

Regenerative Agriculture Policy

Version: 2 / April 2026

1. Purpose

This policy establishes Sucafina's approach to regenerative agriculture across its coffee supply chains. It focuses on supporting the adoption of regenerative practices through farmer engagement, technical assistance, and continuous improvement. The objective is to promote replicable, practical, and outcome-oriented approaches that align environmental sustainability with farm performance and long-term viability.

As part of this approach, Sucafina has committed to achieving a 15% cumulative increase in hectares under regenerative agriculture practices by June 2029, compared to a baseline that will be established as of January 1, 2026, contributing to the progressive expansion of regenerative agriculture across its coffee supply chains. Progress against this target is monitored through the assessment methodology described in section six and disclosed in our annual sustainability report.

2. Scope

This policy applies globally across Sucafina's coffee sourcing activities and covers all supply chains where the company engages with farmers, farmer groups, and suppliers.

Implementation is based on a standardized regenerative agriculture methodology and is adapted to local agronomic, environmental, and socio-economic conditions, while maintaining a consistent framework of principles, practices, indicators, and assessment criteria across different sourcing contexts and farmer archetypes.

The policy is implemented through farmer-level engagement, including training, technical support, and assessment of practice adoption, with the aim of progressively increasing coverage and participation across sourcing regions.

3. Governance

Sucafina is responsible for maintaining and updating the regenerative agriculture methodology, including the definition of practices, indicators, and assessment tools.

Implementation is carried out in collaboration with origin teams, suppliers, and farmer groups, who support the implementation of the methodology at farm level, including data collection, farmer engagement, and training. Sucafina oversees the monitoring and evaluation process to ensure consistency in data collection, scoring, and reporting across sourcing regions.

The regenerative agriculture methodology functions as a best practice guide for suppliers and farmer groups, defining expected practices, indicators, and performance thresholds across key environmental areas.

4. Definitions

There is currently no universally accepted or regulated definition of regenerative agriculture for coffee. To address this, Sucafina has developed a structured, coffee-specific approach based on widely recognized principles and informed by agronomic best practices and field validation.

This framework is informed by recognized regenerative agriculture principles and coffee-sector best practices, providing guidance on the implementation and assessment of regenerative agriculture practices across coffee supply chains. Sucafina continuously reviews emerging sector guidance and industry developments to support ongoing alignment with relevant standards and best practices.

Regenerative agriculture is defined as a farming approach that aims to improve soil health, preserve water resources, enhance biodiversity, sequester carbon, and strengthen farm efficiency and resilience.

This approach is guided by the following principles:

- Keep the soil covered
- Maintain living roots
- Minimize soil disturbance
- Increase plant diversity
- Integrate livestock, where present
- Optimize and reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides

5. Process

Sucafina promotes and supports regenerative agriculture across its coffee supply chains through a structured methodology defining practices, indicators, and performance thresholds.

Approach and Framework

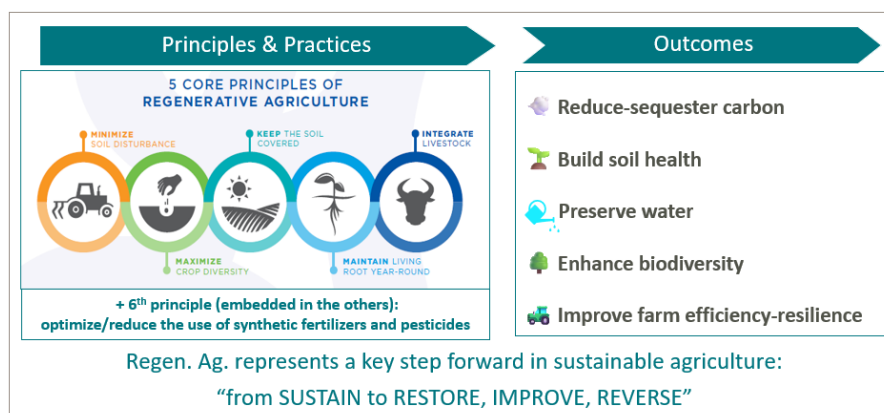
Sucafina's regenerative agriculture approach is operationalized through a structured set of practices that translate core principles into measurable actions at farm level. The methodology adapts regenerative agriculture concepts specifically to coffee production systems, ensuring agronomic relevance and practical applicability across diverse sourcing contexts.

It captures key dimensions including soil health, water management, biodiversity, and resource efficiency through a consistent and integrated framework, where practices are applied in combination to reflect overall farm system performance.

