers are offered productivity-based compensation (piecework, and only during harvest) and a perfect attendance bonus (for workers who record no absences). Furthermore, all workers are provided with free transportation from their places of origin to the company and back. It is worth noting that ACP has a low worker turnover rate, and the majority of permanent workers have been employed at ACP for more than 8 years.

Specialized workers who come from other regions are housed in ACP's camp, which has a capacity for 1,728 workers. ACP has conduct guidelines for workers in the farm camps that are aligned with IFC and EBRD standard[4] guidelines. Additionally, a Food Services Procedure for workers has been implemented.

In the cultivation fields, workers have access to sanitary facilities in good condition for both men and women, equipped with a permanent water supply and hygiene supplies. There are also changing room and dining areas, as well as potable water tanks for human consumption. ACP updated the water supply conditions for human consumption to prevent tanks from heating up in the heat and to ensure they are accessible to all farm workers. In blueberry cultivation, drinking troughs were installed, which will be replicated in other crops in the future. ACP improved the route plan for the worker transportation service to make vehicle travel times more efficient and to avoid waiting time losses for farm workers returning to their localities.

ACP maintains continuous communication with its workers on labor conditions, occupational safety and health through inductions, training sessions, and talks, ensuring they are aware of the risks associated with their activities, preventive measures, and their rights and responsibilities regarding safety.

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[3] Residents near ACP.

[4] Worker accommodation: Processes and standards. https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2000/publications-gpn-workersaccommodation

4.2.a.iii Labor organizations

The human rights policy establishes workers' freedom to form trade unions. At this time, no labor organizations exist.

4.2.a.iv Non-discrimination and equal opportunity

The Human Rights Policy also establishes the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, non-discrimination in recruitment, hiring, compensation, promotion, and working conditions processes. Furthermore, the HR management has training programs to improve workers' technical competencies, offering equal development opportunities. There is also a Policy for the Prevention and Sanctioning of Sexual Harassment.

4.2.a.v Workforce reduction

Due to the nature of agricultural activity, the Peruvian Agrarian Law establishes that contracts for agricultural workers are temporary (by campaign) and include social benefits. ACP maintains 1,005 workers with permanent positions under the Agrarian Law, including employees, skilled operators, operators, and laborers. During campaign seasons, the demand for workers increases; these workers are hired only for the campaigns and for specific tasks. The month of September presents the highest demand for temporary workers, with up to 15,527 workers hired, who receive the same benefits as ACP's permanent workers.

4.2.a.vi Grievance mechanism

ACP has a procedure for handling complaints and suggestions from employees and contractors through suggestion boxes. Anonymous complaints are permitted. Additionally, it has an Ethics Hotline for reporting irregular conduct that violates the Code of Ethics and the company's values. This line includes communication through personal interviews, email, and/or telephone communication. The Ethics Hotline is not managed by internal staff but by a third party who receives reports independently. Both communication mechanisms are distributed throughout the company's facilities and are accessible to workers.

4.2.b Workforce protection

The code of ethics and the human rights policy establish compliance with Peruvian regulations on labor rights.

4.2.b.i Child labor and forced labor

The agro-industrial sector at the national level presents a high rate of child labor. To prevent the risk of child labor among its workers and in its supply chain, ACP has a Human Rights Risk Assessment Procedure, a Human Rights Policy, and prevention mechanisms. It prohibits child and forced labor in its facilities and in the supply chain. ACP's facilities have posters regarding the prohibition of child labor and the communication channels for reporting it.

4.2.c Occupational health and safety

ACP's OHS management is aligned with the requirements of PS2. The OHS area is responsible for compliance with the legal requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Law. ACP has hazard and risk identification procedures through Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) matrices, an annual training program, an Annual OHS Plan, OHS indicator records, Procedures for Occupational Accident Investigation, an Emergency and Contingency Plan, a Drill Program, Audit Procedures, and an Occupational Health Surveillance Program. There are also coordinators, supervisors, and inspectors distributed across the packaging and farm work areas, as well as an OHS Committee composed of worker and employee representatives who meet monthly to review the environmental risks of ACP's operations and propose control measures.

