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Independent Limited Assurance Report to JBS S.A. on the Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration 2019

To JBS S.A
São Paulo, SP, Brazil

We were engaged by JBS S.A. ("JBS S.A." or "the Company") to report on JBS S.A.'s Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "Declaration"), which is presented in attachment 1 to this report. Our report is being issued in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion as to whether, based on our work performed, described in this report, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Declaration has not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the criteria established in the accompanying "JBS Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework – June 2021" ("JBS Framework" or "Criteria"), which is presented in attachment 2 to this report.

Intended use or purpose

We draw attention to the criteria on Attachment 2 of the JBS S.A.'s Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration, which were developed to assist JBS S.A. in reporting the required information on its global scope 1 and 2 emission intensity (in MTCO₂e per MT of product). As a result, the JBS S.A.'s Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion/conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

JBS S.A.'s Responsibilities

The Company's management is responsible for preparing the Declaration presented in attachment 1 to this report, that is free from material misstatement in accordance with JBS Framework, which is presented in attachment 2 to this report.

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Declaration to ensure it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, including JBS Framework. The Company's management is also responsible for preventing and detecting fraud and for identifying and ensuring that it complies with laws and regulations applicable to its activities.

The Company is responsible for ensuring that the Company's staff involved with the preparation of the Declaration is properly trained, systems are properly updated and that any changes in reporting encompass all significant business units and operational sites.



Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to review the Declaration prepared by the Company and to report thereon in the

form of an independent limited assurance conclusion based on the evidence obtained. We conducted our engagement in accordance with NBC TO 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, equivalent to International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board*. These standards require that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain a meaningful level of evidence showing that the Declaration is fairly stated, in all material respects, as the basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

We apply International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires us to design, implement

and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and with Brazilian Standard Quality Management (NBC PA 01) issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The procedures selected depend on our understanding of the Declaration and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise.

Our engagement also included: assessing the appropriateness of the Declaration and the suitability of the criteria used by the Company in preparing the Declaration. In carrying out our engagement, we:

- A) Evaluated the suitability of JBS S.A.'s use of the JBS Framework, as the basis for preparing the sustainability information;
- B) Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of JBS S.A.'s control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the sustainability information, but did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness;
- C) Considered the presentation and disclosure of the sustainability information;
- D) Reperformed the calculation data of the GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO₂e/metric tonnes) taking into consideration Scope 1 (direct greenhouse gas emissions) and Scope 2 (indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy purchased using the market-based approach) and the production data;
- E) Inspected the supporting documentation for production data; and

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing, and are less exhaustive than those used in a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement



been performed.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration

As described in the Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration, GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values to combine emissions of different gases. Estimation uncertainty can arise because of:

- The inherent uncertainty in quantifying inputs, such as activity data and emission factors, that are used in mathematical models to estimate emissions (measurement uncertainty);
- The inability of such models to precisely and accurately characterize under all circumstances the relationships between various inputs and the resultant emissions (model uncertainty);
- The fact that uncertainty can increase as emission quantities with different levels of measurement and calculation uncertainty are aggregated (aggregation uncertainty); and
- Lastly, the selection by management of a different but acceptable measurement method, input data, or model assumptions, or a different point value within the range of reasonable values produced by the model, could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported. Furthermore, the information included in the GHG Statement is based on historical information that is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Accordingly, it does not provide information about future reporting periods.

Conclusion

Our conclusion has been formed on the basis of, and is subject to, the matters described in this report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Declaration is not fairly stated, in all material respects, based on JBS Framework.

São Paulo, February 04, 2026

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC 2SP-014428/O-6

Sebastian Yoshizato Soares
Accountant CRC 1SP257710/O-4



Monitoring Year
2019

Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration

JBS SA

Av. Marginal Direita do Tietê, 500 - Vila
Jaguara, São Paulo - SP, 05118-100, Brazil

Date: March 20, 2025

OVERVIEW

In 2021, JBS SA successfully issued a \$1 billion sustainability-linked bond tied to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity across its global operations, among the first of its kind to be done by a global protein company.

WHEREAS, JBS SA issued a sustainability-linked bond in accordance with ICMA's Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP) in 2021 to demonstrate its commitment in the fight against climate change and alignment with the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

WHEREAS, JBS SA has calculated GHG emissions in accordance with *The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition* from the World Resource Institute (WRI) and WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) – (2004 Revised Edition) and in accordance with internally developed criteria included in the JBS S.A. Sustainability Linked Bond Framework ("Bond Framework"), also included in Appendix 1.

WHEREAS, JBS SA identified key areas across each business unit to enhance the calculations of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2019. These enhancements have resulted in re-baselining of 2019 GHG emissions and emissions intensity.

The table below shows a comparison of the original 2019 scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions and GHG emissions intensity listed in the Bond Framework, and enhanced baseline data.

2019 Baseline Emissions (Metric Tons of CO₂e), **as listed in the Original Bond Framework** (non-assured by KPMG):

Business Unit	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total Scope 1 and 2	GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO ₂ e/tonnes)
JBS USA	2,820,033	737,893	3,557,926	0.4285
Pilgrim's Global	666,316	740,016	1,406,332	0.2178
JBS Brazil	514,203	80,753	594,956	0.1805
Seara	151,982	106,253	258,235	0.0725
Rigamonti	3,277	3,209	6,486	0.8277
JBS Global	4,155,811	1,668,125	5,823,936	0.2693

Totals may not match due to rounding.

