COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

EBRO FOODS, S.A.

COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

SCOPE OF REPORTING

The information set out below corresponds to 67 of the 74 production plants and offices that the Ebro Group has through its different companies.

The comparison of 2019 and 2018 is distorted by the changes in the perimeter for consolidated reporting in respect of 2018, as mentioned at the beginning of this report

REGION	NO. SITES REPORTING	COMPANIES
EUROPE	**49**	
Spain	14	Harinas Santa Rita (1), Herba Ricemills (10), Arotz Foods(1), Ebro Foods (2)
Portugal	1	Arrozeiras Mundiarroz
UK	4	Ebrofrost UK (1), S&B Herba Foods (3)
Italy	8	Bertagni (2), Pastificio Lucio Garofalo (1), Mundiriso (1), Geovita (4)
France	10	Lustucru (3), Panzani (6), Roland Monterrat (1)
Belgium	4	Boost Nutrition (1), Herba Ingredients (3)
Netherlands	2	Lassie, Herba Ingredients
Germany	4	Ebrofrost Germany (1), Transimpex (2), Euryza (1)
Denmark	1	Ebrofrost Denmark
Hungary	1	Riceland Magyarorzag
NORTH AMERICA	**14**	
USA	11	Riviana (10), Ebrofrost NA (1)
Canada	3	Catelli
SOUTH AMERICA	**0**	
Argentina		
AFRICA	**1**	
Morocco	1	Mundiriz
ASIA	**3**	
Thailand	1	Herba Bangkok
India	1	Ebro India
Cambodia	1	Herba Camboya

NB: *The following workplaces have been excluded from this environmental report because there were no quantitative data available when the Report was closed:*
– The office of the parent, Ebro Foods, S.A., in Granada
– The sales office of Neofarms Bio (Argentina)
– The sales office of Transimpex in Hamburg
– The sales office of Herba Ricemills in Romania
– The 3 industrial plants of La Loma Alimentos, S.A.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The processes used at Ebro Group's production plants in both the rice and pasta divisions are relatively simple agri-food processes that do not generate any major environmental impacts and entail a minimal risk of accidental pollution. The most significant environmental risks relating to the Ebro Group can be classified as follows:

- **Air emissions:** Mainly emissions of particles during the handling of cereals (rice and wheat) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the consumption of fossil fuels and electricity. The most widely used fuel is natural gas.
- **Production processes:** Essentially mechanical and hydrothermal, requiring the use of very few chemical products and in very small quantities. Most of these products are used to clean the equipment and cleanse the raw materials and are relatively harmless for the environment.
- **Water consumption:** The amount of water used in our processes is negligible (the vast majority of our products are dry) so the volume of effluent generated is also small. Moreover, the little effluent produced has a low level of contamination since the water consumed is basically used to produce steam, for cooling or as an ingredient in the finished products.
- **Waste generation and management:** The Ebro Group generates minimal amounts of waste, both non-hazardous (mainly packaging of ingredients and ancillary materials) and hazardous (maintenance operations).

To minimise these impacts, Ebro Foods upholds protection of the environment as one of the basic principles of our activities and implements the necessary tools, measures and means in its companies to guarantee that protection. The Ebro Group takes measures to:

- Ensure that its companies comply with the environmental laws applicable to their respective activities by implementing internal management systems and monitoring the applicable laws and regulations.
- Minimise the environmental impact of its activity by seeking eco-friendly solutions and continually embarking on initiatives to reduce its emissions and waste generation and optimise its consumption of water, energy and packaging material.
- Manage all its waste adequately and safely, encouraging recycling and reuse. Use recycled raw materials and/or those respectful of the environment, whenever possible.
- Organise environmental awareness and training programmes for employees.

RESOURCES DEDICATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL RISK PREVENTION

Thirteen of the 28 companies covered by this report have reported investments in measures to reduce / optimise energy consumption, water consumption and GHG emissions

- Herba Ricemills
- Panzani
- Lustucru
- Mundiriso
- Catelli
- Arrozeiras Mundiarroz
- Boost Nutrition
- Pastificio Lucio Garofalo
- Lassie
- Ebro Frost UK
- Herba Bangkok
- Roland Monterrat
- Riviana Pasta (pasta business)

	2019	2018
Expenditure in management and control	785,390	307,519
Investment to minimise impact	1,320,098	2,740,761
TOTAL	**2,105,488**	**3,147,106**

