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INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT



03

Balance sheet
at december 31, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS (000€)	NOTE	12-31-21	12-31-20
A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,913,884	2,085,244
I. Intangible assets	5	15,308	5,202
3. Patents, licences and trademarks		14,355	3,930
5. Software		953	1,272
II. Property, plant and equipment	6	671	723
2. Plant and other PP&E		671	723
III. Investment property	7	8,478	8,509
1. Land		7,273	7,276
2. Buildings		1,205	1,233
IV. Non-current investments in group companies and associates	8	1,884,330	2,063,955
1. Equity instruments		1,765,668	1,863,955
2. Loans to companies	8 & 17	118,662	200,000
V. Non-current financial assets	9	146	146
5. Other financial assets		146	146
VI. Deferred tax assets	15	4,951	6,709
B) CURRENT ASSETS		195,628	41,468
III. Trade and other receivables	9 y 10	8,237	18,531
1. Trade receivables		1,573	124
2. Trade receivables, group companies and associates	17	4,643	11,187
3. Miscellaneous receivables		8	8
4. Receivable from employees		183	7
5. Current tax assets	15	1,830	6,183
6. Other tax receivables	15	0	1,022
VII. Cash and cash equivalents	11	187,391	22,937
1. Cash		187,391	22,937
TOTAL ASSETS		2,109,512	2,126,712

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the balance sheet at December 31, 2021.

Balance sheet
at december 31, 2021 and 2020

LIABILITIES (000€)	NOTE	12-31-20	12-31-19
A) EQUITY		1,237,953	1,086,219
A.1) CAPITAL AND RESERVES	12	1,237,953	1,086,219
I. Capital		92,319	92,319
1. Issued capital		92,319	92,319
II. Share premium		5	5
III. Reserves		818,484	959,434
1. Legal and statutory reserves		18,464	18,464
2. Other reserves		800,020	940,970
VII. Profit/(loss) for the year		327,145	34,461
B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		815,777	650,546
I. Non-current provisions	14	15,724	18,622
1. Non-current employee benefit obligations		3,682	2,652
4. Other provisions		12,042	15,970
II. Non-current borrowings	9	355,917	207,513
2. Bank borrowings	13	349,805	199,851
4. Derivatives	9	6,100	7,650
5. Other financial liabilities		12	12
III. Non-current borrowings from group companies and associates	17	415,929	370,209
IV. Deferred tax liabilities	15	28,207	54,202
C) CURRENT LIABILITIES		55,782	389,947
III. Current borrowings:	9	25,151	365,143
2. Bank borrowings	13	25,151	365,143
IV. Current borrowings from group companies and associates	17	302	300
V. Trade and other accounts payable:	9	30,329	24,504
1. Trade payables		6,026	626
2. Trade payables, group companies and associates		205	21
4. Employee benefits payable		4,182	4,691
5. Current tax liabilities	15	13,739	0
6. Other tax payables	15	6,177	19,166
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,109,512	2,126,712

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the balance sheet at December 31, 2021.

EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Statement of profit or loss for the years ended december 31, 2021 and 2020

(000€)	NOTE	2021	2020
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue		6,704	48,916
Revenue from services rendered		3,868	3,715
Dividends from group companies and associates	8 & 17	1,397	43,123
Finance income from group companies	17	1,439	2,078
Other operating income		5,401	5,510
Ancillary and other operating income		5,401	5,510
Employee benefits expense		(14,244)	(13,602)
Wages and salaries		(10,855)	(10,734)
Employee benefits		(1,225)	(1,220)
Provisions		(2,164)	(1,648)
Other operating expenses		(11,574)	(9,750)
External services		(9,827)	(9,168)
Taxes other than income tax		(1,747)	(582)
Depreciation and amortization	5, 6 & 7	(1,723)	(1,384)
Impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets		263	213
Gains/(losses) on disposals	7	263	213
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		(15,173)	29,903
Finance income		2	1,088
From marketable securities and other financial instruments:			
Third parties		2	1,088
Finance costs		(5,196)	(4,323)
Borrowings from group companies and associates	17	(2,673)	(2,285)
Third-party borrowings		(2,523)	(2,038)
Change in fair value of financial instruments		1,550	700
Held-for-trading portfolio and other securities	9	1,550	700
Exchange gains/(losses)	9	(1,144)	1,093
Impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial assets		332,129	1,666
Impairment and losses	8	4,500	5,900
Gains/(losses) on disposals	8 & 9	327,629	(4,234)
NET FINANCE INCOME		327,341	224
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		312,168	30,127
Income tax	15	14,977	4,334
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		327,145	34,461
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		327,145	34,461

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the statement of profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Statement of recognized income and expense for the years
ended december 31, 2021 and 2020

(000€)	NOTAS	2021	2020
A) Profit as per statement of profit or loss		327,145	34,461
Income and expense recognized directly in equity			
I. Measurement of financial instruments			
1. Available-for-sale financial assets	9	0	0
2. Other income/expense			
II. Cash flow hedges			
III. Grants, donations and bequests received			
IV. Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments			
V. Tax effect		0	0
B) Total income and expense recognized directly in equity		0	0
Amounts reclassified to profit or loss			
VI. Measurement of financial instruments			
1. Available-for-sale financial assets	9	0	0
2. Other income/expense			
VII. Cash flow hedges			
VIII. Grants, donations and bequests received			
IX. Tax effect		0	0
C) Total amounts reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE (A + B + C)		327,145	34,461

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the statement of recognized income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2021.



Statement of total changes in equity for the years ended december 31, 2021 and 2020

(000€)	CAPITAL	SHARE PREMIUM	RESERVES	OWN SHARES	RETAINED EARNINGS	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	INTERIM DIVIDEND	OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	GRANTS, DONATIONS AND REQUESTS RECEIVED	TOTAL
OPENING BALANCE AT 31/12/2019	92,319	5	458,367	0	0	887,268	0	0	0	0	1,437,959
I. Restatements for changes in accounting criteria											0
II. Restatements for prior-year errors											0
RESTATED BALANCE AT 1/1/2020	92,319	5	458,367	0	0	887,268	0	0	0	0	1,437,959
I. Total recognized income and expense						34,461			0		34,461
II. Transactions with shareholders and owners:	0	0	(386,202)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(386,202)
Dividend distribution			(386,202)								(386,202)
Transactions with own shares (net)			0								0
Other transactions with shareholders			0								0
III. Other changes in equity			887,269			(887,268)					1
CLOSING BALANCE AT 31/12/2020	92,319	5	959,434	0	0	34,461	0	0	0	0	1,086,219
I. Restatements for changes in accounting criteria											0
II. Restatements for prior-year errors											0
RESTATED BALANCE AT 1/1/2021	92,319	5	959,434	0	0	34,461	0	0	0	0	1,086,219
I. Total recognized income and expense						327,145			0		327,145
II. Transactions with shareholders and owners:	0	0	(175,411)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(175,411)
Dividend distribution			(175,407)								(175,407)
Transactions with own shares (net)			(4)								(4)
Other transactions with shareholders			0								0
III. Other changes in equity			34,461			(34,461)					0
CLOSING BALANCE AT 31/12/2021	92,319	5	818,484	0	0	327,145	0	0	0	0	1,237,953

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the statement of total changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Statement of cash flows for the years
ended 31 december 2021 and 2020

(000€)	NOTE	2021	2020
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN)/FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(15,692)	50,774
1. Profit for the year before tax		312,168	30,127
2. Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses:		(328,103)	(42,606)
a) Depreciation and amortization (+)	5, 6 & 7	1,723	1,384
b) Impairment charges (+/-)	8	(6,050)	(5,900)
c) Changes in provisions (+/-)	14	2,164	1,648
e) Gains/(losses) on derecognition and disposal of fixed assets (+/-)	7	(263)	(213)
f) Gains/(losses) on derecognition and disposal of financial instruments (+/-)	8	(327,629)	4,234
g) Finance income (-)		(1,441)	(3,166)
h) Finance costs (+)		3,646	3,623
i) Exchange differences (+/-)	9,1	1,144	(1,093)
k) Other income and expenses (+/-)		(1,397)	(43,123)
3. Changes in working capital		(7,839)	18,587
b) Trade and other accounts receivable (+/-)		1,203	291
d) Trade and other payables (+/-)		(9,042)	18,296
4. Other cash flows from operating activities		8,082	44,666
a) Interest paid (-)		(4,106)	(2,189)
b) Dividends received (+)		1,397	43,123
c) Interest received (+)		1,216	2,028
d) Income tax receipts (payments) (+/-)		9,575	1,704
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		537,161	16,898
6. Payments for investments (-)		(11,763)	(615)
b) Intangible assets		(11,591)	(340)
c) Property, plant and equipment	6	(172)	(275)
7. Proceeds from disposals (+)		548,924	17,513
a) Group companies and associates		548,636	17,300
d) Investment properties		232	213
f) Non-current assets held for sale		56	0
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(357,116)	(63,489)
9. Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments		(632)	(644)
c) Acquisition of own equity instruments (-)		(632)	(644)
10. Proceeds from and repayment of financial liabilities		(181,077)	323,357
a) Issuance of:		664,160	555,363
2. Bank borrowings (+)		503,081	405,349
3. Borrowings from group companies and associates (+)		161,079	150,014
b) Repayment of:		(845,237)	(232,006)
2. Bank borrowings (-)		(693,114)	(188,595)
3. Borrowings from group companies and associates (-)		(151,330)	(43,336)
4. Other borrowings (-)		(793)	(75)
11. Dividends and payments on other equity instruments		(175,407)	(386,202)
a) Dividends (-)		(175,407)	(386,202)
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		101	(2,295)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		164,454	1,888
Cash and cash equivalents, opening balance		22,937	21,049
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, CLOSING BALANCE		187,391	22,937

The accompanying notes 1 to 20 are an integral part of the statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021.

1. Corporate information

Ebro Foods, S.A., a Spanish public limited company (sociedad anónima), hereinafter, the Company, was created by the merger by absorption of Puleva S.A. into Azucarera Ebro Agrícolas S.A. on January 1, 2001. On the occasion of that transaction, Azucarera Ebro Agrícolas, S.A.'s name was changed to Ebro Puleva, S.A. Later, at the Annual General Meeting of June 1, 2010, its registered name was changed again to its current name: Ebro Foods, S.A.

The Company's current registered office is in Madrid (28046), at Paseo de la Castellana, 20. The Company's corporate object is to perform the following business activities in Spanish and foreign markets:

- a) The production, preparation, sale, research, export and import of all manner of food and dietary products for both human and animal consumption, in addition to energy food products, including their by-products and waste, and, in particular, rice, pasta, sauces and all manner of nutritional products.
- b) The production, exploitation and sale of all manner of food, soft and alcoholic beverages.
- c) The use of by-products and the provision of services or products of all types relating to the aforementioned activities, including refrigeration cabinets, ice, industrial gas, steam, cold and energy.
- d) The acquisition, lease, creation, installation, development and management of industrial, farming and livestock facilities in the food, nutrition and beverage (including alcohol) industries.
- e) The performance of projects and installation work and the provision of all manner of technical assistance to other companies in the aforementioned industries; the creation, development, protection and use of patents, trademarks and other assets susceptible to intellectual property protection.
- f) Staff training, computer programming or management, investment and monetization of resources, advertising and image, transport, distribution and sale and marketing activities that are ancillary or complementary to the aforementioned activities.

The activities comprising the Group's corporate object may be carried on through the subscription or acquisition of shares or other equity interests in companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose.

Ebro Foods, S.A. is the parent of a consolidated group comprising it and its subsidiaries and associates (the Ebro Group or the Group) with which it has separately presented consolidated financial statements for 2021, which were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. on March 30, 2022. The 2020 consolidated financial statements were approved at the Annual General Meeting held by Ebro Foods, S.A. on June 30, 2021 and duly filed with Madrid's Companies Register.

This fact should be taken into consideration in assessing the working capital position typical of year-end in the separate annual financial statements of Ebro Foods, S.A., which, as the Group's parent company, has the option of financing itself via dividends and additional bank or group financing, among other alternatives.

The key figures contained in the 2021 and 2020 consolidated financial statements, which were drawn up in accordance with Final Provision Eleven of Spanish Law 62/2003, of December 30, under the International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the European Commission, are replicated below:

(000€)	AT 12-31-2020		AT 12-31-2021	
TOTAL ASSETS		4,035,662		3,938,622
Equity:		1,957,798		2,133,190
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	1,927,351		2,101,627	
Attributable to non-controlling interests	30,447		31,563	
Income		2,430,310		2,427,068
Profit for the year:		206,651		250,246
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	192,415		238,629	
Attributable to non-controlling interests	14,236		11,617	

2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements

The figures provided in these financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless otherwise indicated.

FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE COMPANY

The accompanying financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors in keeping with the financial reporting regulatory framework applicable to Company, namely:

- a) Spain's Code of Commerce and other company law
- b) Spain's General Accounting Plan, enacted by Royal Decree 1514/2007, as amended in 2021 by Royal Decree 1/2021, of January 12, and other prevailing company law.
- c) The binding rules issued by the ICAC (acronym in Spanish for the Audit and Accounting Institute) enacting the General Accounting Plan and its complementary rules and regulations.
- d) Other applicable Spanish accounting regulations.

FAIR PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements were prepared from the Company's accounting records in keeping with the prevailing applicable financial reporting framework and, specifically, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, to present fairly the Company's equity and financial position at year-end and financial performance and cash flows during the year.

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Company's directors and will be submitted for shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting at which they are expected to be ratified without modification. The 2020 financial statements were approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on June 30, 2021.

COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The information provided in these financial statements in respect of 2021 is presented to enable a reader comparison with the equivalent 2020 figures.

As indicated above, Royal Decree 1/2021, which amends Spain's General Accounting Plan essentially with respect to financial instrument recognition and disclosures and revenue recognition, took effect from January 1, 2021.

Application of those amended criteria from January 1, 2021 has not have any impact whatsoever on the Company's financial statements nor does the Company need to provide any reconciliation of the various financial asset and liability headings with respect to prior-year presentations. The Company's trade receivables were already being measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost so that they continue to be carried at the same amounts under the new rules. Moreover, the Ebro Foods only financial assets are its investments in group companies and associates, which include:

- Equity investments in group companies and associates
- Current and non-current loans to group companies

With respect to the former, the 2021 accounting amendments do not imply any change in criteria; those assets continue to be classified as financial assets carried at cost. Those assets' carrying amount will only be modified if they become impaired; until such time they will continue to be measured at cost.

Specifically, under the amended classification rules, financial assets must be classified into the following categories:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
2. Financial assets at amortized cost.
3. Financial assets at fair value through equity.
4. Financial assets at cost.

The Company's investments in group companies and associates will remain within financial assets at cost.

As for its loans to group companies, which are ordinary loan agreements, the 2021 amendments stipulate the following:

2.2 Financial assets at amortized cost.

A financial asset must be included in this category, even if it is admitted to trading on an organised market, when the entity holds it with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and those contractual terms give rise to payments on specific dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

The contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are akin to those of an ordinary loan agreement, irrespective of whether the parties agree a below-market rate of interest or a rate of zero.

(....)

The entity's business model is a matter of fact and does not depend on management's intention for an individual financial instrument. An entity may have more than one business model for managing its financial instruments and in some circumstances, it may be appropriate to separate a portfolio of financial instruments into sub-portfolios to reflect the level at which the entity manages its financial assets.

The Company's non-current financial assets are therefore included in this category and the new criteria do not imply any change from how they used to be measured and presented.

Note lastly that the new revenue recognition criteria have not had any impact on how the Company recognises revenue in its statement of profit or loss.

CRITICAL ISSUES CONCERNING THE MEASUREMENT AND ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY

The directors have prepared the Company's financial statements using estimates based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources were established on the basis of those estimates. The Company reviews those estimates continually. However, given the uncertainty inherent in those estimates, there is a considerable risk that the carrying amounts of affected assets and liabilities may have to be significantly adjusted in the future should material changes occur in the assumptions, events or circumstances on which they were based.

In addition to other relevant information regarding the estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date, the key assumptions regarding the future that imply a risk that the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities may require material adjustment in the next financial year, are as follows:

→ Taxation

In accordance with prevailing tax legislation, tax returns cannot be considered final until they have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the four-year inspection period from the date of presentation of the respective returns has elapsed. The directors believe there are no contingencies that could give rise to material additional liabilities for the Company in the event of a tax inspection (note 15).

→ Impairment of non-financial assets

Until December 31, 2015, the Company used to test its non-financial assets for signs of impairment annually. Specifically, indefinite-lived intangible assets were tested for impairment at least annually.

Since January 1, 2016, as provided for in Spanish Royal Decree 602/2016, of December 2nd, which introduces a change in the criteria applicable to the amortization of intangible assets, those assets are now subject to amortization on a straight-line basis over a 10-year period. Irrespective of the new amortization regime, those intangible assets are tested for signs of impairment annually, along with the rest of the Company's non-financial assets.

→ Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized on the basis of the Company's estimates regarding the probability of occurrence and level of future taxable profits (note 15).

→ Provisions

The Company recognises provisions for liabilities in keeping with the accounting policy outlined in note 4.o below. The Company has made judgements and estimates as to the likelihood that the provisioned liabilities will materialise, as well as the corresponding amounts, and has recognized provisions when the liability is deemed probable, estimating the cost that would be generated by the obligating event (note 14).

Although the above-mentioned estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at year-end, events that take place in the future, specifically including events related with the COVID-19 situation (outlined below), might make it necessary to revise them (upwards or downwards) in coming years. Any changes in accounting estimates would be applied prospectively.

COVID-19: IMPLICATIONS OF THE PANDEMIC ON THE 2021 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The global economy continues to be severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which triggered an unprecedented contraction in global GDP during the first half of 2020. In response, governments all around the world rolled out decisive fiscal and monetary policy measures which, together with the waning impact of the virus itself, enabled a considerable recovery in the economy in the second half of the year. Even so, global GDP contracted by approximately 3.3% in 2020.

