

Standard for Critical Supply Chains in Latin America

1. OBJECTIVE

This standard establishes the guidelines for the purchase and monitoring of critical supply chains and for the promotion of positive impacts with suppliers and the market as a whole. The guidelines aim to guide internal areas and involved partners, ensuring the adoption of more sustainable socio-environmental practices throughout the supply chains. Furthermore, it is essential for us to achieve the public sustainability commitments undertaken by the entire organization, contributing to a more responsible future and promoting shared value for all links in the chain.

2. SCOPE

Critical supply chains for Natura and Avon operations in Latin America.

3. DEFINITIONS

Critical Supply Chains: designate the production routes of raw materials whose extraction, processing, or transportation present significant social risks (such as conditions analogous to slavery or child labor), environmental risks (for example, deforestation, soil and water contamination, or biodiversity loss), and/or economic risks (for example, price volatility, dependence on few suppliers, or geopolitical instability). The criticality of these chains demands special attention from companies and governments, aiming at the implementation of risk management practices and the promotion of more sustainable and resilient value chains.

Deforestation and Conversion Free Chains (DCF): According to the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi), this refers to a set of common standards and guidelines for establishing, implementing, and monitoring ethical supply chain commitments in agriculture and forestry. These commitments pertain to avoiding gross deforestation and the conversion of native vegetation areas for large-scale agricultural activities or other land uses incompatible with native vegetation cover.

Direct raw material chain: When the supplier of the ingredient containing the critical raw material is also responsible for its cultivation/wild harvesting.

Indirect raw material chain: When the supplier of the ingredient containing the critical raw material is not responsible for its cultivation/wild harvesting, meaning there is one or more intermediary links between Natura and the party responsible for cultivation/wild harvesting.

4. NECESSARY RESOURCES

Not applicable.

5. DESCRIPTION

5.1 COMMITMENT TO LIFE - VISION 2030

In 2020, the Natura &Co group committed to Vision 2030, also known as the "Commitment to Life," which encompasses a series of commitments and actions over a 10-year period to address some of the world's most pressing issues.

In 2023, three years after its launch and with progress across all fronts, Natura &Co recognized the need to revise the original goals set for 2030. [The revision of the Commitment to Life, now focused on Latin America](#), aims to respond to these transformations through three pillars: Addressing the Climate Crisis and Protecting Biodiversity; Defending Human Rights and Being More Humane; Embracing Circularity and Regeneration.

5.2 CRITICAL CHAINS IN THE COMMITMENT TO LIFE

The supply chains prioritized as critical are integrated into the guidelines of our Vision 2030, with clear commitments detailed below:

Pillar 1: Address the Climate Crisis and Protect Biodiversity

Ensure 100% of our critical supply chains are free from deforestation and native vegetation conversion (DCF), with independent verification:

- By 2025: for direct purchases of palm, alcohol, soy, and paper.
- By 2030: expand to indirect chains of palm, alcohol, soy, paper, mica, and cotton.

Pillar 2: Defend Human Rights and to be Human-Kind

Full traceability and/or certification for critical supply chains:

- By 2025: palm, alcohol, soy, mica, paper, and cotton.
- By 2030: new critical chains in Latin America (including chains free from deforestation and native vegetation conversion).

Pillar 3: Embrace Circularity and Regeneration

By 2030, ensure that 100% of the volume of at least two of our key commodities is produced using regenerative practices.

5.3 TECHNICAL FOUNDATION - PARAMETERS USED

In 2023, Natura's Biodiversity Policy aligned with the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) and established clear criteria for deforestation and native vegetation conversion-free chains (DCF).

The fundamental principles of AFi guide organizations in establishing commitments and targets to address the protection of forests and other natural ecosystems, human rights, and other environmental and social values throughout their supply chains.

To achieve these goals, Natura structures specific strategies for the prioritized critical chains.

5.4 PRIORITIZED CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAINS

Currently, the critical supply chains for Natura and Avon in Latin America are: Palm, Sugarcane Ethanol, Soy, Paper, Cotton, and Mica. The specific requirements for each of them are described in the chapters below.