The investments reported here include measures to reduce particle emissions, reduce water consumption, improve heat insulation, reduce noise, improve effluent treatment facilities, install LED lighting, and improve waste management, inspection of equipment, measurements and analyses. They also include initiatives to adapt to climate change, such as the Oryzonte project, which aims to reduce water consumption and GHG emissions

PROVISIONS AND GUARANTEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

All the Group companies have taken out third party liability insurance covering any damage caused by sudden, unintentional, accidental pollution; that insurance is considered to cover any possible risks of this nature. To date there have been no significant claims for environmental issues, favourable outcomes of audits and inspections, and no allegations in the processing of Integrated Environmental Authorisations, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Total compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to its activities is a basic principle and goal in the Ebro Group environmental management. All the production plants of the Ebro Group operate under the applicable certifications, specifications and authorisations in their respective geographical areas and internally manage their environmental aspects accordingly.

NON-COMPLIANCE, FINES AND SANCTIONS

In 2019, 3 plants reported mild breaches of environmental laws and regulations. One of them incurred a small fine.

COMPANY	PLANT	NON-COMPLIANCE	FINE/SANCTION
Boost Nutrition	Plant A	PH3 aeration procedure	Modification of the procedure and improvement of ventilation in silos
Riviana Foods	Freeport	Exceeding the annual assignment for use of solvents Over-performance in loading on trains and trucks	Notice of enforcement
Herba Ricemills	Algemesí	Incorrect effluent due to breakage of settling cone in the wastewater treatment plant	1,384 €

The following production plants have environmental management systems certified under UNE-EN-ISO 14001:

YEAR	COMPANY	COUNTRY	PLANT	CERTIFICATION
2018	GAROFALO	ITALY	GRAGNANO	ISO 14001
2018	PANZANI	FRANCE	LITTORAL	ISO 14001
2018	PANZANI	FRANCE	GENNEVILLIERS	ISO 14001
2018	PANZANI	FRANCE	SAINT JUST	ISO 14001

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The guidelines on which the precautionary principle are set out in the Group's Code of Conduct and CSR Policy:

- The Group declares its firm commitment to respect and preserve the environment.
- It sees that its companies comply with the environmental laws applicable to their operations and any additional commitments assumed voluntarily.
- Environmental sustainability programmes are applied in specific matters.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION

In Spain, to guarantee meeting the reduction, recycling and re-use targets defined in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Act 11/97 of 24 April, the Spanish subsidiary Herba has joined Ecoembalajes España, S.A. (Ecoembes), which has the mission of designing and developing systems for selective collection and recovery of used packaging and packaging waste. Ecoembes uses the "Green Dot" (symbol that appears on the packaging) to show that the packager of the product has paid a sum of money for each package put on the market.

Both the rice companies and the head offices of Ebro Foods have signed agreements with companies similar to Ecoembes for the destruction of paper and other data carriers. With these agreements, apart from complying with the Data Protection Act, they guarantee a sustainable management of the documentation through the undertaking by these companies to recycle the material.

In early 2019, seeking sustainable alternatives for our flexible packaging, we formally joined CEFLEX (https://ceflex.eu/), a European consortium of companies, associations and organisations representing the entire value chain of flexible packaging that join forces to enhance the contribution of flexible packaging to the circular economy in Europe by designing innovative solutions.

The CEFLEX Vision is that by 2020, there will be a comprehensive sustainability and circular economy roadmap for flexible packaging in Europe. This includes widely recognised design guidelines and a robust approach to measure, demonstrate and communicate the significant value flexible packaging adds to the circular economy. Moreover, by 2025 there will be an established collection, sorting and reprocessing infrastructure/economy across Europe, based on end of life technologies and processes which deliver the best economic and environmental outcome for a circular economy.

In the second half of the year, we put two initiatives in place to change our packaging material from plastic to paper for two our dry rice brands, La Fallera (Spain) and Risella (Finland), thus reducing the use of polypropylene by 40%. The total saving achieved through these initiatives will be known in 2020.

In addition, we have optimised the thickness of the plastic wrap used in our packaging, thus reducing its weight by 10% in comparison with 2016.

ACTIONS TO COMBAT FOOD WASTE

The main internal policy for food surplus within the Group (defining surplus as products suitable for consumption but which, for different reasons -such as packaging defects, being close to their use-by date, etc.- are not suitable for sale to consumers) is donation to food banks.

The Ebro Group also participates actively in the programme "Don't waste food", a collaborative initiative to reduce food waste, led by AECOC, the association of large consumer companies.