Although it is probable that the pandemic will continue to have an adverse effect on economic activity in the short term, the economic recovery is expected to continue, facilitated by the advanced stage of the vaccination effort (particularly in some countries), the gradual easing of restrictions on mobility and the economic stimulus measures. The significant fiscal stimulus packages announced in the US at the end of 2020 and during 2021 and the extension of lax monetary policy by the main central banks have reinforced the outlook for a global economic recovery. Nevertheless, epidemiological, financial, economic and geopolitical factors cast uncertainty over the ongoing recovery. Although it looked during the second half of 2021 as if things had turned around and almost returned to a pre-pandemic scenario (especially in Europe and North America), the advent of a new 'wave' of infections as a result of new variants of the virus once again pushed back the recovery process. Nevertheless, the recovery is expected to remain on a firm footing in 2022, notwithstanding the impact of other factors disclosed in note 20 (Events after the reporting date).

In Spain events were marked by the declaration of a succession of states of alarm (which ended on May 9, 2021) and the approval of a raft of urgent and extraordinary measures to address the economic and social fallout from COVID-19. Other countries took similar actions, introducing their own measures.

On the basis of the most updated information available, in order to duly reflect the prevailing and prospective impact of the situation induced by COVID-19 on the financial situation, performance and cash flows of Ebro Foods, S.A., the following specific disclosures are made:

1. To date there have been no material adverse impacts on the financial position, earnings performance or cash flows of Ebro Foods, S.A. or its consolidated group.
2. Ebro Foods, S.A., in its capacity as the holding company for its group of subsidiaries and associates, does carry on industrial or sales activities directly. It has not therefore been impacted by the pandemic in that respect. Nor has the Ebro Group sustained material adverse impacts. The reader is referred to the COVID-19 disclosures made in the notes to the Group's 2021 consolidated financial statements.
3. The pandemic appears to be largely under control in Europe and the US but is still having different impacts from one country to the next. Given the complexity of the situation and difficulty implicit in assessing its direction, it is not presently possible to make a reliable quantitative estimate of its potential additional impact, if any, on Ebro Foods, S.A. or on its Group beyond December 31, 2021, which, if necessary, would be recognized prospectively in the 2022 financial statements.
4. Ebro Foods, S.A. continues to take the steps required to tackle the situation and minimise its impact. It believes that the situation is circumstantial and, based on its most recent estimates and its liquidity position as of the reporting date, will not compromise its ability to continue as a going concern.

TRANSACTIONS CONCLUDED IN 2021 THAT AFFECT THE BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company did not undertake any transactions in 2021 or 2020 that affect the presentation or comparability of these financial statements.

Other transactions undertaken in prior years require specific disclosures in subsequent reporting periods, as outlined below:

- a) **The liquidation of Beira Terrace Soc.de Const., Ltda. (Portugal), all of whose assets and liabilities were assigned to Ebro Foods, S.A. by way of liquidating dividend:** This Ebro Foods, S.A. subsidiary was dissolved in December 2019, its only significant transferred asset being a property in the Portuguese city of Setúbal (carried at 737 thousand euros). It did not have any liabilities.
- b) **Merger by absorption of Productos La Fallera, S.A.:**
Refer to the 2003 financial statements.
- c) **Dissolution of Azucarera Ebro Agrícolas Gestión de Patrimonio, S.L. (GDP) transferring all of its assets and liabilities to Ebro Foods, S.A.:**
Refer to the 2003 financial statements.
- d) **Non-monetary contribution to Ebro Financial Corporate Services S.L.:**
Refer to the 2012 financial statements.
- e) **Liquidation of Azucarera Energías, S.A. in December 2015:**
Refer to the 2015 financial statements.

APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The amendments introduced to Spain's General Accounting Plan by means of Royal Decree 1/2021 (January 12, 2021) change the rules for recognising and measuring financial instruments and for recognising revenue in order to adapt them for IFRS 9 (including the optional hedge accounting rules) and IFRS 15, respectively. Although the amendment of the General Accounting Plan cannot be considered a new standard per se, it does modify certain aspects of the pre-existing standards, as itemised throughout these annual financial statements.

3. Appropriation of profit

(000€)	AMOUNT
Basis of appropriation	
Unrestricted reserves	796,856
Profit for the year (as per statement of profit or loss)	327,145
TOTAL	1,124,001

The distribution of profit proposed by the directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 15, 2021 for submission for ratification at the upcoming Annual General Meeting is as follows:

The profit generated by the Ebro Foods Group in 2021 makes it possible, as in prior years, to propose the payment of a cash dividend, with a charge against unrestricted reserves and profit for the year, of 0.57 euros per share, payable in the course of 2022, in a total amount of 87,703 thousand euros (note 12.g).

The dividend will be paid out in three equal instalments of 0.19 euros per share on April 1, June 30 and October 3, 2022.

LIMITATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

The Company is obliged to transfer 10% of profit for the year to a legal reserve until this reserve reaches an amount equal to at least 20% of share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders (Note 12.c) unless it exceeds and only in the amount by which it exceeds this 20% threshold.

Once the legal and bylaw-stipulated requirements have been met, dividends may be distributed against profit for the year or freely distributable reserves, so long as the value of equity is not lower than or would not fall below share capital as a result of the distribution. Any profit recognized directly in equity may not be distributed either directly or indirectly for such purposes. If prior-year losses were to reduce the Company's equity to below the amount of share capital, profit would have to be allocated to offset those losses.

4. Recognition and measurement policies

A) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially measured at either acquisition or production cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their acquisition-date fair value.

Following initial recognition, they are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.

Intangible assets are assets with a finite useful life and are therefore amortized on a straight-line basis as a function of their estimated useful life and residual value. Amortization methods and periods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively where applicable.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment at least at each financial year-end and any impairment is recognized. Patents, licenses and trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, generally 10 years, while computer software is amortized over an estimated useful life of four years.

B) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at either acquisition or production cost. The cost of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination is the fair value of the assets at the acquisition date. Following initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The cost of assets acquired or produced since January 1, 2008 that require more than one year to get ready for use (qualifying assets) includes borrowing costs accrued prior to putting the assets to use whenever such expenses meet the capitalisation requirements.

Property, plant, and equipment likewise includes the initial estimate of the present value of asset dismantling or retirement obligations and other associated costs, such as the cost of restoring assets, when these obligations trigger the recognition of provisions.

Expenses for repairs that do not prolong the useful life of the assets, as well as maintenance expenses, are taken to profit and loss in the year incurred. Expenses incurred for expansion or improvements that increase the productivity or prolong the useful life of those assets are capitalised as an increase in the carrying amount of the item.

Depreciation charges are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Assets are depreciated from when they are available for use.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives, taking into consideration actual depreciation sustained through operation, usage and wear and tear, as follows:

	COEFICIENTE DE AMORTIZACIÓN
Buildings	2.0 a 3.0%
Machinery, plant and tools	2.0 a 8.0%
Furniture and other fixtures	10.0 a 25.0%
Vehicles	5.5 a 16.0%

The Company reviews its material assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods at each year-end and adjusts them prospectively where applicable.

C) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties comprise land and buildings that are leased to third parties or not being used for operating purposes. Buildings so classified are depreciated on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 50 years.

The measurement criteria applicable to property, plant and equipment apply in full to investment properties. Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use.

D) EXCHANGES OF ASSETS

Assets acquired in exchange for other assets are analyzed individually to determine whether the related transaction has commercial substance.

When the transaction has commercial substance, the asset received is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, plus any monetary compensation where applicable, except for transactions for which the evidence supporting the fair value of the asset received is better, in which case this measurement is taken. Any valuation differences arising upon derecognition of the asset given up are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

When the exchange does not have commercial substance or when the fair value of the assets exchanged cannot be reliably measured, the asset received is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up, plus monetary consideration given, if any.

E) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company assesses whether there is any indication that any non-current, non-financial asset or cash-generating unit may be impaired at least at each reporting date. If there is any indication of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. When the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired.

Value in use is the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted using risk-free market rates, adjusted for the risks specific to the asset. For those assets that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses and any subsequent reversals are recognized in profit and loss. Impairment losses are reversed only if the circumstances giving rise to them have ceased to exist. Goodwill impairment losses are not reversed. Any such reversal is limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in question.

F) LEASES

Leases are classified as finance leases when, based on the economic terms of the arrangement, substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item have been transferred to the lessee. All other lease arrangements are classified as operating leases.

Company as lessee

Assets acquired under finance leases are classified by their nature within property, plant and equipment and are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments; a corresponding financial liability is recognized in the same amount. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability. Leased assets are depreciated, impaired and derecognized using the same criteria as apply to owned assets of a similar nature.

Operating lease payments are expensed in profit and loss as they accrue.

Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as accrued. Direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are expensed over the term of the lease using the same criteria as are used to recognize lease income.

G) FINANCIAL ASSETS

1. Classification and measurement

1.1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

This category includes financial assets originated or acquired principally for the purpose of selling them in the near future (for example, debt securities, irrespective of their maturity, and listed equity instruments that are purchased for sale in the short term). It also includes assets that are part of a portfolio of financial instruments identified or administered on a joint basis, for which there is evidence of recent action to obtain short-term profit, and derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration paid. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance are recognized in profit or loss in the year incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets included in this category at their fair value, recognising changes in their fair value in profit or loss.

Lastly, in addition to the above-listed financial instruments, any financial asset other than investments in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate may be designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if management so decides when recognising the asset for the first time.

1.2. Financial assets at amortized cost

This category includes trade and non-trade receivables, specifically including financial assets originating from the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of business for which payment is deferred and financial assets that are not commercial in origin, are neither equity instruments nor derivatives, carry fixed or determinable payments and derive from loans or credit granted by the Company.

Upon initial recognition, these assets are recognized at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, deemed equivalent to the fair value of the consideration paid plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Nevertheless, trade receivables that mature within no more than a year from the reporting date with no explicit contractual interest rate, as well as advances and loans to employees, dividends receivable and called-up payments on equity instruments, the amount of which is expected to be realised in the short term, may be measured at their face value, provided that the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not material.

1.3. Financial assets at cost

This category includes equity investments in group companies, joint ventures, and associates. Other investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument or otherwise reliably estimated, and derivatives with such an investment as its underlying. Hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, unless they meet the criteria for classification as financial assets at amortized cost. Contributions made under unincorporated joint venture and similar agreements.

Profit-participating loans in which interest payments are contingent either because the parties agree a fixed or variable rate conditional upon a specific milestone at the borrower (e.g., the generation of a profit) or because the interest is calculated exclusively by reference to the borrower's business performance. Any other financial asset which would initially fall into the fair value through profit or loss category when it is ultimately not possible to reliably estimate its fair value.

These assets are initially recognized at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration delivered plus directly attributable transaction costs, additionally taking into consideration the criteria governing related-party transactions and the rules for determining the cost of a business combination, as required. The initially-recognized amount of an equity investment includes preferential subscription and similar rights acquired.

Equity investments in group companies, joint ventures and associates are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment.

When an investment is newly classified as an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of that investment immediately prior to the reclassification.

The financial assets included in this category are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment.

In the case of equity investments in group companies that give control over the subsidiary, the fees paid to legal advisors and other professionals in connection with the acquisition have been recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss since January 1, 2010.

1.4. Financial assets at fair value through equity

A financial asset is included in this category when the contractual terms of a financial asset give rise to payments on specific dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, it is not held for trading and cannot be classified at amortized cost.

In addition, the equity investments the Company decides not to include in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss may be classified in this category so long as management makes that irrevocable choice upon initial recognition.

1.5. Hedging derivatives:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments that have been designated as hedging instruments or hedged items are measured as described in note 4.j below.

2. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when (i) the contractual rights to the related cash flows have expired; or (ii) when the assets have been transferred, provided that the risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been substantially transferred.

If the Company has neither substantially transferred nor retained the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the financial asset, it is derecognized when control over the asset is relinquished. If control over the asset is retained, the Company continues to recognise it to the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset, i.e. to the extent of its continuing involvement, recognising the associated liability as well.

The difference between the consideration received, net of attributable transaction costs, including any new financial asset obtained less any liability assumed, and the carrying amount of the asset transferred, plus any cumulative gain or loss recognized directly in equity, determines the gain or loss generated upon derecognition, and is included in the statement of profit or loss for the year to which it relates.

The Company does not derecognise financial assets in respect of the sale of financial assets in which it has retained substantially the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, such as discounted bills, recourse factoring arrangements, disposals of financial assets under repurchase agreements at fixed prices or at the sale price plus interest, and securitisations of financial assets in which it retains subordinated financing or other types of guarantees that substantially absorb all the estimated losses. In those instances, it recognises a financial liability at an amount equal to the consideration received.

3. Interest and dividend income generated by financial assets

Interest and dividends accrued on financial assets subsequent to their acquisition are recognized as income; specifically, dividends and finance income received from group companies are classified as revenue in the statement of profit or loss. Interest is recognized using the effective interest rate method; dividends are recognized when the right to receive them is established.

To this end, financial assets are recognized separately upon initial measurement based on maturity, accrued explicit interest receivable at that date, and the dividends approved by the competent governing body up to the date the assets are acquired. Explicit interest refers to the contractual interest rate applied to the financial instrument.

In addition, when distributed dividends are derived unmistakably from profit generated prior to the date of acquisition, based on the conclusion that the amounts distributed exceed the profit generated by the investee - and its subsidiaries in the case of subgroups - since acquisition, the dividends are not recognized as revenue but rather as a decrease in the carrying amount of the investment.

4. Reclassification of financial assets

When the Company's business model for managing financial assets changes it reclassifies all of the assets affected in keeping with the criteria outlined above. A category reclassification does imply a derecognition but rather a change of measurement criteria and is accounted for prospectively.

H) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amount of financial assets is adjusted against profit and loss when there is objective evidence of an impairment loss.

To determine whether its financial assets may be impaired, the Company tests individual assets and portfolios of assets with similar risk traits for impairment.

Financial assets at amortized cost

At least at every year-end, the Company checks for objective evidence of impairment of an individually assessed financial asset or a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition that has the effect of reducing the estimated future cash flows due to impaired debtor creditworthiness.

Any required financial asset impairment allowances are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the present value of estimated future cash flows, including cash flows expected from the foreclosure of any collateral, discounted at the effective interest rate prevailing at the initial recognition date.

Impairment allowances and any subsequent reversals (when the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized) are recognized as an expense or as income, respectively, in profit or loss. The reversal is limited to the amount at which the asset would have been recognized at the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognized.

Financial assets at cost

Investments in equity instruments are tested for impairment at least at each reporting date and the corresponding impairment losses are recognized when there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable.

Impairment of these assets is recognized at the difference between their carrying and recoverable amounts, the latter understood as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of expected future cash flows from the investment, which in the case of equity instruments is calculated either by estimating cash flows from the dividends to be received from the investee and the proceeds from the ultimate disposal of the investment or by estimating the Company's share of expected cash flows from the investee's operations and the proceeds from its ultimate disposal.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

In the case of equity instruments measured at fair value through equity, impairment allowances are measured at the difference between acquisition cost and fair value, less any previously recognized impairment losses. Unrealised capital losses deferred in equity are recognized immediately in profit or loss whenever it is deemed that such losses reflect a decline in fair value resulting from impairment. In the case of equity instruments, impairment allowances give rise to a new cost basis for the impaired asset that provides the benchmark going forward for determining whether the investment has sustained additional permanent impairment and recognising the related allowances. If, in a subsequent period, impairment allowances are partially or totally reversed, a valuation adjustment is recognized for the related amount in equity.

I) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

1. Classification and measurement

1.1. Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

These instruments include financial liabilities generated by the purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's business with deferred settlement and non-trade payables that are not derivative instruments.

Profit-participating loans with characteristics akin to an ordinary loan are also included in this category, even if the interest rate agreed is a below-market rate or a rate of zero.

Upon initial recognition, they are recognized at fair value, which, barring evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, deemed equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted by directly attributable transaction costs.

Nevertheless, trade payables that mature within less than one year with no contractual interest rate, as well as called-up payments on shares, payment of which is scheduled in the short term, may be carried at their face value when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not significant.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Accrued interest is recognized in profit and loss using the effective interest rate method.

However, payables that mature no more than one year from the reporting date and are carried at face value, as outlined above, continue to be measured at that amount.

1.2. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

This category includes financial liabilities issued with the intention of buying them back in the near term and derivative instruments that have not been designated as hedging instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration paid. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance are recognized in profit or loss in the year incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities included in this category at their fair value, recognising changes in their fair value in profit or loss.

1.3. Hedging derivatives:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments. Financial instruments that have been designated as hedging instruments or hedged items are measured as described in note 4.j below.

2. Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability has been extinguished.

When debt instruments are exchanged, insofar as their contractual terms are substantially different, the original financial liability is derecognized and a new financial liability is recognized. Financial liabilities whose contractual terms are substantially modified are treated in the same manner.

The difference between the fair value of the derecognized financial liability (or part thereof) and the consideration paid, including any attributable transaction costs, and including any asset sold other than cash or any liability assumed, is recognized in profit or loss in the year to which it relates.

When debt instruments are exchanged for other instruments whose contractual terms are not substantially different, the original financial liability is not derecognized and the commissions paid are recognized as a correction to the carrying amount. The new amortized cost of the financial liability is determined by applying the effective interest rate, namely that which equates the carrying amount of the financial liability on the modification date to the cash flows to be paid as per the new terms.

J) HEDGE ACCOUNTING

The Company typically arranges fair value hedges in respect of its foreign currency-denominated accounts receivable and cash flow hedges on loans arranged at floating rates and also hedges its net investments in its US subsidiaries.

Transactions are only designated as hedges when they effectively eliminate any risk inherent to the hedged item or position throughout the duration of the hedge, which means that the hedging item must be deemed highly effective at the inception of the contract (prospective effectiveness) and there must be sufficient evidence that the hedge has been effective throughout the life of the hedge (retrospective effectiveness).

The Company adequately documents its hedges, including how they are intended to achieve and measure effectiveness under current risk management policies.

To test its hedges for effectiveness, the Company verifies the actual results of the hedge, i.e., that the changes in the cash flows of the hedged item are offset by changes in the cash flows of its hedging instrument within a range of 80% and 125% throughout the life of the hedge, effectively delivering the forecasts established at inception.

