OUR COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

10

EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Our commitment to the environment

Scope of Reporting

The information set out below corresponds to 69 of the 74 production plants and offices that the Ebro Group has through its different companies.

Following the divestments in the dry pasta businesses in France and North America during 2020 and 2021, we have recalculated all the 2020 indicators according to the new Group reporting perimeter, in order to enable a correct comparison of these two years.

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

Management focus

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."

According to this declaration, the Group's actions are based on the following:

1. 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.
2. Minimise the environmental impact of our activity by seeking eco-friendly solutions and embarking on initiatives to reduce our emissions, optimising our consumption of water, energy and packaging material.
3. Transition towards a circular economy, recovering waste and favouring its recycling and reuse, using recycled raw materials and/or those respectful of the environment, whenever possible.
4. Organise environmental awareness and training programmes for Group employees.
5. 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:

1. **Air emissions:** Mainly emissions of particles during the handling of cereals and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the consumption of fossil fuels and electricity. The most widely used fuel is natural gas.
2. **Noise emissions:** These 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 mitigation measures wherever necessary.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **Waste generation and management:** The company 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.

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

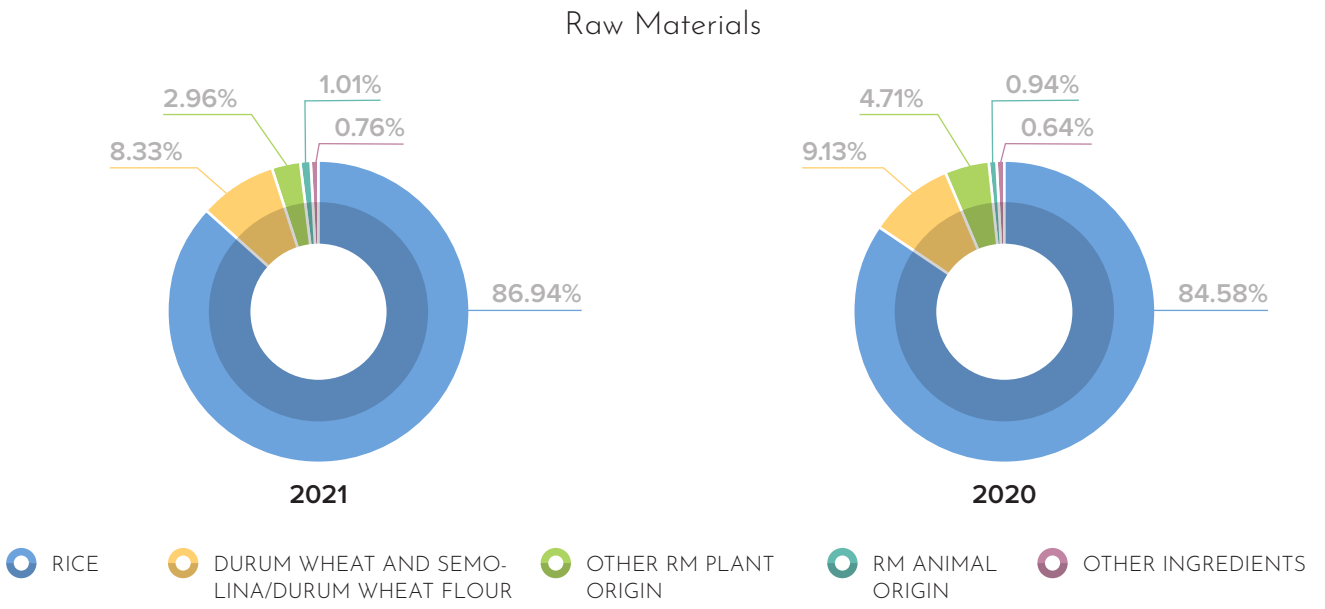
Raw Materials

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 five categories:

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

RAW MATERIALS (T)	2021		2020	
	T	%	T	%
Rice	2,028,296	86.94%	2,005,107	84.58%
Durum wheat and Semolina/durum wheat flour	194,361	8.33%	216,442	9.13%
Other RM plant origin	69,126	2.96%	111,636	4.71%
RM animal origin	23,548	1.01%	22,303	0.94%
Other ingredients	17,675	0.76%	15,111	0.64%
TOTAL	**2,333,006**		**2,370,599**	



Although the use of raw materials from animal origin barely represents 1% of the total in our products, corresponding to egg, 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 Lustucru Frais in France. In 2021, the use of ingredients from cage-free eggs was already up to 91% in Spain and 25% in France.