Regenerative agriculture is distinguished from organic agriculture in that it does not prohibit the use of synthetic inputs but instead promotes their optimized and efficient use as part of a broader system focused on improving soil health and long-term farm resilience. The framework promotes ecosystem protection through practices such as agroforestry, riparian buffer conservation, soil erosion control, and integrated water management. It also supports the reuse of organic materials within coffee systems, including composting of crop residues such as coffee pulp, contributing to the reduction of waste.

Implementation and Support

Implementation is supported through technical assistance and partner-led programs, including farmer training, demonstration plots, and on-farm trials. These activities support the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices such as soil fertility management, agroforestry system design, erosion control, input optimization, renovation and rehabilitation of coffee systems, and improved water management and material reuse practices.



The framework addresses key environmental areas including soil conservation and health (e.g. cover cropping, mulching, erosion control, and minimizing soil disturbance), integrated nutrient management, integrated pest and weed management, efficient water use and irrigation, protection of water resources including riparian buffers, and the reuse of organic materials within coffee systems.

It also includes practices related to the renovation, rehabilitation, and renewal of coffee systems, such as pruning, stumping, replanting, and variety improvement, to maintain productivity and improve resource efficiency over time.

Overview of Practices

Below is an overview of each practice, including its purpose and how it is evaluated.

1. Training on Regenerative Agriculture

This practice assesses whether farmers understand regenerative agriculture principles and practices or have received training. It is a foundational element, as knowledge gaps are a key barrier to adoption. Evaluation is based on farmer awareness and participation in training activities.

2. Ground Cover (Mulching / Cover Crops)

Ground cover practices aim to reduce soil erosion, retain moisture, and improve soil organic matter and fertility. Farmers are assessed on the use of mulch (e.g. crop residues, grass) and/or cover crops.

3. Erosion Management

This practice focuses on direct interventions to prevent soil loss caused by water or wind, particularly in sloped or exposed areas. Measures such as contour planting, terracing, or physical barriers are assessed. The methodology evaluates whether appropriate interventions are implemented in erosion-prone areas, linking directly to soil conservation outcomes.

4. Soil Analysis / Soil Knowledge

Understanding soil characteristics is critical for effective nutrient management. This practice assesses whether farmers have access to soil analysis or at least basic knowledge of soil properties (e.g. fertility, pH, texture). Evaluation considers both formal soil testing and participation in broader soil programs, recognizing that smallholders may rely on shared or indirect information.

5. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)

INM evaluates whether farmers apply fertilizers according to the 4R principles (right source, rate, timing, and placement). It links soil knowledge with fertilization practices to ensure efficient input use and reduced environmental impact. Assessment combines multiple questions to determine whether nutrient decisions are aligned with agronomic recommendations.

6. Use of Organic Fertilizers

This practice measures the extent to which organic fertilizers (e.g. compost, manure) are used in the fertilization plan. It evaluates both presence and proportion, recognizing their role in improving soil structure, increasing organic matter, and reducing reliance on synthetic inputs. Thresholds are defined to assess meaningful integration of organic inputs.

The framework promotes the reuse of organic materials within coffee systems, including the use of crop residues and compost to support soil health and reduce reliance on external inputs.

7. In-farm Organic Fertilizers (Circularity)

This practice focuses on circular resource use, assessing whether organic materials produced on the farm (e.g. coffee pulp, manure) are reused as inputs. It captures the degree of nutrient cycling within the farm system. While no strict threshold is required, data is collected to understand the level of circularity and its potential for scaling.

8. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM evaluates whether farmers use a combination of biological, cultural, physical, and chemical methods to manage pests and diseases, minimizing reliance on synthetic pesticides. Assessment considers both the use of chemical inputs and the adoption of alternative strategies, as well as farmer knowledge of IPM principles.

9. Integrated Weed Management (IWM)

This practice assesses how weeds are managed, with a focus on reducing herbicide use and promoting alternative methods such as manual, mechanical, and cultural control (e.g. mulching, cover crops, shade). It evaluates both the presence of herbicide use and the adoption of preventative practices.

10. Integrated Water Management

This practice evaluates irrigation practices and water use efficiency. It considers whether irrigation is necessary (rainfed systems are inherently efficient) and, where irrigation is used, whether efficient systems and decision-support tools are in place. It also addresses risks such as erosion and nutrient loss linked to water management.

Water-related practices include efficient irrigation management and the protection of water bodies through measures such as riparian buffers and improved farm management practices that reduce risks of contamination.

11. Renovation and Rehabilitation of Coffee Systems

This practice assesses whether aging or unproductive coffee trees are systematically renewed through pruning, stumping, or replanting. It is critical for maintaining productivity and improving input efficiency. Targets are defined to ensure regular renewal cycles across coffee plots.