If this correlation ceases to hold at any time, hedge accounting is discontinued and the hedges are reclassified as trading derivatives.

For measurement purposes, the Company classifies its hedges into three categories:

- **Fair value hedges:** These arrangements hedge the risk of variations in the fair value of accounts receivable as a result of changes in exchange rates. The changes generated by exchange differences in respect of both the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognized in profit or loss.
- **Cash flow hedges:** These instruments hedge the risk of variations in cash flows attributable to changes in the interest rates borne on loans taken on. The Company uses interest rate swaps to exchange floating for fixed rates. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized temporarily in equity; the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss in the year or years in which the hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

- **Hedges of net investments in foreign operations:** These instruments hedge the foreign currency risk associated with the Company's net investments in its US subsidiaries. These hedges take the form of the dollar-denominated loans used to finance the acquisition of these businesses. The exchange gains and losses arising on both the hedging instrument and the US investments are recognized in profit or loss.

K) FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The fair value of financial instruments is determined as follows:

- The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices.
- Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques based on market assumptions at the time of the measurement, specifically discounted cash flow analysis using market discount rates and, in the case of options, factoring in the volatilities implicit in the market participants' prices.

Non-current financial assets

There is no difference between the fair value and carrying amount of non-current loans granted since they all accrue interest at floating rates.

Since it is usually not possible to measure the fair value of shareholdings in unlisted companies reliably, these investments are measured at cost, or below cost if there is evidence of impairment.

Trade receivables

For receivables due in less than one year, the Company estimates that the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Current financial assets

There is no difference between the fair value and carrying amount of current loans granted since they all accrue interest at market rates. For current financial assets, as their maturity is close to the financial year-end, the Company considers their carrying amount to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Bank borrowings

For current and non-current bank borrowings there is no significant difference between fair value and carrying amount since all these borrowings carry interest at market rates.

Trade and other payables

The Company considers the carrying amount of these headings to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of current and non-current financial assets and liabilities do not differ significantly from their respective carrying amounts.

The Company used the three following fair value hierarchies, based on the relevance of the variables used, to measure the fair value of its financial instruments:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

- **Level 2:** estimates based on quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or by means of other valuation techniques for which all of the significant inputs are based on market data that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3:** estimates in which at least one significant input is not based on observable market data.

L) OWN SHARES

Own shares are recognized at the amount of consideration delivered; they are recognized in equity (as a deduction) when they are acquired, and no gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when they are sold or cancelled. The costs incurred to trade in own shares are recognized directly in equity as a deduction from reserves.

M) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This heading includes cash, current accounts, short-term deposits and purchases of assets under resale agreements that meet the following criteria:

- They are readily convertible to cash.
- They mature within less than three months from the acquisition date.
- The risk of change in value is insignificant.
- They are part of the Group's standard cash management strategy.

For cash flow statement purposes, occasional bank overdrafts used as part of the Company's cash management strategy are recognized as a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

N) GRANTS

Grants are classified as non-repayable once the terms attaching to their award have been met. They are recognized directly in equity, net of the corresponding tax effect.

Repayable grants are recognized as liabilities by the Company until deemed non-repayable; no income is recorded until that point.

Grants received to finance specific expenses are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. Grants received to acquire property, plant and equipment are released to income in proportion to the related depreciation charges.

O) PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognized on the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive, explicit or implicit) arising from past events, settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that can be measured reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount needed to cancel the obligation or transfer it to a third party, recognizing the increase in the carrying amount of the provision due to the passage of time as borrowing cost. Provisions due to be settled within twelve months are not discounted if the impact of not doing so is not material. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate of the liability at each review date.

P) NON-CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

Under its prevailing collective bargaining agreements and other non-binding agreements, the Company is obliged to make annual supplementary payments of various kinds and other bonuses for long service and retirement, where applicable, to its permanent employees upon retirement at the legally stipulated age or early retirement. At present, the Company only has these commitments with some of its current employees.

The provision recognized for long-service bonuses represents the present value, calculated using actuarial studies performed by independent experts, of the potential future payments to these employees.

The post-employment and similar obligations have been externalized as stipulated under prevailing legislation. Since externalising this obligation, the Company is committed to making annual contributions to the externalized pension fund in an estimated amount that is not material in respect of the universe of employees affected.

In addition, the Company grants its employees certain voluntary retirement bonuses of undetermined amount. Those bonuses, which are scanty material, are recognized as an expense when they are paid.

Q) INCOME TAX

Income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of current tax resulting from applying the corresponding tax rate to taxable profit for the year, less any applicable tax credits, taking into account changes during the year in recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities. The corresponding tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except when it relates to transactions recognized directly in equity, in which case it is likewise recognized in equity, and when it relates to business combinations, in which case it is recognised with a charge or credit to goodwill.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to it for tax purposes.

The tax effect of temporary differences is included in “Deferred tax assets” or “Deferred tax liabilities” on the balance sheet, as applicable. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities in respect of all taxable temporary differences, except as stipulated in prevailing legislation.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, except as disallowed under prevailing legislation.

At each reporting date the Company reassesses recognized and unrecognised deferred taxes. Based on the outcome of that assessment, the Company derecognizes a previously recognized deferred tax asset if its recovery is no longer deemed probable, and recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate expected to apply in the period in which they reverse, as required by enacted tax laws, and in the manner in which it reasonably expects to recover or settle the deferred tax asset or liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted and are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities, respectively.

R) DISTINCTION BETWEEN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT

A distinction is made between current and non-current assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. An item is classified as current if it is associated with the Company's normal operating cycle and its realization, sale or consumption is expected to occur within that cycle; falling beyond this scope, if its realization is expected to occur within twelve months of the reporting period; if it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or if it is cash or a cash equivalent, so long as its use is not restricted for more than one year.

S) INCOME AND EXPENSE

Revenue and expenses are recognized on an accruals basis, regardless of when actual payment or collection occurs.

Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services

Revenue is recognized when control over the promised goods or services has been transferred to the customer. At that time, the Company measures the corresponding revenue at the amount of consideration received or receivable in exchange for those goods or services. Applicable indirect taxes on transactions which are reimbursed by third parties are not included.

In recognising revenue for accounting purposes, the Company follows a multi-step process:

- a) It identifies the contract(s) with its customers.
- b) It identifies the performance obligation(s) in the contract(s).
- c) It determines the transaction price.
- d) It allocates the transaction price to the performance obligation(s).
- e) It recognises revenue when (or as) it performs the performance obligation(s).

Ebro Foods, S.A.'s key sources of revenue are the dividends paid by its subsidiaries and the IT services it provides to its subsidiaries. The IT services provided are governed by one-year agreements that are automatically rolled over each year; those contracts feature a fixed price. The services are provided and consumed over the course of the one-year provision period and are not subject to price variability, so that it is assumed that the contracts cannot be modified during the provision period (of one year).

T) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The income and expenses of discontinued operations are included in a single line item, net of the corresponding tax effect, under 'Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations, net of income tax'. This heading also includes the after-tax gain or loss recognized upon measuring the assets or disposal groups constituting the discontinued operation at fair value less costs to sell.

U) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's functional and presentational currency is the euro.

Transactions in foreign currency are initially translated at the spot rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the spot rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. All exchange gains or losses arising from translation as well as those resulting from settlement of balance sheet items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. As an exception, as indicated in note 4.j above, valuation adjustments deriving from the impact of exchange rate movements on the Company's US subsidiaries are recognized by restating the value of these net investments with a credit or charge in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevailing when fair value is determined. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized directly in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is similarly recognized in equity; conversely, when the gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

V) ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Expenses relating to decontamination and restoration work in contaminated areas, as well as the elimination of waste and other expenses incurred to comply with environmental legislation are expensed in the year to which they relate, unless they correspond to the purchase of assets for the purpose of long-standing use in its business operations whose main purpose is to minimise environmental damage and/or enhance environmental protection, in which case they are recognized in the corresponding heading within 'Property, plant and equipment' and are depreciated using the same criteria as other assets so classified.

X) TERMINATION BENEFITS

Under prevailing legislation, the Company is obliged to pay severance to employees that are discontinued under certain circumstances. Termination benefits that can be reasonably estimated are recognized as an expense in the year in which the redundancy decision is taken.

Y) RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company conducts all related-party transactions on an arm's length basis. In addition, its transfer prices are duly documented so that the Company's directors do not believe there is a significant risk of related liabilities going forward.

5. Intangible assets

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the various items comprising intangible assets at the beginning and the end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

CARRYING AMOUNTS			
	TRADEMARKS & PATENTS	COMPUTER SOFTWARE	TOTAL
Balance at December 31, 2019	4,718	1,276	5,994
Balance at December 31, 2020	3,930	1,272	5,202
Balance at December 31, 2021	14,355	953	15,308

GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS			
	TRADEMARKS & PATENTS	COMPUTER SOFTWARE	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	13,110	4,140	17,250
Business combinations			0
Additions		341	341
Decreases			0
Translation differences			0
Transfers	(1)	1	0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	13,109	4,482	17,591
Business combinations			0
Additions	11,500	91	11,591
Decreases			0
Translation differences			0
Transfers			0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	24,609	4,573	29,182

AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT CHARGES			
	TRADEMARKS & PATENTS	COMPUTER SOFTWARE	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	(8,392)	(2,864)	(11,256)
Business combinations			0
Additions	(787)	(347)	(1,134)
Decreases			0
Translation differences			0
Transfers		1	1
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	(9,179)	(3,210)	(12,389)
Business combinations			0
Additions	(1,075)	(410)	(1,485)
Decreases			0
Translation differences			0
Transfers			0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	(10,254)	(3,620)	(13,874)

At year-end 2021, the Company had patents and trademarks with an original cost of 1,649 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 1,649 thousand euros) and computer software with an original cost of 2,691 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 2,632 thousand euros) still in use that were fully amortized.

The only movement of significance in 2021 was the acquisition of the Kohinoor rice trademark for use in Europe and the UK for 11,500 thousand euros. There were no material movements under this heading in 2020.

None of the Company's intangible assets is located outside Spain other than the Portuguese brand "Saludaes" and the Dutch brand "Lassie", both acquired in 2011, and the Kohinoor brand (for use in continental Europe and the UK), acquired in 2021. The Company was not party to any firm commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets at either year-end.

In 2021, the Company recognized 1,485 thousand euros of amortization charges in respect of these intangible assets (2020: 1,134 thousand euros); it did not recognize any impairment losses on these assets in either reporting period.

Although the Company did not identify potential indications that their carrying amount could exceed their fair value in 2021, it tested its brands for impairment at both year-ends. The main assumptions made to test those brands for impairment are detailed next. The recoverable amount of the Company's trademarks and brands was determined by calculating their value in use, using cash flow projections that are based on budgets that cover a five-year horizon and are then projected for another five years. The table below presents the discount rates used to discount these assets' projected cash flows for the initial five-year projection period and the medium- to long-term growth rates used to extrapolate the cash flows for each CGU beyond that horizon:

	PRE-TAX DISCOUNT RATE		POST-TAX DISCOUNT RATE		GROWTH RATE, "G"	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Lassie (Netherlands)	6.20%	5.58%	5.75%	5.25%	1.90%	2.00%
Saludaes (Portugal)	7.50%	6.64%	7.00%	6.25%	1.80%	1.90%

With respect to the assumptions used to calculate these brands' value in use, management believes that no reasonably-possible change in the key assumptions used would cause their carrying amounts to significantly exceed their recoverable amounts, indicating the need to recognise additional impairment losses.

6. Property, plant and equipment

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the various items comprising property, plant and equipment at the beginning and the end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

CARRYING AMOUNTS					
	LAND	BUILDINGS	PLANT & OTHER PP&E	IN PROGRESS AND PREPAYMENTS	TOTAL
Balance at December 31, 2019	0	0	683	0	683
Balance at December 31, 2020	0	0	723	0	723
Balance at December 31, 2021	0	0	671	0	671

GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS					
	LAND	BUILDINGS	PLANT & OTHER EQUIPMENT	IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	0	0	5,431	0	5,431
Additions			275		275
Decreases					0
Transfers					0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	0	0	5,706	0	5,706
Additions			171		171
Decreases					0
Transfers					0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	0	0	5,877	0	5,877

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
	LAND	BUILDINGS	PLANT & OTHER EQUIPMENT	IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	0	0	(4,748)	0	(4,748)
Additions			(235)		(235)
Decreases					0
Transfers					0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	0	0	(4,983)	0	(4,983)
Additions			(223)		(223)
Decreases					0
Transfers					0
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	0	0	(5,206)	0	(5,206)

There were no significant movements under this heading in 2021 or 2020.

According to the directors' estimates and projections, there are no indications that its property, plant or equipment may be impaired. The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment. The breakdown at year-end of the original cost of fully-depreciated items of property, plant and equipment still in use is shown in the next table:

	2020	2021
Other fixtures, tools and furniture	2,362	2,363
Other assets	2,125	2,231

There were no firm commitments for the acquisition of material amounts of property, plant and equipment at either year-end. No material items of property, plant or equipment are located outside Spain.

OPERATING LEASES

The Company leases its head offices in Madrid under an agreement in force until April 1, 2023, and its Barcelona office under an agreement that terminates on March 1, 2023. These leases are rolled over automatically (tacitly in some cases) if neither party gives termination notice. There are no material contingent payments under these leases. Expenditure under operating leases (including rent and general expenses) totaled 1,069 thousand euros in 2021 (2020: 1,087 thousand euros). The future minimum payments under the Company's non-cancellable operating leases at December 31, 2021 break down as follows:

	12-31-2020	12-31-2021
Within one year	961	959
Between one and five years	935	185
More than five years	0	0
	1,896	1,114

7. Investment properties

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the Company's investment properties at the beginning and the end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

CARRYING AMOUNTS			
	LAND	BUILDINGS	TOTAL
Balance at December 31, 2019	7,276	1,267	8,543
Balance at December 31, 2020	7,276	1,233	8,509
Balance at December 31, 2021	7,273	1,205	8,478

GROSS CARRYING AMOUNTS			
	LAND	BUILDINGS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	7,276	1,628	8,904
Additions			0
Decreases		(32)	(32)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	7,276	1,596	8,872
Additions			0
Decreases	(3)	(25)	(28)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	7,273	1,571	8,844

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
	LAND	BUILDINGS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	0	(361)	(361)
Additions		(15)	(15)
Decreases		13	13
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	0	(363)	(363)
Additions		(15)	(15)
Decreases		12	12
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	0	(366)	(366)

The only movement of significance in 2021 was the sale of a small property in Barcelona, which generated a gain of 264 thousand euros. There were no material movements under this heading in 2020.

Except for a small property in Portugal, the Company has no investment properties outside of Spain. The original cost of fully-depreciated investment properties still in use was 81 thousand euros at both year-ends. The expenses associated with these properties related to their upkeep and the related depreciation charges. Maintenance expenses totalled 191 thousand euros in 2021 (2020: 211 thousand euros). All expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as accrued. The Company has no contractual obligations to acquire, build on or develop its investment properties or to repair, maintain or upgrade them.

The breakdown of the future minimum payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at year-end is as follows:

	12-31-20	12-31-21
Within one year	87	89
Between one and five years	0	0
More than five years	0	0
	87	89

There are no restrictions on the monetisation of the Company's investment properties or any proceeds from their disposal.

8. Non-current investments in group companies and associates

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the Company's investments at the beginning and end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

ITEM					
	BALANCE AT 12-31-2019	INCREASES	DECREASES	TRANSFERS	BALANCE AT 12-31-2020
Equity investments in group companies	1,886,552	0	(6,626)	0	1,879,926
Equity investments in associates	31,615	0	0	0	31,615
Provision for impairment	(53,486)	0	5,900	0	(47,586)
	1,864,681	0	(726)	0	1,863,955
Loans to group companies	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATES	2,064,681	0	(726)	0	2,063,955

ITEM					
	BALANCE AT 12-31-2020	INCREASES	DECREASES	TRANSFERS	BALANCE AT 12-31-2021
Equity investments in group companies	1,879,926	338,051	(440,838)	0	1,777,139
Equity investments in associates	31,615	0	0	0	31,615
Provision for impairment	(47,586)	0	4,500	0	(43,086)
	1,863,955	338,051	(436,338)	0	1,765,668
Loans to group companies	200,000	118,662	(200,000)	0	118,662
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATES	2,063,955	456,713	(636,338)	0	1,884,330

A) EQUITY INSTRUMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES:

The main changes in each year are as follows:

2021

1. In 2021, the Company's equity investments in group companies increased by 11,245 thousand euros: The original cost basis of the investment in Riviana Foods Inc. (acquisition cost) is 526,639 thousand euros. However, this financial asset is a designated hedged item; the hedging item, which is effective, is the loan taken on to fund the acquisition; accordingly, the changes in value arising between its original cost in US dollars and its euro equivalent give rise to adjustments in this cost basis.

The corresponding adjustment in 2021 was an increase of 11,245 thousand euros, which was recognized as a gain in the statement of profit or loss; the accumulated net gain at year-end stood at 39,057 thousand euros (note 9.2.c).

2. On July 26, 2021, Ebro Foods, S.A. received a binding offer from CVC Capital Partners VIII and decided to give that candidate exclusivity in relation to the sale of Panzani's dry pasta, semolina, couscous and sauce business in France. Execution of the sale was subject, among other formalities and closing conditions customary in transactions of this kind, to approval at the Annual General Meeting of Ebro Foods, S.A., which was obtained on December 15, 2021.

The transaction closed on December 31, 2021 and materialised in the sale of 100% of the share capital of Panzani SAS. The business sold was valued at 550 million euros (value of 100% of the business, before possible adjustments for debt and working capital) and its sale generated a provisional cash inflow of 549 million euros (the definitive calculation of those adjustments will be completed during the first half of 2022 and the sale price will be adjusted accordingly; however, the adjustments with respect to the provisional price are not expected to be significant).

Given that Panzani carried on other businesses that were not sold (fresh pasta and rice), prior to completion of the sale, steps were taken to de-merge those businesses and retain them under the Ebro Group's control (see below). Following this transaction, the Ebro Group continues to have a strong presence in France, specifically including leadership positions in the rice segment (with the Taureau Aile® and Lustucru® brands) and in the dry pasta business (Lustucru®), so cementing and extending its strategy of focusing on faster-growing markets in which it commands global leadership positions.