PACKAGING MATERIALS

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

TYPE OF MATERIAL	2021	2020
Plastic	38,994	53,734
Paper	45,847	49,329
Glass	0	52
Metal	6	12
Others	1,600	1,692
TOTAL (T)	**86,447**	**104,819**

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.

By law, primary packaging, which is in direct contact with the food, must have a 100% virgin fibre composition.

The different secondary and tertiary packaging formats used by the Group both contain 69% of recycled fibre, on average.

Energy

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

The energy consumption and inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of all the Group companies is calculated under standard ISO 14064-1:2019.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE ORGANISATION

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

The Scope 1 energy consumption is calculated taking into account the following:

1. The consumption of non-renewable fuels in stationary and mobile sources:
2. The consumption of renewable fuel:
   a. Rice husk, a by-product of our industrial processes, used by Ebro India, Herba Ricemills and Mundiriso
   b. Wood chips used by Ebro Frost
   c. Charcoal used by Ebro India
3. The self-generated energy in photovoltaic and cogeneration facilities
4. The self-generated energy sold from photovoltaic and cogeneration facilities

Direct consumption - Scope 1 (GJ)

NON-RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED	2021		2020	
Natural gas	2,749,039	75.80%	2,915,873	95.15%
Other non-renewables	805,189	22.20%	77,531	2.53%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION NON-RENEWABLES	**3,554,228**	**98.01%**	**2,993,404**	**97.68%**

RENEWABLE FUEL CONSUMED	2021		2020	
Biomass/Charcoal	70,194	1.94%	64,843	2.12%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION RENEWABLES	**70,194**	**1.94%**	**64,843**	**2.12%**

SELF-GENERATED ENERGY	2021		2020	
Photovoltaic panels	2,956	0.08%	6,810	0.22%
Cogeneration	94,458	2.60%	91,271	2.98%
TOTAL SELF-GENERATION	**97,414**	**2.69%**	**98,081**	**3.20%**

SELF-GENERATED ENERGY SOLD	2021		2020	
Photovoltaic panels	13	0.00%	0	0.00%
Stationary combustion/Cogeneration	838	0.02%	637	0.02%
TOTAL SELF-GENERATION SOLD	**851**	**0.02%**	**637**	**0.02%**

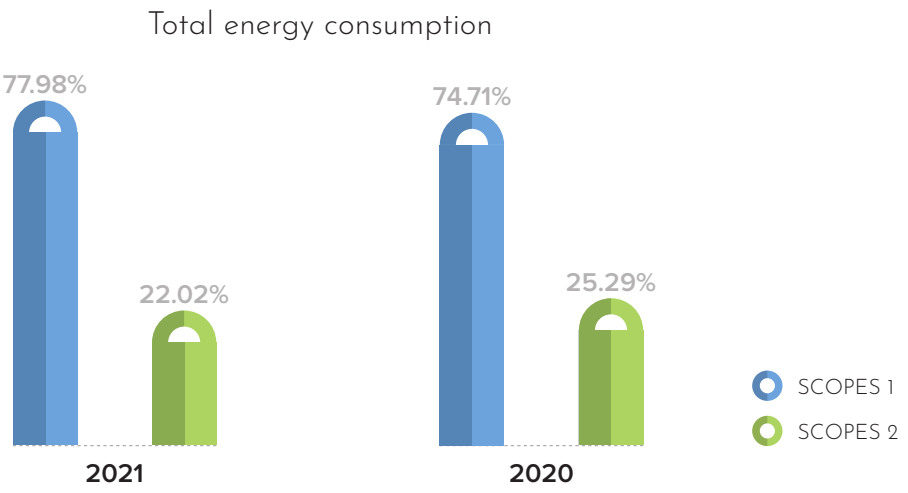
SELF-CONSUMPTION PHOTOVOLTAIC	2021		2020	
Self-consumption PV	2,943	0.08%	6,810	0.22%
TOTAL SCOPE1	**3,626,527**	**100.00%**	**3,064,420**	**100.00%**