Among the main identified risks are fire and ammonia leak risks at the packing plant, explosion risks (service station), fires, and hazardous material spills at the farm. ACP has safe work procedures for the risks identified in the HIRA matrices, as well as for the handling of loads and tools.

The most frequent accident involves head injuries from falling avocados. ACP has implemented control measures to reduce these accidents. ACP developed work instructions for the harvesting of avocados, asparagus, and blueberries aimed at preventing accidents and reducing occupational risks. These procedures include measures to mitigate injuries resulting from fruit falling during avocado harvesting, cuts associated with the use of blades during asparagus harvesting, and eye injuries caused by contact with blueberry bush branches and leaves.

In 2025, ACP strengthened field working conditions by implementing scheduled hydration and rest breaks, especially during periods of high temperatures, with the aim of protecting workers' health and preventing [5]heat-related illnesses.

In 2025, 5,863 medical examinations were conducted to assess workers' medical fitness to perform their duties in a specific work environment. These examinations are a fundamental part of occupational health and workplace safety programs. Likewise, the workers observed were enrolled in health programs for the monitoring and surveillance of their health. Within health surveillance, campaigns are held where vaccination services, healthy lifestyle habits, breastfeeding, stress prevention, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, and HIV comprehensive health care, breast and prostate cancer prevention, etc. are provided. Workers in charge of handling agrochemicals, in addition to the occupational medical examination, undergo an annual cholinesterase test to rule out poisoning.

Workers receive personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to the type and risk of the work they perform.

During 2025, 1,935 personnel transport units were inspected through scheduled inspections. These inspections aimed to identify and prevent unsafe conditions that could represent a potential risk of traffic accidents during the provision of personnel transport services. Critical observations detected were given a deadline for correction; those that were not immediately corrected resulted in the units being suspended until the correction was made.

4.2.d Provisions for persons with disabilities

[5] Occupational Safety and Health Law No. 29783

ACP's operations in Peru have a percentage of staff with disabilities below that required by local regulations. Currently, it has a policy and a program that identifies persons with hearing disabilities and places them in blueberry crops. ACP has conducted awareness campaigns and external outreach.

4.2.e Workers contracted by third parties

ACP has E&S procedures for contractor companies, and audits are also conducted to verify compliance with its policies.

ACP has contractor management procedures including OHS inspection and audit procedures. Among the management documents are induction records, road safety training formats, the ACP and contractor transport IPER Matrix, first aid, and inspection records. In addition, it has reinforced training for contractors on safety and controls to reduce road safety risks.

4.2.f Supply chain

ACP only markets products from its own agricultural fields (avocado, blueberry, asparagus).

4.3 Resource Use Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

4.3.a Resource use efficiency

4.3.a.i Greenhouse gases

Since 2023, ACP has had a baseline for the quantification of GHG emissions in scopes 1, 2, and 3, in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology. In 2024, they developed a Decarbonization Plan with a horizon to 2030, which establishes concrete actions to progressively reduce emissions and strengthen the resilience of their operations against climate change.

That same year, they met the target of a 3% annual reduction in GHG emissions and obtained the first star of the Huella de Carbono Perú program for ACP and Qali, awarded by the Ministry of the Environment in recognition of the carbon footprint calculation. As a result of the GHG inventory, ACP recorded emissions of 44,689 tCO_2eq, with an intensity ratio of 0.877 tCO_2eq per ton of production.

ACP began implementing the ISO 50001 standard to strengthen energy management, conducting energy performance diagnostics, identifying improvement opportunities, and establishing objectives, targets, and action plans. It also formed an energy committee responsible for driving continuous improvement and monitoring the energy management system.

As part of its climate strategy, ACP obtained the I-REC certification in 2025, ensuring that 100% of the electricity consumed in its operations comes from renewable sources. This measure made it possible to eliminate Scope 2 emissions and reduce the organization's total carbon footprint by 3.9%, surpassing its emissions reduction target. Likewise, the company initiated an independent verification process of its carbon footprint to strengthen the transparency and reliability of the reported information. As part of its emissions management strategy, ACP offset the emissions generated by 54 vehicles in its fleet through the acquisition and retirement of carbon credits from

the REDD+ Castañeros (BAM) project, contributing to reducing its carbon footprint and strengthening more sustainable corporate transport management.