We are committed to supporting suppliers in improving their performance in ensuring compliance within their supply chains. If a supplier refuses to adhere to the guidelines outlined below and/or fails to engage in changing its practices, it will be subject to a reassessment of the commercial relationship.

The requirements for suppliers of ingredients containing the raw materials listed below are not limited to this standard. Depending on the supplier category, type of material supplied, or other relevant classifications, compliance with additional requirements or policies may be necessary.

5.4.1 PALM

Scope¹

All suppliers of ingredients and/or finished products containing palm and/or palm derivatives supplied to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific Requirements

The specific requirements for the palm chain are described below, and Table 1 provides a summary of these.

If the supplier is responsible for cultivating the palm used in the supplied ingredient, the following criteria must be met:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** all suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries, and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, from the options in Table 2 below.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials is free from deforestation and conversion. This guarantee can be demonstrated through a third-party validated certification (detailed in Table 2) or through verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in Chapter 4.5).

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 4 - Regenerative Practices:** Ensure that the cultivation of raw materials also includes the use of regenerative practices. This guarantee can be demonstrated through a third-party validated certification (detailed in Table 2) or another methodology jointly validated by Natura and a third party. Recommended regenerative practices are described in Chapter 4.6.

On the other hand, **if the supplier is not responsible for cultivating the palm used** in the supplied ingredient, the following criteria must be met:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the countries of origin of the raw material cultivation areas.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, from the options in Table 2 below.

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** all suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries, and factories.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials is free from deforestation and conversion. This guarantee can be demonstrated through a third-party validated certification (detailed in Table 2) or through verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in Chapter 4.5).

1. Annual volumes of less than 1 metric ton of the supplied ingredient or palm derivative are out of scope of the standard.

Table 1 - Summary of criteria and requirements by deadline and supplier type for the palm chain

Type of Supplier	Criterion 1 - Traceability	Criterion 2 - Certification	Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free)	Criterion 4: Regenerative practices
Responsible for cultivating the raw material	By 31/12/2025 (full traceability)	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030
<u>Not</u> responsible for cultivating the raw material	By 31/12/2025 (country of origin) By 31/12/2030 (full traceability)	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030	N/A

Table 2 - Accepted certifications for palm and/or derivative ingredients supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America²

Type of Certification	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Certification"?	Does it meet "Criterion 3 - DCF"?	Does it meet "Criterion 4 - Regenerative Practices"?
Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) Regenerative	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT)	Yes	Yes	No
Rainforest Alliance	Yes	Yes	No
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) (Credits³, MB, SG, IP)	Yes	No	No
Fair for Life (FFL)	Yes	No	No

2. Certifications not listed in the table must be submitted for technical validation.

3. Starting from 31/12/2025, credits will only be accepted as an exception (for up to 12 months) in situations where the supplier is unable to comply with the certifications listed above.

5.4.2 SUGARCANE ETHANOL

Scope⁴

All suppliers of ingredients and/or finished products containing sugarcane ethanol provided to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific requirements

The specific requirements for the sugarcane ethanol supply chain are described below, and a summary of them can be found in Table 3.

If the supplier is responsible for the cultivation of the sugarcane used for ethanol processing, all the criteria below must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** all suppliers must provide data on the location of raw material cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Organic ethanol (only for Natura brand fragrance products):** all sugar cane ethanol supplied for Natura brand fragrance products must be minimally certified as organic through certification validated by a third party, as per Table 4 below.
- **Criterion 3 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 4 below.
- **Criterion 4 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 4) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 5: Regenerative practices:** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials also uses regenerative practices. The guarantee can be proven through certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 2) or by another methodology validated jointly by Natura and a third party. Recommended regenerative practices are described in chapter 4.6.

On the other hand, if the supplier is not responsible for the cultivation of the sugarcane used for ethanol processing, all the criteria below must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** all suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Organic ethanol (only for Natura brand fragrance products):** all sugar cane ethanol supplied for Natura brand fragrance products must be minimally certified as organic through certification validated by a third party, as per Table 4 below.
- **Criterion 3 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 4 below.