The gain generated by that sale (before tax effects) at Ebro Foods, S.A. is 327.6 million euros; the value of the instruments derecognized (as provided for in the Resolution issued by the Spanish Audit and Accounting Institute (ICAC) on 5 March 2019 on owner accounting for de-mergers) was quantified at the proportion between the fair value of the assets de-merged or sold and the fair value of the businesses retained. Irrespective of the accounting treatment emanating from the economic substance of the transaction, for legal purposes, the sale materialised in the distribution of a dividend after execution of the share purchase agreement but prior to the sale close in the amount of 224.4 million euros.

3. As a result of the events narrated in paragraph 2 above, as at December 31, 2021, the investment in group companies held by the Company in businesses in France corresponds to a 100% interest in LTL (formerly a 100%-owned subsidiary of Panzani SAS). LTL is the holding company which now encompasses all the French fresh pasta and rice businesses retained by Ebro. In the wake of that transaction, the retained balance with respect to what used to be the Company's investment in the Panzani subgroup stands at 326,806 thousand euros.

2020

4. In 2020, the Company's equity investments in group companies declined by 5,724 thousand euros: The original cost basis of the investment in Riviana Foods Inc. (acquisition cost) is 526,639 thousand euros. However, this financial asset is a designated hedged item; the hedging item, which is effective, is the loan taken on to fund the acquisition; accordingly, the changes in value arising between its original cost in US dollars and its euro equivalent give rise to adjustments in this cost basis.

The corresponding adjustment in 2020 was a decrease of 5,724 thousand euros, which was recognized as a loss in the income statement; the accumulated net gain at year-end 2020 stood at 27,812 thousand euros.

5. A decrease of 902 thousand euros corresponding to the settlement of the final price paid for the acquisition of the Tilda Group in 2019. The price paid in 2019 was before potential adjustments for debt and working capital, which were still being negotiated at year-end 2019 and were ultimately settled in 2020.

B) EQUITY INSTRUMENTS IN ASSOCIATES:

The 31,615 thousand euro investment corresponds to a 40% equity interest in Italy's Riso Scotti S.p.A. In August 2013, the Company acquired 25% of this Italian company from the Scotti Group. In 2016, it increased its shareholding to 40%.

The Scotti Group is an Italian group specialised in the production and processing of rice. It is the leading maker of risotto rice in Italy and boasts a broad portfolio of products that it sells under the Scotti brand in more than 70 markets. This portfolio includes multiple value-added products (rice and soy milk, rice biscuits, rice oils, ready meals, etc.) that represent a modern take on Italian cuisine and are targeted at the premium segment. The Company's 40% interest in the Scotti Group is accounted for as an investment in an associate.

C) NON-CURRENT LOANS TO GROUP COMPANIES:

At December 31, 2020, this balance corresponded exclusively to the financing extended to the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Panzani, SAS (France). In December 2019, Panzani, SAS declared a dividend payable to its shareholder, Ebro Foods, S.A., of 200 million euros; on that same date it entered into a financing agreement. That loan was settled in 2021. In addition, on December 31, 2021, a credit agreement was arranged with the Group's French subsidiary, LTL, SAS, in the amount of 118,662 thousand euros, as a result of the restructuring work undertaken prior to the sale of Panzani, SAS.

D) IMPAIRMENT LOSSES:

The decrease in 2021 corresponds to the derecognition of 4,500 thousand euros of the allowance previously recognized against the Company's investment in Ebro Frost Ena, Inc. (USA), following the recovery in the value of that investment.

The decreases in 2020 relate to adjustments to the impairment losses recognized on the investments in Ebro Germany, GmbH (Germany) and Geovita Functional Ingredients (Italy).

The earnings of the group companies indicated in the table at the end of this note correspond in their entirety to continuing operations.

The direct investments held by Ebro Foods, S.A. in group companies and associates at December 31, 2021 (none of the group companies being listed other than Ebro Foods, S.A. itself) are:

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	INVESTMENT	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	% SHARE- HOLDING	REGISTERED OFFICE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY	(A) CAPITAL & RESERVES	(A) PROFIT/(LOSS) 2021	DIVIDEND PAID IN 2021	TOTAL EQUITY	OP. PROFIT/ (LOSS)
Dosbio 2010, S.L,	22,297	(14,569)	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Flour production	7,780	164	-	7,944	17
Fincas e Inversiones Ebro, S.A.	4,926	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Agricultural holding	7,405	42	-	7,447	56
Arotz Foods, S.A.	22,864	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Tinned vegetables	32,723	300	-	33,023	213
Herba Foods S.L.	59,695	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Investment management	114,992	17,406	-	132,398	13,896
Herba Ricemills S.L.	153,451	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Production and sale of rice	213,839	22,885	-	236,724	25,231
Herba Nutrición S.L.	526	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Production and sale of rice	6,818	2,996	-	9,814	3,996
Fundación Ebro	0	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Foundation	301	0	-	301	0
Ebro Financial Corporate Services, S.L.	150,003	-	100.00%	Madrid (Spain)	Financial and insurance management	157,004	706	-	157,710	(193)
Harinas Santa Rita, S.A.	4,778	-	52.00%	Guadalajara (Spain)	Production and sale of flour	8,761	448	(82)	9,127	598
Riceland, Kft. (*)	597	-	20.00%	Budapest (Hungary)	Production and sale of rice	2,625	301	-	2,926	340
Riviana Foods Inc (Grupo) (**)	565,696	-	84.47%	Houston, Texas (USA)	Production and sale of rice and pasta	1,099,379	77,302	-	1,176,681	66,064
Ebro Premiun, SAS (Grupo) antes LTL	326,806	-	100.00%	Lyon (France)	Production and sale of fresh pasta	223,134	13,411	-	236,545	36,760
Ebro Foods, Gmbh (Grupo) (***)	87,078	(28,517)	68.90%	Germany	Production and sale of pasta and sauces	94,773	7,229	-	102,002	273
Ebro Foods Alimentación, S.A.	0	-	100.00%	Mexico	Sale and marketing of rice	127	(7)	-	120	(7)
Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.r.l. (Grupo)	62,586	-	52.00%	Naples (Italy)	Production and sale of pasta and sauces	139,601	4,014	-	143,615	14,408
Geovita Funtional Ingredients	20,000	-	52.00%	Vercelli (Italy)	Production and sale of pulses	36,245	1,720	(315)	37,650	214
Ebro Frost ENA, Inc.	4,500	-	100.00%	Houston (US)	Production and sale of rice and pasta	(1,886)	2,936	-	1,050	3,798
Tilda Limited (Tilda)	282,736	-	100.00%	London (UK)	Production and sale of rice	331,674	4,226	-	335,900	15,955
Ebro Tilda Private Limited	8,600	-	100.00%	New Delhi (India)	Sale and marketing of rice	9,368	900	-	10,268	1,240
Riso Scotti, S.p.a. (Grupo)	31,615	-	40.00%	Milan (Italy)	Production and sale of rice	86,466	2,500	(1,000)	87,966	9,774
TOTAL	1,808,754	(43,086)						(1,397)		

(a) Whenever the subsidiary's name is followed by "(Group)", the figures pertaining to that company's capital, reserves and profit or loss refer to the consolidated figures of that investee and its own subsidiaries and associates before considering dividends paid during the reporting period. In order to present uniform data for the various companies and groups of companies, the capital, reserves and earnings figures are obtained applying the International Financial Reporting Standard adopted by the European Union.

(*) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 20% directly and the other 80% indirectly via Herba Foods, S.L.

(**) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 84.5% directly and the other 15.5% indirectly via wholly-owned subsidiaries of Riviana.

(***) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 68.9% directly and the other 31.1% indirectly via subsidiaries.

The direct investments held by Ebro Foods, S.A. in group companies and associates at December 31, 2020 are itemised below:

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	INVESTMENT	IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	% SHARE- HOLDING	REGISTERED OFFICE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY	(A) CAPITAL & RESERVES	(A) PROFIT/(LOSS) 2020	DIVIDEND PAID IN 2020	TOTAL EQUITY	OP. PROFIT/ (LOSS)
Dosbio 2010, S.L.	22,297	(14,569)	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Flour production	7,778	2	-	7,780	1
Fincas e Inversiones Ebro, S.A.	4,926	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Agricultural holding	8,012	93	(700)	7,405	124
Arotz Foods, S.A.	22,864	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Tinned vegetables	32,551	172	-	32,723	57
Herba Foods S.L.	59,695	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Investment management	148,056	(5,108)	(30,000)	112,948	(6,079)
Herba Ricemills S.L.	153,451	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Production and sale of rice	206,865	16,056	(9,000)	213,921	22,147
Herba Nutrición S.L.	526	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Production and sale of rice	4,168	3,001	(3,000)	4,169	2
Fundación Ebro	0	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Foundation	301	0	-	301	3
Ebro Financial Corporate Services, S.L.	150,003	-	100.00%	Madrid (España)	Financial and insurance management	156,272	732	-	157,004	(62)
Harinas Santa Rita, S.A.	4,778	-	52.00%	Guadalajara (España)	Production and sale of flour	8,592	333	(87)	8,838	454
Riceland, Kft, (*)	597	-	20.00%	Budapest (Hungria)	Production and sale of rice	2,422	364	(29)	2,757	451
Riviana Foods Inc (Grupo) (**)	554,451	-	84.47%	Houston (Texas-USA)	Production and sale of rice and pasta	897,732	106,001	(8)	1,003,725	188,865
Panzani, SAS (Grupo)	440,838	-	100.00%	Lyon (Francia)	Production and sale of pasta and sauces	547,323	42,125	-	589,448	73,923
Ebro Foods, GmbH (Grupo) (***)	87,078	(28,517)	68.90%	Alemania	Production and sale of pasta and sauces	89,500	6,561	-	96,061	125
Ebro Foods Alimentación, S.A.	0	-	100.00%	México	Sale and marketing of rice	126	(6)	-	120	(8)
Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.r.l. (Grupo)	62,586	-	52.00%	Napoles (Italia)	Production and sale of pasta and sauces	119,256	13,332	-	132,588	20,669
Geovita Funtional Ingredients	20,000	-	52.00%	Vercelli (Italia)	Production and sale of pulses	36,034	840	(299)	36,575	1,319
Ebro Frost ENA, Inc.	4,500	(4,500)	100.00%	Houston (USA)	Production and sale of rice and pasta	(885)	(976)	-	(1,861)	(976)
Tilda Limited (Tilda)	282,736	-	100.00%	Londres (UK)	Production and sale of rice	281,558	19,813	-	301,371	23,203
Ebro Tilda Private Limited	8,600	-	100.00%	New Delhi (India)	Sale and marketing of rice	8,884	484	-	9,368	1,159
Riso Scotti, S.p.a. (Grupo)	31,615	-	40.00%	Milan (Italia)	Production and sale of rice	83,285	4,500	-	87,785	9,100
TOTAL	1,911,541	(47,586)						(43,123)		

(a) Whenever the subsidiary's name is followed by "(Group)", the figures pertaining to that company's capital, reserves and profit or loss refer to the consolidated figures of that investee and its own subsidiaries and associates before considering dividends paid during the reporting period. In order to present uniform data for the various companies and groups of companies, the capital, reserves and earnings figures are obtained applying the International Financial Reporting Standard adopted by the European Union.

(*) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 20% directly and the other 80% indirectly via Herba Foods, S.L.

(**) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 84.5% directly and the other 15.5% indirectly via wholly-owned subsidiaries of Riviana.

(***) Ebro Foods, S.A. owns 100% of this company, 68.9% directly and the other 31.1% indirectly via subsidiaries.

9. Financial instruments

9.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The breakdown of financial assets, excluding investments in group companies, jointly-controlled entities and associates (note 8), at year-end, is as follows:

NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (ASSETS)								
	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		DEBT SECURITIES		LOANS, RECEIVABLES & DERIVATIVES		TOTAL	
CATEGORIES	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20
Assets at fair value through profit or loss:								
a) Held for trading							0	0
b) Other							0	0
Held-to-maturity investments							0	0
Loans and receivables					118,808	200,146	118,808	200,146
Available-for-sale financial assets:								
a) Measured at fair value	0	0					0	0
b) Measured at cost							0	0
Hedging derivatives							0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	118,808	200,146	118,808	200,146

CURRENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (ASSETS)								
	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		DEBT SECURITIES		LOANS, RECEIVABLES & DERIVATIVES		TOTAL	
CATEGORIES	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20
Assets at fair value through profit or loss:								
a) Held for trading							0	0
b) Other					0	0	0	0
Held-to-maturity investments							0	0
Loans and receivables					6,407	11,326	6,407	11,326
Available-for-sale financial assets:								
a) Measured at fair value							0	0
b) Measured at cost							0	0
Hedging derivatives							0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	6,407	11,326	6,407	11,326

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES		
	12-31-21	12-31-20
Non-current financial instruments		
Loans to group companies (notes 8 & 17)	118,662	200,000
Long-term deposits	146	146
	118,808	200,146
Current financial instruments		
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	6,407	11,326
	6,407	11,326
TOTAL	125,215	211,472

Exchange differences recognized in profit or loss for the year

The exchange differences recognized in profit or loss in 2021 and 2020 for each financial asset category are broken down below:

EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS								
	LOANS AND RECEIVABLES		EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES		LOANS AND PAYABLES		TOTAL	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
For transactions settled during the year	296	(2,493)	0	0	5	190	301	(2,303)
For transactions pending settlement at year-end	0	0	0	0	(1,445)	3,396	(1,445)	3,396
For foreign exchange hedges	0	0	11,245	(5,724)	(11,245)	5,724	0	0
TOTAL (EXPENSE)/INCOME RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR	296	(2,493)	11,245	(5,724)	(12,685)	9,310	(1,144)	1,093

9.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The breakdown of the Group's financial liabilities at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (LIABILITIES)								
	BANK BORROWINGS		BONDS AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES		DERIVATIVES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		TOTAL	
CATEGORIES	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20
Debts and payables	349,805	199,851			12	12	349,817	199,863
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
a) Held for trading							0	0
b) Other					6,100	7,650	6,100	7,650
Hedging derivatives							0	0
TOTAL	349,805	199,851	0	0	6,112	7,662	355,917	207,513

CURRENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (LIABILITIES)								
	BANK BORROWINGS		BONDS AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES		DERIVATIVES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		TOTAL	
CATEGORIES	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20	12-31-21	12-31-20
Debts and payables	25,151	365,143			10,413	5,338	35,564	370,481
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
a) Held for trading							0	0
b) Other							0	0
Hedging derivatives							0	0
TOTAL	25,151	365,143	0	0	10,413	5,338	35,564	370,481

A) BANK BORROWINGS Refer to note 13.

B) DERIVATIVES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The breakdown of the financial liabilities included in this category is as follows:

(000€)	12-31-21	12-31-20
Non-current		
Derivatives	6,100	7,650
Security deposits	12	12
	6,112	7,662
Current		
Trade and other payables	10,413	5,338
	10,413	5,338

The non-current derivatives balance includes the value assigned to the derivative contracts indicated below:

- Call-put option over 48% of Santa Rita Harinas, S.L. – the value ascribed to this derivative is 750 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 950 thousand euros). When acquiring 52% of this entity, the Company arranged two options with the other shareholder over the remaining 48%, granting the seller a put option (exercisable from August 2019 with no expiry date) and the Ebro Group a call option (exercisable from August 2026 with no expiry date). The acquisition price in the event the options are exercised will be determined as a function of the targets' average earnings metrics over a series of years, as well as other terms and conditions customary in arrangements of this nature. This option contractually gives rise to a financial derivative for the period until the call or put is exercised, due to the existence of a minimum guaranteed price; this derivative contract has been recognized as a non-current financial liability.
- Call-put option over 48% of Geovita Functional, S.r.l. – the value ascribed to this derivative is 1,250 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 1,450 thousand euros). When acquiring 52% of that entity, the Company granted the other shareholder a put option over the remaining 48% (exercisable over a 10-year period from July 2021). The acquisition price in the event this option is exercised will be determined as a function of the target's average earnings metrics over a series of years, as well as other terms and conditions customary in arrangements of this nature. This option contractually gives rise to a financial derivative for the period until the put is exercised, due to the existence of a minimum guaranteed price; this derivative contract has been recognized as a non-current financial liability.
- A vendor put option over 48% of the Italian pasta group, Garofalo – the value ascribed to this derivative is 4,100 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 5,250 thousand euros). When the Company acquired a 52% interest in this entity in 2014, it wrote a put option with the other shareholder over the remaining 48% (exercisable until May 2024) and wrote a call option (exercisable from June 2024 to May 2026). The original agreement was amended in 2019 such that the term of the vendor put option has been extended (until December 31, 2029) and the term of the call option held by the Ebro Group has been extended to 2030 (between 1 January and December 31).

The price of these options will be determined as a function of the target's average earnings metrics over a series of years, as well as other terms and conditions customary in arrangements of this nature. As amended in 2019, the option contractually gives rise to a new financial derivative for the period until the put is exercised, due to the existence of a minimum guaranteed price throughout that period; this derivative contract has been recognized as a non-current financial liability.

C) NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The main objective of the Company's capital management policy is to guarantee a capital structure that complies with prevailing regulations in its group's operating markets. In addition, its capital management policy is designed to preserve its credit metrics and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company's business activities and operations expose it to financial risks including foreign currency and interest rate risk.

Interest-rate risk: The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates, mainly on account of its non-current payment obligations arranged at floating rates of interest. Its policy is to manage its borrowing costs by using a mix of fixed and variable rates. The goal is minimize the Company's exposure to this risk factor, to which end it tracks market rate trends exhaustively with the help of external experts.

It arranges interest-rate hedges as deemed necessary under which it agrees to swap, during specific periods, the difference between the amount of fixed and variable interest, calculated on the basis of a notional amount of principal agreed between the parties. These derivative or structured products are designed to hedge the underlying payment obligations.

Foreign currency risk: As a result of the investments made in the US, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are significantly exposed to changes in the USD / EUR exchange rate. The Company attempts to mitigate the impact of this structural exchange-rate risk by denominating its borrowings in US dollars.

Liquidity risk: The Company manages the risk of a shortfall of short-term liquidity with a liquidity planning tool. The tool analyses the maturity of the Company's financial assets and liabilities in conjunction with its operating cash flow projections.

Ebro Foods, S.A. is the parent of a consolidated group comprising it and its subsidiaries and associates (the Ebro Group) with which it separately presents consolidated financial statements. This fact should be taken into consideration in assessing the working capital position typical of year-end in the separate annual financial statements of Ebro Foods, S.A., which, as the Group's parent company, has the option of financing itself via dividends, among other alternatives.

10. Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of trade and other receivables at year-end 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

(000€)	12-31-21	12-31-20
Trade receivables	1,573	124
Trade receivables, group companies and associates (note 17)	4,643	11,187
Sundry receivables	8	8
Receivable from employees	183	7
	6,407	11,326

Impairment allowances: The 'Trade receivables' balance in the table above is presented net of impairment losses. The Company did not recognise any new impairment losses against its trade receivables in 2021 or 2020. The accumulated balance of impairment allowances was nil at both year-ends.

All of the balances recognized under trade receivables are denominated in euros.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are typically bank deposits with a maturity of three months or less at the time of their acquisition. There are no restrictions on these balances.

12. Capital and reserves

a) Issued capital: The Company's share capital consisted of 153,865,392 fully subscribed and paid bearer shares with a par value of 0.60 euros each at both year-ends. The Company's shares are traded on the Spanish stock exchanges. All of its shares belong to the same class and carry identical rights.

Ebro Foods, S.A. gleans the information regarding its significant shareholders and their shareholdings from the information they themselves provide directly to the Company or the disclosures they make under applicable legislation on significant shareholdings and from information collected by the Company from its shareholders as part of the process of preparing its annual financial statements. Based on that information, the Company's significant shareholders and their shareholdings at year-end is as follows:

SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDER	2021					2020				
	% OF VOTING RIGHTS ATTRIBUTED TO THE SHARES			% VOTING RIGHTS HELD THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	% OF TOTAL VOTING RIGHTS	% OF VOTING RIGHTS ATTRIBUTED TO THE SHARES			% VOTING RIGHTS HELD THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	% OF TOTAL VOTING RIGHTS
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL			DIRECT	INDIRECT	TOTAL		
Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.	14.443	0.000	14.443	0.000	14.443	14.004	0.000	14.004	0.000	14.004
Sociedad Anónima Damm (via Corporación Económica Delta, S.A.)	0.000	11.686	11.686	0.000	11.686	0.000	11.686	11.686	0.000	11.686
Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (via Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.)	0.000	10.360	10.360	0.000	10.360	0.000	10.360	10.360	0.000	10.360
Hercalanz Investing Group, S.L.	8.621	0.000	8.621	0.000	8.621	8.434	0.000	8.434	0.000	8.434
Grupo Tradifín, S.L.	7.961	0.000	7.961	0.000	7.961	7.961	0.000	7.961	0.000	7.961
Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L.	7.827	0.000	7.827	0.000	7.827	7.827	0.000	7.827	0.000	7.827
José Ignacio Comenge Sánchez-Real (through Mendibea 2002, S.L.)	0.002	5.199	5.201	0.000	5.201	0.002	5.199	5.201	0.000	5.201
Artemis Investment Management, LLP	0.000	3.650	3.650	0.000	3.650	0.000	3.420	3.420	0.000	3.420

b) Share premium: The Consolidated Text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act permits the use of the share premium account balance to increase share capital and provides no specific limitation with respect to its availability.

c) Legal reserve: The companies that generate a profit are required to earmark 10% of net profit for the year to a legal reserve until such reserve is equivalent to 20% of share capital.

The legal reserve cannot be distributed except in the event of dissolution, but it can be used to offset losses insofar as other reserves are not available for this purpose and to increase capital by the amount that exceeds 10% of capital after the increase. The Company had fully endowed its legal reserve at both year-ends.

d) Voluntary reserves: This reserve is unrestricted other than the limitations imposed under prevailing company law.

- e) **Revaluation reserve, Royal Decree-Law 7/1996:** As a result of the asset restatements made in the past by Sociedad General Azucarera de España, S.A. and Puleva S.A. under the scope of Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of June 7, 1996, the Company recognized the corresponding revaluation reserves in the amount of 21,767 thousand euros; in the wake of the amounts derecognized in 2001 following the split-off of the sugar business and in 2003 following the dissolution of A. E. Gestion de Patrimonio, S.L., the remaining balance stands at 3,169 thousand euros (included under other reserves).

It can be used, without accruing taxes, to offset tax losses accumulated in prior, current and future tax periods and for the purpose of increasing share capital. Since April 1, 2007, this balance can be earmarked to unrestricted reserves to the extent that the monetary gain has been realised. The monetary gain is deemed realised in respect of the corresponding depreciation charges recognized or when the restated asset items have been sold or derecognized for accounting purposes. If this balance were used in a manner other than that provided for in Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, it would be taxable.

- f) **Own shares:** In 2021, the Parent had the power to buy back and sell own shares under the scope of the authorisation granted at the Annual General Meeting held on July 29, 2020 for a period of five years (and duly notified to the CNMV in keeping with prevailing legislation). In 2021, under the scope of the employee share plan, it bought back 37,000 shares, sold 828 and delivered 36,172 own shares to employees. The Company did not hold any own shares at December 31, 2021.

In 2020, the Parent had the power to buy back and sell own shares under the scope of the authorization granted at the Annual General Meeting held on June 3, 2015 and that granted at the Annual General Meeting held on July 29, 2020 for a period of five years (as duly notified to the CNMV in keeping with prevailing legislation). In 2020, under the scope of the employee share plan, it bought back 44,884 shares, sold 12,500 and delivered 32,384 own shares to employees. The Company did not hold any own shares at December 31, 2020.

- g) **Dividends paid in 2021:**

Ordinary dividend - Distribution of the dividends approved at the Annual General Meeting held on June 30, 2021 at which the Parent's shareholders ratified the motion to pay a cash dividend with a charge against 2020 profit and unrestricted reserves of 0.57 euros per share, payable in the course of 2021 for a total outlay of 87,703 thousand euros. The dividend was paid out in three equal instalments of 0.19 euros per share (before withholdings) on April 6, June 30, and October 1, 2021.

Extraordinary dividend - Distribution of the dividend approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 15, 2021, at which the Company's shareholders ratified a motion for the payment of an extraordinary dividend of 0.57 euros per share (before withholdings), for a total outlay of 87,703 thousand euros. That dividend was paid out in one go on December 22, 2021.

13. Bank borrowings

The breakdown of current and non-current bank borrowings (in thousands of euros) at both year-ends:

	2021	2021	2020	2020
	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT	NON-CURRENT	CURRENT
Bank loans arranged in euros	349,805	25,000	199,851	365,000
Bank loans arranged in US dollars	-	-	-	-
Credit facilities arranged in euros	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	-	151	-	143
TOTAL	349,805	25,151	199,851	365,143

There were certain movements in the Group's current and non-current bank borrowings in 2021 with respect to year-end 2020.

In 2021, Ebro Foods, S.A. repaid loans at maturity and prepaid other loans in an aggregate amount of 540 million euros. In parallel, it arranged four new loans totalling 350 million euros. At December 31, 2020, the Company recognized four non-current loans totalling 200 million euros and five current loans in the amount of 365 million euros. At year-end 2021, thanks to the proceeds collected from the sale of the dry pasta business in France (note 8), non-current borrowings included the new loans of 350 million euros and just one current loan in the amount of 25 million euros. The four non-current loans are due in a single instalment in December 2024 and bear interest at an average rate of 0.45%.

The Company is obliged to comply with a series of covenants, specifically a series of ratios calculated on the basis of the Group's consolidated financial statements, throughout the term of these loans. Any breach of the covenants would increase the related borrowing costs and, in some cases, would trigger an early repayment requirement. The Company was compliant with all of its covenants at both year-ends.

In addition, at year-end 2021, the Company had arranged and guaranteed credit facilities with an aggregate limit of 35 million euros (year-end 2020: 35 million euros), which were drawn down by 0 thousand euros at both reporting dates. The average annual rate of interest on these borrowings, excluding the long-term loans, is 3-month EURIBOR plus a market spread of 0.55% (2020: 0.62%) on average.

In addition, the Company has extended sureties and other guarantees to third parties via banks totalling 154,426 thousand euros at year-end 2021 (163,252 thousand euros at year-end 2020) (note 16).

The maturity schedule for bank borrowings (at December 31, 2021):

Due 2022	25,000 thousand euros
Due 2023	0 thousand euros
Due 2024	349,805 thousand euros

14. Non-current provisions

The reconciliation of the Company's provisions at the beginning and end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS							
(000€)	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS			OTHER PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES			TOTAL
	LONG-SERVICE BONUSES	NON-CURRENT REMUNERATION	TOTAL	BUSINESS SALE REPS & WARRANTIES	TAX ASSESSMENTS	TOTAL	
CLOSING BALANCE: DEC. 31, 2019	187	1,689	1,876	11,240	4,730	15,970	17,846
Additions (reversal of provisions)	11	1,485	1,496	0	0	0	1,496
Amounts used	0	(720)	(720)	0	0	0	(720)
CLOSING BALANCE: DEC. 31, 2020	198	2,454	2,652	11,240	4,730	15,970	18,622
Additions (reversal of provisions)	2	2,083	2,085	0	(3,928)	(3,928)	(1,843)
Amounts used	0	(1,055)	(1,055)	0	0	0	(1,055)
CLOSING BALANCE: DEC. 31, 2021	200	3,482	3,682	11,240	802	12,042	15,724

PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES – REPS AND WARRANTIES GRANTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALES OF THE DAIRY BUSINESSES

The provisions recognized to cover the outcome of lawsuits related to the sale of the dairy business (sold in 2010) correspond to the reps and warranties extended to the buyers of that businesses under which an unfavourable ruling in the lawsuits has the effect of reducing the sale-purchase price. Additions to this provision (or reversals thereof) imply an adjustment to the sale price and are accordingly recognized as a reduction (or increase) in profit in the year in which they are recognized.

These lawsuits had been substantially resolved by year-end 2013, so that the related provision stood at zero. However, in the course of 2014 a number of smaller-sized disputes came to light. Management determined it was necessary to recognise a provision in respect of certain of these cases as an outflow of resources in the future is deemed probable.

A new lawsuit was brought in August 2014 when Grupo Lactalis Iberia, S.A. passed the proposed ruling in respect of the disciplinary proceedings initiated by the investigative unit of Spain's anti-trust authority, the CNMC, against Spain's leading dairy transformation companies, including Puleva Food, S.L., in connection with alleged anti-competitive practices between 2003 and 2013, on to Ebro Foods, S.A. Ebro Foods, S.A. sold Puleva Food, S.L. to Grupo Lactalis Iberia, S.A. in 2010; the related share purchase agreement (the "SPA") included a liability regime covering future contingencies. Under that regime, Ebro Foods, S.A., as seller, could be held liable to the buyer for any fine imposed on Puleva Food, S.L. with respect to developments taking place prior to the sale.

The above-mentioned proposed ruling qualifies the conduct investigated as a very serious infraction of article 62.4.a) of Spain's Anti-Trust Act and recommends that the Board of the CNMC hand down the fine contemplated in article 63 of that same piece of legislation. Grupo Lactalis Iberia, S.A. and Puleva Food, S.L., in keeping with the procedure agreed upon in the SPA, duly presented statements outlining their pleas against the proposed ruling, categorically denying the conduct charged therein.

The ruling issued by the CNMC's Board on February 26, 2015 was received on March 3, 2015. It hands down a fine against Puleva Food, S.L. of 10,270 thousand euros (the Disciplinary Ruling). Although the Ebro Group believed it had solid arguments for defending its position in these lawsuits, and so stated in the appeal lodged before the Spanish High Court (Audiencia Nacional) in September 2015, the risk of an outflow of resources was deemed probable and a provision was accordingly recognized in the 2014 financial statements.

In a ruling issued on October 25, 2018, the High Court annulled the Disciplinary Ruling on account of formal defects, ordering the rewinding of the procedure corresponding to disciplinary investigation S/0425/12, which originally gave rise to the Disciplinary Ruling, to the moment immediately preceding the procedural infraction that gave rise to the annulment. In keeping with the High Court's ruling, in November 2018, the CNMC agreed and notified Puleva Food, S.L. of the resumption of the disciplinary investigation, specifically the resumption of the pertinent proceedings rewound to immediately prior to April 24, 2014.

In the wake of the resumption, on December 21, 2018, by the CNMC of the disciplinary proceedings, with retroactive effect, the CNMC issued a new disciplinary ruling on July 11, 2019. In that new ruling, the CNMC reiterated its original opinion of the underlying facts and levied a fine in the same amount against Puleva Food, S.L. Therefore, and notwithstanding the fact that the Group believes it has substantive arguments against this new ruling, the parent's directors believe that the provision recognized to cover this lawsuit should be maintained. There were no material developments in respect of this lawsuit in 2021.

Elsewhere and in addition, in 2016, the Group recognized a provision of 2,500 thousand euros to cover the litigation risk associated with the tax assessments signed under protest in 2016 in the wake of an inspection of the Puleva Group in respect of the years during which it still belonged to Ebro's consolidated tax group; the case was still pending ruling at December 31, 2021.

PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES – TAX ASSESSMENTS

A tax inspection of the Spanish tax group in respect of 2008 to 2011, both inclusive, concluded in May 2014. All of the assessments were paid (using financial criteria), including those signed under protest (albeit not the related fines). The assessments signed under protest have been appealed.

In addition, the Company signed assessments handed down in connection with the deduction accredited and applied as warranted in relation to the 2008 Volvo Ocean Race under protest. The amount contested, which applies from 2008 to 2010, totals 3,021 thousand euros. In that case, the liability was not initially provided for as the assessments had been appealed and the likelihood of winning the claim was deemed high due to the precedent set by National High Court rulings in favour of other taxpayers that had brought identical cases.

However, in July 2017, the Supreme Court ruled against the taxpayer in a very similar case. Therefore, the risk that the outcome of the proceedings will not favour the Ebro Foods, S.A. tax group and so entailing an outflow of resources was reclassified from remote to probable. As a result, in 2017, the Group recognized a provision of 3,928 thousand euros to cover this liability. The provision was recognized with a charge against corporate income tax expense in the 2017 income statement. However, in July 2021 a new Supreme Court ruling found in favour of the taxpayer in relation to this same matter. Accordingly, the potential liability was reassessed, concluding that it is more probable than not that a similarly favourable ruling will be handed down in Ebro Foods, S.A.'s case, prompting the reversal (elimination) of this provision of 3,928 thousand euros in 2021 (by recognising a credit under income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss).

As for the rest of the items covered in the tax assessments with respect to 2008 to 2011, at September 11, 2020, the Company received word that the High Court had dismissed the Company's appeal and the Company has therefore lodged a new appeal before the Supreme Court.

Elsewhere, an inspection of the Spanish tax group for 2012 to 2015, both years included, finished in 2018; as a result, in 2018, the Company recognized 851 thousand euros of provisions in relation to preliminary assessments signed under protest. The definitive assessments for the years covered by that inspection were handed down in 2019 and the Company adjusted its provision accordingly, reducing it by 49 thousand euros. All of the assessments were already recognized in 2018 for accounting purposes either for payment (those not contested) or as provisions (those contested). The assessments signed under protest have been appealed.

In addition, definitive assessments in the amount of 3,641 thousand euros were signed under protest in relation to a specific concept (transfer prices) with which the Ebro Group is in total disagreement. In this instance, the balance has not been provided for as the assessments have been appealed and the likelihood of winning the claim is deemed very high due to the fact that there are solid arguments and precedent following prior inspections, prompting the directors to classify the probability of an outflow of resources as remote. Rulings were handed down on three of the lawsuits comprising this part of the assessments in 2021 (friendly agreements between Spain and other countries in order to avoid double taxation) that did not give rise to significant outflows of resources for Ebro Foods, S.A.

There were no new developments in the lawsuits related with the other tax assessments appealed in relation to the 2012-2015 inspection in 2021 or 2020.

PROVISION FOR LONG-SERVICE BONUSES

Some Ebro Foods, S.A. employees are entitled to receive long-service bonuses after 25 to 40 years' service from a fund managed internally by the Company. The provision recognized for long-service bonuses at year-end 2021 in the amount of 200 thousand euros (year-end 2020: 198 thousand euros) represents the present value, calculated using actuarial studies performed by independent experts, of the potential future payments to these employees.

The key assumptions used in the most recent actuarial study with effect as of each reporting date are as follows:

- a) A discount rate of 0.52% (2018: 0.0855%)
- b) Wage increases: compound annual growth of 3% (2018: 3%)
- c) Mortality and survival tables: PERM/F 2000 ORD1 tables (new policies)

PROVISION FOR LONG-TERM REMUNERATION TO EXECUTIVES

Refer to note 18. The amounts used and recognized in 2021 correspond to the 2019-2021 Plan (settled from 2021-2023); more specifically, the amounts utilised related to the first-year payments under that scheme (2019). With respect to 2020: the amounts recognized corresponded to the 2019-2021 Plan but the amounts utilised in 2020 stemmed from the payments corresponding to the third and last year of the 2016-2018 Plan.

15. Tax matters

The breakdown of taxes payable and receivable at year-end is as follows:

(000€)	12-31-21	12-31-20
Current		
Current tax assets	1,830	6,183
Other tax receivables	0	1,022
Current tax liabilities	(13,739)	0
Other tax payables	(6,177)	(19,166)
	(18,086)	(11,961)
Non-current		
Deferred tax assets	4,951	6,709
Deferred tax liabilities	(28,207)	(54,202)
	(23,256)	(47,493)

Under prevailing legislation, tax returns may not be considered final until either they have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the inspection period has prescribed.

The Company has its books open to inspection since 2016 in respect of all applicable taxes. The Company's directors believe there is no need to provide for potential additional tax liabilities that could arise from differing interpretations of tax regulations in respect of the years open to inspection.

15.1. The tax group that files its return under the consolidated tax regime is made up of:

Ebro Foods, S.A. (parent of the tax group), Ebro Financial Corporate Services, S.L., Fincas e Inversiones Ebro, S.A., Dosbio 2010, S.L., Arotz Foods, S.A., Herba Foods, S.L., Herba Ricemills, S.L and its subsidiaries, Herba Nutrición, S.L. and Fallera Nutrición, S.L.