12. Variety Selection and Renewal

This practice evaluates the use of improved or diverse coffee varieties that enhance yield, resilience, and resistance to pests and diseases. It also considers whether farmers periodically introduce new varieties adapted to local conditions.

13. Agroforestry Systems

Agroforestry assesses the integration of shade and/or fruit trees within coffee plots. It evaluates tree density, diversity, and system design to ensure benefits such as improved microclimate, biodiversity, and additional income streams.

14. Riparian Buffers (Water Protection)

This practice evaluates the presence of vegetative buffer zones along water bodies. These buffers protect water quality, reduce erosion, and support biodiversity. Assessment focuses on whether natural vegetation is maintained or restored in these areas.

15. Sustainability Certifications

This practice recognizes participation in credible sustainability certification schemes as an indicator of alignment with regenerative agriculture principles. Certifications are used as a proxy for the adoption of multiple good practices and provide an additional layer of verification.

Regen Ag. Practices – Coffee - SUCAFINA	SOIL Impact	WATER Impact	BIODIVERSITY Impact	GHG Mitigation Impact
1. Training on Regen Ag.	+	+	+	+
2. Ground cover: mulching (crop residues, grass clipping, leaves, straw...) and/or cover crops-plants	+++	++	++	+++
3. Erosion management (direct interventions)	+++	+++	+	++
4. Soil Analysis / Soil Knowledge	+++	+	+	+++
5. Integrated nutrient management (4R principles)	+++	++	++	+++
6. Use of organic fertilizers (e.g. compost, manure, organo-based fertilizers)	+++	++	++	+++
7. In-farm organic fertilizers (e.g. compost made of coffee pulp-husks, manure from farm livestock...)	+++	++	++	+++
8. Integrated pest/disease management (IPM)	++	++	+++	+
9. Integrated weed management system	++	++	+++	+
10. Integrated water management	+	+++	+	+
11. Other good agricultural practices (coffee) - renovation and/or rehabilitation in existent coffee crop land	+	+	+	+++
12. Other good agricultural practices (coffee) - variety selection and renovation	+	+	+	+++
13. Agro-forestry (includes shade and fruit trees / in fruit trees also called intercropping)	+++	++	+++	+++
14. Riparian buffers (protect watersheds)	+	+	+++	+
15. Sustainability certifications	+	+	+	+

Together, these practices provide a structured and measurable representation of regenerative agriculture in coffee systems, allowing for consistent evaluation of implementation across different farm contexts. By combining multiple dimensions of farm management into a single framework, the methodology enables a holistic assessment of regenerative performance while remaining grounded in practical, field-applicable indicators.

6. Monitoring and Reporting

Sucafina monitors the implementation of regenerative agriculture practices through a structured survey and assessment system designed to evaluate adoption at farm level.

Assessment Methodology

Assessment is conducted using a standardized regenerative agriculture questionnaire, comprising 48 questions. These questions are designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information on farming practices. Responses are collected directly from farmers and, where relevant, are validated through field observations to ensure consistency between reported and observed practices.

Each question includes a predefined set of answer options to ensure consistency in data collection and facilitate processing across different regions and contexts.

Scoring System and Farmer Classification

Responses are processed through a binary scoring system aligned with defined practice indicators and targets, allowing for consistent evaluation of implementation:

- Practices meeting defined targets are assigned a score of 1
- Practices not meeting targets are assigned a score of 0

Of the total questions, 38 contribute directly to scoring, while 10 non-scoring questions are used to gather additional contextual information on implementation and to inform future refinement of indicators and targets.

Based on assessment results, farmers are classified according to their level of adoption of regenerative agriculture practices:

- Intro: compliance with 1 to 5 practices
- Engaged: compliance with 6 to 10 practices
- Advanced: compliance with 11 to 14 practices
- Leading: compliance with all practices

Continuous Improvement

This classification enables Sucafina to track progress over time at both supply chain and global levels. Aggregated results, including the distribution of farmers across categories, are used to monitor adoption trends, identify priority areas for improvement, and support the continuous refinement of the regenerative agriculture approach. Data generated through the assessment framework is used to identify gaps, refine indicators, and continuously improve implementation across supply chains.

Verification

The assessment framework and underlying data collection and scoring methodology have undergone external verification by an independent third-party consultant to ensure consistency, robustness, and analytical reliability. This process confirmed the internal coherence of the framework, the alignment between survey responses and scoring outputs, and the ability of the methodology to produce consistent and credible results across different farm contexts.

Reporting

Progress against this target is reported annually in Sucafina's Sustainability Report.