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 4 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 4) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

4. Annual volumes of less than 1 ton of sugarcane ethanol supplied are out of the scope of the standard.

Table 3 - Summary of criteria and requirements by deadline and type of supplier for the sugarcane ethanol chain

Supplier type	Criterion 1: Traceability	Criterion 2: Organic <i>(only for fragrances products for Natura brand)</i>	Criterion 3: Certification	Criterion 4: DCF <i>(deforestation and conversion free)</i>
Responsible for cultivating raw material	By 31/12/2025 <i>(full traceability)</i>	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025
<u>Not</u> responsible for the cultivation of raw material	By 31/12/2025 <i>(full traceability)</i>	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030

Table 4 - Accepted certifications for sugarcane ethanol ingredients supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America⁵

Type of Certification	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Organic"? <i>(only for fragrances products for Natura brand)</i>	Does it meet "Criterion 3 - Certification"?	Does it meet "Criterion 4 - DCF"?	Does it meet "Criterion 5 - Regenerative Practices"?
Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Organic	Yes	Yes	No	No
The Union for Ethical Biobased Trade (UEBT) Regenerative	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Union for Ethical Biobased Trade (UEBT)	No	Yes	Yes	No
ProTerra (SG or IP)	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bonsucro (MB, SG, IP, Credits)	No	Yes	No	No
Fair for Life (FFL)	No	Yes	No	No
RedCert2	No	Yes	No	No
Fair trade (FT)	No	Yes	No	No

5. Certifications not listed in the table must be presented for technical validation.

6. From 31/12/2025, credits will only be accepted on an exceptional basis (for up to 12 months) in situations where the supplier cannot comply with the certifications listed above.

5.4.3 SOY

Scope⁷

All suppliers of ingredients and/or finished products containing soy and/or soy derivatives supplied to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific requirements

The specific requirements for the soy chain are described below, and in Table 5 you can see a summary of them.

If the supplier is responsible for the cultivation of soybeans used in the supplied ingredient, all the criteria below must be followed:

Until 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** If the soybean cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 1, present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 6 below.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** If the soybean cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 1, ensure that the cultivation of the raw material is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 6) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

On the other hand, if the supplier is not responsible for the cultivation of soybean in the ingredient provided, all the criteria below must be followed:

Until 12/31/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the countries of origin of the raw material cultivation areas.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** If the soybean cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 1, present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 6 below.

Until 12/31/2030:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** If the soybean cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 1, ensure that the cultivation of the raw material is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 6) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

7. Annual volumes of less than 1 ton of the ingredient or soy derivative supplied are out of the scope of the standard.

List 1: High-risk countries for soybean cultivation

- Brazil
- Argentina
- Uruguay
- Paraguay
- Bolivia

Table 5 - Summary of criteria and requirements by deadline and type of supplier for the soy chain

Supplier type	Criterion 1: Traceability	Criterion 2: Certification <i>(only for high-risk countries)</i>	Criterion 3: DCF <i>(deforestation and conversion free)</i> <i>(only for high-risk countries)</i>
Responsible for cultivating raw material	By 31/12/2025 <i>(full traceability)</i>	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025
<u>Not</u> responsible for the cultivation of raw material	By 31/12/2025 <i>(country of origin)</i> By 31/12/2030 <i>(full traceability)</i>	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030

Table 6 - Accepted certifications for ingredients with soy and/or derivatives supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America⁸

Type of Certification	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Certification"?	Does it meet "Criterion 3 - DCF"?
Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)	Yes	Yes
ProTerra (SG or IP)	Yes	Yes
RTRS (Credits⁹, MB, SG or IP)	Yes	Yes
Fair for Life (FFL)	Yes	No
ISCC Plus	Yes	No
Fair trade (FT)	Yes	No

8. Certifications not listed in the table must be presented for technical validation.

9. From 12/31/2025, credits will only be accepted on an exceptional basis (for up to 12 months) in situations where the supplier cannot comply with the certifications listed above.