15.2 The reconciliation of net income and expense for both reporting periods to taxable income/(tax loss) is set forth below:

INCOME TAX				
(000€)	2021		2020	
	ACCOUNTING	TAX	ACCOUNTING	TAX
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	312,168	312,168	30,127	30,127
Permanent differences	(315,538)	(315,538)	(43,264)	(43,264)
Tax group tax losses for offset	(24,199)	(24,199)	0	0
ACCOUNTING PROFIT ADJUSTED FOR PERMANENT DIFFERENCES	(27,569)	(27,569)	(13,137)	(13,137)
Temporary differences		103,615		(18,136)
Temporary differences arising from fiscal consolidation adjustments		0		0
Tax group tax losses for offset		(6,648)		4,062
TAXABLE INCOME (TAX LOSS) OF THE COMPANY	(27,569)	69,398	(13,137)	(27,211)
Tax calculated at statutory rate: 25%	(6,892)	17,350	(3,284)	(6,803)
Tax credits	(7,950)	(8,032)	0	0
TAX EXPENSE/(INCOME) FOR THE YEAR	(14,842)	9,318	(3,284)	(6,803)
Restatement of prior-year's income tax	0	0	(222)	0
Tax assessments	94		0	
Change in deferred tax assets and liabilities (note 14)	(3,928)		(828)	
Tax expense payable in France	3,699	3,699	0	
TOTAL INCOME TAX: EXPENSE (INCOME)	(14,977)	13,017	(4,334)	(6,803)

The reconciliation of income tax payable/(refundable) by/to Ebro Foods, S.A. and total income tax payable/(refundable) as a result of application of the consolidated tax regime is provided below:

	2021	2020
Tax payable (refundable) corresponding to Ebro Foods, S.A.	13,017	(6,803)
Payments made on account during the year	(2,303)	(1,792)
Tax withholdings	0	(27)
Tax refundable pending collection from prior years	(1,830)	(4,363)
Tax payable (refundable) corresponding to the other companies in the tax group	3,025	6,802
TAX GROUP TAX PAYABLE (RECEIVABLE)	11,909	(6,183)

15.3 The reconciliation of tax expense (income) to the result of multiplying total recognized income and expense, as opposed to profit or loss as per the income statement, by applicable tax rates, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		
(000€)	2021	2020
Profit before tax from continuing operations	312,168	30,127
Statutory tax rate	25%	25%
THEORETICAL TAX EXPENSE	78,042	7,532
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	413	1,467
Non-taxable income	(25,655)	(1,502)
Tax group tax losses for offset	(6,050)	0
Dividends between tax group companies	0	(10,675)
Dividends within parent company group	(53,642)	(106)
Unused tax credits	(7,950)	0
Tax expense payable in France	3,699	0
	(11,143)	(3,284)
Breakdown of tax expense (income)		
Current	13,017	(6,803)
Deferred	(24,160)	3,519
EFFECTIVE TAX EXPENSE (INCOME)	(11,143)	(3,284)

15.4 The breakdown of the temporary differences arising at Ebro Foods, S.A. in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

(000€)	2021	2020
Temporary Differences - Additions		
Additions to provision for long-term remuneration obligations	2,163	1,637
Additions to provision for long-service bonuses	2	11
Reversal of impairment provisions on investments in group companies	0	1,285
Amortization of trademarks for tax purposes	536	394
Reversal of temporary differences in respect of goodwill for tax purposes	122,711	0
TOTAL ADDITIONS	125,412	3,327
Temporary Differences - Decreases		
Goodwill amortization charges	2,007	2,007
Provisions for long-term remuneration obligations used	1,057	721
Temporary difference on account of goodwill amortization	18,731	18,731
Utilization of asset recognized for 30% of depreciation charges not deductible	2	4
TOTAL DECREASES	21,797	21,463
TOTAL NET ADDITIONS (DECREASES)	103,615	(18,136)

15.5 The breakdown of the permanent differences arising at Ebro Foods, S.A. in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

(000€)	2021	2020
Permanent Differences - Additions		
Donations	1,604	1,602
Non-deductible loss on financial assets	0	4,234
Other non-deductible expenses	43	32
TOTAL ADDITIONS	1,647	5,868
Permanent Differences - Decreases		
Adjustments for 95% of dividends from tax group subsidiaries	0	42,700
Adjustments for 95% of dividends from other group companies	214,566	423
Amortization of goodwill for tax purposes	110	109
Reversal of impairment provisions on investments in group companies	4,500	5,900
95% of gain on sale of investments in group companies	98,009	0
TOTAL DECREASES	317,185	49,132
TOTAL NET ADDITIONS (DECREASES)	(315,538)	(43,264)

15.6 Ebro Foods, S.A. utilised 8,032 thousand euros of tax credits in 2021 thanks to the taxable income generated by the tax group. In 2021, it generated 600 thousand euros of tax credits, mainly corresponding to donations, for utilisation in future years, in addition to the 4.1 million euros generated and unused in prior years (mainly deductions generated by the reinvestment of extraordinary gains).

The amounts of proceeds reinvested by the Spanish tax group in prior years entitling it to tax credits were 33.1, 5.0, 115.3, 57.3, 1.5, 16.2, 11.2 and 76.3 million euros between 2006 and 2013, respectively. These reinvestments satisfied all of the requirements for qualifying for the related tax relief.

15.7 A reconciliation of Ebro Foods, S.A.'s deferred tax assets and liabilities is provided below:

(000€)	12-31-19	ADDITIONS	AMOUNTS DERECOGNIZED	RESTATEMENTS AND OTHER ADDITIONS/ DERECOGNITIONS	12-31-20	ADDITIONS	AMOUNTS DERECOGNIZED	RESTATEMENTS AND OTHER ADDITIONS/ DERECOGNITIONS	12-31-21
Deferred tax assets									
Goodwill	1,605		(502)		1,103		(501)		602
Intangible assets: Trademarks	2,532	98			2,630	134			2,764
Property, plant and equipment: Land	108				108				108
Property, plant and equipment: Depreciation/amortization	11				11		(2)		9
Long-term remuneration obligations	601	409	(180)		830	541	(264)		1,107
Provisions for contingencies	310				310				310
Provisions for long-service bonuses	47	3			50	1			51
Unused tax losses	1,026	1,015		(374)	1,667		(1,662)	(5)	0
	6,240	1,525	(682)	(374)	6,709	676	(2,429)	(5)	4,951
Deferred tax liabilities									
Amortization of goodwill for tax purposes	(50,753)	(4,683)		1,565	(53,871)	(4,683)	30,678		(27,876)
Deferral of gains by tax group	(331)				(331)				(331)
Impairment provisions: investments in group companies	(640)		321	319	0				0
	(51,724)	(4,683)	321	1,884	(54,202)	(4,683)	30,678	0	(28,207)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAXES, NET	(45,484)	(3,158)	(361)	1,510	(47,493)	(4,007)	28,249	(5)	(23,256)

16. Guarantees extended

The Company had extended the following guarantees in the form of bank sureties at both reporting dates:

	2021	2020
Guarantees extended via banks		
Provided to courts and other bodies in relation to claims and tax deferrals	20,206	20,206
Provided to third parties to guarantee fulfilment of obligations arising in the ordinary course of business	360	360
Guarantees awarded directly by Ebro Foods, S.A.		
Guarantees given to banks to secure other companies' obligations	133,860	142,686

The guarantees extended to banks to secure other companies' obligations correspond mainly to the guarantees given by Ebro Foods, S.A. to its subsidiaries Ebro India, Ltda. (100%-indirectly owned), Herba Bangkok, Ltd (100%-indirectly owned), Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.r.l. (52%-indirectly owned) and LTL SAS (100%-directly owned) to secure their short- and medium-term credit facilities.

17. Balances with group companies and associates

Note 8 lists Ebro Foods, S.A.'s subsidiaries and associates. Transactions with associates did not result in material balances at either year-end.

The main transactions performed by the Company with group companies and associates in 2021 and 2020 are shown below:

	2021		2020	
	GROUP COMPANIES	ASSOCIATES	GROUP COMPANIES	ASSOCIATES
External services	(1,716)	0	(1,466)	0
Employee benefits expense	0	0	0	0
Finance costs	(2,673)	0	(2,285)	0
TOTAL PURCHASES AND EXPENSES	(4,389)	0	(3,751)	0
Services rendered and other income	8,751	0	8,673	0
Finance income	1,439	0	2,078	0
Dividend income received (note 8)	224,859	1,000	43,123	0
TOTAL REVENUE AND INCOME	235,049	1,000	53,874	0

The resulting balances between Ebro Foods, S.A. and its group companies and associates at the respective year-ends are as follows:

DECEMBER 31, 2021						
BALANCES WITH SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	NON- CURRENT LOANS	DUE FROM COMPANIES	CURRENT LOANS	BALANCES PAYABLE		DUE TO COMPANIES
				NON- CURRENT	CURRENT	
Ebro Premiun Foods, SAS (formerly, LTL)	118,662	60				
Herba Foods, S.L.		55				
Arotz Foods, S.A.		106		(28,961)		(12)
Ebro de Costa Rica, S.L.				(14,672)		
Ebro Riviana de Guatemala, S.L.				(10,390)		
Herba Ricemills, S.L.		1,524		(20,000)	(3)	(13)
Riviana Foods (Group))		1,307		(186,506)		(180)
Ebro Financial Corporate Services, S.L.		236		(155,400)		
Lassie Group (Netherlands)		252				
Fundación Ebro Foods					(299)	
Other companies (minor balances)	0	1,103		0		0
	118,662	4,643	0	(415,929)	(302)	(205)

DECEMBER 31, 2020						
BALANCES WITH SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	NON- CURRENT LOANS	DUE FROM COMPANIES	CURRENT LOANS	BALANCES PAYABLE		DUE TO COMPANIES
				NON- CURRENT	CURRENT	
Panzani, SAS	200,000	1,449				
Herba Foods, S.L.		69				
Arotz Foods, S.A.		59		(29,107)		(8)
Ebro de Costa Rica, S.L.				(14,075)		
Ebro Riviana de Guatemala, S.L.				(9,493)		
Herba Ricemills, S.L.		6,007				(12)
Riviana Foods (Group)		2,227		(114,434)		
Ebro Financial Corporate Services, S.L.		244		(203,100)		
Lassie Group (Netherlands)		260				
Fundación Ebro Foods					(300)	
Riso Scotti, S.p.a.						
Other companies (minor balances)	0	872		0		(1)
	200,000	11,187	0	(370,209)	(300)	(21)

All of the balances are denominated in euros, other than the balances payable to Riviana Foods, Inc. (denominated in US dollars), Ebro de Costa Rica, S.L. (Colones) and Ebro Riviana de Guatemala, S.L. (Quetzales).

The long-term loans payable do not carry any fixed maturity; accordingly, the Company has classified them as non-current as it does not expect to repay them in the short term.

The Company has a current business account arrangement with most of its subsidiaries under which it guarantees coverage of all of their financing needs and, as required, remuneration of their cash surpluses, all of which at market interest rates.

18. Related-party transactions

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has not extended or received other guarantees in respect of accounts receivable from or payable to its related parties.

The Company did not write down any receivables due from related parties for impairment in either reporting period. That assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial situation of the related party and the market in which it operates.

18.1 TRANSACTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS (OR PARTIES RELATED THERETO) OF EBRO FOODS, S.A. (EXCLUDING DIRECTORS)

Note 12 lists the companies that have a significant equity interest in Ebro Foods, S.A.

Other than dividend payments, there were no transactions between Ebro Foods, S.A. and its significant shareholders (excluding directors, for whom the related disclosures are provided in note 18.2) in either reporting period.

18.2 TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES (OR PARTIES RELATED THERETO) OF EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Ebro Foods, S.A. realized the following transactions with one of its directors in 2021 and 2020 outside the scope of the dividend and remuneration transactions disclosed in notes 18.3 and 18.7. (amounts in thousands of euros):

DIRECTOR (AND HIS RELATED PARTY)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR AND HIS RELATED PARTY	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	2021 AMOUNT	2020 AMOUNT
Antonio Hernández Callejas (Luis Hernández González)	Relative	Lease (expense)	42	42

18.3 OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS/EXECUTIVES: DIVIDENDS RECEIVED FROM EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Against the backdrop of the general dividend policy of Ebro Foods, S.A., the following amounts were paid in 2021 (2020) (expressed in thousands of euros):

- Dividends paid to significant shareholders (excluding directors): 24,837 (58,543)
- Dividends paid to directors (and persons related thereto) and officers: 97,915 (213,717)

18.4 TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Ebro Foods, S.A. did not transact with 'other related parties' in 2021.

18.5 OTHER DISCLOSURES

Ebro Foods, S.A. holds a 40% shareholding in Riso Scotti S.p.A. The investment in this associate is accounted for using the equity method. Riso Scotti S.p.A. is an Italian company whose corporate purpose is analogous to that of Ebro Foods, S.A.

Mr. Antonio Hernández Callejas, Chairman of Ebro Foods, S.A., is a director of Riso Scotti, S.p.A.

The transactions performed between Ebro Foods, S.A. and Riso Scotti S.p.A. (an associate that is not fully consolidated by the Ebro Group) in 2021 and 2020 (amounts in thousands of euros):

TYPE OF TRANSACTION	2021 AMOUNT	2020 AMOUNT
Services rendered (income)	0	3
Dividends received	1,000	0

18.6 FIDUCIARY DUTIES: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND NON-COMPETE DUTY

All of the directors, including in the case of the legal person directors their natural person representatives, have informed the Company that neither they nor any of their related parties found themselves party to any of the direct or indirect conflict of interests itemised in article 229 of Spain's Corporate Enterprises Act.

In addition, the directors, and where relevant the natural persons representing them on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A., itemised below have informed the Company of the following relationships with entities that carry on an analogous business activity to that constituting Ebro Foods, S.A.'s core business:

- Grupo Tradifin, S.L. holds (i) a direct interest of 50% in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A., an entity of which it is a director; and (ii) a 100% interest in Cabher 96, S.L., an entity of which it is the sole director.
- Ms. Blanca Hernández Rodríguez (the natural person who represents Grupo Tradifin, S.L. on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A.) holds indirect interests in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. and Cabher 96, S.L. through her 33.25% direct shareholding in Grupo Tradifin, S.L., an entity of which she is the chief executive: specifically, indirect shareholdings of 16.625% in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. and of 33.25% in Cabher 96, S.L. She does not hold any positions or duties at the latter two entities.
- Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. holds a direct interest of 50% in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A., an entity of which it is a director.
- Mr. Félix Hernández Callejas (the natural person who represents Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A.) holds an indirect interest of 14.334% in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. through his direct shareholding of 28.668% in Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. He is a director of Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.
- Mr. Antonio Hernández Callejas holds an indirect interest of 14.334% in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. through the 28.668% interest he holds directly in Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. Antonio Hernández Callejas does not hold any position at Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.

The directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. (or their natural person representatives, as warranted) did not perform any transactions with the Company outside of the ordinary course of its business or other than on an arm's length basis in either reporting period.

The directors have not informed the Parent of any direct or indirect potential conflicts of interest between them or their related parties and the Company other than those disclosed in this note.

18.7 DIRECTOR AND OFFICER REMUNERATION

Director remuneration: The remuneration accrued by the members of the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. totalled 7,164 thousand euros in 2021 (2020: 6,893 thousand euros), broken down as follows (pre-tax amounts in thousands of euros):

DIRECTOR REMUNERATION AND OTHER BENEFITS	2021	2020
Type of remuneration		
Attendance fees	318	317
Fixed remuneration received in their capacity as directors	2,850	2,850
TOTAL DIRECTOR REMUNERATION	3,168	3,167
Wages, salaries and professional fees	3,996	3,726
Termination and other benefits	0	0
TOTAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REMUNERATION	3,996	3,726
TOTAL REMUNERATION	7,164	6,893
OTHER BENEFITS		
Life insurance and post-employment benefits	0	0

Article 22 of the Bylaws stipulates that “The overall remuneration received by the members of the Board of Directors in their capacity as such (i.e., in exchange for their supervisory and other non-executive duties) shall consist of: (i) a fixed annual sum; and (ii) fees for attending the meetings of the Board and its committees. Both the fixed annual sum assigned to the Board of Directors as a whole and the amount of the attendance fees shall be determined by the Company’s shareholders in general meeting and remain in effect until such time as their modification is approved.

It shall be up to the Board of Directors to distribute the fixed sum determined at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the positions discharged by each, their membership of the Board’s various committees and other objective circumstances the Board of Directors deems opportune to its members each year. It shall be similarly up to the Board of Directors to determine the frequency of such payments. .../...”

With respect to the remuneration of the directors in their capacity as such, at a meeting held on February 25, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved, at the recommendation of its Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

- (i) to submit a motion for the payment of the pre-tax sum of 2,850 thousand euros of fixed remuneration in respect of 2021 at the upcoming 2022 Annual General Meeting; and
- (ii) to leave pre-tax attendance fees at 1,600 euros per meeting of the Board of Directors and 800 euros per meeting of its various committees.

The individual breakdown of pre-tax director remuneration for 2021 (in thousands of euros) is provided below:

DIRECTOR	FIXED REMUNERATION	ATTENDANCE FEES	FIXED REMUNERATION FOR PERFORMANCE OF EXECUTIVE DUTIES	VARIABLE REMUNERATION FOR PERFORMANCE OF EXECUTIVE DUTIES	TOTAL
Hernández Callejas, Antonio	388	23	1,505	2,491	4,407
Carceller Arce, Demetrio	362	27	0	0	389
Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.	121	18	0	0	139
Barreiro Pérez-Pardo, Belén	154	22	0	0	176
Carceller Arce, María	121	18	0	0	139
Castelló Clemente, Fernando	197	27	0	0	224
Comenge Sánchez-Real, José Ignacio	147	18	0	0	165
Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.	121	18	0	0	139
Costa García, Mercedes	199	27	0	0	226
Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L.	121	18	0	0	139
Fernández Alonso, Javier	305	29	0	0	334
Grupo Tradifín, S.L.	191	27	0	0	218
Hercalanz Investing Group, S.L. (*)	147	18	0	0	165
Zorrero Camas, Pedro Antonio (**)	279	28	0	0	307
TOTAL	2,853	318	1,505	2,491	(***) 7,167

(*) Hercalanz Investing Group, S.L. did not perform either executive or management duties at Ebro Foods, S.A. or at any subsidiary and therefore did not receive any remuneration in this respect. It is categorised as an executive director based on the fact that the natural person representing this entity on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. is an executive and director of several Group subsidiaries.

