



Grupo Bimbo Global Agriculture Policy Progress Report, June 2026

At Grupo Bimbo, we continue to advance the implementation of our responsible sourcing strategy for key agricultural raw materials, as part of our commitment to building more sustainable, traceable, and resilient supply chains. During the first half of 2026, we monitored the initiatives defined in our annual Action Plan, which guides our main efforts to manage socio-environmental risks, strengthen collaboration with suppliers, and promote best practices in our value chains.

This progress report presents the advances achieved during this period for soy, cane sugar, and pulp and paper, reflecting the actions implemented to meet our goals and continuing strengthening the integration of responsible sourcing criteria in our operations. These efforts are part of our sustainability strategy, “Nourishing a Better World,” and reaffirm our commitment to generating a positive impact on the communities, ecosystems, and agricultural sectors on which we rely.

01

Materiality Assessment

At Grupo Bimbo, we are committed to strengthening our responsible sourcing strategies. In this context, last year we conducted a materiality assessment focused on our key agricultural raw materials, with the objective of identifying and prioritizing the most relevant topics for our internal and external stakeholders and generating information to further refine our approach.

For this exercise, we used the GRI 13: Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fishing standard as a reference framework and incorporated the perspectives of internal and external stakeholders through interviews and questionnaires. This allowed us to gain a comprehensive view of the main risks and opportunities across our agricultural value chains.

Among the results, we identified soil health as the most critical material topic. We also observed the predominance of environmental topics, such as emissions, water management, biodiversity, conversion of natural ecosystems, climate change adaptation, and resilience. Traceability was also identified as a relevant topic, as it is a key tool to improve visibility and risk management across agricultural chains.

Regarding social topics, child labor was the only one ranked within the top nine. However, stakeholders emphasized the importance of addressing human and labor rights in a comprehensive manner, including child and forced labor, decent working conditions, living wages, and occupational health and safety throughout the value chain.

These results are aligned with our priorities and represent a highly valuable input to continue refining our strategies and action plans, focusing our efforts on the topics with the greatest impact.



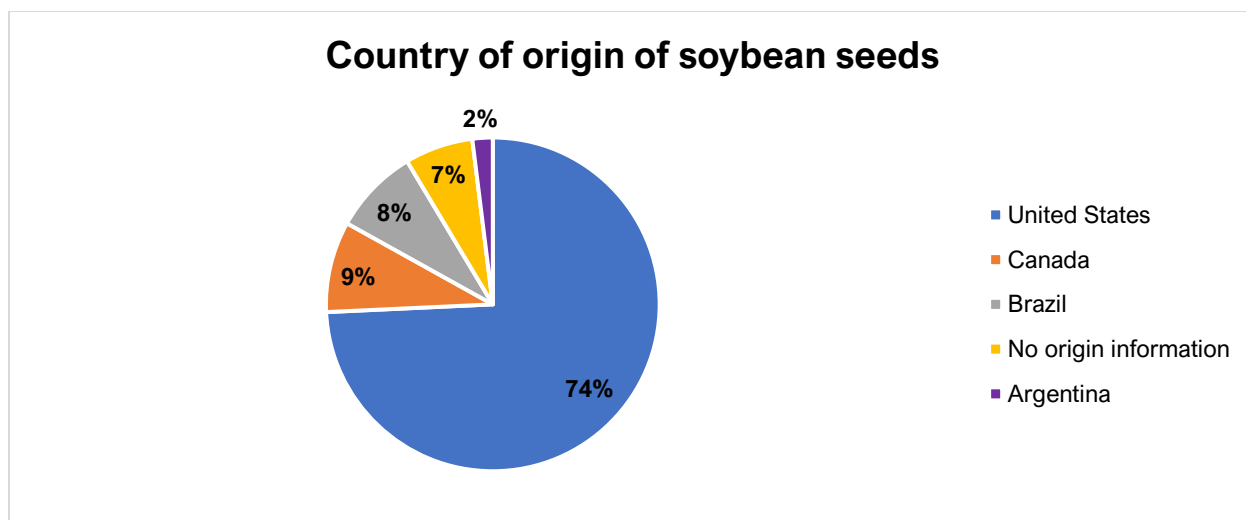
Traceability

Understanding the origin of soy is the first step in our responsible sourcing strategy, as it allows us to identify and monitor the supply chains associated with the oils and fats we use.

As part of this exercise, we contacted 12 suppliers (the list can be consulted [here](#)) representing 96% of our soybean oil volume, with the objective of collecting information at the national level and, where possible, at the subnational level.

Below, we present a chart showing the main countries of origin of soy, highlighting that the United States remains the main origin, representing 74% of our volume¹.

¹ Percentage calculated based on 100% of soy volume. Source: 2026 Traceability Exercise (FY2025).



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Supplier Engagement

During the first half of the year, we strengthened supplier engagement by focusing on two key areas:

- **Traceability:** For suppliers participating in the exercise for the first time, we discussed the importance of traceability for Grupo Bimbo and explained the information requested and its purpose.
- **Control mechanisms:** As a first step, we asked suppliers representing more than 80% of our volume to respond to a survey to identify whether they had mechanisms in place to trace their soy flows and reduce risks associated with deforestation and ecosystem conversion. Based on their responses, we defined differentiated actions: for suppliers that already had control mechanisms in place, we reviewed their scope and robustness; while for those that did not yet have one, we worked on the development of an action plan aimed at their creation and implementation. This process seeks to strengthen supplier capabilities and advance toward soy sourcing aligned with the company's Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) sourcing goals.