5.4.4 PAPER

Scope

All suppliers of finished products containing paper (cartridges, magazines, bags, boxes, Home & Style items and accessories) supplied to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific requirements

The specific requirements for the paper chain are described below, and in Table 7 you can see a summary of them.

All virgin paper used in Natura and Avon products in Latin America must be traceable, certified and ensure that the chain is deforestation and conversion free (DCF) or be recycled.

If the paper is virgin and the supplier is responsible for cultivating the raw material, All criteria below must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 8 below.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw materials is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 8) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

On the other hand, if the paper is virgin and the supplier is not responsible for the cultivation and raw material, all the criteria below must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the countries of origin of the raw material cultivation areas.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 8 below.

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (deforestation and conversion free):** ensure that the cultivation of raw material is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 8) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

Table 7 - Summary of criteria and requirements by deadline and type of supplier for the paper chain

Paper type	Supplier type	Criterion 1: Traceability	Criterion 2: Certification	Criterion 3: DCF (deforestation and conversion free)
Virgin	Responsible for cultivating raw material	By 31/12/2025 (full traceability)	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025
	<u>Not</u> responsible for the cultivation of raw material	By 31/12/2025 (country of origin) By 31/12/2030 (full traceability)	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030

Table 8 - Accepted certifications for paper products supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America¹⁰

Type of Certification	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Certification"?	Does it meet "Criterion 3 - DCF"?
FSC (FSC 100%, FSC Mix 100%, FSC Mix xx%, FSC Mix Credit ¹¹)	Yes	Yes
PEFC	Yes	No

10. Certifications not listed in the table must be presented for technical validation.

11. From 12/31/2025, credits will only be accepted on an exceptional basis (for up to 12 months) in situations where the supplier cannot comply with the certifications listed above.

5.4.5 COTTON

Scope

All suppliers of ingredients and/or finished products containing cotton and/or cotton derivatives (including textile products) supplied to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific requirements

All specific requirements described below must be followed, and in Table 9 you can see a summary of them.

If the cotton is virgin, all the criteria below must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the countries of origin of the raw material cultivation areas.
- **Criterion 2 - Certification:** If the cotton cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 2, present a certification validated by a third party, among the options in Table 10 below.

By 31/12/2030:

- **Criterion 1 - Full traceability:** All suppliers must provide data on the location of cultivation areas to the processing plant, refineries and factories.
- **Criterion 3 - DCF (zero deforestation and conversion):** If the cotton cultivation comes from one of the high-risk countries shown in List 2, ensure that the cultivation of the raw material is free from deforestation and conversion. The guarantee can be proven through a certification validated by a third party (detailed in Table 10) or by a verification validated by Natura and a third party (described in chapter 4.5).

If cotton is recycled, the following criteria must be followed:

By 31/12/2025:

- **Traceability and/or Certification:** origin information or certification proving the use of recycled material.

List 2: High-risk countries for cotton cultivation

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- China
- Kazakhstan
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Table 9 - Summary of criteria and requirements for the cotton chain

Type of cotton	Criterion 1: Traceability	Criterion 2: Certification (only for high-risk countries)	Criterion 3: DCF (zero deforestation and conversion) (only for high-risk countries)
Virgin	By 31/12/2025 (country of origin) By 31/12/2030 (full traceability)	By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2030
Recycled	By 31/12/2025: origin information (traceability) and/or certification proving the use of recycled material.		N/A

Table 10 - Accepted certifications for formulations and textile products with cotton and/or derivatives supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America¹²

Type of Certification	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Certification"?	Does it meet "Criterion 3 - DCF"?
ROC (Regenerative Organic Certified)	Yes	Yes
UEBT (The Union for Ethical Biobased)	Yes	Yes
GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard)	Yes	No
GRS	Yes	No
RCS (Recycled Claim Standard)	Yes	No
OCS (Organic Content Standard)	Yes	No
Fair trade	Yes	No
USCTP (U.S. Cotton Trust Protocol)	Yes	No
CMiA HIP or MB (Cotton Made in Africa)	Yes	No

12. Certifications not listed in the table must be presented for technical validation.

5.4.6 MICA

Scope

All suppliers of ingredients and/or finished products containing mica and/or mica derivatives supplied to the Natura and Avon brands in Latin America must comply with the requirements described below.