2019 Baseline Emissions (Metric Tons of CO₂e), **re-stated and confirmed via KPMG:**

Business Unit	Scope 1	Scope 2 (Market)	Total Scope 1 and 2	GHG Emissions Intensity (tCO ₂ e/tonnes)
JBS Brazil ¹	876,051	185,371	1,061,422	0.1796
JBS Australia ²	863,848	283,363	1,147,211	0.9082
JBS USA ²	889,736	540,745	1,430,481	0.2279
JBS Canada ²	188,073	47,700	235,773	0.4236
Pilgrim's USA ³	646,364	526,366	1,172,730	0.2703
Moy Park ³	269,120	75,866	344,986	0.5187
Pilgrim's Mexico ³	204,669	110,873	315,542	0.3397
Pilgrim's UK ³	31,950	44,190	76,140	0.2516
Total Emissions	3,969,811	1,814,474	5,784,285	0.2858

Totals may not match due to rounding.

¹Please note Rigamonti and Seara are included under JBS Brazil.

²JBS USA has been disaggregated into JBS Australia, JBS Canada, and JBS USA.

³Pilgrim's Global has been disaggregated into Pilgrim's USA, Moy Park, Pilgrim's Mexico, and Pilgrim's UK. Pilgrim's Food Masters was not acquired until 2021 and therefore is not included herein.

APPENDIX I

- JBS SA uses the market-based approach for scope 2 emissions, and total scope 1 and 2 to calculate the GHG Emissions Intensity.
- For more information about the GHG Inventory Methodology, please see JBS SA Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Statement for Monitoring Year 2023.
- For additional information and requirements please reference the [Bond Framework](#).
- As described in the Sustainability-Linked Bond Declaration, GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values to combine emissions of different gases. Estimation uncertainty can arise because of:
 - The inherent uncertainty in quantifying inputs, such as activity data and emission factors, that are used in mathematical models to estimate emissions (measurement uncertainty);
 - The inability of such models to precisely and accurately characterize under all circumstances the relationships between various inputs and the resultant emissions (model uncertainty);
 - The fact that uncertainty can increase as emission quantities with different level measurement and calculation uncertainty are aggregated (aggregation uncertainty); and
 - The fact that uncertainty can increase as emission quantities with different levels of measurement and calculation uncertainty are aggregated (aggregation uncertainty); and information about future reporting periods.

APPENDIX 2

Due to the improved data which resulted in a re-baseline of the Sustainability-Linked Bond targets, the following Emission Reduction Targets in absolute number are updated from the originally stated targets, however, these updated targets still represent a 30% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emission intensity by 2030.

2030 Sustainability Linked Bond Re-Stated:

Emissions Reduction Target	2019 Baseline - Updated
Scope 1 GHG, tCO ₂ e/year	3,969,811
Scope 2 GHG, tCO ₂ e/year	1,814,474
Total GHG, tCO ₂ e/year	5,784,285
GHG Intensity, tCO ₂ e/t	0.2858
2030 Goal Reduction, %	30.00%
2030 GHG Intensity, tCO₂e/t	0.20006



JBS Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework

June 2021



JBS Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework

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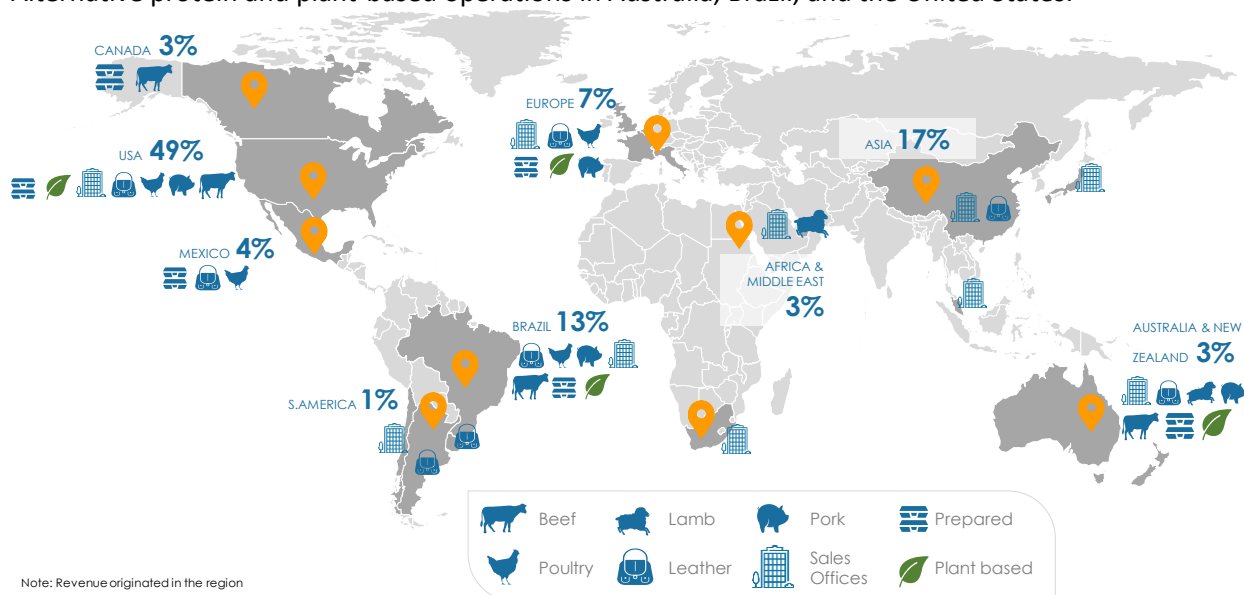
Business Overview

JBS S.A. and its subsidiaries (collectively “JBS”) is one of the world’s largest food companies and the leading protein company in terms of revenue, providing high-quality food products, including innovative value-added premium products and well-recognized brands, such as “Swift,” “Pilgrim’s Pride,” “Pierce,” “Gold Kist Farms,” “Just Bare” and “Del Dia” in North America, “Swift,” “Friboi,” “Seara,” “Marba,” “Doriana” “Maturatta” and “1953” in Brazil, “Primo,” “Great Southern” and “Beehive” in Australia and New Zealand, and “Moy Park,” “Tulip,” and “O’Kane” in Europe.

Through strategic acquisitions and capital investment, we have created a diversified global platform that allows our company to prepare, package and deliver fresh, processed and value-added beef, poultry, pork, lamb and plant-based protein products and animal by-products to more than 275,000 retail and foodservice customers in more than 190 countries on six continents. We primarily sell our products, which include our proprietary brands, to retailers (such as supermarkets, club stores and other retail distributors), and foodservice companies (such as restaurants, hotels, foodservice distributors and additional processors). We are motivated by our mission to become the best and create the opportunity of a better future for all of our team members.

As the world’s second largest food company, JBS has the ability to serve nearly every consumer market in the world via a global business platform of diversified food production and sales operations that includes:

- Beef operations in Australia, Brazil, Canada and the United States;
- Poultry operations in Brazil, Europe, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the United Kingdom and the United States;
- Pork operations in Brazil and the United States;
- Lamb and sheep operations in Australia;
- Consumer-ready and value-added operations in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Europe, Mexico, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States;
- Retail stores in Brazil, Mexico and the United States; and
- Alternative protein and plant-based operations in Australia, Brazil, and the United States.



We report our financials in the following primary segments: 1) Brazil; 2) Seara; 3) Beef USA; 4) Pork USA; 5) Chicken USA; and 6) Others. For the purposes of this Framework, we have aggregated greenhouse gas

emissions data for the Beef USA and Pork USA segments under the broader “JBS USA” segment. Our primary segments include:

- **Brazil.** This segment includes all the operating activities from Company and its subsidiaries, mainly represented by slaughter facilities, cold storage and meat processing fat, feed and production of beef by-products such as leather, collagen and others products produced in Brazil.
- **Seara.** This segment includes all the operating activities of Seara and its subsidiaries, mainly represented by chicken and pork processing, production and commercialization of food products.
- **Beef USA.** This segment includes JB S USA’s operations, including Australia and Canada as well, related to beef processing: slaughter, cold storage, production and others beef by-products, besides cattle fattening services.
- **Pork USA.** this segment includes JBS USA’s pork operations, including Swift Prepared Foods (former Plumrose), related to slaughter, cold storage, production and commercialization of food products.
- **Chicken USA (Pilgrim’s Pride Global).** This segment includes PPC’s operations, including Moy Park and Tulip as well, mainly represented by chicken processing, production and commercialization of food products in the United States of America, Mexico, United Kingdom and France.
- **Others.** Due to the volume’s substantial percentage of the operating segments above, the others segment and activities in which the Company operates do not have a major share. Those segments are included in “Others” and are not relevant to consolidated output, such as Rigamonti.

Sustainability Strategy and Performance

JBS believes that sustainability is the primary issue that will determine the future success of the company. Sustainability involves continuously improving performance across the three pillars of social responsibility, economic viability and environmental stewardship. As one of the most diversified global food companies, JBS has the opportunity to leverage its scale and influence to help create a more promising future for society, while creating value through innovation and a portfolio of sustainable food products. Given this opportunity, sustainability has become the primary strategy by which the company will create value and future-proof its business.

According to estimates from the United Nations, the global population is expected to increase from 7.7 billion people today to nearly 10 billion people in 2050. Given the trajectory of the global population, the demand for sustainable protein - both from traditional and alternative protein production systems - will experience tremendous growth, particularly in countries that lack sufficient production capacity to support domestic demand. Our unique global production platform, coupled with our diverse portfolio of sustainably-produced foods, will contribute to greater standards of living for millions of consumers who will seek to improve their lives through nutrition. JBS is uniquely positioned to sustainably meet rising global protein demand with a portfolio of diversified options to address consumer tastes and preferences for environmentally-friendly products.

Climate change and global warming are among the greatest challenges facing society today. We believe that urgent action is needed now and we have taken the most ambitious actions in our sector to confront the global climate crisis, including:

- 1) Committing to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across our entire value chain by 2040;
- 2) Signing the UN Global Compact “Business Ambition for 1.5°C” Pledge and initiating the process to set science-based targets (SBTs) aligned with limiting global temperature rise to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;

- 3) Committing to submit all of our SBTs for validation under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) utilizing a sector-specific methodology if one becomes available for the food and agriculture sector, otherwise using the absolute contraction approach;
- 4) Investing more than \$1 billion in incremental capex over the next decade to achieve our 30% GHG emission intensity reduction goal;
- 5) Tying executive remuneration to environmental performance.

As part of our Sustainability Linked Bond Framework, JBS is committing to reduce its global scope 1 and 2 emission intensity (in MTCO₂e per MT of product) by 30% by 2030 with respect to a 2019 baseline across our global operations mainly in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Europe, Mexico, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. As we undergo the science-based target setting process, JBS's emission targets may evolve, which may impact future sustainability-linked financings. JBS does not expect to revise the SPTs of outstanding sustainability-linked financings based on SBTi progress made after the date of issuance.

Materiality Assessment and Key Priority Areas

In 2015, JBS performed an extensive corporate materiality analysis (CMA) that identified the material issues for our business. This analysis, while inclusive of JBS's internal perception of the company's sustainability performance, relied heavily on the views and perceptions of outside stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, community organizations, key customers, suppliers, financial institutions, government officials, academia, industry trade associations and other industry stakeholders.

The topics identified through this consultation process defined our key priority areas, five-year goals for the U.S. and Canadian businesses, and annual reporting details. The material issues as defined through our CMA include:

1. Environmental Stewardship, including climate change, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, expanding the use of renewable electricity, and reducing the use of water;
2. Social Responsibility, including the health and safety of our team members and our obligation to give back to society;
3. Animal Welfare, including the humane treatment of the animals under our care and adherence to the Five Freedoms; and
4. Product Integrity, including food safety, quality assurance, guarantee of origin and supplier relationship.

We continuously gather feedback around our material issues from internal and external stakeholders through one-on-one conversations with customers, consumers, team members, subject matter experts and involvement in cross-collaborative supply chain sustainability initiatives.

A History of Sustainable Progress

For more than a decade, JBS has made significant investments and achieved tangible progress in improving our sustainability performance globally. Our performance is reported annually in our Global Annual and Sustainability Report, available at https://jbs.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/RAS_JBS_2019_ENG_final_2.pdf. Regional sustainability progress for our operations outside of Brazil are detailed in our JBS USA and Pilgrim's annual sustainability reports, which can be found at <https://sustainability.jbssa.com/> and at <https://sustainability.pilgrims.com/>, respectively.

The company also discloses its environmental impact to CDP and was recognized in 2020 as the best Brazilian-based company in the sector on climate change criteria, having achieved a "A-" score. JBS is also among the top 10 global companies in performance according to the FAIRR initiative, the world's fastest growing investor network focused on ESG risks in the global food sector.

JBS has an unwavering commitment to sustainability and has achieved important milestones across key sustainability areas, including reducing global scope 1 and 2 GHG emission intensity by 22%, electricity use intensity by 7% and water use intensity by 11% from 2017 to 2019. In addition, the company has made significant sustainable progress across its global operations, including:

	Reused 1 million tons of waste worldwide in pursuit of achieving a circular economy in 2019.		JBS Brazil monitors more than 90,000 direct cattle suppliers for compliance with environmental criteria.
	For the past 5 years, Moy Park has sent zero waste to landfills.		In 2021, JBS Brazil launched a blockchain technology platform to enable extension of cattle supplier monitoring to indirect suppliers in the Amazon.
	Reused 121,700 tons of waste to generate energy across our global operations in 2019.		Reduction of GHG emission intensity by nearly 20% in N. America and 14% in S. America since 2015. In Europe, Moy Park reduced CO ₂ emissions by over 77% since 2010.
	JBS is the 1 st food company in Brazil to use organic waste from its plants to produce fertilizer.		JBS USA reduced electricity use intensity by 15% from 2015 to 2020, exceeding its 12% goal.
	JBS has reduced water use intensity by 11% from 2017 to 2019.		46% of total energy consumed in our facilities comes from renewable energy sources, including 90% in Brazil.
	In 2019, Launched Kind Leather, a sustainable farm-to-product leather brand that incorporates traceability and clean production.		In 2018, JBS Australia constructed the largest rooftop solar array on a single facility in the country with a 3.2 megawatt installation in Brisbane.
	217,000 tons of biodiesel produced from beef tallow and used cooking oil in 2019.		

JBS will release an updated 2030 Vision as part of our 2020 Sustainability Report. We are currently finalizing an enhanced sustainability program across our global business in line with our net zero 2040 commitment and look forward to releasing aggressive goals for our global company as a part of our 2030 Vision.

Sustainability Governance & Risk Management

Our sustainability program is managed by regional directors of sustainability who report to the presidents of our regional business and the corporate sustainability director at JBS in Brazil and the chief sustainability officer at JBS USA, with ultimate oversight from the JBS Board of Directors. These regional leads partner with subject matter experts on our environmental, team member health and safety, animal welfare and food safety and quality assurance teams, who, in turn, are responsible for implementing and improving our sustainability performance on the ground.

The governance structure of JBS is established by the Board of Directors, the Global Compliance Board, a permanent Fiscal Council and advisory committees to the Board of Directors, which work on strategic issues for the company, including: (i) Socio-Environmental Responsibility Committee; (ii) Statutory Audit Committee; (iii) Financial and Risk Management Committee; (iv) Governance, Remuneration and Nomination Committee; and (v) Related Parties Committee.

It is important to highlight that the Company maintains an important governance authority for the sustainability topic through the JBS Socio-Environmental Responsibility Committee, which is responsible for discussing strategic issues at the global level, such as climate issues. This group reports directly to the Board of Directors. The Board's Chairman also leads the Socio-Environmental Responsibility Committee since 2019. Accordingly, the Committee is responsible for connecting all topics related to the Company's business in a global perspective, including: identification, addressing and treatment of critical issues that result in risks or impacts on business; monitoring and implementation of policies, strategies and specific initiatives; and evaluation of proposed sustainability investments.

The Board of Directors is the highest governance body of the Company and includes nine members, five of whom are independent, so that the Board is of a majority of independent members, and this is above the percentage required by B3's Novo Mercado regulations - a segment in which JBS shares are traded. The directors, elected at the general shareholders' meeting for two-year terms, are responsible for, among other issues, determining business policies and guidelines, as well as economic, social and environmental commitments.

Climate Strategy: Our Net Zero 2040 Commitment

In 2021, JBS became the first major global meat and poultry company to commit to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. As part of our commitment, JBS has signed on to the United Nations Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative, which aligns with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming. The company will develop GHG emission reduction targets across our global operations and value chains in South America, North America, Europe, the U.K., Australia and New Zealand. We will also provide a time-bound roadmap that provides interim targets consistent with the criteria set forth by the Science Based Targets initiative for a 1.5°C trajectory. Finally, JBS will also provide annual updates on progress to ensure transparency and disclose its financial risks linked to climate change, in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) initiative.

As we continue our climate change journey, we will set SBTi-based target goals that will put us in alignment with the most ambitious 1.5°C trajectory. In addition, as SBTi releases specific sectorial guidance for agriculture and net zero guidance for companies, the company will reassess its targets to ensure our net zero ambitions are realized according to science.

Strategies to Achieve Net Zero

To accomplish our net zero ambitions, JBS will adopt several strategies to achieve reductions in emissions and promote transparent accountability, including:



Converting to 100% renewable electricity across our global facilities by 2040 and joining RE100.



Reducing scope 1 and 2 emission intensity in our facilities by at least 30% by 2030 against base year 2019.



Eliminating illegal Amazon deforestation from our supply chain – including the suppliers of our suppliers by 2025, and in other Brazilian biomes by 2030. JBS will achieve zero deforestation across its global supply chain by 2035.



Ensuring accountability by tying performance against environmental goals to executive compensation.



Promoting collaboration between the multiple sectors in our value chain and other stakeholders.



Investing more than US\$1 billion in incremental capital expenditures over the next decade in emission reduction projects.



Investing US\$100 million in R&D projects to assist producer efforts to strengthen and scale regenerative farming practices, including carbon sequestration and on-farm emission mitigation technologies.

We track direct GHG emissions from stationary and mobile sources (Scope 1), including manure emissions and enteric fermentation from our live animal operations and fugitive emissions, and energy indirect emissions (Scope 2). From 2017 to 2019, we reduced our GHG emission intensity by 22% across our global operations.

GHG Performance				
Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions				
(Tonnes of CO2e)				
JBS Entity	2016	2017	2018	2019
JBS USA	3,627,616	3,569,473	3,574,016	3,557,927
Pilgrim's Global	1,473,169	1,378,339	1,388,796	1,406,332
JBS Brazil	577,026	463,243	552,890	594,956
Seara	341,916	368,126	295,392	258,235
Rigamonti	5,182	8,767	5,612	6,486
JBS Global	6,024,909	5,787,948	5,816,679	5,823,936

GHG Emission Intensity				
Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions (MT of CO ₂ e/MT of Production)				
JBS Entity	2016	2017	2018	2019
JBS USA	0.36109	0.44982	0.43893	0.42847
Pilgrim's Global	0.25487	0.22891	0.23084	0.21775
JBS Brazil	0.16996	0.15821	0.17806	0.18049
Seara	0.08688	0.09835	0.08334	0.07248
Rigamonti	0.84530	1.24603	0.76635	0.82765
JBS Global	0.26011	0.28049	0.27944	0.26926

JBS Global Consolidated Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tonnes of CO ₂ e	6,024,909	5,787,948	5,816,679	5,823,936
MT of CO ₂ e per MT of Production	0.26011	0.28049	0.27944	0.26926

The data above is intended only to show the company's historical progress. Additionally, to facilitate future reporting and align with the company's long term GHG reduction strategies, the SLB Framework presents GHG emission goals and the GHG Baseline in Metric Tonnes, as opposed to US Tons.

Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework

Rationale for Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework

JBS's sustainability-linked bond framework demonstrates its commitment to being a positive force in the fight against climate change and hold itself accountable to its public commitments and to society. The framework links our global sustainability strategy and GHG reduction efforts with our funding needs, enabling our key stakeholders to partner with us along our journey. JBS is committed to its long-term sustainability strategy, and sustainability-linked financing is a key element of increasing coordination throughout the entire organization.

Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework

JBS created this Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework in accordance with ICMA's Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP) 2020. This framework demonstrates how a JBS SLB aligns with JBS's global sustainability strategy and continues our long-term commitment to reduce GHG emissions below 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and achieve our net zero ambitions.

The following five components form the basis of JBS's framework:

- 1) selection of key performance indicators (KPIs);

- 2) calibration of sustainability performance targets (SPTs);
- 3) bond characteristics;
- 4) reporting on the above, and
- 5) independent verification.

KPI Selection

JBS has selected the following KPI, which is core, relevant and material to our business. The associated Sustainability Performance Target (“SPT”) is aligned with the company’s 1.5°C commitment.

Key Performance Indicator	Rationale
KPI: JBS’s Global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Intensity (Scope 1 and 2, in MTCO₂e per MT of product). SPT: Reduce JBS’s Global GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 and 2, in MTCO₂e per MT of product) by 30% by 2030 with respect to a 2019 baseline; linear progress expected, defining a series of SPTs JBS could utilize from years 2025 to 2030. Long-term goal: Keep global warming to 1.5°C by 2050 through adoption of science-based emission intensity reduction targets across Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.	Climate change is the most pressing issue facing society today and has the potential to negatively impact future generations if bold action is not taken immediately. This issue also poses significant risks to our business, our producer partners, customers and consumers. Our 2015 CMA identified climate change as one of our material issues. In response, JBS USA established 2020 intensity reduction goals for GHG, energy and natural gas use. We are on progress to meet all of these goals and are expanding our 2030 goals to include our global JBS operations in line with our net zero 2040 commitment. To accelerate our climate change strategy, JBS has become a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact’s Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative and is adopting science-based emission intensity reduction targets across scope 1 and 2 emissions. JBS is focusing on Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the purposes of this Framework given that we can have the most immediate impact by focusing on our own operations and what we can control. As we undergo the SBTi process, JBS emissions targets may evolve, which may impact future sustainability-linked financings. JBS does not expect to revise SPTs of outstanding sustainability-linked financings based on SBTi progress made after the date of issuance. Scope 3 emissions are a majority of our total greenhouse gas emissions and a material issue for JBS and other protein-producing peers. While we acknowledge the importance of measuring and ultimately reducing scope 3 emissions, a widely-accepted method for measuring scope 3 emissions does not currently exist for our industry. JBS has taken steps toward understanding its own scope 3 footprint in some of its geographies and expects to introduce measurement and reduction strategies as part of its SBTi and net zero commitments, incorporating developments in sector-specific guidelines as they are refined. JBS’s initial commitment to scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is not a reflection of the importance of scope 3 in our broader fight against climate change but an acknowledgement that we must start with elements over which we have direct control and that have robust and trusted measurement guidelines. Going forward, we expect to examine and collaborate with

	our entire supply / value chain to ensure efficiency across scopes 1, 2, and 3.
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Efforts to reduce GHG emissions are aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action.

2030 GHG Reduction Goals by JBS Entity						
Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions (MT of CO ₂ e/MT of Production)					2030 Goal	2019 Production
JBS Entity	Scope 1 (Tonnes)	Scope 2 (Tonnes)	Total (Tonnes)	Intensity (MTCO ₂ e/MT production)	30% Intensity Reduction	Tonnes finished product with by-products
JBS USA	2,820,033	737,893	3,557,927	0.42847	0.29993	8,303,736
Pilgrim's Global	666,316	740,016	1,406,332	0.21775	0.15243	6,458,430
JBS Brazil	514,203	80,753	594,956	0.18049	0.12634	3,296,362
Seara	151,982	106,253	258,235	0.07248	0.05074	3,562,801
Rigamonti	3,277	3,209	6,486	0.82765	0.57936	7,837
JBS Global	4,155,811	1,668,125	5,823,936	0.26926	0.18848	21,629,167

Scope 1 Emissions primarily result from fuels combusted, dry ice/gaseous CO₂ used as a manufacturing aid, and wastewater treatment systems.

Scope 2 Emissions primarily result from electricity purchased. 2018 eGRID (March 2020) or similar location based emission factors were used.

Sustainability Performance Targets Calibration

SPT: Reduce JBS Global GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 and 2, in MTCO₂e per MT of product) by 30% by 2030 with respect to a 2019 baseline, with progress expected to be linear. Targets selected for specific bonds will be based on linear progress required in years 2025 – 2030.

2025-2030 Annual GHG Reduction Goals						
Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions, Linear Progress Assumption (MT of CO ₂ e/MT of Production)						
2019 Baseline	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
0.26926	0.22520	0.21786	0.21051	0.20317	0.19583	0.18848

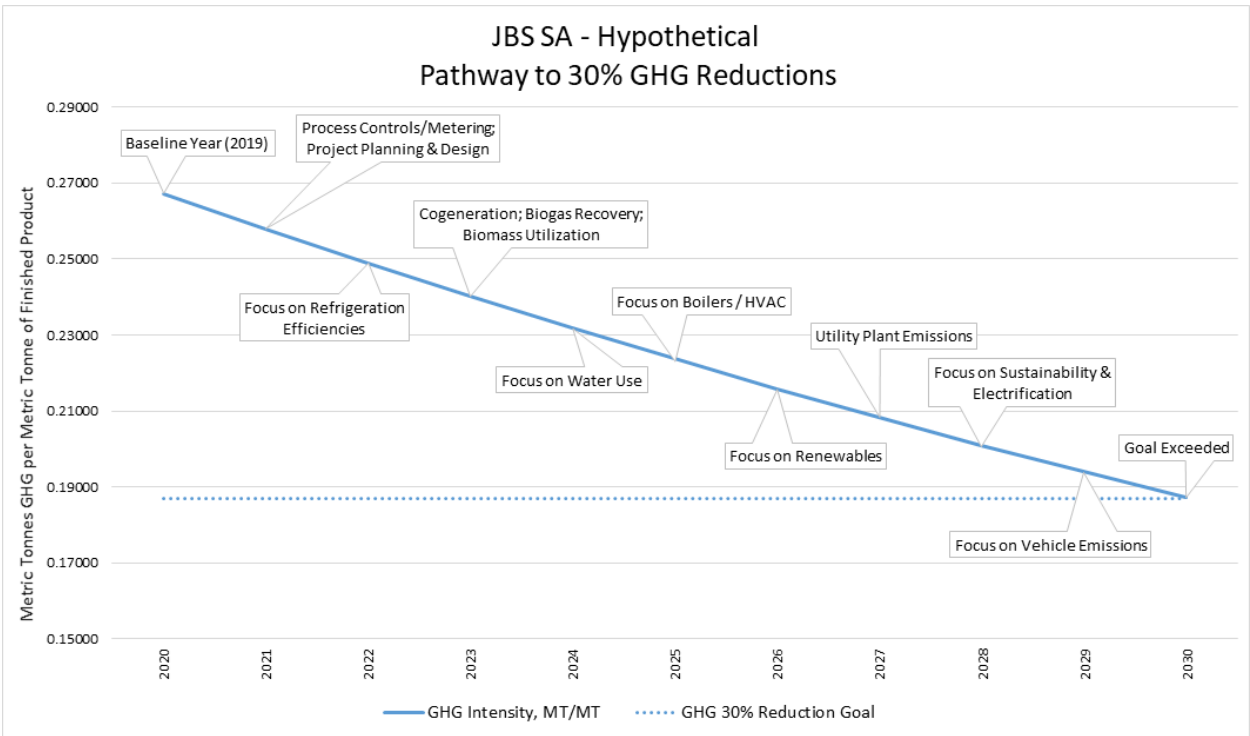
The Sustainability Performance Target has been selected based on the JBS global commitment to the Paris Agreement and implies a 2.7% annual linear reduction rate, which is commensurate with a well-below 2°C scenario. Strategies to achieve such emissions reductions can be found in the 'Strategies to Achieve Net Zero' section of this framework. JBS views the key risks associated with achieving emissions targets as largely tied to the timing of implementing various emissions reductions investments. Other risks include revenue growth in operations / products with higher tCO₂e per production unit, shift in consumer

preferences / demand, extreme events (like pandemics), availability / affordability of certain energy efficiency technologies, availability / affordability of renewable energy sources, other operational disruptions and *force majeure events* that could impact our ability to implement our climate strategy.

The 2019 baseline was chosen considering that it is the most recent full year for which JBS’s global GHG emissions data is currently available. Emissions data verification with respect to the 2019 baseline will be subjected to a post-issuance, third-party limited assurance audit. In the event that emissions data verification results in a restatement to the baseline, the SPT will remain as a % reduction relative to the baseline (i.e. the adjusted trajectory will be based on a 30% reduction in 2030 from the restated baseline). All post-issuance annual progress updates will be based on the verified baseline.

Since 2016, JBS S.A. has been analyzing a potential listing in stock exchange in the United States, in the context of a business strategy that creates and unlock value for all its shareholders. Although it is still undefined and subject to uncertainty, there is a potential corporate restructuring in this context that could result in the spin-off of its operations (as defined on page 4), with a consequent impact on the calculation of the SPT defined above. If the restructuring takes place, JBS will recalculate the 2019 baseline for the Global GHG Emission Intensity KPI to include only the entities remaining within JBS S.A.’s perimeter. The SPT will continue to pursue a 30% reduction over the 2019 baseline, and interim targets will be recalculated based on expected linear progress.

Instrument-specific SPTs will be defined in the instrument’s documentation but tied to the targets discussed above.



Bond Characteristics

JBS's SLB has a sustainability-linked feature that will result in a coupon adjustment, or a premium payment as the case may be, if the company's performance does not achieve the stated SPTs. Timing for the adjustment will be defined.

The relevant KPI, SPT, coupon step-up amount or premium payment amount, as applicable, will be specified in the relevant documentation of the specific transaction (e.g. Final Terms of the relevant SLB).

The Issuer will notify the investors of the achievement or not of the SPT as soon as possible (as defined in the instrument's documentation). If, for any reason, the KPI cannot be calculated, observed or reported in a timely manner (as defined in the instrument's documentation), the defined bond characteristic change will be triggered as if the target was not met (with effective dates aligned with the original SPT).

The calculation of KPIs and SPTs may exclude the impacts of: (i) material acquisitions; (ii) material changes in applicable laws or regulations; (iii) *force majeure*, extraordinary or exceptional events or circumstances, to be specified in the relevant documentation of each specific sustainability-linked transaction.

Reporting

Annually, and for any date/period relevant for assessing the trigger of the SPT performance, JBS will publish and make readily available and accessible on our IR website (<https://ri.jbs.com.br/en/>) up-to-date information on KPI performance, including the baseline where relevant, a verification assurance report ("Limited Assurance") outlining the performance of the KPI against the SPT and any other relevant information that enables investors to monitor the progress of the selected KPI.

Information may also include (when feasible) a qualitative or quantitative explanation of the contribution of the main factors, including M&A activities, behind the evolution of the performance/KPI on an annual basis, illustration of the positive sustainability impacts of the performance improvement, and/or any re-assessments of KPIs and/or restatement of the SPT and/or adjustments of baselines or KPI scope based on changes in calculation / approach as recommended by a qualified external reviewer.

External Verification

Pre-Issuance

JBS has obtained and made publicly available a Second Party Opinion ("SPO") from ISS ESG to provide an opinion on the sustainability benefit of this SLB Framework as well as the alignment to the SLBP 2020. The SPO will be available on JBS's IR website (<https://ri.jbs.com.br/en/>).

Post-Issuance

Annually, and for any date/period relevant for assessing the trigger of the SPT performance and until after the KPI trigger event of a bond has been reached, JBS will seek independent and external verification of the performance level for the stated KPI by a qualified external reviewer with relevant expertise. The verification will be in the form of a "Limited Assurance." The verification of the performance will be made publicly available on our website.

Disclaimer

This Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework (the “Framework”) does not constitute a recommendation regarding any securities issued by JBS or any of its affiliates. This Framework is not, does not contain and may not be deemed to constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any securities issued by JBS or any of its affiliates. In particular, neither this document nor any other related material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to do so, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession such documents may come must inform themselves about and observe any applicable restrictions on distribution. Any bonds or other debt securities that may be issued by JBS or its affiliates from time to time, including any Sustainability-Linked Instruments, shall be offered by means of a separate prospectus or offering document in accordance with all applicable laws, any decision to purchase any such securities should be made solely on the basis of the information contained in any such prospectus or offering document provided in connection with the offering of such securities, and not on the basis of this Framework.

The information and opinions contained in Framework are provided as of the date of this Framework and are subject to change without notice. None of JBS or any of our affiliates assume any responsibility or obligation to update or revise such statements, regardless of whether those statements are affected by the results of new information, future events or otherwise. This Framework represents current JBS’s policy and intent, is subject to change and is not intended to, nor can it be relied on, to create legal relations, rights or obligations. This Framework is intended to provide non-exhaustive, general information. This Framework may contain or incorporate by reference public information not separately reviewed, approved or endorsed by JBS and accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by JBS as to the fairness, accuracy, reasonableness, or completeness of such information. This Framework may contain statements about future events and expectations that are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are generally identified through the inclusion of words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “drive,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “project,” “strategy,” “target” and “will” or similar statements or variations of such terms and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements inherently involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in such statements. None of the future projections, expectations, estimates or prospects in this document should be taken as forecasts or promises nor should they be taken as implying any indication, assurance or guarantee that the assumptions on which such future projections, expectations, estimates or prospects have been prepared are correct or exhaustive or, in the case of assumptions, fully stated in the Framework. No representation is made as to the suitability of any Sustainability-Linked Instruments to fulfil environmental and sustainability criteria required by prospective investors.

This Framework does not create any legally enforceable obligations against JBS; any such legally enforceable obligations relating to any Sustainability-Linked Instruments are limited to those expressly set forth in the legal documentation governing each such series of Sustainability-Linked Instruments. Therefore, unless expressly set forth in such legal documentation, JBS’s failure to adhere or comply with any terms of this Framework, including, without limitation, failure to achieve any sustainability targets or goals set forth herein, will not constitute an event of default or breach of contractual obligations under the terms and conditions of any such Sustainability-Linked Instruments. Factors that may affect JBS’s ability to achieve any sustainability goals or targets set forth herein include (but are not limited to) market, political and economic conditions, changes in government policy (whether with a continuity of the government or on a change in the composition of the government), changes in laws, rules or regulations, and other challenges.

Footnotes/Appendix

JBS 2032 Sustainability-Linked Bond	
Emission Reduction Targets	2019 Baseline
Scope 1 GHG, Mt. Tonnes/yr	4,155,811
Scope 2 GHG, Mt. Tonnes/yr	1,668,125
Total GHG, Mt. Tonnes	5,823,936
GHG Intensity, Mt. Tonnes/ Mt. Tonnes of Product	0.26926
2030 Goal Reduction, %	30.00%
2030 Intensity Goal, MT CO₂e/MT production	0.18848