2.7% of the Scope 1 energy is self-generated at the photovoltaic facilities of Bertagni, Garofalo, Geovita and Mundiriso and the cogeneration plants of Ebro Frost and Garofalo.

Indirect consumption - Scope 2 (GJ)

CONSUMPTION SCOPE 2	2021		2020	
Electricity without GoO	934,675	91.28%	937,966	90.40%
Electricity with GoO	73,992	7.23%	85,928	8.28%
Steam	14,736	1.44%	13,633	1.31%
Heat	546	0.05%	0	0.00%
Cooling	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL (GJ)	**1,023,949**	**100.00%**	**1,037,528**	**100.00%**

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	2021		2020	
Scope 1	3,626,527	77.98%	3,064,420	74.71%
Scope 2	1,023,949	22.02%	1,037,528	25.29%
TOTAL SCOPES 1&2 (GJ)	**4,650,476**	**100.00%**	**4,101,947**	**100.00%**



ENERGY CONSUMPTION OUTSIDE OF THE ORGANISATION

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

ENERGY INTENSITY

ENERGY INTENSITY	2021	2020
Total energy consumed (GJ)	4,650,476	4,101,947
Net Sales Ebro (M€)	2,427.1	2,430.3
ENERGY INTENSITY (GJ/M€ NET SALES)	**1,916**	**1,688**

REDUCTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Eight companies in the Ebro Group have reported different initiatives to reduce their energy consumption, by a total of EUR 298,614.

COMPANY	PLANT	INDICATOR	INITIATIVE	COST
Ebro India	Taraori	Energy & Emissions	Reduction of hours operation by improving process	957 €
S&B	Fullborn	Energy & Emissions	Change from conventional lighting to LED	0 €
Riviana Foods Canada	Hamilton	Energy & Emissions	Change from conventional lighting to LED	10,258 €
Mundiarroz	Coruche	Energy & Emissions	Change from conventional lighting to LED	2,650 €
Garofalo	Gragnano	Energy & Emissions	Solar thermal system to produce domestic hot water	38,500 €
Lustucru	Communay	Energy & Emissions	More efficient thermal system to produce hot water	62,000 €
Herba Ricemills	San Juan	Energy & Emissions	Modification of steam mill: reduction of direct emissions, improvement of electrical efficiency and lower noise emissions	156,249 €
Mundiriso	Vercelli	Energy	Improvement of heat insulation in packaging area	28,000 €

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

Water and Effluents

This indicator is reported under standard GRI 303 (2018)

INTERACTIONS WITH WATER

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. The consumption of well water used by Agromeruan in rice growing is also included.

MANAGEMENT OF WATER DISCHARGE-RELATED IMPACTS

All effluent is discharged to the sewage networks, except from Ebro India and Ebro Frost, which use well water and return it to the land.

WATER WITHDRAWAL

The surface water withdrawn and used by Agromeruan for its rice crop in Morocco represents 78% of the total consumption by the group. The remaining water withdrawal, which is used in our industrial activity, is from the municipal water supply (third-party water) (82%) and groundwater (18%).

WATER WITHDRAWAL (M3)	2021	%	2020	%
Third-party water	2,786,513	18%	2,839,731	8%
Groundwater	617,738	4%	642,301	2%
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	**3,404,251**	**22%**	**3,482,032**	**9%**
Inland surface freshwater	11,880,000	78%	33,840,000	91%
Inland surface salt water	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN	**15,284,251**		**37,322,032**	
Total withdrawal freshwater (SS<1000 mg/l)	15,284,251		37,322,032	
Total withdrawal other water(SS>1000 mg/l)	0		0	

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	2021		2020	
	M³	%	M³	%
Low	90,454	1%	58,541	0%
Low-medium	1,554,807	10%	1,572,195	4%
Medium-high	882,633	6%	887,758	2%
High	12,724,396	83%	34,788,273	93%
Extremely high	31,962	0%	15,265	0%
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN	**15,284,251**		**37,322,032**	

NB: 93% of the water withdrawn in areas of high water stress corresponds to the agricultural activities of Agromeruan.