The three principal objectives of the project are to:

- Establish prevention and efficiency practices throughout the food chain to reduce waste
- Maximise use of the surplus produced in different stages of the value chain (redistribution, reuse and recycling)
- Make society aware of this problem and the need to reduce food waste.

The initiative is supported by over 350 manufacturers and distributors in the large consumer sector, logistics and haulage operators, business associations, consumer organisations and institutions and is coordinated by AECOC.

The programme aims to inform people about the efforts being made by companies to prevent food waste and promote enhanced collaboration to gradually reduce the problem. Every year some 7.7 million tonnes of food is wasted in Spain. Therefore, the *"Don't waste food"* programme aims to make consumers throughout the world aware of the problems of food waste and get them to participate in the initiative, encouraging them to collaborate in order to reduce the waste generated by each person.

In this context, the Group runs consumer awareness campaigns through its corporate blog and social networks.

MEASURES FOR WASTE PREVENTION, RECYCLING, REUSE AND OTHER FORMS OF RECOVERY AND ELIMINATION

All the companies in our Group have contracted the management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to authorised waste disposal contractors.

Some of the Group's rice companies use the husk from their manufacturing processes as a source of renewable energy. During 2019, Ebro India, Mundi Riso and Herba Ricemills reported husk consumption, or wood consumption in the case of Ebro Frost Denmark, as a source of energy for generating heat.

In 2019 Herba Ricemills, in alliance with other companies, presented a circular economy project in the 2019 LIFE Programme to create a new fireproof material with heat and sound insulating properties from rice husk and straw. This project was not selected, so we will study other alternatives for the use of rice straw.

WATER DISCHARGE

WATER DISCHARGE (M^3)	2019	2018
Sewage	159,350	76,598
Process water	2,039,680	2,385,391
TOTAL WATER DISCHARGE	**2,199,031**	**2,461,989**

DESTINATION INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT (M^3)	2019	2018
Sewerage system or treatment facility	2,012,624	2,311,010
Inland waters	27,056	15,889
Marine waters	0	58,492
TOTAL	**2,039,680**	**2,385,391**

WASTE GENERATION

All the hazardous waste is transferred to authorised waste disposal contractors for treatment according to the laws in place in each region.

Non-hazardous waste is separated by type and also handled by authorised waste disposal contractors, favouring recycling and reuse whenever possible.

WASTE (T)	2019	2018
Hazardous	45	398
Non-hazardous	28,267	37,240
TOTAL WASTE	**28,312**	**37,638**

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2019	2018
Recycling	4,889	11,650
Reuse	730	3,567
Landfill	10,876	9,953
Composting	3,252	1,954
Incineration	900	3,696
Other	7,619	3,318
TOTAL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE	**28,267**	**34,137**

HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2019	2018
Recycling	16	195
Solidification & stabilization	0	5
Incineration	10	79
Pyrolysis	0	0
Landfill	1	1
Other	18	106
TOTAL HAZARDOUS WASTE	**45**	**386**

NB: *An error in the units reported by the subsidiary Panzani in 2018 has been corrected. The information on the destination of waste was incomplete in 2018, accounting for slight variations in the figures.*

SIGNIFICANT SPILLS

There were no spills in 2019.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

RAW MATERIALS

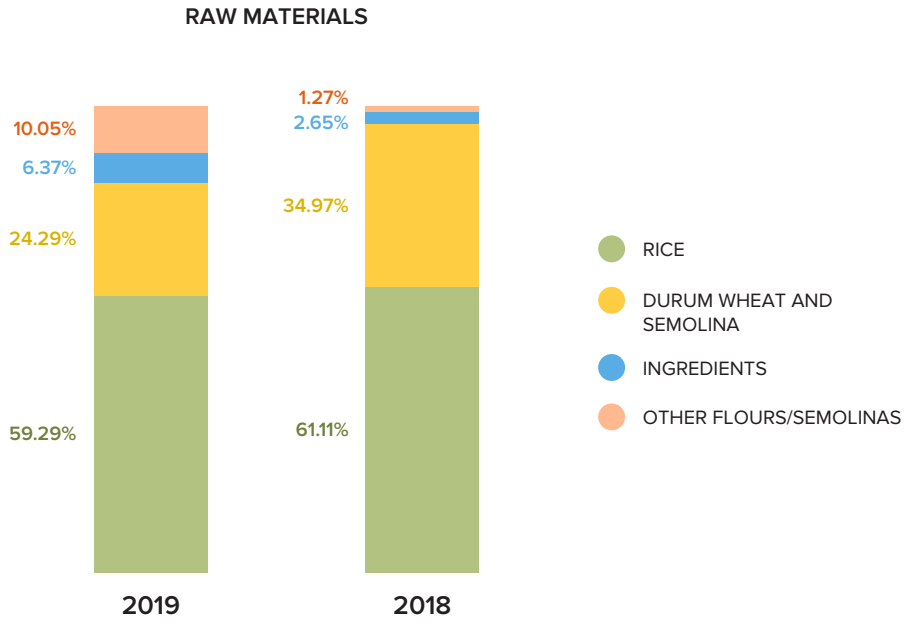
The raw materials used are divided into two major categories, those used in the preparation of finished goods and the packaging materials