Given that this is an evolving topic, we held conversations with our most relevant suppliers to further understand their controls based on the origins reported.

The information collected, together with the results related to Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) sourcing, will allow us to define and prioritize work strategies with each supplier during the second half of the year.

² The 7% classified as "no information" includes 3.86% of the volume outside the scope of the Traceability Exercise and 2.75% corresponding to volume for which origin information was not obtained.

Through this engagement process, we collaborated with suppliers representing 91% of our volume.³.

Monitoring

At Grupo Bimbo, we look to advance toward DCF soybean oil sourcing. To do so, we use the methodology set up by the Consumer Goods Forum as a reference, integrating the information obtained through the traceability exercises and the control mechanisms reported by our suppliers.

Based on this analysis, we found that the main challenge continues to obtain subnational information on the origin of soy across all sourcing countries.

In this regard and given the industry-wide limitations in terms of alternatives and mechanisms to confirm DCF soy, we recognize that 83% of our volume comes from the United States and Canada. While these countries are not classified as low risk, they present a different risk profile compared to countries such as Brazil and Argentina in terms of deforestation and conversion. In conclusion, DCF compliance alternatives in North America are more limited.

As previously shared, we have a close work plan with our suppliers to strengthen these topics, focusing them on DCF soy sourcing.

03 Sugar Cane

At the end of 2025, the project underwent some adjustments because the cane sugar harvest, or *zafra*, was postponed from November 2025 to January 2026. Nevertheless, an exploration visit was conducted to the recruitment area with two goals:

1. To better understand the context of local and foreign migrants who may potentially be hired for the sugarcane cutting process; and
2. To adjust the procedures that had been developed so would be suitable for the reality in the field.

During the first half of 2026, we strengthened engagement with the supplier with whom we have implemented the transformation project associated with responsible recruitment.

³ Percentage calculated based on 100% of soy volume. Source: 2026 Traceability Exercise (FY2025).

This engagement took place through follow-up and alignment meetings, whose main goal was to review the progress achieved through 2025⁴, confirm the learnings generated, and discuss the potential integration of the documents, processes, and tools developed into the supplier's management system.

The review was addressed in two main stages:

i. Feedback on the Closing of 2025

In addition to reviewing the results obtained, we discussed the relationship established with the sugar mill where the **Responsible Recruitment Transformation Project** has been developed, the general perception of the progress achieved, and the opportunities for improvement identified to facilitate the more organic integration of the processes developed into daily operations.

ii. Progress Review and Validation of the Path Forward

Through close dialogue with the supplier, we reinforced our shared expectations to move toward a more responsible, resilient, and people-centered chain. In this regard, we analyzed how the transformation project has contributed to capacity building, the creation of dialogue spaces, and the development of mechanisms aimed at improving hiring and responsible recruitment practices.

We also jointly reflected on the challenges faced by industry in preventing, mitigating, and remediating social issues, while also considering the economic demands of the market.

Understanding that structural changes require time, commitment, and continuity, we recognized the progress achieved in strengthening labor processes linked to the zafrá.

Key milestones include the development of a best labor practices guide, a self-assessment checklist, an action plan with short-, medium-, and long-term measures, and a document framework to guide the hiring of key field positions.

These tools were presented to the sugar mill with which we work and to the sugarcane growers' associations, creating spaces for dialogue and feedback that allowed them to be enriched and strengthened the shared responsibility of the parties involved in hiring processes.

As a next step, the supplier will move toward a self-management stage, integrating the capacities, tools, learnings, and processes developed into its management system and internal strategy. This process should be accompanied by training and

⁴ Including activities that were scheduled in December, given that the start of the 2025–2026 sugarcane harvest was delayed from November 2025 to January 2026.

awareness-raising actions that promote ownership of best labor practices as key enablers for implementation.

However, it is important to note that the definition of the integration plan, its timeline, and scope will depend directly on the supplier's internal strategy, priorities, and execution capabilities. To support this process, we will maintain periodic touchpoints with the supplier, with the objective of following up on the integration of the documents and processes developed, as well as on the construction of an execution plan that enables progress in the implementation of the management system and human rights strategy.

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Pulp and Paper

This year, we maintained our robust performance, with all our corrugated boxes and folding cartons sourced from recycled and/or certified material.

In this June report, we present information on the volumes bought in 2025, of which 74% correspond to recycled material and 26% to virgin fiber.

In the case of virgin fiber, 53% is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), 30% is certified by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), and the remaining 17% holds FSC certification in combination with other schemes, such as SFI or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Based on the above, 70% of our virgin fiber volume is deforestation-free, as it has FSC certification or combined FSC certification with SFI and/or PEFC. It is worth noting that, while the remaining 30% of our volume has SFI certification, this is not considered deforestation-free under the methodology of the Consumer Goods Forum.

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Grievance Mechanism

At Grupo Bimbo, we have a responsible sourcing grievance mechanism to address concerns related to environmental, labor, and human rights issues linked to our supply chain. This mechanism is available to our stakeholders and to the public through this [link](#).

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Transparency and Communication

For Grupo Bimbo, continuing to advance in the implementation of our Action Plan remains a priority. As part of our commitment to transparency and communication, we will share a second update on our progress in December.