(**) Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas resigned from the Board of Directors on December 15, 2021 with effect from December 31, 2021. On January 31, 2022, the Board of Directors agreed to avail of the co-option procedure to name Marc Thomas Murtra Millar as external independent director to fill the vacancy left following Mr. Zorrero Camas' resignation. Mr. Murtra Millar has also been made a member of the Company's Executive Committee and Audit and Control Committee.

(***) Total director remuneration amounted to 7,163,731 euros (before tax), which, rounded to thousands of euros, comes out at 7,164 thousand. That sum differs from the total provided in the table above as a result of the rounding, to the nearest thousandth, of each director's individual remuneration.

Of the total variable remuneration earned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors for performance of his executive duties in 2021, 897 thousand euros, before tax, corresponded to the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme tied to the Group's 2019-2021 Business Plan in respect of 2019, a figure representing 25% of the bonuses accrued under that three-year scheme. That sum was provided for in the 2019 financial statements and paid in 2021.

Elsewhere, in relation to the total remuneration earned by the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the performance of his executive duties in 2021, the 2021 financial statements recognize a provision of 1,898 thousand euros in respect of the provisional estimate of the amount corresponding to 2021 under the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme tied to the Group's 2019-2021 Plan, which represents up to 50% of the deferred bonus entitlement expected to be accrued during the three-year period. That figure will be paid in 2023.

These bonus schemes are not tied to Ebro Foods' share price performance and do not entitle their beneficiaries to the receipt of shares or any rights over such shares.

Elsewhere, none of the members of the Board of Directors benefits from complementary life insurance or pension cover. Moreover, the Company has neither extended any form of credit or advances to the members of its Board of Directors nor assumed any obligations on their behalf under guarantees.

Officer remuneration

A total of 10 people were considered officers of Ebro Foods, S.A. at year-end 2021 (year-end 2020: 11); in 2021 those executives accrued total remuneration (fixed wages and salaries and annual bonuses) of 2,400 thousand euros (2020: 2,453 thousand euros).

Note in relation to the officer remuneration disclosures, the term “officer” refers to the Chief Operating Officer of the Ebro Group, who is the most senior executive after the Executive Chairman, and the professionals in charge of the main departments of Ebro Foods, S.A., irrespective of whether they are considered “senior management”.

In 2021, the team of officers (excluding the Chairman of the Board of Directors) of Ebro Foods, S.A. covered by the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme tied to the Group’s 2019-2021 Business Plan were paid 159 thousand euros, before tax, corresponding to 2019, a figure representing 25% of the bonuses earned during the three-year scheme that had been provisioned in the 2019 financial statements.

Meanwhile, in relation to the team of officers (excluding the Chairman of the Board of Directors) of Ebro Foods, S.A. covered by the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme tied to the Group’s 2019-2021 Business Plan, the 2021 financial statements recognise a provision of 334 thousand euros in respect of the provisional estimate of the amount corresponding to 2021 under the scheme, which represents up to 50% of the deferred bonus entitlement expected to be accrued during the three-year period. That sum will be paid in 2023, in keeping with the plan rules.

Note lastly for the record that Ebro Foods, S.A. has taken out director and officer liability insurance cover; those policies cover all of its subsidiaries up to an annual claims cap of 45 million euros. The policies cost 192 thousand euros in 2021 (113 thousand euros in 2020), are effective until April 30, 2022 and are currently in the process of being renewed.

19. Other disclosures

A) FOREIGN-CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Company usually transacts in euros, other than the dollar-denominated borrowing arrangements described in notes 13 and 17.

B) WORKFORCE STRUCTURE

2021			
	AT YEAR-END		AVERAGE TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
Executives	6	4	10
Middle management	22	11	33
Clerical staff	6	7	13
	34	22	56

As required under article 260 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Company hereby discloses that the average number of people employed during the year with a disability of a severity of 33% or higher was one (man) - in the 'Clerical staff' category - in both reporting periods.

2020			
	AT YEAR-END		AVERAGE TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
Executives	8	4	12
Middle management	22	11	33
Clerical staff	6	7	13
	36	22	58

C) AUDIT FEES

The fees paid for account auditing and other services to the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young, S.L., and entities related to the latter by means of control, joint ownership or joint management, in 2021 and 2020 were as follows (in thousands of euros):

- The fees corresponding to auditing services provided in 2021 amounted to 246 (2020: 239) thousand euros; those corresponding to other assurance services amounted to 83 (2020: 81) thousand euros.
- The fees for tax advisory and and/other services totalled 125 (2020: 46) thousand euros.

D) ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The activities carried on by the various Ebro Foods Group companies require investments to manage and control their environmental risks.

Investments that increase the capacity of their facilities and machinery are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. Ebro Foods, S.A., in its capacity as the Group's holding company, does not directly undertake this effort; rather its Group companies make and incur the required environmental investments and expenditure.

The work performed on this front in recent years has been very broad but has focused above all on ensuring adequate control of wastewater discharges, combustion gas and dust emissions and inert solid and organic waste and rubbish generation.

The Company's directors believe there are no significant environmental protection or enhancement contingencies and therefore, have not deemed it necessary to record any related provisions.

E) DISCLOSURES REGARDING AVERAGE SUPPLIER PAYMENT TERMS

The Company paid its suppliers at 29 days on average in 2021 (2020: 24 days).

(000€)	2020	2021
Days		
Average supplier payment term	24	29
Paid transactions ratio	24	29
Outstanding transactions ratio	33	29
Amount		
Total payments made	8,996	9,759
Total payments outstanding	349	331

For the purposes of calculating the average payment period, the 2021 figures in the table above do not include the sum of 2,846 (2020: 2,850) thousand euros invoiced by an IT system provider as its invoices took 96 (82) days to formally approve and document such that the payment was delayed by those 96 (82) days.

F) For the purposes of compliance with the obligation stipulated in article 42 bis of Regulation 1065/2007, of July 27, 2007, enacting the general regulations governing tax management and inspections and establishing common procedural rules in respect of tax matters, and in keeping with the terms of article 4.b of the said article, there follows a list of the accounts with foreign financial institutions held by non-resident subsidiaries:

COMPANY	ACCOUNT ID CODE	BIC CODE	ACCOUNT CODE	BANK	BRANCH	COUNTRY OF LOCATION OF BANK	DATE OPENED	BALANCE AT DEC. 31, 2021 (€)	AVERAGE BALANCE 4Q21 (€)	% INTEREST	CURRENCY
Semola s,r,l,	IBAN	BCABIT21XXX	IT39D0350003205000000037267	Ubi Banco di Brescia SpA	Rome	Italy	april-13	0.00	0.00	100%	EUR
	IBAN	BACRIT21575	IT64H0303215201010000476353	Credem SpA	Salerno	Italy	march-21	295,008.84	622,459.12	100%	EUR
Ebro Costa Rica S,L,	IBAN	BSNJCXSJXXX	CR11010200009024954723	BAC San Jose	San José	Costa Rica	august-06	20,951.21	24,475.97	100%	USD
Ebro Riviana Guatemala SL	Other	INDLGTGCXXX	0011100015	Banco Industrial Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemala	august-06	2,092.90	2,092.90	100%	GTQ
	Other	INDLGTGCXXX	0000683771	Banco Industrial Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemala	august-06	24,563.31	24,563.31	100%	USD
	Other	CITIGTGCXXX	0002058006	CITIBANK	Guatemala City	Guatemala	march-21	86,331.18	127,344.75	100%	GTQ
EF Alimentación, S de R,L de CV,	CLABE	BCMRMXMM	187408390	BBVA BANCOMER, S.A.	Mexico City	Mexico	august-11	3,724.39	4,242.27	100%	MXP
	CLABE	BCMRMXMM	187409842	BBVA BANCOMER, S.A.	Mexico City	Mexico	august-11	20,040.61	19,849.58	100%	USD

COMPANY	ACCOUNT ID CODE	BIC CODE	ACCOUNT CODE	BANK	BRANCH	COUNTRY OF LOCATION OF BANK	DATE OPENED	BALANCE AT DEC. 31, 2021 (€)	AVERAGE BALANCE 4Q21 (€)	% INTEREST	CURRENCY
Mundiriz	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	0117350000012100060709,11	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	2001	207,730.45	291,517.85	100%	MAD
	Other	BCMAMAMCXXX	007 640 00137090000000131 39	Attijariwafa Bank	TANGIER	Morocco	2002	31,372.41	55,315.73	100%	MAD
	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	011 735 0000 01 66600 60709 27	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	2009	84.57	89.43	100%	MAD
	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	011 735 000 501 66500 12519 30	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	2015	2,121,349.01	2,141,027.68	100%	EUR
	Other	CDMAMAMCXXX	021 735 0000 080 030 167465 07	Crédit du Maroc	Larache	Morocco	march-18	6,866.04	7,542.40	100%	MAD
	Other	CAIXAMAMCXXX	003 640 640000000011 70167 55	CaixaBank - Tanger	TANGIER	Morocco	sept-21	8,453.74	8,519.56	100%	MAD
Agromeruan	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	0117350000012100006819,79	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	2007	4,298.97	18,452.23	100%	MAD
	Other	CDMAMAMCXXX	021 735 0000 080 030 183549 61	Crédit du Maroc	Larache	Morocco	oct-21	9,475.85	9,549.63	100%	MAD
	Other	CAIXAMAMCXXX	003 640 640000000011 70268 43	CaixaBank - Tanger	TANGIER	Morocco	sept-21	0.00	0.00	100%	MAD
Rivera del Arroz, S,A,	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	0117350000012100060728,51	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	2002	7,606.71	8,421.55	100%	MAD
Katania	Other	BMCEMAMCXXX	011 735 0000 01 210 00 13562 26	BMCE Bank	Larache	Morocco	feb.-17	142,609.52	153,895.56	100%	MAD
Herba Egypt Ricemills, LTD	IBAN	CITIEGCX	EG240043000200000000101445127	CITIBANK	Cairo	Egypt	oct-12	807,309.62	814,757.74	100%	EGP
	IBAN	CITIEGCX	EG460043000200000000101445119	CITIBANK	Cairo	Egypt	oct-12	0.00	0.00	100%	EUR
	IBAN	CITIEGCX	EG740043000200000000101445003	CITIBANK	Cairo	Egypt	oct-12	0.00	0.00	100%	USD
	IBAN	BCBIEGCX	EG940034001200000000010006217	Attijariwafa bank Egypt	Cairo	Egypt	oct-12	8,629.82	13,196.50	100%	EGP

Herba Egypt is no longer an Ebro Group subsidiary. It was sold in December 2021.

20. Events after the reporting period

The recent events in Ukraine, following military invasion by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, are causing significant global uncertainty.

The international community has reacted swiftly, with many countries (including the European Union and United States) imposing sanctions on Russia and its people.

The recent onset of the conflict and its obvious geopolitical implications mean that it is not currently possible to reliably estimate what potential impact the conflict and the international response to it may have on the businesses of the Company and its Group.

The situation is already affecting the availability and prices of certain commodities (those in which Russia is a leading global producer and exporter, such as wheat and sunflower oil), energy prices and exchange rates. However, it is hard to estimate how these variables will evolve in the coming months.

Despite the uncertainty and impossibility of making reliable estimates, the Company's directors believe that the current situation and its consequences are not and should not have a material impact on the Company and its Group, underpinned primarily by the following considerations:

- Neither the Company nor its Group has subsidiaries, branches or operations in the region affected by the armed conflict. Neither the Company nor its Group has (or has had in the recent past) factories, customers or suppliers in Ukraine or Russia.
- Neither Russia nor Ukraine are or have been sources of wheat supply for the Ebro Group which, moreover, has downsized its dry pasta business significantly in 2021 and 2020. As a result, its exposure to the potential impact of inflation in that commodity and its different variants is considered low (as it should not go beyond the indirect effect that the reduction of wheat exports from Russia could have on the prices of wheat sourced from other markets).
- With respect to the global economic impact, the types of products made by the Ebro Group makes its businesses more resilient during times of economic crisis. As a result, the Group does not anticipate a significant decrease in customer demand, loss of suppliers or other adverse effects on its supply and distribution channels.
- As for energy costs, the measures announced by the European Union and other countries with the aim of (i) reducing dependence on oil and gas sourced from Russia; and (ii) mitigating the effect of the conflict on energy costs, should mean that those potential increases will not have a significant impact on the Group's businesses.

In light of the foregoing, the Company's directors believe that these events do not imply the need to make any adjustments whatsoever to its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

There have been no other significant events or developments between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorising the accompanying consolidated financial statements for issue.

1. Company situation

Ebro Foods S.A. is the parent of the Ebro Foods Group, Spain's largest food group. Through its subsidiaries, it commands a presence in the rice, fresh pasta and premium dry pasta markets in Europe and North America, as well as a growing presence in other countries.

As a holding company, its overriding objective is to lead, coordinate and foster the development of the Group it heads up, whose strategy is articulated around the provision of healthy food solutions to consumers that enable it to differentiate its brands by means of innovation and new product and format development.

The Ebro Foods Group articulates its management around business segments that combine business activities and their geographic location. Its two key business lines are the production and distribution of premium dry and fresh pasta and rice and their culinary derivatives and accompaniments. Geographically, it is structured into four major regions: the Americas, Spain, Europe & RoW.

Decision-making is spearheaded by the Board of Directors, which is ultimately responsible for defining the Company's general strategy and management guidelines. The Board delegates certain tasks in its Executive Committee, including, notably, monitoring and oversight of delivery of the strategic and corporate development guidelines, while the Management Committee, on which the heads of the various business areas are represented, is tasked with monitoring and preparing the decisions taken at the management level.

The Annual Corporate Governance Report contains detailed information on the Group's ownership and governance structure.

The Management Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements provides detailed coverage of key trends in and the performance of the various segments and businesses that comprised the Ebro Food Group in 2021.

2. Business and earnings performance of Ebro Foods, S.A.

Ebro Foods, S.A.'s key sources of revenue are the dividends paid by its subsidiaries, the services it provides to these subsidiaries and certain real estate transactions. Its expenditure relates mainly to staff costs and the financial cost of the borrowings taken on in its capacity as parent of the Ebro Foods Group. In addition, depending on developments with respect to the value of its investments in its subsidiaries, it recognises and reverses impairment provisions on its portfolio of investees as required. Recurring expenditure was flat year-on-year.

Net operating income amounted to 15,173 thousand euros in 2021, compared to 29,903 thousand euros in 2020. The decrease reflects a reduction in the dividends distributed by its subsidiaries (note 8) and a slight increase in non-deductible VAT charges.

Net finance income amounted to 327,341 thousand euros, compared to a net finance cost of 224 thousand in 2020. The increase is primarily due to the gain on the sale of the investment in Panzani, which carried on the dry pasta business in France (note 8).

Profit after tax accordingly amounted to 327,145 thousand euros, compared to 34,461 thousand euros in 2020.

The most significant developments last year related to its activity as parent of the Ebro Foods Group were the following:

KEY INVESTMENTS AND EXITS CONCLUDED BY THE GROUP

Note 8 to the financial statements lists Ebro Foods, S.A.'s direct investments in group companies and associates. The main transactions coordinated by Ebro Foods, S.A. in 2021:

Acquisition of the Kohinoor trademark for use in Europe

In April 2021, the Company acquired, through its rice business, 100% of two English companies, "Indo European Foods Limited" and "Gourmet Foods and Beverages Limited", and ownership of the Kohinoor trademark for use in the UK and the main European markets.

That investment totalled 20.8 million euros and implies the acquisition of a specialist basmati rice brand which is a good fit for the Group's portfolio of specialist aromatic rice brands.

Sale of Panzani's French dry pasta, semolina, couscous and sauce business

The sale of this business to Pimente Investissement, a vehicle majority owned by funds managed or advised by CVC Capital Partners VIII Limited or its affiliates, closed on December 31, 2021.

The sale price, of 550 million euros (albeit subject to debt and working capital adjustments, which are not expected to be significant) was collected on December 31, 2021, which is when the business was delivered to the buyer and the sale was recognised for accounting purposes.

Having completed the sales of the assets associated with the production and sale of dry pasta, couscous, semolina and sauces, the Ebro Group continues to be active in the French business through the businesses that fit with its strategy of concentrating on premium brands and the value-added products in which it specialises.

Sale of the dry pasta business in Canada

As announced in 2020, the sale of this business closed on January 29, 2021, as soon as all of the conditions agreed in the share purchase agreement signed in October 2020 had been met, which is also when the business was delivered to the buyer and the proceeds were collected.

Sale of the Ronzoni dry pasta business in the US

The Ebro Group, through its US subsidiary, Riviana, agreed the sale of the Ronzoni dry pasta business and the Winchester dry pasta factory to 8th Avenue Foods & Provisions Inc on March 26, 2021. The business was valued at 95 million dollars for transaction purposes.

Execution of the transaction was subject to performance of the various steps required before the US anti-trust authorities as well as other standard closing conditions. Once those closing conditions had been met, the transaction closed on May 31, 2021; the proceeds were collected, the business was delivered to the buyer and the transaction was accounted for.

There were no other significant changes in the Group's scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

3. Non-financial information

The non-financial statement required under Spanish Law 11/2018 (of December 28, 2018) on non-financial and diversity reporting is included in the Management Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements.

4. Employee and environmental disclosures

HUMAN CAPITAL

Ebro Food's ultimate objective on the labour front is to foster mutually-beneficial labour relations, by making its employees feel vested in the organisation, encouraging their career development, promoting equal opportunities and taking a zero-tolerance stance on discrimination and facilitating, in a nutshell, a tranquil workplace climate and legal compliance.