Specific requirements

All specific requirements described below must be followed, and in Table 11 you can see a summary of them.

By 31/12/2025:

- **Criterion 1 - Traceability:** All suppliers must provide data from the location of the mines (including address) to the processing plant and factories.
- **Criterion 2 - Verification:** if the origin of the mine is India, present a verification/audit validated by a third party that occurred at the mine, among the options in Table 12 below.

Table 11 - Summary of criteria and requirements for the mica chain

Criterion 1: Traceability	Criterion 2: Verification <i>(only for India)</i>
By 31/12/2025	By 31/12/2025

Table 12 - Accepted verifications for products containing natural mica (or derivatives) supplied to Natura and Avon in Latin America¹³

Verification Type	Does it meet "Criterion 2 - Verification"?
Verification against the Global Workplace Standard for Mica Processors (Responsible Mica Initiative - RMI)	Yes
SA8000	Yes
SMETA	Yes

13. Certifications not listed in the table must be presented for technical validation.

5.5 COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS TO COMPLY WITH DCF REQUIREMENTS (*Deforestation and Conversion Free Chains*)

If the supplier does not have a certification that meets the DCF criteria, in accordance with the definitions of the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), a complementary methodology must be applied to evaluate and guarantee these criteria.

This requirement may be met by a third-party assessment contracted by the supplier, as long as it follows AFI guidelines and is approved by Natura.

If the supplier does not meet either of the two requirements above, it must share with Natura the geographic data relating to the polygons of all areas of cultivation/wild collection of natural species and other relevant information, which correspond to the volumes transacted with Natura and which allow a complete assessment of the DCF criteria.

With this information, Natura will carry out an assessment of compliance with the DCF criteria and inform the supplier about the results and possible improvement plans. This assessment will follow the methodology proposed by AFI and must follow the steps set out in the DCF Verification Protocol.¹⁴

5.6 REGENERATIVE PRACTICES RECOMMENDED

Regenerative agriculture practices consist of adopting consolidated and/or innovative techniques to rehabilitate, preserve and expand the biodiversity of agroecosystems.

The techniques must be based on two pillars (described in Table 13 below), in order to promote the efficient use of local resources, maintain soil vitality, conserve biodiversity and create more resilient environments in the face of imminent socio-environmental impacts caused by climate change.

Natura encourages all its direct and indirect suppliers of biodiversity inputs to adopt regenerative practices present in each of the pillars listed below.

However, by the end of 2030, the development of regenerative practices in the palm and sugarcane ethanol cultivation areas will be considered a prerequisite for direct suppliers (responsible for the cultivation of the raw material). The supplier must adopt at least 1 regenerative practice present in each of the pillars listed below.

14. The DCF Verification Protocol is in the process of internal validation for subsequent publication.

Table 13 - Pillars of recommended regenerative practices¹⁵

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	PROMOTING FUNCTIONAL BIODIVERSITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in organic matter (vegetable and/or animal); • Ground cover; • Organic fertilizer (e.g. biochar); • Green manure; • Application of organominerals; • Construction of biodiverse systems (e.g. agroforestry, crop rotation); • Use of plants for biomass production; • Water collection systems for irrigation; • Use of organic waste • Elimination of mechanical and physical soil treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological nitrogen fixation; • Construction of ecological corridors; • Use of biodefensives; • Installation of windbreaks; • Restoration/Reforestation of Legal Reserve, APP; • Increase in pollinators; • Promotion of natural enemies; • Installation of germplasm banks; • Promotion of symbiotic associations (e.g. mycorrhizae and nitrogen-fixing bacteria).

15. Other regenerative practices not listed in the table may be presented for technical validation.