Our commitment to the environment

Ebro Foods, S.A.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Scope of Reporting

The information set out below corresponds to 78 of the 83 production plants and offices that the Ebro Group has through its different companies.

The comparison of 2020 and 2019 is distorted by the changes in the perimeter for consolidated reporting in respect of 2019, as mentioned at the beginning of this report.

In 2020 we developed a new procedure for calculating energy consumption and making an inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all the Group companies under ISO 14064-1:2019. ISO 14064 – Greenhouse Gases is an international standard, according to which GHG emission reports are voluntarily verified to ensure clarity and coherence for the quantification, monitoring, reporting and validation or verification of GHG inventories and projects.

To enable comparison with 2020, the 2019 energy values (indicator GRI 302) and GHG emissions (indicator GRI 305) have been recalculated according to this new procedure. The greatest impact was from the use of Location Emission Factors for Scope 2.

All the Emission Factors, low calorific values (LCV) and global warming effect used are set out in Annex 3.

Environmental management

The main goals of the Ebro Group's environmental commitment are defined in our Policy on Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility: "Steer the company's processes, activities and decisions to protect our environment, prevent and minimise environmental impact, optimise the use of natural resources and preserve biodiversity."

Under this declaration, 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 our 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 our activity by seeking eco-friendly solutions and continually embarking on initiatives to reduce our emissions and waste generation and optimise our consumption of water, energy and packaging material.
- Manage all our 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.
- Promote the use of sustainable crop techniques among our agricultural suppliers.

With regard to our operations, 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 particles emitted 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.
- **Noise emissions:** INoise emissions are produced during the operation of engines, compressors, sleeve filters and other manufacturing equipment. All our plants comply with the environmental standards and the noise levels are monitored regularly, taking measures wherever necessary. This was the case in the new compressor room with acoustic insulation set up at Herba Ricemills.
- **Light pollution:** No impact has been detected in the Group.
- **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) and it is managed through authorised waste disposal contractors.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The guidelines on which the precautionary principle is based are set out in the Group's Code of Conduct and Policy on Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility. In both texts, Ebro Foods declares its firm commitment to respect the environment and preserve biodiversity. It also sees that its companies comply with the environmental laws applicable to their operations and any additional commitments assumed voluntarily, and applies environmental sustainability programmes in specific matters.

GRI 301: Materials

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 301 (2016).

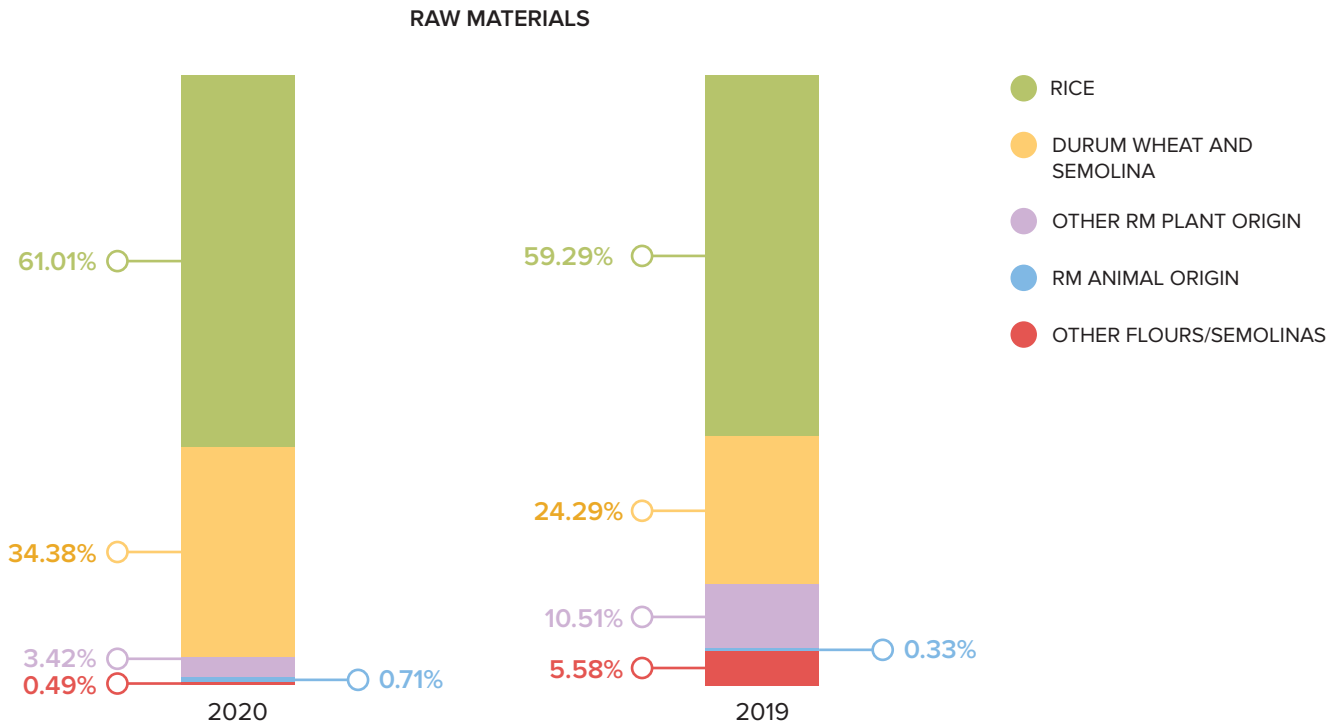
RAW MATERIALS [301-1]
The raw materials used are divided into two major categories, those used in the preparation of finished goods and the packaging materials.

Las materias primas que componen los productos terminados las agrupamos en cinco categorías:

- Rice
- Durum wheat and semolina/durum wheat flour
- Other raw materials of plant origin: quinoa, pulses, other cereals, other flours/semolina, fruit and vegetables, soya/soybean oil and palm oil
- Raw materials of animal origin: dairy, meat and eggs
- Other ingredients: e.g. spices and flavourings used mainly in precooked food..

RAW MATERIALS (T)	2020	2019
Rice	2,005,107	2,015,838
Durum wheat and Semolina/durum wheat flour	1,129,796	825,858
Other RM plant origin	112,503	357,342
RM animal origin	23,207	11,168
Other ingredients	16,002	189,598
TOTAL	**3,286,615**	**3,399,804**

NB: *None of our production plants have reported any consumption of palm oil.*



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 2020, the use of ingredients from cage-free eggs was already up to 82% in Spain and 16% in France.

PACKAGING MATERIALS [301-1]

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

INPUT MATERIALS FOR PACKAGING (T)	2020	2019
Paper	23,349	20,938
Cardboard	48,322	44,099
Plastic	57,122	45,641
Glass	52	54,39
Metal	12	7,769
Others	1,692	1,469
TOTAL	**130,549**	**112,209**

RECYCLED INPUT MATERIALS [301-2]

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)	2020	2019
Recycled paper	2,131	3,201
Recycled cardboard	31,890	31,280
Recycled plastic	1,116	100
Recycled glass	0	0
Recycled metal	0	0
Other recycled inputs	0	0
TOTAL	**35,137**	**34,581**

GRI 302: Energy

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 303 (2016).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE ORGANISATION [302-1]

We separate energy consumption within the organisation into Scope 1 (direct consumption) and Scope 2 (indirect consumption).

To calculate the Scope 1 energy consumption, we take into account:

- Consumption of non-renewable fuels in stationary and mobile sources
- Consumption of renewable fuel:

- Rice husk, a by-product of our industrial processes, used by Ebro India, Herba Ricemills and Mundiriso
- Wood chips used by Ebro Frost
- Charcoal used by Ebro India

→ Self-generated energy in photovoltaic and cogeneration facilities

→ Self-generated energy sold from photovoltaic and cogeneration facilities

Direct consumption (Scope 1)

NON-RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED (GJ)	2020		2019	
Natural Gas	3,689,626	96.11%	3,493,689	97.34%
Other non-renewable fuel	78,459	2.04%	95,308	2.66%
TOTAL NON-RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED	**3,768,085**	**98.15%**	**3,588,996**	**100.00%**

RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED (GJ)	2020		2019	
Biomass/Charcoal	64,843	1.69%	101	0.00%
TOTAL RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED	**64,843**	**1.69%**	**101**	**0.00%**

SELF-GENERATED ENERGY (GJ)	2020		2019	
Photovoltaic panels	6,810	0.18%		0.00%
Stationary combustion/Cogeneration	91,271	2.38%		0.00%
TOTAL SELF-GENERATION	**98,082**	**2.55%**	**0**	**0.00%**

SELF-GENERATED ENERGY SOLD (GJ)	2020		2019	
Photovoltaic panels	0	0.00%		0.00%
Cogeneration	637	0.02%		0.00%
TOTAL SELF-GENERATED ENERGY SOLD	**637**	**0.02%**	**0**	**0.00%**

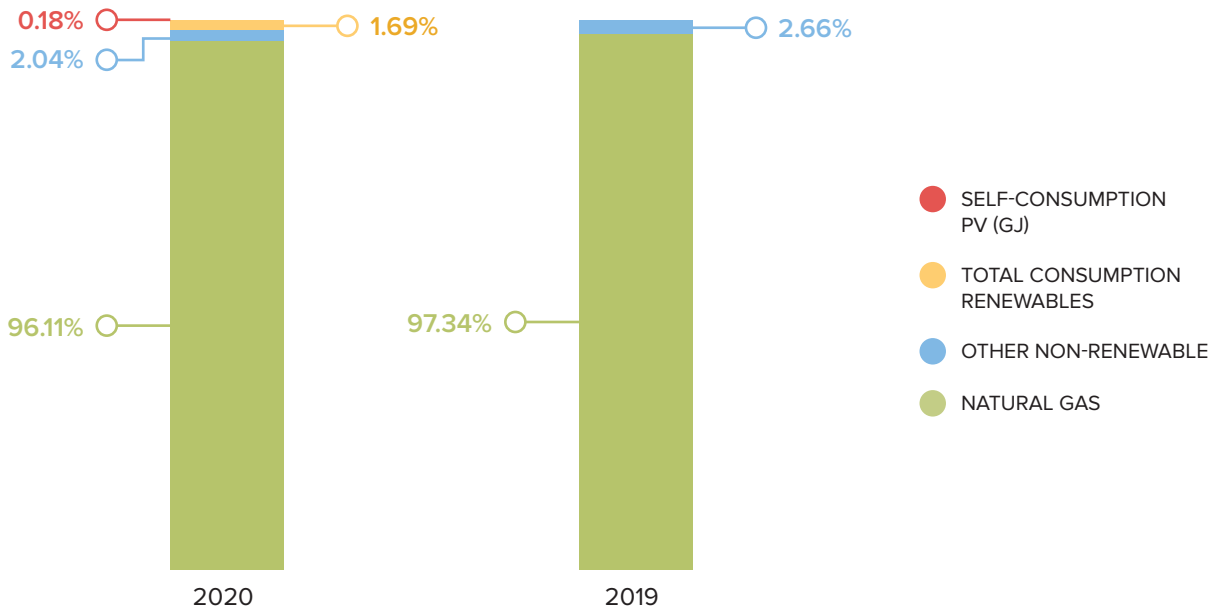
	2020		2019	
Self-consumption PV (GJ)	6,810	0.18%	0	0.00%
TOTAL SCOPE 1	**3,839,101**	**100.00%**	**3,589,097**	**100.00%**

2.6% of the Scope 1 energy is self-generated by our facilities in photovoltaic or cogeneration plants:

→ Photovoltaic facilities of Bertagni, Garofalo, Geovita and Mundiriso

→ Cogeneration facilities of Ebro Frost Germany and Garofalo.

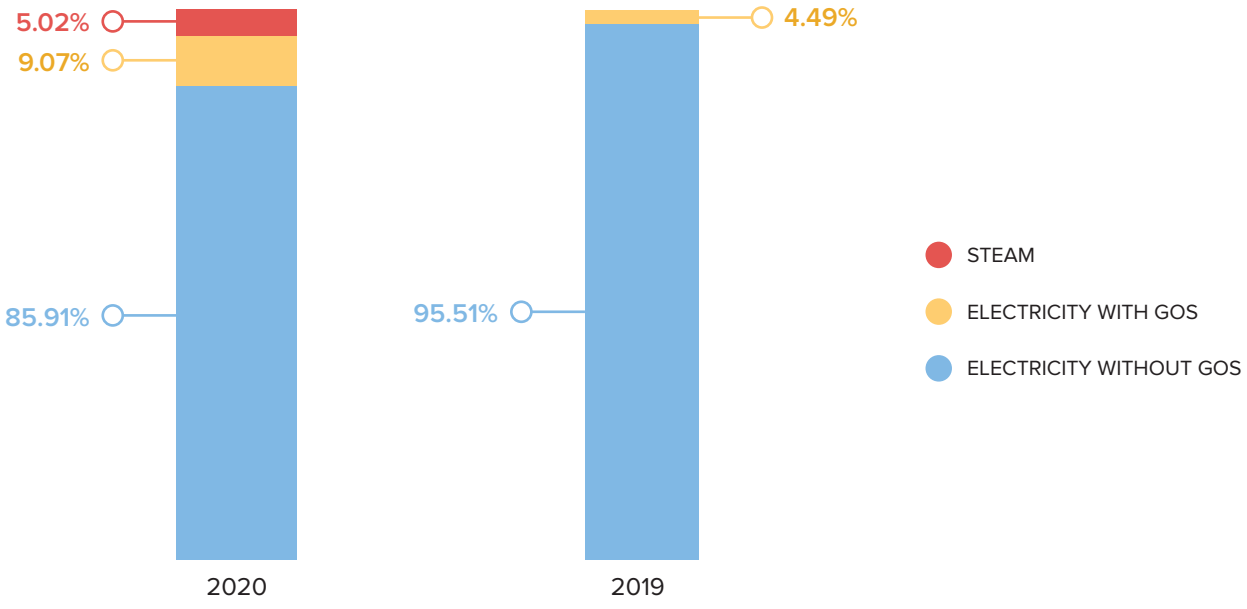
BREAKDOWN SCOPE 1



Indirect consumption (Scope 2)

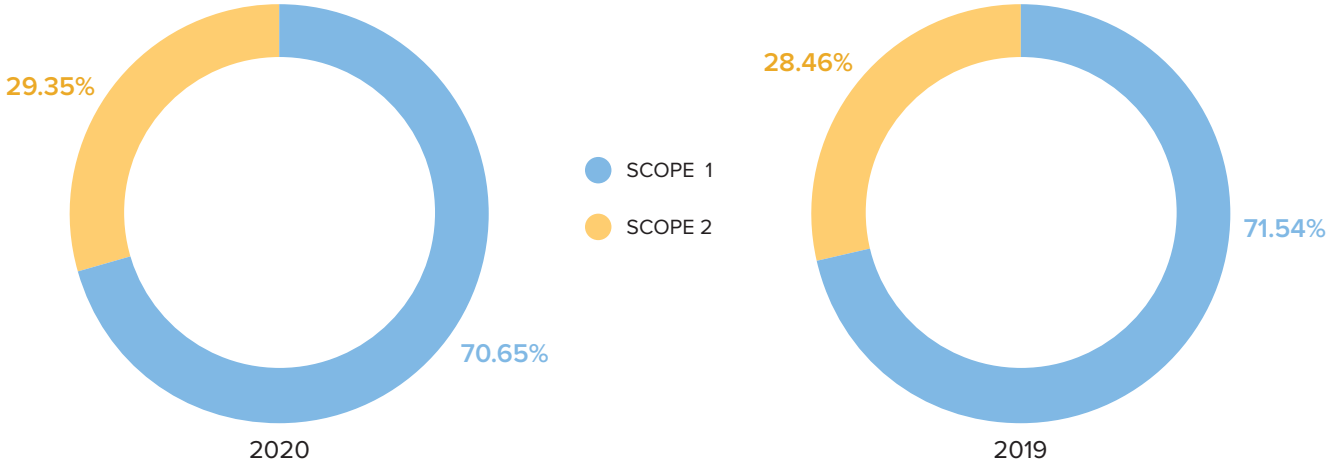
CONSUMPTION SCOPE 2 (GJ)	2020		2019	
Electricity without GOs	1,369,897	85.91%	1,363,502	95.51%
Electricity with GOs	144,585	9.07%	64,135	4.49%
Steam	80,107	5.02%	0	0.00%
Heat	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cooling	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	**1,594,589**	**100%**	**1,427,637**	**100.00%**

BREAKDOWN SCOPE 2



TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (GJ)	2020		2019	
Scope 1	3,839,101	70.65%	3,589,097	71.54%
Scope 2	1,594,589	29.35%	1,427,637	28.46%
TOTAL SCOPES 1&2 (GJ)	**5,433,690**	**100.00%**	**5,016,734**	**100.00%**

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SCOPE 1 & 2



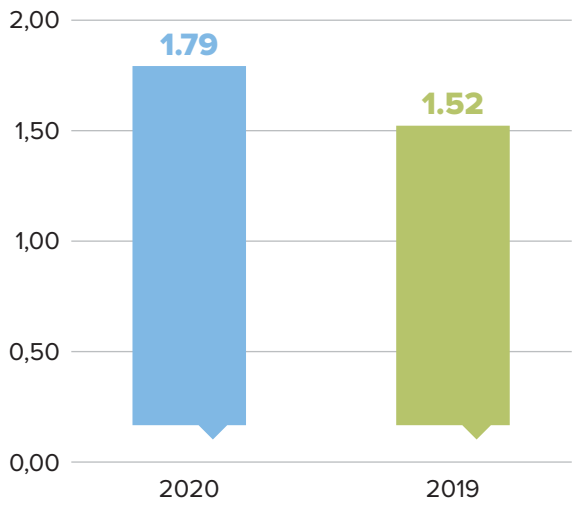
ENERGY CONSUMPTION OUTSIDE OF THE ORGANISATION [302-2]

We do not have the methodologies or activity data to calculate energy consumption outside of the organisation.

ENERGY INTENSITY [302-3]

ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T PRODUCT)	2020	2019
Total produced (t)	3,035,468	3,290,565
Total energy consumed (GJ)	5,433,690	5,016,734
ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T PRODUCT)	**1.79**	**1.52**

ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/T)



REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION [302-4]

Five companies in the Ebro Group have reported different initiatives to reduce their energy consumption, by a total of EUR 708,155.

COMPANY	PLANT	INITIATIVE	COST (€)
Mundi Riso	Vercelli	New photovoltaic plant	342,920
Roland Monterrat	Feillens	Installation heat pump	320,000
Catelli Foods Corporation	Delta	Economiser	17,532
Harinas Santa Rita	Loranca de Tajuña	Enhanced process efficiency	24,000
Boost Nutrition	Schoten	LED lighting	2,000
Arroceiras Mundiarroz	Coruche	LED lighting	1,703
TOTAL			**708,155**

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

GRI 303: Water and Effluents

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 303 (2018).

INTERACTIONS WITH WATER [303-1]

Water consumption in Ebro includes water consumed in offices and in the manufacturing process. The production processes of pasta and precooked food are more water-intensive than the dry rice production process.

MANAGEMENT OF WATER DISCHARGE-RELATED IMPACTS [303-2]

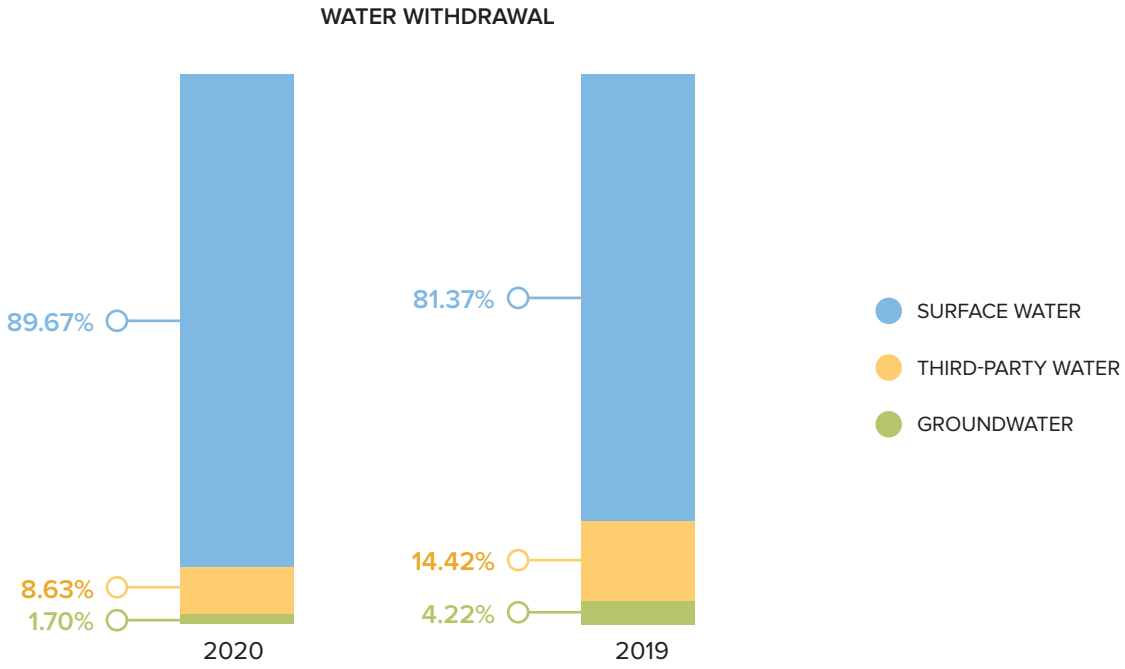
All effluent is discharged to the sewage networks, except from the Herba Ricemills Algemesí plant, which discharges its effluent into the Real del Júcar irrigation system, and Ebro India.

WATER WITHDRAWAL [303-3]

The water withdrawn and used by Agromeruan for its rice crop in Morocco represents 90% of the total consumption by the group. The remaining water withdrawal is from the municipal water supply (third-party water) (84%) and groundwater (16%).

WATER WITHDRAWAL (M^3)	2020	%	2019	%
Third-party water	3,255,054	8.63%	2,981,480	14.42%
Groundwater	642,301	1.70%	871,575	4.22%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	**3,897,355**	**10.33%**	**3,853,055**	**18.63%**
Inland surface freshwater	33,840,000	89.67%	16,824,000	81.37%
Inland surface salt water	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN	**37,737,355**		**20,677,055**	
Total freshwater withdrawn (SS<1000 mg/l)	37,737,355		20,677,055	
Total other water withdrawn (SS>1000 mg/l)	0		0	

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



Water withdrawal by areas of water stress

Using the World Resources Institute (WRI) classification of water stress areas, the group's water withdrawal by areas of water stress is as follows:

WATER WITHDRAWAL BY AREAS OF WATER STRESS (M^3)	2020	2019
Low	0.38%	0.88%
Low-medium	4.54%	7.55%
Medium-high	2.86%	5.44%
High	92.19%	85.88%
Extremely high	0.04%	0.24%
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN (M^3)	**100%**	**100%**

NB: *97% of the water withdrawn in areas of high water stress corresponds to the agricultural activities of Agromeruan.*

WATER DISCHARGE [303-4]

DESTINATION OF DISCHARGE (M^3)	2020	2019
Third party water (Sewage network, treatment plants)	2,638,117	2,012,624
Inland water	25,093	27,056
Seawater	0	0
TOTAL	**2,663,210**	**2,039,680**

DISCHARGE TREATMENT (M^3)	2020
No treatment	1,852,999
Primary/secondary treatment	805,614
Tertiary treatment	4,597
TOTAL	**2,663,210**

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (M³)	2020
Freshwater (SS<1000 mg/l)	2,663,210
Other water (SS>1000 mg/l)	0
TOTAL	**2,663,210**

DISCHARGE BY AREAS OF WATER (M³)	2020	
	FRESHWATER DISCHARGED (SS<1000 MG/L)	OTHER WATER DISCHARGED (SS>1000 MG/L)
Low	108,435	0
Low-medium	1,017,703	0
Medium-high	728,892	0
High	803,582	0
Extremely high	4,597	0
TOTAL DISCHARGE (M3)	**2,663,210**	**0**

NB: *Discharge details not available for 2019*

No accidental discharge occurred in 2020.

WATER CONSUMPTION [303-5]

WATER CONSUMPTION (M³)	2020	2019
Water withdrawal	37,737,355	20,677,055
Water discharge	2,663,210	2,199,031
Water sold	3,168	0
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION (M3)	**35,070,977**	**18,478,024**

NB: *The volume of water used in the rice crop has not been considered discharge*

DISCHARGE BY AREAS OF WATER STRESS (M³)	2020	2019
Low	34,708	52,774
Low-medium	695,059	546,883
Medium-high	345,851	708,296
High	33,984,691	17,146,889
Extremely high	10,668	23,181
TOTAL DISCHARGE	**35,070,977**	**18,478,024**

GRI 304: Biodiversity

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 304 (2016).

OPERATIONAL SITES IN OR ADJACENT TO PROTECTED AREAS AND AREAS OF HIGH BIODIVERSITY VALUE OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS [304-1]
The Riviana plant in Freeport, Texas (USA) is adjacent to a protected area of wetland, Brazos River.

Tilda has a jetty on the River Thames (UK).

SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OF ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES ON BIODIVERSITY [304-2]
There have been no impacts in any areas considered of high biodiversity value

HABITATS PROTECTED OR RESTORED [304-3]
No restoration measures have been implemented in protected habitats.

Climate Change and protection of Biodiversity

Global warming is a serious threat to the planet and to our Group, owing to our direct dependence and impact on natural resources such as land or water and its importance for the correct development of our business activities. Accordingly, we have set up a work group to investigate and classify the potential impacts that climate change may have on our organisation and establish the appropriate mitigation and/or adaptation measures for each one, based on a prior matrix of identified risks (see Chapter 5 of this Report).

Apart from the specific measures we take to mitigate impacts and adapt the Ebro Group to climate change, our Sustainability Plan HEADING FOR 2030 (caringforyouandtheplanet.com), put in place in 2019, contemplates a number of actions and goals, such as: 1) increasing efficiency in water and energy consumption, 2) recovery and reduction of waste, 3) recycling packaging, 4) optimising logistics and 5) application of new technologies and sustainable agriculture models designed to care for the planet and preserve biodiversity.

On this point, 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 durum wheat and tomatoes, the French subsidiary Panzani continues its “Nature” programme with a view to changing the growing practices of the suppliers in its supply chain so that their raw materials are free from pesticide residues by 2025. In 2020, 87% of the tomatoes and 35% of the durum wheat sourced had zero pesticide residue.

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 most representative examples of this work are:

→ **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 third year of rice production in 2020.

→ **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), focusing on three key areas: water, GHG emissions and biodiversity.

– With regard to water, the programme has assessed the potential of different practices to reduce the use of water in the rice fields in the Seville area. We have been working with a rice irrigation association to monitor salinity in different parts of their water circuit with a view to defining actions to improve water management and salinity over the coming years. In addition, in cooperation with the Institute of Sustainable Agriculture of the National National Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), Oryzonte has developed a water and salinity model to assess the potential to implement field-proven practices at the farm level. This model highlights the importance of working with irrigation associations to improve water management in the area.

– With regard to GHG emissions, the project has sampled and analysed GHG emissions from rice fields under different models of water management, both during cultivation and in fallow periods. This work has enabled us to check whether the implementation of specific practices aligned with the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), such as Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) techniques, actually reduce GHG emissions from the Sevillian rice fields. The GHG emissions were measured by the Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA).

– In the area of biodiversity, after an initial assessment of possible measures to support biodiversity in the area, the project has installed vertical structures and nests for bats and birds of prey of special interest, such as the barn owl or the lesser kestrel. Predatory bird ringing schemes have also been run in collaboration with members of different conservation organisations. These actions are designed to increase the presence in the area of birds of prey and bats, which do not have an adverse impact on the crop.

→ **India: During 2020, our subsidiary Ebro India continued developing three projects providing training for growers and technical assistance for the entire process, from sowing to harvesting.**

– 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 830 growers for the production of organic basmati and non-basmati rice.

In 2019 we set up a collaboration framework with the Royal Academy of Engineering (Spain) to carry out a research project on GHG emissions in the Spanish food and agriculture sector with a view to identifying measures to reduce GHG emissions. The conclusions of this project were presented in 2020 with the publication of the report "Greenhouse gas emissions in the agrifood system and carbon footprint of food in Spain". The study covers the entire food chain, includes Emission Factor refinements adapted to the Mediterranean climate conditions and adds emission sources in the agricultural systems that had not been contemplated previously, thus supplementing the bases on which the official national inventories that calculate the emissions of the Spanish agricultural sector build. The basic methodology used in this work is the Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) and unlike other studies, this one is based on farm-level data specifically pertinent to Spain, which have been harmonised with those of the aggregate national statistics. The study adds a historic perspective to the calculation of the current situation, with which it is possible to modulate the partly positive evolution of recent decades when compared also with earlier pre-industrial agriculture periods; these, in turn, can provide clues for mitigation, with regard to tillage reduction, fertilization or the circular economy in agriculture. With the results obtained, we have been able to identify emission hotpoints throughout the chain and determine the responsibility for mitigation actions not only in production and marketing, but also in the diet and consumption options of each consumer. The Report can be consulted at: http://www.raing.es/es/publicaciones/libros/emisiones-de-gases-efecto-invernadero-en-el-sistema-agroalimentario-y-huella-de

Furthermore, in order to address the challenges of climate change and follow any changes in law in this area, the Ebro Group is 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, participate in the global debate and become key players in the decisions made at the administrative level.

GRI 305: Emissions

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 305 (2016).

The methodology employed under ISO 14064-1:2019 is of calculation, using the activity data of each company/plant and Emission Factors taken from official sources (Annex 3), applied to all the group's plants. All the gases are included in the calculation: CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, SF6, NF3.

Ebro's GHG emissions are consolidated under the operational control approach, including: (a) direct GHG emissions and (b) indirect GHG emissions for imported energy.

DIRECT (SCOPE 1) GHG EMISSIONS [305-1]
The sources of direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions are:

- Emissions of CO_2, CH4 and N2O from fossil fuel consumption by stationary sources
- Emissions of CO_2 from fossil fuel consumption by mobile sources (vehicle fleet and machinery)
- Leaks of cooling gases (HFC) from HCAV equipment
- Emissions of CH_4 from the rice crop

- Emissions of N_2O from elimination of nutrients in water treatment
- Direct emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from Biomass (rice husk, wood and charcoal)

In accordance with the IPPC guidelines, direct emissions of CH4 and N20 from the consumption of fossil fuels in mobile sources are not included in scope 1 as they are negligible.

INDIRECT (SCOPE 2) GHG EMISSIONS 305-2

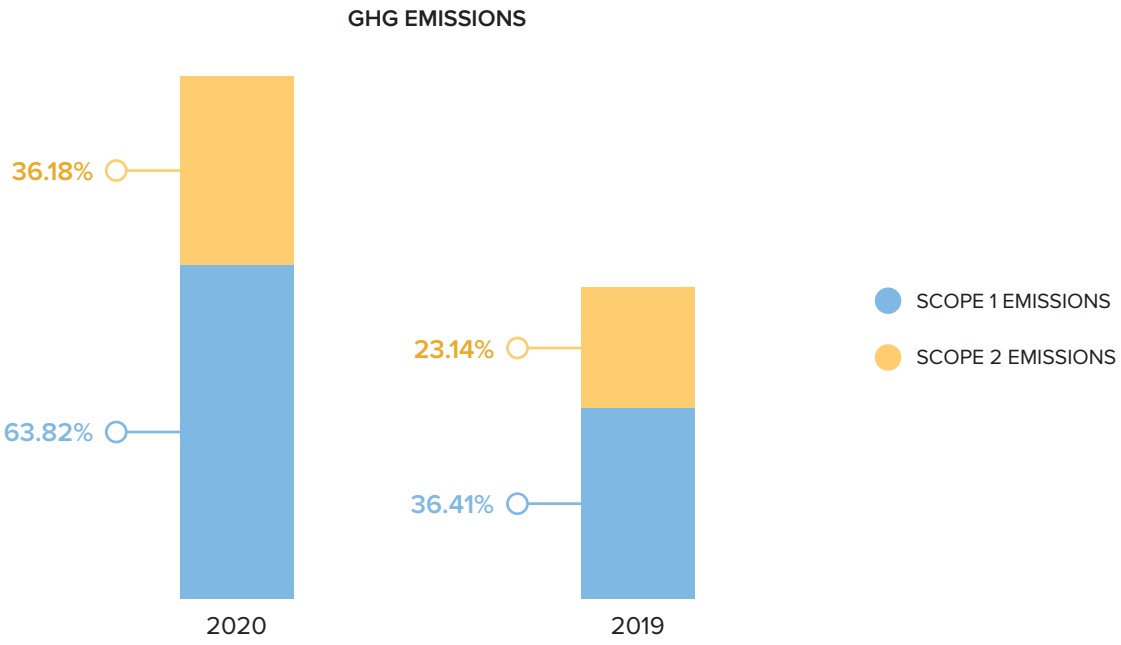
The sources of indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions are:

- Emissions of CO_2 from energy consumption (electricity, heat, steam and cold) in installations and processes.

We calculate the Scope 2 emissions according to the location, using specific Emission Factors of each country.

GHG EMISSIONS (T CO_2E)	2020	2019
Scope 1 emissions	234,016	202,411
Scope 2 emissions	132,647	128,642
TOTAL EMISSIONS	**366,662**	**331,053**

The Agromeruan rice crop in Morocco accounts for 6% of the scope 1 emissions and 4% of the total emissions of the Group.



OTHER INDIRECT (SCOPE 3) GHG EMISSIONS [305-3]

Biogenic CO_2 emissions

Biogenic CO_2 emissions are produced in the combustion of renewable fuels, in our case rice husk, wood chips and charcoal.

BIOGENIC CO_2 EMISSIONS	2020	2019
Biogenic CO_2 (t CO_2)	**6,885**	**10,051**

Emissions from maritime logistics

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

This is calculated with the Eccoprint tool developed by Ecco-Freight and includes 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 2020, Ecco-Freight handled approximately 47% of the shipments of the entire rice division, with 319,211 tonnes shipped and GHG emissions of 110,001 tonnes of CO_2e.

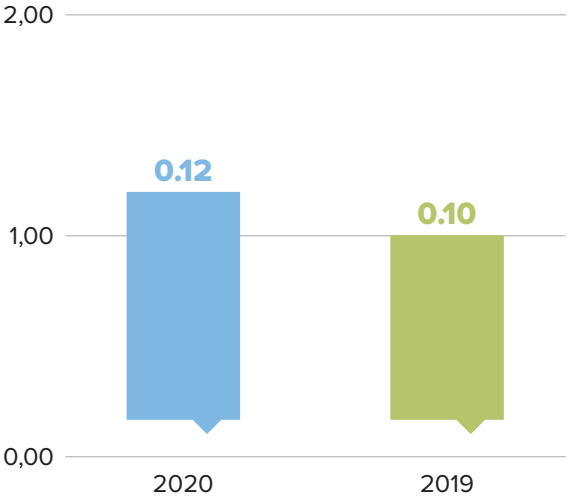
By choosing more efficient routes instead of other alternative routes available with larger carbon footprints, we avoided the emission of 89,074 t CO_2e, which is a 13.64% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions.

Moreover, Ebro Foods is participating in the AECOC Lean & Green Programme to calculate the carbon footprint of its domestic overland logistics.

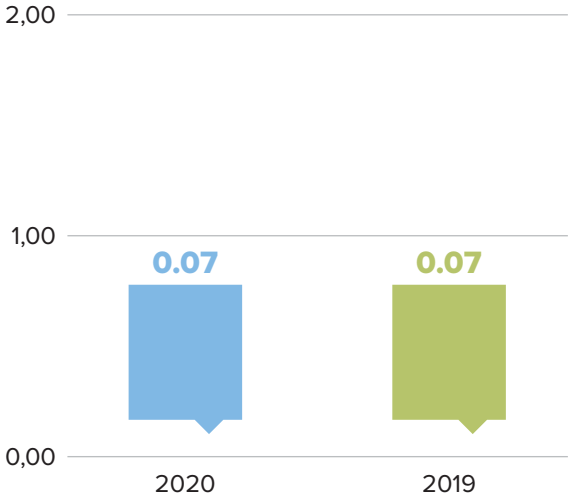
GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY [305-4]

	2020	2019
Total produced (t)	3,035.468	3,290,565
Total emisiones GEIs (Tm CO_2e)	366,662	331,053
GHG emissions intensity (t CO_2e /t product)	0.12	0.10
GHG emissions intensity (t CO_2e /GJ)	0.07	0.07

EMISSIONS INTENSITY (T CO_2E /T PRODUCT)



EMISSIONS INTENSITY (T CO_2E /GJ)



REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS [305-5]

We take 2020 as the base year for the comparison of GHG emissions.

All the initiatives to reduce energy consumption described in section 302-4 reduce GHG emissions, although we do not have any direct measurements.

EMISSIONS OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS) [305-6]

Thanks to the development of specific laws (on an international, European and national level) and the efforts of the sectors affected, ODS production and consumption have been practically phased out. Ebro's activities are not included in any of the main sectors that use or used ODS, so in our opinion this indicator is not material and is not calculated.

NOX, SOX AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS [305-7]

We calculate the emissions of air pollutants associated with the stationary and mobile combustion processes, as they are the most significant. The NOx, SOx, etc. emissions are obtained by multiplying the GJ by a specific Emission Factor for each type of pollutant.

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.

NOX, SOX & OTHER EMISSIONS (T)	NOx	CO	COV	SOx	PM10	PM2.5	PM	TOTAL
NOx, SOx & other emissions (t)	287	146	106	4	12	12	0	567
Combustión Móvil	6	10	2	0	0	0	0	18
TOTAL POLLUTANTS (T)	**293**	**156**	**107**	**4**	**12**	**12**	**0**	**585**

NB: *We have no calculations for 2019*

EMISSIONS AVOIDED

In 2020, by purchasing electricity with Guarantees of Origin (GOs), the self-generation of photovoltaic energy and the use of fuels from renewable sources, we have avoided emissions of 13,544 t CO_2eq.

	GJ	T CO_2EQ AVOIDED
Electricity with GOs	144,585	9,135
Self-generation Photovoltaic Energy	6,810	768
Biomass	64,843	3,641
TOTAL	**216,238**	**13,544**

Greenhouse gas reduction goals

In order to define emissions reduction goals in line with the recommendations of the scientific community, during 2020 we developed the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory procedure for all Group companies under ISO 14064-1:2019.

2020 is taken as the base year, against which to compare our performance in future years, once the reduction targets have been defined.

GRI 306: Waste

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 306 (2020).

WASTE GENERATION [306-1]
Most of the waste generated by our business is classified as non-hazardous waste. There is also a small proportion of hazardous waste generation, mainly waste from the packaging of chemical products used in maintenance work at our facilities.

MANAGEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT WASTE-RELATED IMPACTS [306-2]
All waste of whatever type is separated by kind and taken to authorised waste disposal contractors for treatment according to the laws in place in each geographical area, giving priority to recycling and reuse wherever possible.

Circularity measures

To guarantee meeting the reduction, recycling and re-use targets defined in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Act 11/97 of 24 April, our 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 European 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 addition, within our commitment to making our packaging recyclable and specifically with the aim of finding sustainable alternatives for our flexible packaging, in 2019 we joined CEFLEX (https://ceflex.eu/), a European consortium of companies, associations and organisations that represent the entire flexible packaging value chain and collaborate to enhance the contribution of flexible packaging to the circular economy in Europe, by designing innovative solutions.

As in previous years and in keeping with the circular economy goals set for our packaging, we have continued striving to increase the recyclability of our packaging by changing to paper packaging certain formats that have traditionally been sold in polypropylene flexible packaging. During 2020, two of our dry rice brands, La Fallera (Spain) and Risella (Finland), replaced their biaxially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) film with 100% recyclable paper, thus avoiding putting on the market 73 tonnes a year of non-recyclable plastic that would have ended up in a landfill.

In this process, we are collaborating with other subsidiaries from Spain in changing from plastic to paper packaging, not only for rice products, but also for dry pasta.

Another significant landmark was the redesigning of a very significant item in our product portfolio, La Cigala, in which we eliminated the primary packaging component, consisting of a complex layer of two different polymers, replacing it with a virgin solid board packet, so that it is 100% recyclable.

To make further progress towards our goal of increasing the recyclability of our packaging, we need the market to provide technical solutions for greaseproof paper. This would enable the use of this material in the packaging of certain rice varieties, such as parboiled rice which, as it includes a greasy component, would end up staining any traditional paper packaging.

In line with the maxim that "the best waste is no waste", we are validating new films with a lower calibre and weight for sealing our microwave rice cups. The new specifications will represent a reduction of approximately 26% in the annual quantity of this material sold.

We have also taken the first steps to validate a doypack manufactured with multi-polymer sterilisable, high-barrier complexes, namely polypropylene, to replace complex structures in which the coexistence of different polymeric chains make mechanical recycling impossible. At the end of 2020, we received the first proposals and confirmation of technical specifications and we expect to start testing in the first half of 2021.

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.

During 2021, in a move to step up its commitment in this area, Ebro Foods joined Waste Warrior Brands, an initiative promoted and coordinated by Too Good To Go (TGTG), an international platform bringing together major brands from the food and hospitality sectors to fight food waste. In this context, Ebro undertakes to work jointly with TGTG on developing different external and internal actions and initiatives to avoid food waste, and on jointly creating campaigns and actions to raise awareness in this regard among the general public and our own employees.

Within this joint collaboration, both entities launched a social awareness initiative in December aiming to reduce food waste over Christmas, encouraging people to reuse leftovers to prepare new menus, using recipes crated and published on a website (www.eldiaese.es) designed for this purpose.

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 2020, Ebro India, Mundi Riso and Herba Ricemills reported the use of rice husk as a renewable fuel to obtain thermal energy.

WASTE GENERATED [306-3]

WASTE (T)	2020	2019
Hazardous	55	45
Non-hazardous	30,860	28,267
TOTAL WASTE	**30,915**	**28,313**

WASTE DIVERTED FROM DISPOSAL [306-4]

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2020	2019
Recycled	4,025	4,889
Composted	2,011	3,252
Reused	1,746	730
Other recovery operations	3,042	0
TOTAL RECOVERY	**10,824**	**8,872**

HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2020	2019
Recycled	8	16
Composted	1	0
Reused	0	0
Other recovery operations	15	0
TOTAL RECOVERY	**24**	**16**

WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL [306-5]

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2020	2019
Landfilling	15,629	10,876
Incineration	3,511	900
Other disposal operations	897	7,619
TOTAL DISPOSAL	**20,036**	**19,395**

HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	2020	2019
Landfilling	11	1
Incineration	4	10
Other disposal operations	16	18
TOTAL DISPOSAL	**31**	**30**

GRI 307 Environmental Compliance

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS [307-1]

In 2020, 2 plants reported minor non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations. One of them led to a small fine.

COMPANY	PLANT	NON-COMPLIANCE	FINE (€)	REMEDIAL ACTION
Catelli Foods Corporation	Delta	Non-compliance landfill permit	0 €	Factory visit to review remedial actions
Catelli Foods Corporation	Hamilton	Non-compliance landfill permit	0 €	Virtual visit to review remedial actions

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.

The following workplaces have an environmental management system certified under UNE-EN-ISO 14001:

- Panzani Gennevilliers
- Panzani Littoral
- Panzani Saint Just
- Pastificio Lucio Garofalo Gragnano

Resources dedicated to environmental risk prevention

Eighteen of the 32 companies covered by this report have reported investments in measures to reduce / optimise energy consumption, water consumption and GHG emissions:

- Pastificio Lucio Garofalo
- Herba Ricemills
- Riviana Foods
- Catelli Foods Corporation
- Ebro Frost UK
- Mundiriso
- Panzani
- Arrozeiras Mundiarroz
- Bertagni
- Boost Nutrition
- Ebro India
- Harinas Santa Rita
- Herba Bangkok
- Herba Cambodia
- Lassie
- Roland Monterrat
- S&B Herba Foods
- Tilda

	2020	2019
Cost of management and control	1,193,472	785,390
Investment to minimise impact	3,338,893	1,320,098
TOTAL:	**4,532,366**	**2,105,488**

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

The investments reported here include measures to reduce energy consumption, water consumption and emissions, as well as the cost of 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, and FSA assessments in Italy.

The principal investments were:

- New photovoltaic installation in Mundiriso (Italy)
- New chiller using a coolant with a lower global warming potential and new soundproofed compressor room in Herba Ricemills
- New boiler burner in Garofalo to reduce NOx emissions
- Installation of heat pump in Roland Monterral
- New economiser in Catelli
- Improvements to the dust collector filters and effluent plant in Riviana
- New effluent treatment plant in Ebro Frost UK
- Improvement of the effluent plant and measures to reduce noise in Panzani