4.3.a.ii Water consumption

The water supply for existing operations is secured through the irrigation system fed by the Gallito Ciego Dam, which reaches ACP through the Talambo – Zaña L 01 TP Distribution Canal, which carries water to the Irrigadora Cerro Prieto canal.

In coordination with water user organizations in the Jequetepeque Valley, ACP carried out improvements to hydraulic infrastructure to strengthen irrigation system efficiency, reduce water losses, and improve access to agricultural plots. The interventions benefit 1,241 users and contribute to the water and operational sustainability of the valley.

New operations will be supplied through underground water sources. To date, ACP holds the Water Use License for the Roma Well, which has the legally authorized flow to comfortably cover the water demand of the preliminary stages. Regarding the remaining sources, the applications for obtaining water use licenses for the eight additional wells are in advanced stages of technical and legal processing before the National Water Authority (ANA). As a strict E&S risk mitigation measure, ACP establishes that no mass planting activities nor expansion of permanent crops exceeding the capacity of the Roma Well will begin until the ANA issues the corresponding Directoral Resolutions. ACP will present to IDB Invest the Water Balance and Water Use Licenses for the eight remaining wells before each new well is put into operation.

ACP makes efficient use of water; all fields have a drip irrigation circuit with automated control and real-time information on irrigation consumption through the DRIN software, which ensures efficient water use and prevents Pipeline leaks through an alarm system. In addition, ACP has a maintenance program for the agro-industrial, agricultural, and domestic water distribution system, has implemented the progressive replacement of water-saving faucets (48% savings), recovery of water from air conditioning equipment, and reuse in the irrigation of green areas. In accordance with the water use license issued by the ANA, [6]ACP has water availability, from surface and underground sources, for its operations at the packing plant and the existing farm for a total annual volume of 49,948,315 m³, which [7]meets the projected annual demand through 2026. The licenses expire when ACP ceases its activities.

Qali fruits has an annual demand representing 8.3% of the amount of water licensed for the 4 lots in use. The licenses for all lots are held by Qali.

4.3.b Pollution Prevention

ACP conducts semi-annual environmental monitoring of air quality, industrial and ambient noise, drinking water and surface water, soil quality, and waste in accordance with the commitments established in its EMP. A review of the 2025 monitoring reports for the farm and the packing plant shows that all parameters are within national standards and applicable international standards

[6] The water supply comes from the Gallito Ciego Dam, which reaches ACP through the Talambo – Zaña L 01 TP Distribution Canal, which carries the water to the Cerro Prieto Irrigation Canal for distribution to ACP.

[7] According to the water balance of the estate and the ACP 2021 packing plant.

according to the World Bank Group (WBG) General EHS Guidelines. ACP will continue reporting monitoring results in comparison to the Guidelines' standards, in addition to national standards.

According to the PAMA, ACP's farm does not have industrial effluents; only domestic effluents are generated, which are stored in septic tanks to be disposed of through a solid waste operating company (EO-RS). Activities that generate industrial effluents are carried out on the farm, including machinery and equipment cleaning, washing of chemical and agrochemical input storage areas, as well as areas associated with fuel storage and handling, among others. These effluents need to be collected and treated in an effluent treatment system. For the treatment of domestic effluents from the farm and packing plant, a Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant is in place. For wastewater from the phytosanitary premix rooms, ACP developed a Water Footprint Reduction Project, implementing an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (PTARI) aimed at addressing the limited availability of fresh water used for irrigation of the internal landscaped areas of the ACP farm. The PTARI, with a capacity of 3 m/h, treats water generated in the washing processes of the premix area and the machinery workshop, ensuring its quality for safe reuse³.

The packing plant has an industrial effluent treatment plant (PTARI) that treats effluents generated from the washing of avocados and asparagus and effluents generated within the plant; the treated water is used for garden irrigation — this use of treated water is authorized as part of the Approval of the Environmental Impact Declaration of the packing plant, through Letter No. 474-2018-MINAGRI-DVDIAR-DGAAA, dated November 23, 2018. ACP will continue conducting semi-annual monitoring of domestic and industrial effluents, which will be compared against the limits established in local regulations and the guideline values of the WBG General EHS Guidelines.

The reuse of treated water for irrigation of landscaped areas will reduce water consumption from natural sources, promoting more efficient management of water resources and contributing to a sustainable operation aligned with the company's environmental objectives.

In 2025, the first stage of the drainage recovery network was installed with a capacity of 35 L/sec in avocado and blueberry crops, achieving the recovery of 731,941 m of drainage water. The³ project responds to the Cerro Prieto 360° pillar and its Water Footprint Reduction action axis, incorporating operational solutions that optimize water use, improve soil conditions by preventing salinization, and reduce phytosanitary risks associated with agricultural drainage management.

4.3.b.i Waste

ACP has a General Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Plan. The plan was updated to include legal requirements regarding temporary and central solid waste storage areas, as well as storage, collection, transport, and final disposal procedures. Environmental education, composting, and recycling programs carried out by the company were also updated. Waste is disposed of through an authorized EO-RS.

The management of organic waste in the fields, specifically weeds, consists of burial in the cultivation area, composting, and to a lesser extent burning in the cultivation area. During 2025, more than 17 tons of organic waste were reused, enabling the production of more than 14 tons of compost.

During 2025, ACP continued strengthening its Ruta Verde environmental program, focused on waste reduction and the promotion of recycling, consolidating a culture of sustainability within and

beyond ACP. Through internal campaigns, incentives, and recognition programs, it drove the active participation of employees, generating positive impacts on the community and the environment.

ACP continues to advance in the incorporation of recycled materials in its packaging, highlighting recycled content of approximately 94% in cardboard and 100% in paper pulp, as well as the inclusion of recycled material in plastic components. These advances reflect a progressive approach toward material use efficiency and the promotion of circular economy principles.

4.3.b.ii Hazardous Materials Management

ACP has a central warehouse, an agrochemical warehouse, and a fuel station with above-ground hydrocarbon tanks, all of which have evacuation maps, emergency equipment maps, product safety data sheets, and a general environmental contingency procedure for hazardous substance spills. Additionally, ACP developed a Triple Rinse Procedure for the management of containers holding agrochemicals and conducted a safety assessment of the ammonia refrigeration systems, updating its procedures to align with those of the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR). Peru operations developed and implemented a procedure for the transport, handling, storage, use, and final disposal of hazardous materials aligned with the WBG General EHS Guidelines. In addition, staff were trained in the implementation of the procedure.

4.3.b.iii Pesticide Management and Use

ACP carries out integrated pest control through the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Manuals and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Manuals for its crops. The agrochemicals used by ACP are not included in class Ia (extremely hazardous) or Ib (highly hazardous) of the toxicological classification of the World Health Organization (WHO). Personnel in charge of handling agrochemicals receive training and undergo periodic health checks to rule out poisoning. ACP has general guidelines for the handling of agrochemicals and updated its agrochemical management documents in accordance with the guidelines of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

During 2025, ACP strengthened the control of pesticide applications through a real-time communication system that allows monitoring of re-entry periods, coordination of field activities, and verification of compliance with safety measures, signage, and demarcation of treated areas.

4.4 Community Health and Safety

4.4.a Community Health and Safety

4.4.a.i Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

T*he* towns closest to ACP are Kawachi, located 4.1 km to the south, and Mocupe, located 18.3 km to the north, both along the Pan-American North national highway. This road is used by ACP's personnel transport contractors, hazardous materials contractors, and cargo transport contractors. ACP updated its transport contractor management documents with the guidelines described in the WBG General EHS Guidelines to ensure that risks are being managed.

4.4.a.ii Hazardous materials management and safety

The population centers closest to ACP's facilities are located more than 4 km away, so the risk of impact from hazardous materials emergencies is very low. However, hazardous materials transport activities carried out by contractors may create risk conditions for populations located on both sides of the Pan-American North Highway. Operations in Peru ensure that transporters of hazardous materials (ammonia and liquid and gaseous fuels) comply with national regulations governing the transport of hazardous materials and have contingency plans and risk maps in accordance with the nature of the substances.