The raw materials used in finished goods are divided into two categories.

- Agricultural: rice, durum wheat and quinoa
- Processed: flours or semolinas and other ingredients (ready-to-serve)

RAW MATERIALS (T)	2019	2018
Rice	2,015,838	1,774,534
Durum wheat and semolina	825,858	1,015,509
Quinoa	6,311	4,164
Ingredients	210,090	72,715
Other flours/semolinas	341,707	36,830
TOTAL	**3,399,804**	**2,903,752**

NB: *We discovered a mistake in the 2018 calculations for "durum wheat and semolina" (799,956 t), which is corrected in this report*



NB: *Considering the negligible amount of quinoa within the total quantity of raw materials, we have included it in "Ingredients" to improve the visibility of the graph.*

Although only minimal quantities of raw materials of animal origin (eggs, meat, dairy) are used in our products, the Ebro Group has undertaken to use exclusively ingredients from cage-free eggs in the production of any foods requiring that raw material as from 2025. This undertaking is extended to all the Group's companies in Spain and has also been adopted by Panzani in France. In Spain, the use of ingredients from cage-free eggs was already up to 50% in 2019.

The packaging materials for finished products are mainly paper, cardboard and plastic.

INPUT MATERIALS FOR PACKAGING (T)	2019	2018
Paper	20,938	17,825
Cardboard	44,099	44,661
Plastic	45,641	46,144
Glass	54.39	0
Metal	7.77	0
Others	1,469	2,321
TOTAL	**112,209**	**110,951**

RECYCLED INPUT MATERIALS

Based on the information received from the suppliers of packaging materials regarding the composition of their materials, we have calculated the recycled fibre content of the different types of packaging we use.

RECYCLED FIBRE CONTENT IN PACKAGING MATERIALS (T)	2019	2018
Recycled paper	3,201	2,212
Recycled cardboard	31,280	16,820
Recycled plastic	100	216
Recycled glass	0	0
Recycled metal	0	0
TOTAL	**34,581**	**19,248**

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The total energy consumption for the Ebro Group is shown below:

Direct consumption

CONSUMPTION NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (GJ)	2019	2018
Natural Gas	3,514,700	3,268,551
Others	40,419	53,460
TOTAL DIRECT CONSUMPTION NON-RENEWABLES	**3,555,119**	**3,322,011**

CONSUMPTION RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (GJ)	2019	2018
Biomass	100,468	93,146
TOTAL DIRECT CONSUMPTION RENEWABLES	**100,468**	**93,146**
TOTAL DIRECT CONSUMPTION	**3,655,587**	**3,415,157**

The energy consumption was calculated with the consumption of each fuel, normally provided by suppliers in their invoices, and the NCV of the respective fuels (see Annex 3).

Biomass includes rice husk, a by-product of our industrial processes, and wood in the case of Ebro Frost Denmark

Indirect consumption

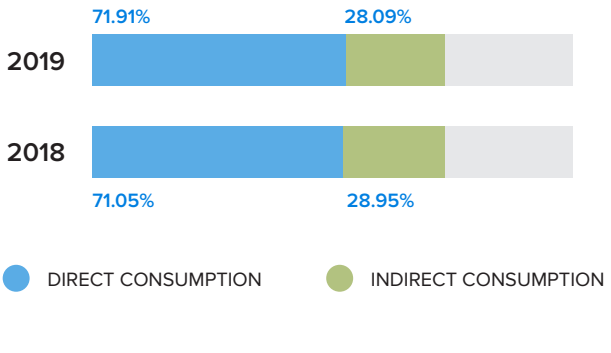
In 2019, 12% of the electricity consumed was green energy, i.e. generated from 100% renewable sources.

Three of the Group companies –Garofalo, Geovita and Mundiriso– also have renewable energy generation facilities, with a total output of 20,470 GWh in 2019.