WATER DISCHARGE

DESTINATION OF DISCHARGE (M^3)	2021	2020
Third party water (Sewage network, treatment plants)	2,137,154	2,452,992
Inland water	265,802	25,093
Seawater	0	0
TOTAL	**2,402,956**	**2,478,085**

DISCHARGE TREATMENT (M^3)	2021	2020
No treatment	1,697,143	1,780,516
Primary/secondary treatment	695,958	692,973
Tertiary treatment	9,854	4,597
TOTAL	**2,402,956**	**2,478,085**

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (M^3)	2021	2020
Freshwater (SS<1000 mg/l)	1,760,335	2,478,085
Other water (SS>1000 mg/l)	642,621	0
TOTAL	**2,402,956**	**2,478,085**

DISCHARGE BY AREAS OF WATER STRESS (M^3)	2021		2020	
	FRESHWATER DISCHARGED (SS<1000 MG/L)	OTHER WATER DISCHARGED (SS>1000 MG/L)	FRESHWATER DISCHARGED (SS<1000 MG/L)	OTHER WATER DISCHARGED (SS>1000 MG/L)
Low	51,222	0	35,952	0
Low-medium	280,767	642,621	942,380	0
Medium-high	717,083	0	691,574	0
High	701,409	0	803,582	0
Extremely high	9,854	0	4,597	0
TOTAL DISCHARGE	**1,760,335**	**642,621**	**2,478,086**	**0**

No accidental discharge occurred in 2021.

WATER CONSUMPTION

WATER CONSUMPTION (M^3)	2021	2020
Water withdrawal	15,284,251	37,322,032
Water discharge	2,402,956	2,478,084
Water sold	0	3,168
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	**12,881,296**	**34,840,780**

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

DISCHARGE BY AREAS OF WATER STRESS (M^3)	2021	2020
Low	39,232	22,589
Low-medium	631,418	629,815
Medium-high	165,550	193,015
High	12,022,987	33,984,691
Extremely high	22,108	10,668
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	**12,881,296**	**34,840,778**

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
The Riviana plant in Freeport, Texas (USA) is adjacent to a protected area of wetland, PEM1A, Brazos River.

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

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.

Climate Change

Climate change poses a serious threat for the Group's business activities as it directly affects essential aspects such as the production of raw materials, the availability of critical resources (e.g. water), the viability of product transport, logistics and distribution operations and increased energy needs of our production processes, among others.

Accordingly, in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TFCD), we have identified the potential risks, impacts and opportunities that climate change may have on our organisation, establishing the appropriate mitigation and/or adaptation measures for each one. This will shortly be taken further, with the financial quantification of those risks and impacts.

Some of the mitigation measures are already contemplated in our Sustainability Plan HEADING FOR 2030, including: 1) making a more efficient consumption of water and energy; 2) reducing, recovering and re-using waste; 3) recycling packaging; 4) optimising logistics; and 5) using new sustainable agriculture models and technologies. The details and monitoring of each of these measures is available on the website caringforyouandtheplanet.com.

In 2020 we developed a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory procedure for all the Group companies under standard ISO 14064-1:2019. Through the reporting under this standard we have been able to calculate the Scope 1 and 2 of the Group's Carbon Footprint. The next stage will be to measure Scope 3, with a view to designing a plan to reduce emissions. We have already started to develop initiatives that contribute towards that goal.

So with regard to Scopes 1 and 2, some of our companies, particularly those in Italy, have started installing photovoltaic (PV) energy generation units at their production plants. Similarly, cogeneration is used as one of their energy sources by the subsidiaries Garofalo and Ebro Frost Germany, and biomass, by Ebro Frost Denmark, Herba Ricemills, Mundiriso and Ebro India.

With regard to Scope 3, through our accession to the Lean & Green Programme for the calculation-reduction-offset of emissions produced in national overland logistics (Spain), we are close to concluding the reduction plan (20% in 5 years) that we will present in the second quarter of 2022.

Also in Scope 3, the Ebro Group takes an active approach to the promotion and investigation of environmentally sustainable growing techniques for application to the rice crop in different production areas, to contribute towards greater preservation of the environment, promote biodiversity and mitigate the effects of climate change. 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 (SRP).

In 2021, the most important examples of this work were:

THAILAND: SUSTAINABLE AROMATIC RICE INITIATIVE OF THAILAND (SARI-T)
This is a programme developed jointly 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 programme 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. The SRP audit is also made of the crop. The project completed its fourth year of rice production in 2021.

SPAIN: ORYZONTE PROGRAMME
This programme has been developed in the Guadalquivir Marshes (Seville) jointly with Mars Food and Danone.

The 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 on a commercial scale. In 2021, we worked with several Irrigation Associations to improve their understanding of the evolution of salinity within the water circuit during the rice campaign and its relationship with the production yield. In addition, in cooperation with the Institute of Sustainable Agriculture of the National Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), Oryzonte has developed a water and salinity model to assess the situation on the entire right-hand side of the rice-growing region of Seville.
- With regard to GHG emissions, the project checked that 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 land on both banks of the River Guadalquivir, without producing an adverse effect on the agricultural yield.
- Biodiversity. The programme has installed vertical structures and nests for bats and birds of prey of special interest, such as the barn owl or the lesser kestrel. Encouraging the presence of these birds of prey and bats is a promising strategy to reduce the use of pesticides and increase the sustainability of the agricultural production systems.

PROGRAMMES DEVELOPED BY EBRO INDIA

During 2021, it added a new programme to reduce the water consumption and emissions and encourage the use of biological plague control methods.

This new project teaches 50 growers how to use biological plague control methods (spider bundles and pheromone traps). The pheromone traps are a very visual method to see whether or not there is a plague of insects, thereby reducing the indiscriminate use of pesticides. Spider bundles provide a natural habitat for spiders, which are natural predators of insects. By reducing the population of insects, the quantity of pesticides needed is also reduced. Finally, they have been trained to use AWD tubes, with which they can check when it is necessary to irrigate, thereby eliminating any excessive use of water and, therefore, emissions.

EKTA, which has been in progress since 2015, continues to provide support for over 5000 growers. It is a training for growers, instructing them in the best agricultural practices and the optimum use of pesticides and fertilizers, and helping them to increase the yield from their crops and lower costs.

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, Ebro India works 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.

The Organic Farming programme consists of working jointly with around 830 growers for the production of organic basmati and non-basmati rice.

We should also point out that 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.

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.

The Ebro Group'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

The sources of direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions are:

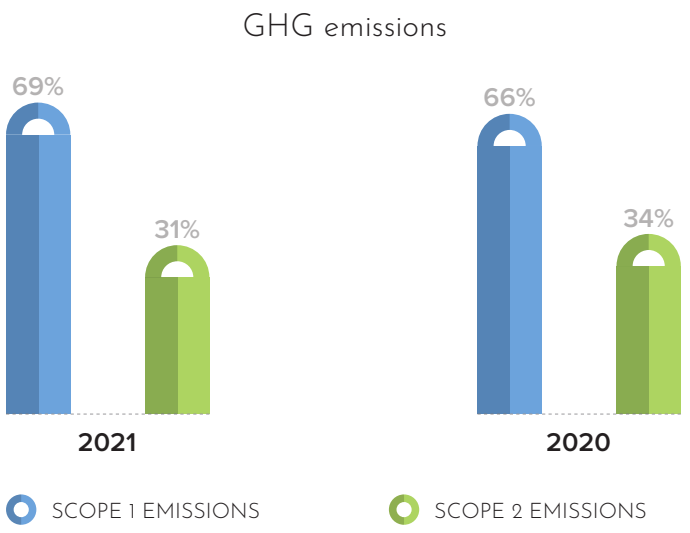
- Emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O from fossil fuel consumption by stationary sources and mobile sources (fleet of vehicles and machinery).
- Leaks of cooling gases (HFC) from HCAV equipment
- Emissions of CH_4 from the rice crop
- Emissions of N_2O from elimination of nutrients in water treatment
- Direct emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from Biomass (rice husk, wood and charcoal)

INDIRECT (SCOPE 2) GHG EMISSIONS

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.

GHG EMISSIONS	2021		2020	
Scope 1 emissions	217,051	69%	190,406	66%
Scope 2 emissions	99,153	31%	99,960	34%
TOTAL EMISSIONS (T CO_2E)	**316,204**		**290,366**	



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

The emissions from the rice crop of Mundi Riz in Morocco represents 1.82% of the Scope 1 emissions and 1.25% of the total emissions of the Group.

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	2021	2020
Biogenic CO_2 (T CO_2e)	7,466	10,051

OTHER INDIRECT (SCOPE 3) GHG EMISSIONS

We do not have the methodologies or activity data to calculate all the indirect GHG emissions produced outside the organisation (Scope 3). We plan to calculate Scope 3 over the course of 2022-2023, and subsequently define specific targets for emissions reduction. For the time being, we have the following partial measurements:

- The emissions associated with the maritime logistics of our raw materials and products of the Group's rice division. This calculation is made using the Eccoprint tool developed by EccoFreight 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 plant.

  In 2021, Eccofreight handled approximately 32% of the shipments of the entire rice division, with 272,153 tonnes shipped and GHG emissions of 87,424 t CO_2e.

  By choosing more efficient routes instead of other alternative routes available with larger carbon footprints, we avoided the emission of 50,705 t CO2e, which is a 37% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions.

- Emissions associated with national overland logistics (Spain). After joining the Lean & Green programme, we have calculated the carbon footprint of our national logistics and will present our plan for reducing it (by 20% over 5 years) in the second quarter of 2022.

GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY

EMISSIONS INTENSITY	2021	2020
Total GHG emissions (t CO2e)	316,204	290,365
Ebro Net Sales (M€)	2,427.1	2,430.3
GHG EMISSIONS INTENSITY (T CO_2E M€ NET SALES)	**130**	**119**

REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS

We are studying the possibility of defining emissions reduction objectives aligned with the recommendations of the scientific community. We plan to calculate our Scope 3 emissions over the course of 2022-2023 and subsequently define specific emission reduction targets.

In addition to the energy reduction initiatives described in section 302 energy, which entail reducing emissions, three companies have implemented initiatives to reduce emissions, for a total value of EUR 1,094,894.

COMPANY		INDICATOR	INITIATIVE	COST
Herba Ingredients	Plant B-E	Emissions	New gas burner with low emissions	17,147 €
Boost	Plant A	Emissions	Replacement of coolant R22 (GWP=1810) with R32 with a lower GWP (=675), reducing emissions by 60%	8,433 €
Riviana Foods USA	Freeport	Emissions	Improvements to dust collection system and compressor room	1,069,244 €

We avoided emissions of 9,068 t CO_2eq in 2021, through the purchase of guarantee of origin (GO or GoO) electricity, photovoltaic self-generation and the use of fuels from renewable sources.

EMISSIONS AVOIDED	2021	
	MWH	TM CO_2E
GoO electricity	20,553	4,793
Photovoltaic self-generation	821	333
Biomass	70	3,942
TOTAL	**21,445**	**9,068**

EMISSIONS OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS)

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. The Ebro Group'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

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 emissions 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)	2021							
	NOX	CO	COV	SOX	PM10	PM2.5	PM	TOTAL
Stationary combustion	218	122	86	3	12	12		453
Mobile combustion	239	1,305	210				0	1,755
TOTAL POLLUTANTS (T)	**457**	**1,427**	**296**	**3**	**12**	**12**	**0**	**2,207**

Waste

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

WASTE GENERATION

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

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.During 2021, in line with the changes made in previous years by our dry rice brands La Fallera and La Cigala (Spain) and Risella (Finland), and according to the circular economy targets set for our packaging (100% recyclable by 2030), we continue striving to achieve more recyclable packaging. This is the case of our brand SOS specialties, currently sold in a non-recyclable flexible packaging (polyethylene & polypropylene PE/PP), for which we are studying the possibility of changing to recyclable paper, which would avoid the use of 19,480 tonnes of PE/PP that would end up in a landfill.

We also continue running tests 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.

We also mention the 100% recyclability achieved in one of the formats most sold by the Group: the Brillante rice cups.

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 other 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, the Ebro Foods Group 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.

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 2021, Ebro India, Mundi Riso and Herba Ricemills reported the use of rice husk as a renewable fuel to obtain thermal energy.

Waste generated

WASTE	2021	2020
Hazardous	118	52
Non-hazardous	37,800	28,182
TOTAL WASTE (T)	**37,918**	**28,234**

Waste diverted from disposal (Recovery)

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR RECOVERY	2021	2020
Recycled	5,588	3,338
Composted	4,273	2,011
Reused	10,870	1,746
Other recovery operations	2,310	2,757
TOTAL RECOVERY NH WASTE (T)	**23,040**	**9,852**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR RECOVERY	2021	2020
Recycled	43	5
Composted	4	1
Reused	0	0
Other recovery operations	15	15
TOTAL RECOVERY H WASTE (T)	**62**	**21**

Waste directed to disposal

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL	2021	2020
Landfilling	12,137	13,923
Incineration	873	3,511
Other disposal operations	1,751	897
TOTAL DISPOSAL NH WASTE (T)	**14,760**	**18,330**

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL	2021	2020
Landfilling	0	11
Incineration	13	4
Other disposal operations	44	16
TOTAL DISPOSAL H WASTE (T)	**57**	**31**

In Spain, the company Herba Ricemills is making a profound change in its waste management. The different waste managers used up to now are being replaced with a new manager that only recovers waste. This change is being implemented gradually in all the company's production plants in Spain and will reduce the volume of waste taken to landfills.

Environmental Compliance

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In 2021, 4 plants reported minor non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations, leading to small fines.

COMPANY	PLANT	ENVIRONMENTAL NON-COMPLIANCE	FINE (€)	REMEDIAL ACTION
Bertagni	Avio	Delay in the declaration of authorisation of the heating system	7,300	Presentation of the declaration
Garofalo	Gragnano	Accumulation of debris in an undesignated area by a contractor	11,000	Oversight of contractor's work
Lustucru	Lorette	Surpassing the concentration of DCO/DBO5 in effluent	20,000	Measures have been put into place to reduce DCO/DBO and comply with the criteria
Lustucru	St. Genis Laval	Non-compliance with stipulated pH and temperature of effluent	0	Measures have been put into place to lower the pH and temperature and comply with the criteria

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:

- Herba Ricemills (San Juan, Coria, Los Palacios and Isla Mayor plants)
- Garofalo Gragnano

Resources dedicated to environmental risk prevention

Thirteen of the 33 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 USA
- Riviana Foods Canada
- Mundiriso
- Arrozeiras Mundiarroz
- Bertagni
- Boost Nutrition
- Ebro India
- Herba Bangkok
- Herba Cambodia
- Herba Ingredients
- Lassie

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENSE AND INVESTMENT	2021	2020
Cost of management and control	1,143,950 €	1,152,954 €
Investment to minimise impact	4,747,655 €	3,291,293 €
TOTAL	**5,891,605 €**	**4,444,248 €**

The investments reported here include measures to reduce energy consumption, water consumption and emissions, as well as the cost of waste management, inspection of pressurised equipment, noise 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 SRP assessments in Spain.

The principal investments were made by Riviana Foods USA:

- Changes to the rice cooking system to allow reuse of the water with starch, thus reducing water withdrawal and effluent
- Improvements in the dust collection system and compressor room.