4.4.a.iii Community exposure to disease

ACP established community health procedures for temporary workers in order to prevent the transmission of contagious diseases associated with the temporary immigration of workers.

4.4.a.iv Emergency preparedness and response

ACP has emergency and contingency plans for natural disaster management, including coordination mechanisms with the competent authorities, establishing response guidelines within the framework of the National Civil Defense System.

In 2026, a Community Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will be launched, which will include the conduct of multi-hazard drills in coordination with local stakeholders in their areas of influence.

4.4.b Security personnel

ACP has a Patrimonial Security Policy and specific procedures that regulate the actions of security personnel, including the use of force and best practices, with the objective of protecting the company's workers, assets, and information. Security personnel consist of staff hired on payroll responsible for patrimonial security and a contractor company, both of whom have a camp within the estate. Personnel do not carry weapons and have received training in human rights as part of the ETI Certification.

4.5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Land acquisition in Peru was through voluntary transactions, so PS5 is not triggered.

4.6 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

4.6.a General requirements

ACP has biodiversity protection procedures and outreach materials to prevent hunting and collection of species on the estate. In addition, biodiversity conservation areas within the estate represent more than 4% of the total area.

4.6.b Protection and conservation of biodiversity

In 2021, IDB Invest conducted a Biodiversity Assessment that identified the potential presence of *Tomopeas ravus*, a species listed as threatened on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Because the potential presence of this species could trigger the critical habitat criteria under PS6, ACP carried out an updated flora and fauna assessment to verify this condition. Biological field studies did not record the presence of the species, and the results of the updated assessment confirmed that the operating areas do not qualify as critical habitat according to the criteria of PS6.

ACP ensures that the sites selected for any of its new plantations or plants are not located in critical habitats or legally protected or internationally recognized zones.

As part of biological monitoring, indicators associated with biodiversity are being evaluated, such as species presence, habitat conditions, and possible alterations in areas of influence. When comparing the results obtained in 2025 with the previously established environmental baseline, no significant variations are evident in species composition or abundance, with stable conditions maintained in the monitored ecosystems. This allows the conclusion that operations are not generating relevant negative impacts on biodiversity. Likewise, 51 preventive and prohibition signs were installed aimed at the care of wild flora and fauna, biodiversity conservation, responsible water use, noise restriction in sensitive areas, and prohibition of burning.

4.7 Indigenous Peoples

ACP's activities in Peru do not directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples.

4.8 Cultural heritage

4.8.a Protection of cultural heritage in Project design

ACP has a CIRA for an area adjacent to the Cerro La Pata archaeological zone covering an area of 53,493.06 m^2. As a requirement of the CIRA, the submission of an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) was required, which was prepared in 2017. The AMP covered archaeological monitoring during the installation works of the communications system for technified irrigation monitoring, administrative and operational control offices. The AMP includes a description of the area subject to monitoring and project activities, schedule, work plan, mitigation measures, budget, and a plan for disseminating the assessment results. The mitigation measures describe preventive measures, monitoring, actions to be taken in the event of a chance find, and communication of inspections to the authorities. The AMP was focused only on specific construction activities. Additionally, ACP is adjacent to the Cerro Colorado 1 archaeological site. Therefore, for Peru operations, ACP developed a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) together with a competent expert with the following components: i) Monitoring Program, ii) Chance Finds Procedure (CFP), iii) Site Protection Program, and iv) Cultural Heritage Training Program. Regarding the Cerro Colorado area, the process of obtaining the CIRA is currently underway, for which the corresponding steps have already been initiated, including the execution of an Archaeological Evaluation Project (AEP) and an

Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP). In the case of the Nuevas Tierras estate, ACP will submit the CIRA or the Surface Archaeological Diagnosis (SAD).

ACP will not generate additional disturbances to any chance find until a competent expert conducts an assessment and identifies actions consistent with the requirements of local legislation and the requirements of PS8.