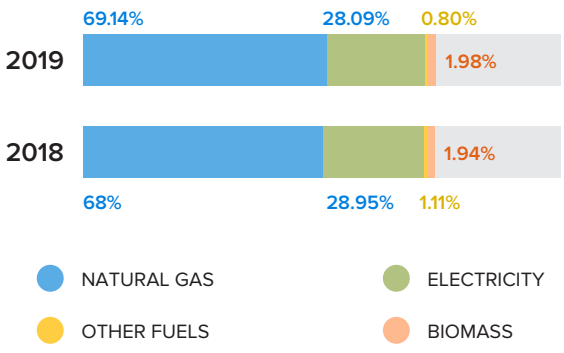
INTERMEDIATE ENERGY ACQUIRED AND CONSUMED (GJ)	2019	2018
Electricity	1,427,637	1,391,809
TOTAL INDIRECT CONSUMPTION (ELECTRICITY)	**1,427,637**	**1,391,809**
Of which green energy	176,827	
	12.39%	

	2019	2018
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION DIRECT + INDIRECT (GJ)	**5,083,224**	**4,806,966**

ENERGY CONSUMPTION/DIRECT AND INDIRECT



ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE



Energy intensity

ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T PRODUCT)	2019	2018
Total produced (T)	3,290,565	2,671,856
Total energy consumed (GJ)	5,083,224	4,806,966
ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T PRODUCT)	**1.54**	**1.80**

ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T PRODUCT)

Reduction of energy consumption

Seven group companies have reported different initiatives to reduce their energy consumption, by a total of €227,262.

COMPANY	INITIATIVE	COST
Arrozeiras Mundiarroz	Replacement of luminaires with LED lighting	2,051 €
Boost Nutrition	Modification of milling process, installation of inverters	15,400 €
Catelli	Replacement of luminaires with LED lighting	25,870 €
Lassie	Replacement of luminaires with LED lighting	30,000 €
Lustucru	Replacement of luminaires with LED lighting	70,217 €
Panzani	Replacement of luminaires with LED lighting	27,000 €
Panzani	Waterproofing of roofs	35,644 €
Panzani	Installation of vacuum pumps	21,000 €
Roland Monterrat	Installation of heat pumps	80 €
	TOTAL	**227,262 €**

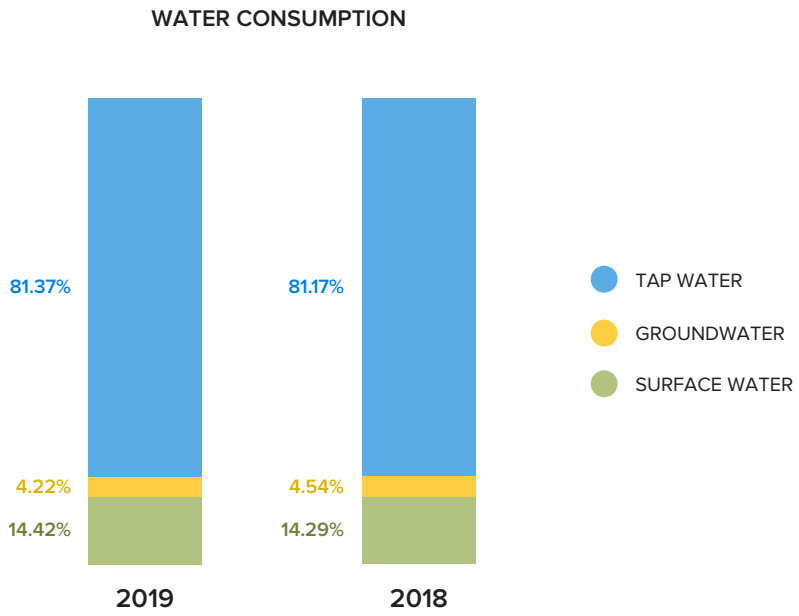
NB: *This amount is included in Resources allocated to environmental risk prevention*

WATER CONSUMPTION

TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER WITHDRAWN (M^3)	2019	2018
Tap water	2,981,480	2,843,088
Groundwater	871,575	902,660
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	**3,853,055**	**3,745,748**
Surface water	16,824,000	16,150,000
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN	**20,677,055**	**19,895,748**

NB: *Surface water is not consumed in our industrial processes, but in the agricultural activity performed by the Mundiriz Group in Morocco.*

TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN (M^3) / TOTAL (%)	2019	2018
Tap water	14.42%	14.29%
Groundwater	4.22%	4.54%
Surface water	81.37%	81.17%



Water recycled and reused

TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED (M^3)	2019	2018
Recycled water	281,955	355,542
Reused water	51,281	0
TOTAL	**333,236**	**355,542**

WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED / GLOBAL CONSUMPTION (%)	2019	2018
Recycled water	7.32%	9.49%
Reused water	1.33%	0.00%
TOTAL	**8.65%**	**9.49%**

We highlight the initiative taken by Catelli, which has installed a system at its Montreal plant that will enable it to reduce its annual water consumption by 50,000 m^3.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

The Ebro Group takes an active approach to the promotion and investigation of environmentally sustainable growing techniques for application in the production of its principal agricultural raw materials (rice, durum wheat and tomatoes) and to contribute towards greater preservation of the environment, biodiversity and mitigation of climate change by applying growing techniques to reduce crop emissions. This work is done through own initiatives and specific collaborations with stakeholders and sectoral associations, particularly the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform) and the Sustainable Rice Platform.

In this context, the following projects have been implemented by the Group in the area of sustainable agriculture:

- **"Nature" Programme:** developed by Panzani. The purpose of this project is to train and support our tomato-producing partners in the application of innovative, responsible growing practices with a view to ensuring that this raw material is free from pesticide residue by 2025. Some 60,000 tonnes of tomatoes were grown in 2019 in accordance with the parameters established in the Charte NATURE (restrictions on the use of chemical molecules, economic bonus for farmers, training, etc.) and experimental field tests have been carried out on over 2,000 tonnes of tomatoes. Through this programme, a new range of "zero pesticide residue" products has been launched on the French market (tomato paste and tomato purée).
- **"Blé Nature" Programme:** developed by Panzani jointly with its suppliers, mainly cooperatives, with the aim of producing insecticide-free French durum wheat. The goal of this project is that by 2025, 100% of the durum wheat used by Panzani will be free from this type of residues.

With regard to rice, the Group has continued working in collaboration with other stakeholders on the development of projects to enhance environmental sustainability and preserve biodiversity in different production areas. The main programmes implemented during the year were:

- **Thailand:** Sustainable Aromatic Rice Initiative of Thailand (SARI-T):

  Joint project with Mars, GIZ and the Thai Rice Department to enhance the economic viability of 1,200 rice growers in the province of Roi Et and the sustainable production of high quality Hom Mali aromatic rice.

  The project organises numerous activities, such as teaching farmers about the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) standard and agronomic technologies, providing access to high quality seeds, improving growers' skills and enhancing gender equity for reasons of food security and quality.

  The programme completed its second year of rice production in 2019, with a massive impact and widespread adoption of the SRP standard by farmers, who have obtained an average verified score of 95/100.

- **Spain:** Oryzonte Programme: developed at the Guadalquivir Marshes (Seville) together with Mars Food and Danone.

  This project, which began in 2018, seeks to improve the sustainability of the rice crop in the province of Seville (Andalusia, Spain). During 2018 and 2019 the project ran a specific training programme on Sustainability in the Rice Crop, in which the principal rice-growers in the region participated. The training was given by specialists from both research facilities and the private sector, and covered areas such as optimising fertilization, sustainable use of plant protection products, sustainability standard requirements applicable to the rice crop and strategies for reducing water consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, among others.

  During 2018 and 2019, the project ran tests on commercial rice fields, confirming the feasibility of using different techniques to reduce water consumption and GHG emissions. Oryzonte is also sampling GHG emissions from rice fields where different water management practices are implemented, with a view to checking that those practices do actually reduce emissions, as anticipated by the models developed by universities and international organisations. The practices giving the best results are now being implemented as pilot projects in commercial fields managed by different producers in an effort to confirm their viability in different agronomic conditions and foster their implementation by local farmers. The project is also developing models to assess the benefits of using those techniques on larger scales, rather than individual fields (entire farms, irrigation communities...).

  Finally, during 2019 Oryzonte identified and analysed practices that could potentially favour biodiversity in the Sevillian rice fields, seeking to implement specific actions in 2020 to improve the rice-growing area.

- **Italy:** SAIRISI Project:

  This project began in 2016 with the intention of bringing Italian rice growers together to share sustainable practices in water management and soil quality.

  Thanks to the collaboration of a group of members throughout the supply chain –including Ebro– with the SAI Platform, the project has had an impact on more than 600 growers up to the end of 2019.

  Some of the activities developed by SAIRISI are:

  – Field visits and 8 training classes on all aspects of sustainable rice growing: conservation agriculture, biodiversity and economic sustainability of growers.

  – Preparation of a document explaining the 12 best practices for sustainable rice growing in Italy. These best practices are directly linked to questions in the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) of the SAI Platform, forcing farmers to think about management of their crops in terms of sustainability.

  – Development of a growers' group through the National Rice Board (ENR), with numerous newssheets for the community, a WhatsApp group and a specific website for resources.

  – In order to develop local capacity to advance further in Italian rice sustainability, SAIRISI has trained two agronomists to implement the FSA standard effectively.

- **Pakistan:** In 2019 we started implementing the SRP (Sustainable Rice Platform) standard with the growers in our supply chain, reaching over 700 growers in the first year. We also provided them with access to laser levelling tools, certified seeds, harvesters and training to achieve optimum use of water and chemicals. These actions have resulted in enhanced crop yield, reduced water consumption, optimum use of fertilizers and pesticides and higher net earnings for our growers in comparison with conventional growers.

  During 2019, our subsidiary Ebro India continued developing three projects providing training for growers and technical assistance for the entire process, from sowing to harvesting.

- **India:** nuestra sociedad Ebro India ha continuado durante 2019 desarrollando 3 proyectos de capacitación de agricultores y asistencia técnica desde la siembra a la recolección.
  - EKTA: A training programme for growers in their everyday farming activities, educating them in the latest agricultural practices and the optimum use of pesticides and fertilizers, and helping them to increase the yield from their crops and lower costs.
  - Control Farming: One of the greatest challenges in India is compliance with the MRL (maximum residue limits) permitted in the European Union. Through the control farming programme we work closely with the growers, monitoring all the agricultural practices they use from sowing to harvesting and educating them in the correct use of pesticides and fungicides in terms of quantity, quality and timing.
  - Organic farming: We work with around 1500 growers for the production of organic basmati and non-basmati rice..

The Ebro Group is also a member of the Climate Change Cluster promoted by Forética (www.foretica.org). In that Cluster, a group of large companies work together to lead the strategic positioning addressing climate change in the business agenda, discuss and exchange views and good practices, be part of the global debate and become key players in the decisions made at the administrative level.

OPERATIONAL SITES IN, OR ADJACENT TO, PROTECTED AREAS OR AREAS OF HIGH BIODIVERSITY VALUE OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS

Only the Riviana plant in Freeport, Texas is adjacent to a wetland with protected area status, Brazos River

Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity

There have been no impacts in any areas considered of high biodiversity value.

Habitats protected or restored

No restoration measures have been implemented in protected habitats.

Water sources significantly affected by water withdrawal

There has been no impact on water bodies or habitats of high biodiversity value.

Significant spills and water bodies affected by water discharges and/or runoff

There have been no significant spills or any impact on habitats of high biodiversity value.

POLLUTION

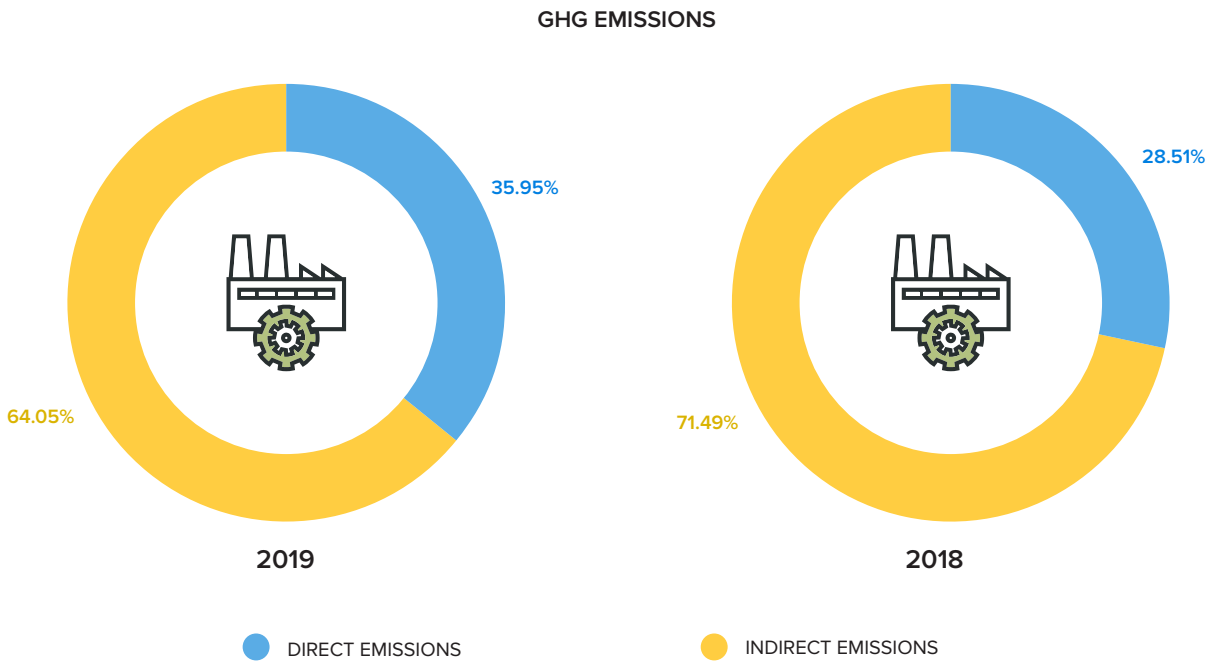
Direct and indirect GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

