

## **APPENDIX 9 TO FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT**

between

**REMA 1000 Norge AS («REMA 1000»)**

on behalf of REMA Distribusjon Norge AS/ REMA Distribusjon Import AS

**and**

**(«The Supplier»)**

**GENERAL TERMS OF DELIVERY – ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE  
AND PACKAGING GUIDE**

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## **1. Environment/Climate**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Global food production consists of complex value chains where price pressure and high demand increase the risk of violations of human and labour rights as well as the risk of loss of biodiversity and deforestation of rainforests. Given the complex challenges in our industry, REMA 1000 is committed to sustainable business practices and responsible trade throughout our supply chain. The world is moving towards a climate crisis, and we are losing biodiversity at a rapid pace. The use of natural resources has never been higher, and what we consume does not find its way back into the cycle. REMA 1000 wants to change this. We have therefore set goals to become climate neutral and have a positive impact on nature. The goals are defined in REMA 2030 and are reported annually in the company's responsibility report. At REMA 1000, we promote responsible and more sustainable supply chains. The goods we purchase from suppliers and sell to consumers and other customers must be produced in a way that the supplier considers people, the environment, animals, and local communities. Global food production accounts for about 30% of global emissions. Through targeted work, REMA 1000 reduces emissions and waste and reuses resources. REMA 1000 will reduce emissions in its own operations and from the goods and services we buy and sell through effective and renewable measures at all stages of the value chain. It is important that our suppliers work towards the same goals. REMA 1000 has set Science Based Targets, and we encourage our suppliers to do the same. An alternative to Science Based Targets can be third-party verifications of climate accounts and climate data. In connection with our commitments and goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, REMA 1000 has an ambition to map the actual emissions from the goods we sell, defined as our Scope 3. Therefore, it is an ambition for us that our suppliers share climate data related to the goods we sell.

## **2. Deforestation**

### **2.1 Introduction**

REMA 1000 aims to be a leader in responsible production and consumption of grocery products. One of the most important tasks we have as a grocery retailer is to take care of people, the environment, and natural resources around us. Among the major challenges we are concerned with is the deforestation of rainforests. REMA 1000 works to facilitate responsible and more sustainable consumption for our customers and the preservation of rainforests, and preventing deforestation is a key issue for us. Global deforestation and forest degradation are among the biggest drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss, two of the greatest environmental crises of our time. The main causes of deforestation and forest degradation worldwide are the expansion of agricultural land allocated for the production of goods such as soy, palm oil, meat, wood, cocoa, coffee, and rubber and their by-products, such as leather, chocolate, tires, and furniture.

### **2.2 Our General Policy**

These are our guidelines and general policy against deforestation, in line with the EUDR (EU Deforestation Regulation) which comes into force on December 30, 2024. The EUDR supports the New York Declaration on Forests, which is also signed by Norway. This declaration, among other things, aims to eliminate deforestation related to agricultural commodities well before 2030.

## 2.3 Seven Specified Raw Materials

The EUDR specifies seven specific raw materials, defined with tariff codes in EUDR Annex 1, which require traceability and transparency to prevent deforestation after 2020. The goods are specified based on their relevance in relation to deforestation. Based on research, it was found that the following seven raw materials represented the largest share of EU-driven deforestation:

- › Palm oil
- › Beef
- › Soy
- › Coffee
- › Cocoa
- › Wood
- › Rubber

As a minimum, national legislation and international recommendations must be complied with, and best practices should be pursued. The list is not exhaustive, and the policy also covers other products produced in areas at risk of deforestation.

### 2.3.1 Palm Oil

Particularly important for REMA 1000 is our goal to phase out the use of palm oil. Palm oil is the commodity traded by the European market that has contributed the most to deforestation. Instead of using palm oil, REMA 1000 wants to use alternative raw materials that do not have a negative impact on tropical rainforests, and therefore imposes strict requirements on the food products we sell.

- › Food products produced under our own brands must not contain palm oil.
- › REMA 1000 aims to phase out all palm oil from existing food products (branded suppliers) by the end of 2027.
- › In certain non-food products, it is not possible to remove all components containing palm oil. Where this is the case, the palm oil must be certified according to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) at the Segregated level. If this is not possible, it must at a minimum be certified with Mass Balance and approved as an exception by REMA 1000 Norway.

### 2.3.2 Soy

Soy is the second largest driver of deforestation from the European market. Therefore, we also impose strict requirements on traceability and certification of raw materials and products containing soy.

- › Soy should preferably be sourced from countries where there is no risk of deforestation in areas commonly recognized as rainforests.
- › All other soy, including in feed, must be certified according to ProTerra, the Round Table on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS), or equivalent environmental certification with traceability.
- › Our goal is for all our suppliers to look for alternatives to soy and eventually find new protein raw materials that can replace the current use of soy.

### 3. Packaging Strategy

#### 3.1 Introduction

Globally, enormous amounts of plastic are consumed each year. Most of the plastic waste ends up in landfills, with only 18% being recycled into new raw materials and 26% being incinerated. Plastic is used for everything from packaging, household items, construction, textiles, fisheries, and aquaculture, to name a few. The annual consumption of plastic packaging is estimated at 242 tons, which accounts for 27% of Norway's total plastic consumption. However, there are several positive aspects of plastic. At REMA 1000, it is used in the production, transport, and packaging of goods because plastic is highly effective in ensuring food safety, quality, and shelf life of the products we sell. It is important that we ensure all packaging we put on the market is circular, and we expect the same from our suppliers.

REMA 1000 wants the products we sell to have as low an environmental impact as possible. Therefore, we focus on reducing the environmental impact of packaging. It is important that the supplier carefully considers the necessary packaging regarding food waste and recycling.

REMA 1000 has the following action rules regarding packaging:

- › The packaging should preserve and improve the product's shelf life.
- › The packaging should be functional, user-friendly, and add value.
- › The packaging should be easy to open, use, and recycle after use.
- › The supplier should use packaging materials that are approved and in accordance with government requirements.
- › The supplier should not use coloured packaging that can be perceived as food makeup.
- › The supplier should continuously reduce the environmental impact of products and packaging.
- › Proper packaging solutions should contribute to reduced food waste.
- › The supplier should ensure an optimal and efficient value chain in logistics and in-store.
- › The supplier should contribute to increased material recycling of used packaging, preferably monomaterial.
- › The supplier should design packaging where components of different materials can be easily separated.
- › The supplier should strive to use labels made of the same material as the plastic packaging.
- › The supplier should label the product with sorting marks for proper sorting of the packaging.
- › The use of black-coloured plastic packaging of the type of carbon black should be avoided.

For a more detailed description of our packaging expectations, see the Packaging Manual available at [rema.no: Packaging Manual](#)

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This appendix is in two copies, one for each party.

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For The SuLeverandøren:

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For REMA 1000 Norge AS: