

Statement for Lomedia, January 2026

Our industrial assets are closely linked to the communities and regions where they operate, bringing the potential for socioeconomic opportunity, disruption, and impact.

As a member of the societies where we operate, we work in partnership with government, civil society, and development agencies to share knowledge, build capacity and contribute to enduring positive social and economic outcomes. We aim to avoid harm to people from our activities, respect human rights, contribute to the social and economic development of people and society more widely, and establish and maintain trusting relationships with stakeholders, through ethical and responsible business practices.

Cerrejón supports rigorous social, labour and environmental practices, and seeks to align its practices to international standards including:

- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights,
- The United Nations Global Compact,
- International Finance Corporation Performance Standards and the International Council on Mining and Metals Sustainability Framework.
- Cerrejón has an Environmental Management Plan supervised by the national (ANLA) and local (CORPOGUAJIRA) environmental authorities that seeks to identify, prevent, mitigate, and compensate for the impacts caused by Cerrejón's operations on third parties. Cerrejón follows due diligence processes to continuously improve its performance and implements assurance processes carried out by third parties.
- Cerrejón seeks to implement respectful and meaningful engagement with its neighbouring communities and has set policies and systems to comply with Colombian regulations and follows continuous improvement processes to help enhance its stakeholder engagement.
- Cerrejón has been recognised on numerous occasions over the years for its environmental programmes that aim to mitigate/offset its operational impact.
- Cerrejón is respectful of the rights to participation and prior consultation, reaching agreements with over 430 Indigenous and Afro descendant communities and delivering on commitments as recognised by the appropriate Government authorities.

Water management

- La Guajira is a semi-arid area with the lowest rainfall in Colombia. The region is highly sensitive to climatic variations and can experience severe droughts.
- The Ranchería River continues to be an important source of water for the region. Cerrejón is one of the lowest consumers of water from the Ranchería river, using around 1% of the water from the river (less than permitted by the authorities at c.2%). The overwhelming majority is used by the agricultural sector (c.85%).
- Cerrejón rejects the allegations relating to its activities negatively impacting water volumes or quality. The flow of the Ranchería River is measured at three stations (before, during, and after the mining operations). The data shows that the flow rate increases by up to 30% as it passes through the concession due to efforts to protect water bodies that flow into the Ranchería River as it passes through the mine.
- Upstream of Cerrejón are rice and palm plantations and a tourist site, as well as discharge points for wastewater from the treatment systems of the municipalities of Hatonuevo, Fonseca and Barrancas.

- Cerrejón regularly monitors water quality. More than 4,500 samples are taken and tested each year from across Cerrejón's operations. The monthly measurements include more than 60 parameters. Results show that the levels are significantly below the regulatory limits (in compliance with the standard) for water consumption for domestic use.
- In La Guajira, due to the arid environment, communities traditionally rely on accessing water through underground wells, traditional ponds, or some by buying water from private businesses. Many benefit from Cerrejón's voluntary initiative, which provides potable water to numerous communities throughout the year at no cost to them.
- Cerrejón delivered around 60 million litres in 2024, and almost 400m litres since 2014. Potable water provided by Cerrejón is distributed by train or by water tankers and comes from water treatment plants located at the mine and the port or by water purchased by Cerrejón from third parties.

Dust control

- Cerrejón cares about the well-being of neighbouring communities and that of its workers. This is why Cerrejón takes all necessary measures to lessen the impact caused by the production of dust.
- Cerrejón has a real-time air quality monitoring system comprised of 16 stations: 11 in the mine, 2 in the railway and 3 at the port; that provide information on dust concentration levels and wind direction.
- The system helps determine whether additional controls are needed to prevent exceeding the legal limits of particulates in air. This can include the suspension of operations.
- Further steps that are taken to minimise dust from operations include:
 - Watering roads and use of mist cannons and sprinklers at coal piles (using industrial water from the mine not fit for human/animal consumption or agriculture);
 - Compressing coal in train wagons;
 - Wind barriers at the port.

Supporting human rights defenders and social leaders

- Cerrejón rejects any accusation of being directly or indirectly involved in threats or attacks to social leaders or other human rights defenders.
- Cerrejón has a zero-tolerance policy towards threats and attacks to human rights defenders in La Guajira and has publicly condemned these acts.
- Cerrejón has a process to publicly reject these situations and to request authorities to take immediate action to protect the life and dignity of these leaders as well as to investigate the incidents so that the perpetrators can be found and brought to justice.
- Cerrejón partnered with the Colombian NGO, CREER to enhance trust in La Guajira with key actors and to strengthen local capacities to prevent and investigate these cases.
- Additionally, Cerrejón worked with national governmental institutions such as the Office of the Presidential Advisor on Human Rights, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Mines and the National Mining Agency, that share the common concern over the increased number of cases of threats, attacks or assassinations of social leaders in the country.

Regarding displacement of local and indigenous communities without their consent

- Mining may require the acquisition of land, either for operations or for compensation measures; the resettlement of communities is considered only as a measure of last resort.
- Since the beginning of its operations, Cerrejón has acquired land in accordance with Colombian legislation and, since 2006, has applied the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Social and Environmental Performance Standards in land acquisition and resettlement processes.
- Cerrejón has promoted the resettlement of the communities of Las Casitas, Tamaquito, Roche, Chancleta, and Patilla through a participatory process in which agreements were reached regarding the identification and management of the resettlement process. Within this process agreements included the location of the new settlements, housing conditions, and village layouts, while enabling access to basic services (water, electricity, natural gas, internet access, sewage and sanitation) that were previously unavailable.
 - The resettlement process included comprehensive support for families, such as compensation for land possession and improvements; full indemnification for moral, resettlement, and residence-related damages; compensation for loss of income and business opportunities; the delivery of new homes (84.5 m² on 300 m² lots) with full property rights; the right to use one hectare of communal land for agricultural or livestock activities; and access to technical, educational, and financial support, among other measures. It also included an education support program which provides full tuition coverage for undergraduate, technical, and graduate studies, as well as a monthly living stipend, expanding its reach to additional beneficiaries. Since 2011, more than 860 students have benefited from this program (total resettled families are 1,000 approx.).
 - In addition to fully complying with the agreements signed, Cerrejón has developed additional voluntary actions aimed at strengthening the sustainability of resettled communities, including:
 - 1) the promotion of individual and collective livelihood projects such as: the cattle and chicken farms in Tamaquito benefitting over 30 Wayuu families, a corn silo project in Chancleta benefitting c.14 families, a bakery plant led by c.8 women from Roche, two nursery projects in Las Casitas and Patilla that will provide plants for Cerrejón's environmental rehabilitation plans;
 - 2) The implementation of projects to ensure access and connection to public services, such as the connection to the Barrancas aqueduct system, and
 - 3) Construction and enhancement of community infrastructure, along with initiatives for cultural strengthening, early childhood care, elderly care programs, and nutritional programs implemented in partnership with State institutions, among other initiatives.
- Between 2022 and 2025, Cerrejón's programs for resettled communities reached close to USD \$20 million.