The direct emissions were calculated according to *Tier 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, with average values of the Emission Factors for each fuel.

The indirect emissions were calculated with the Emission Factors of electricity indicated by the supply undertakings or, failing this, with the Emission Factors published by an official organisation.

The Emission Factors used and the source are set out in Annex 3.

GHG EMISSIONS (T CO2-EQ)	2019	2018
Direct emissions	199,893	186,993
Indirect emissions	356,092	468,782
TOTAL EMISSIONS	**555,984**	**655,775**



Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)

In 2015, the Group's rice division contracted its main shipping logistics provider, EccoFreight, to calculate the carbon footprint of shipping our raw materials and other products.

This is calculated with the Eccoprint tool developed by EccoFreight and has a gate-to-gate scope, including the transport (by rail and/or road) from the source plant to the port of departure and from the port of arrival to our plants

In 2019, EccoFreight handled approximately 56% of the shipments of the entire rice division, with 247,672 tonnes shipped (13,548 TEUs) and GHG emissions of 57,246 tonnes of CO2eq.

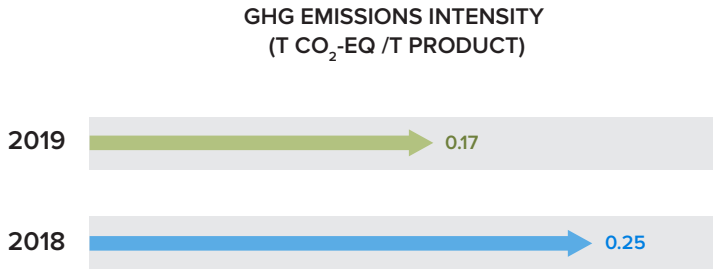
By choosing more efficient routes instead of other alternative routes available with larger carbon footprints, we avoided the emission of 9,044 t CO2eq, with is a 13.64% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions.

In 2019, Ebro Foods confirmed its participation in the AECOC Lean & Green Programme to calculate the carbon footprint of its domestic overland logistics and we will begin this work next year.

The company also signed a collaboration agreement during the year with the Spanish Royal Academy of Engineering to study "GHG emissions in the Spanish and European agri-food sector", in which the carbon footprint will be calculated for the sector as a whole and, in particular, for rice and other cereals in which the Group has an interest.

GHG emissions intensity

	2019	2018
Total produced (t)	3,290,565	2,671,856
Total GHG emissions (t CO_2-eq)	555,985	655,775
GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY (T CO_2-EQ /T PRODUCT)	**0.17**	**0.25**



Emissions of ozone-depleting substances

The figure reported is only partial, as only 11 of the 28 companies included in this report have provided details of their consumption of refrigerants.

The refrigerants included in this calculation are the gases and mixes regulated in the Kyoto Protocol. The emission factors used (GWP) are those set out *in the report UK Government Conversion Factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting (DEFRA) v.1.2, 2019.*

The CO_2-equivalent emissions total 3,349 tonnes. This quantity is not included in the Scope 1 emissions.

NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions

In accordance with the applicable environmental laws and regulations, regular inspections and measurements are made by an external company to check compliance. No non-compliance was detected during the year.

We continue analysing the materiality of this indicator. Since we have no continuous measurements of these parameters, we can only give an estimate.

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION GOALS

One of the areas of action contemplated in our Sustainability Plan HEADING FOR 2030 launched during 2019 is minimising our environmental impact and, accordingly, reducing our GHG emissions. No global target for reducing our GHG emissions had yet been quantified by the date of issuing this report. We are studying the possibility of using Science Based Targets for this, which we plan to do in 2020.