Each of the Group companies is governed by the labour legislation prevailing in the countries in which it does business. In addition, the bigger subsidiaries have formulated their own human resource policies that regulate relations between management and employees. Above all of these policies, and notwithstanding the terms of the collective bargaining agreements of the various companies comprising the Ebro Foods Group, there is a corporate Code of Conduct designed not only to ensure the ethical and responsible conduct of the professionals of all Ebro Foods Group companies on the job but also to serve as a guide for defining employment policies and safeguards, workplace health and safety policy, training issues and the principles for guaranteeing the absence of discrimination and the promotion of diversity and equality in hiring decisions.

The key staff disclosures are provided in note 19.b of the accompanying financial statements.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Although the Company's business activities do not imply environmental consequences per se, one of Ebro Foods's basic management commitments is to provide its companies with the tools and measures needed to strike an optimal balance between their business activities and environmental protection. Refer to note 19.d to the financial statements for additional information.

5. Liquidity and financing

Ebro Foods, S.A. manages the Group's financing requirements in respect of strategic matters such as dividend policy and the Group's organic growth. To this end it relies on the cash generated by its subsidiaries which act as guarantors on the long-term loans taken on to facilitate this role.

The Management Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements provides an in-depth overview of the Group's liquidity and financial position.

6. Business risk management targets and policies

Ebro Foods, in its capacity as the parent of a group of companies, is indirectly exposed to risks affecting its subsidiaries via the valuation of its investment portfolio and the amount of dividends they distribute. The business activities performed by the Ebro Foods Group companies are carried out in an environment shaped by exogenous factors that could influence their business and financial performances.

These risks are mainly environmental, business, financial, borrowings, labour and technology related. The risks and the measures taken to identify, manage and mitigate them are described in detail in both the Management Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements and in the Group's Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Due to its particular relevance this year, it is important to single out the risks derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, the implications of which are outlined in note 2 of the accompanying financial statements.

On the basis of the main risks identified each year, management assesses the instruments in place for mitigating them and the main associated processes and controls.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The main financial instruments used are bank loans, bank overdraft facilities, cash and short-term deposits. The overriding goal of using these instruments is to expand the sources of financing available to the Group.

In the past, the Company has written derivatives to hedge interest and exchange rate risk. It is Company policy not to use financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The main risks arising from the financial instruments used are credit risk, cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and establishes the policies put in place for managing each of these risks, while the Finance Department identifies and manages them with a view to minimising or ring-fencing their potential impact on the Group's performance.

Credit risk

Ebro Foods, S.A.'s exposure to credit risk is not significantly concentrated. Moreover, it deposits its cash and arranges its financial instruments with highly solvent and creditworthy financial institutions.

Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates, mainly on account of its non-current payment obligations arranged at floating rates of interest.

The policy deployed to minimise this risk is to combine floating and fixed rates and to build a well-balanced debt structure so as to reduce borrowing costs while containing volatility. To this end it tracks interest rate trends with the help of external experts. Whenever deemed necessary, Ebro Foods, S.A. arranges interest rate derivatives.

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk is intrinsic to the Company's role as a holding company which invests in group companies whose functional currency is not the euro. Its ability to recover the carrying amounts of its investments depends on the ability to generate cash flows from them. At the reporting date, it was most exposed to the pound sterling and the US dollar.

Foreign currency risk also arises from the purchases and sales made by the various subsidiaries in currencies other than the functional currency. In that instance, the subsidiaries themselves arrange their own forward contracts or other exchange rate hedges, in keeping with Group policy.

Liquidity risk

Ebro Foods, S.A.'s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of renewable credit facilities, bank loans and short-term deposits.

7. Events after the reporting period

The recent events in Ukraine, following military invasion by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, are causing significant global uncertainty.

The international community has reacted swiftly, with many countries (including the European Union and United States) imposing sanctions on Russia and its people.

The recent onset of the conflict and its obvious geopolitical implications mean that it is not currently possible to reliably estimate what potential impact the conflict and the international response to it may have on the businesses of the Company and its Group.

The situation is already affecting the availability and prices of certain commodities (those in which Russia is a leading global producer and exporter, such as wheat and sunflower oil), energy prices and exchange rates. However, it is hard to estimate how these variables will evolve in the coming months.

Despite the uncertainty and impossibility of making reliable estimates, the Company's directors believe that the current situation and its consequences are not and should not have a material impact on the Company and its Group, underpinned primarily by the following considerations:

- Neither the Company nor its Group has subsidiaries, branches or operations in the region affected by the armed conflict. Neither the Company nor its Group has (or has had in the recent past) factories, customers or suppliers in Ukraine or Russia.

- Neither Russia nor Ukraine are or have been sources of wheat supply for the Ebro Group which, moreover, has downsized its dry pasta business significantly in 2021 and 2020. As a result, its exposure to the potential impact of inflation in that commodity and its different variants is considered low (as it should not go beyond the indirect effect that the reduction of wheat exports from Russia could have on the prices of wheat sourced from other markets).
- With respect to the global economic impact, the types of products made by the Ebro Group makes its businesses more resilient during times of economic crisis. As a result, the Group does not anticipate a significant decrease in customer demand, loss of suppliers or other adverse effects on its supply and distribution channels.
- As for energy costs, the measures announced by the European Union and other countries with the aim of (i) reducing dependence on oil and gas sourced from Russia; and (ii) mitigating the effect of the conflict on energy costs, should mean that those potential increases will not have a significant impact on the Group's businesses.

In light of the foregoing, the Company's directors believe that these events do not imply the need to make any adjustments whatsoever to its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

There have been no other significant events or developments between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorising the accompanying consolidated financial statements for issue.

8. Business outlook

Ebro Foods' earnings performance going forward will depend on the dividends received from its subsidiaries, the gains recognised on properties deemed non-core and the finance costs incurred on the debt taken on to finance its assets.

The Company's directors believe that the dividends declared by its subsidiaries will be sufficient to enable Ebro Foods to fund an adequate shareholder remuneration policy.

9. R&D

R&D initiatives are shaped by the subsidiaries' strategic initiatives (the reader is referred to the Management Report accompanying the consolidated financial statements).

10. Own share transactions

In 2021, the Parent had the power to buy back and sell own shares under the scope of the authorisation granted at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 July 2020 for a period of five years (and duly notified to the CNMV in keeping with prevailing legislation). In 2021, under the scope of the employee share plan, it bought back 37,000 shares, sold 828 and delivered 36,172 own shares to employees. The Company did not hold any own shares at December 31, 2021.

11. Other relevant disclosures

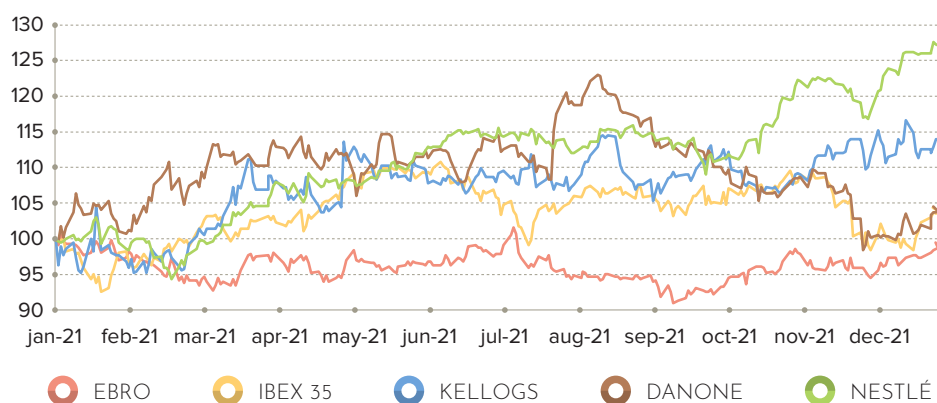
AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD

The Company paid its suppliers at 24 days on average in 2021.

	2020	2021
Days		
Average supplier payment term	24	29
Paid transactions ratio	24	29
Outstanding transactions ratio	33	29
Amount (000€)		
Total payments made	8,996	9,759
Total payments outstanding	349	331

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE

Share price performance LTM



DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of the dividends approved at the Annual General Meeting of June 30, 2021 at which the Parent's shareholders ratified the motion to pay an ordinary cash dividend with a charge against 2020 profit and unrestricted reserves of 0.57 euros per share, payable in the course of 2021 for a total outlay of 87,703 thousand euros. The dividend was paid out in three equal instalments of 0.19 euros per share on April 6, 30 June and October 1, 2021.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 15, 2021, the Company's shareholders ratified a motion for the payment of an extraordinary dividend of 0.57 euros per share (before withholdings), for a total outlay of 87,703 thousand euros. That dividend was paid out in one go on December 22, 2021.

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ANNUAL CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE REPORT
AND FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)



ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF LISTED COMPANIES

DETAILS OF ISSUER

Year Ended:

[31/12/2021]

Tax Registration Number:

[A47412333]

Name:

[**EBRO FOODS, S.A.**]

Registered Office:

[PASEO DE LA CASTELLANA 20 – 3rd & 4rd FLOORS - 28046 MADRID]

A. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1. Complete the following table on the capital of the company and voting rights including loyalty shares, if any, at year end:

State whether the articles of association contemplate loyalty shares:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Date latest modification	Capital (€)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
27/02/2002	92,319,235.20	153,865,392	153,865,392

Indicate whether there are different classes of shares with different associated rights:

☐ Yes

☒ No

A.2. Give details on the direct and indirect holders of significant interests in your company at year-end, including directors with significant holdings:

Name of shareholder	% voting rights attributed to the shares		% voting rights through financial instruments		Interest / total voting rights (%)
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	14.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.44
CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	11.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.69
SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	0.00	11.69	0.00	0.00	11.69
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	10.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.36
SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES	0.00	10.36	0.00	0.00	10.36
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.A.	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.62
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	7.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	7.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.83
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	0.00	5.20	0.00	0.00	5.20
MENDIBEA 2002, S.L.	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.20
ARTEMIS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLP	0.00	3.65	0.00	0.00	3.65

Details of indirect holdings:

Name of indirect holder	Name of direct holder	% voting rights attributed to the shares	% voting rights through financial instruments	Interest / total voting rights (%)
SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	11.69	0.00	11.69
SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES	ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	10.36	0.00	10.36
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	MENDIBEA 2002, S.L.	5.20	0.00	5.20
ARTEMIS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLP	ARTEMIS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLP	3.65	0.00	3.65

Indicate the principal movements in the shareholding structure during the year:

- A.3. State, regardless of the percentage, the percentage of voting rights held by board members in the company attributed to shares or through financial instruments, excluding the directors named in section A.2 above:

Name of director	% voting rights attributed to shares		% voting rights through financial instruments		% total voting rights	% voting rights that <u>may be transferred</u> through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total % of voting rights held by board members	56.06
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On 15 December 2021, Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas tendered his resignation from the board with effect from 31 December 2021, as explained elsewhere herein (see sections C.1.3, C.2 and Explanatory Note One in section H of this Report).

Details of indirect holdings:

Name of director	Name of direct holder	% voting rights attributed to shares	% voting rights through financial instruments	% total voting rights	% voting rights that may be transferred through financial instruments
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	INVERSIONES LAS PARRAS DE CASTELLOTE, S.L.	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	MAHOGANYSEPPL, S.L.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total percentage of voting rights represented on the board:

Total % of voting rights represented on the board	67.75
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At the date of writing this report, the total percentage of voting rights held by board members is 56.19% and the total percentage of voting rights represented on the board is 67.88%.

- A.4. Indicate family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships among significant shareholders known to the company, if any, save any that are insignificant or deriving from ordinary commercial business, except those reported in A.6:

Name of related party	Type of relationship	Brief description
SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM, CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	Corporate	Sociedad Anónima Damm holds a direct interest of 99.99% in Corporación Económica Delta, S.A.
SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES, ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Corporate	Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales holds a direct interest of 91.96% in Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

- A.5. Describe the commercial, contractual or corporate relationships between significant shareholders and the company and/or its group, if any, except any that are insignificant and those deriving from ordinary commercial business:

Name of related party	Type of relationship	Brief description
SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	Commercial	During 2021, Herba Ricemills, S.L.U. (a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group) entered into different commercial transactions with subsidiaries of the significant shareholder Sociedad Anónima Damm, for the sale of rice and rice by-products and receipt of freight services on arm's length terms. See in this respect the information on related party transactions in section D.2 of this Report.

Name of related party	Type of relationship	Brief description
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Commercial	During 2021, several subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group entered into commercial transactions (mainly purchases and sales of rice) on arm's length terms with the significant shareholder and director Grupo Tradifín, S.L. and related parties. See in this respect the information on transactions and comments set out in section D.3 of this Report.
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Contractual	During 2021, several subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group entered into contractual transactions (mainly services rendered and received) on arm's length terms with the significant shareholder and director Grupo Tradifín, S.L. and related parties. See in this respect the information on transactions and comments set out in section D.3 of this Report.
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Commercial	During 2021, several subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group entered into commercial transactions (mainly purchases and sales of rice) on arm's length terms with the significant shareholder and director Grupo Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. and related parties. See in this respect the information on transactions and comments set out in section D.3 of this Report.
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Contractual	During 2021, several subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group entered into contractual transactions (mainly services rendered and received) on arm's length terms with the significant shareholder and director Grupo Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. and related parties. See in this respect the information on transactions and comments set out in section D.3 of this Report.

- A.6.** Describe the relationships, save any that are insignificant for both parties, between the significant shareholders or those represented on the board and the directors, or their representatives in the case of corporate directors.

Explain how the significant shareholders are represented, where appropriate. Indicate specifically any directors appointed on behalf of significant shareholders, those whose appointments have been promoted by significant shareholders or who are related to significant shareholders and/or companies in their respective groups, specifying the nature of those relationships. In particular, indicate the existence, identity and office of board members or representatives of directors of the listed company, if any, who are also directors or representatives of directors in companies holding significant interests in the listed company or in companies of its group:

Name of related director or representative	Name of related significant shareholder	Name of company in the significant shareholder's group	Description of relationship/office
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	Demetrio Carceller Arce was appointed director of Ebro Foods, S.A. at the proposal of the significant shareholder Corporación Económica Delta, S.A., in which Sociedad Anónima Damm has a direct interest of 99.99%. Mr Carceller Arce has an indirect interest in Corporación Económica Delta, S.A. through Sociedad Anónima Damm, in which he has a 0.942% interest (0.056% direct and 0.886% indirect). He is Executive Chairman of the Board of Sociedad Anónima Damm, Chairman of the Board of Corporación Económica Delta, S.A. and also holds other positions in some companies related with Damm. See section C.1.11 of this Report.
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Javier Gómez-Trenor Vergés has an indirect interest in the director Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L., which he represents on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. That indirect interest is held through the direct interest of 50.415% he has in Inversiones Caspatró, S.L., which in turn has a direct interest of 24.965% in Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L. Inversiones Caspatró, S.L. is a director of Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L. Javier Gómez-Trenor Vergés represents Cultivos Valencia, S.L. on the board of Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L., which is

Name of related director or representative	Name of related significant shareholder	Name of company in the significant shareholder's group	Description of relationship/office
			chaired by Cultivos Valencia, S.L. He also holds other positions in some companies related with Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L. See section C.1.11 of this Report.
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Blanca Hernández Rodríguez has a direct interest of 33.25% in Grupo Tradifín, S.L. She is Managing Director of that company and holds other positions in some of its subsidiaries. See section C.1.11 of this Report.
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Antonio Hernández Callejas has a direct interest of 28.668% in Hercalianz Investing Group, S.L. He does not hold any office in that company.
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Félix Hernández Callejas has a direct interest of 28.668% in Hercalianz Investing Group, S.L. He is Joint and Several Director of that company.
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	María Carceller Arce was appointed director of Ebro Foods, S.A. at the proposal of the significant shareholder Corporación Económica Delta, S.A., in which Sociedad Anónima Damm has a direct interest of 99.99%. Ms Carceller Arce has a 0.05% direct interest in Corporación Económica Delta, S.A. and represents the director Seegrund BV on the Board of Directors of Corporación Económica Delta, S.A. and Sociedad Anónima Damm.

Name of related director or representative	Name of related significant shareholder	Name of company in the significant shareholder's group	Description of relationship/office
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	MENDIBEA 2002, S.L.	MENDIBEA 2002, S.L.	José Ignacio Comenge Sánchez-Real has an indirect interest of 73% in Mendibea 2002, S.L. which is the direct holder of the significant indirect interest held by Mr Comenge Sánchez-Real in Ebro Foods, S.A. He is the Sole Director of Mendibea 2002, S.L.
MARÍA JESÚS GARRIDO SOLÍS	ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES	María Jesús Garrido Solís has an employment relationship with the significant shareholder Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales, in which she is Deputy Director of the Investees Department. She does not hold any office in Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Javier Fernández Alonso was appointed director at the proposal of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A., with which he has an employment relationship. He is General Manager of that company and holds other positions in other companies of the Corporación Financiera Alba S.A. Group. See section C.1.11 of this Report.
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES	SOCIEDAD ESTATAL DE PARTICIPACIONES INDUSTRIALES	Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales has a direct interest of 91.9625% in Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.
ALEJANDRA OLARRA ICAZA	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Alejandra Olarra Icaza has an employment relationship with Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.. She is a member of the Investment Department.

The directors Heralianz Investing Group, S.L., Grupo Tradifin, S.L., Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A., Alimentos y Aceites, S.A. and Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L. are significant shareholders of Ebro Foods, S.A. The director José Ignacio Comenge-Sánchez Real is also a significant shareholder through the company he controls, Mendibea 2002, S.L. See section A.2 of this report.

- A.7.** State whether the company has been notified of any shareholders' agreements that may affect it pursuant to sections 530 and 531 of the Corporate Enterprises Act. If any, describe them briefly and list the shareholders bound by the agreement:

☐ Yes
☒ No

Indicate and describe any concerted actions among company shareholders of which the company is aware:

☐ Yes
☒ No

Expressly indicate any change or break-up of those agreements or concerted actions, if any, that has taken place during the year:

N/A

- A.8.** Indicate any individuals or entities that exercise or may exercise control over the company in pursuance of section 5 of the Securities Market Act and identify it/them if appropriate:

☐ Yes
☒ No

- A.9.** Complete the following tables on the company's treasury stock:

At year-end:

Number of direct shares	Number of indirect shares (*)	Treasury stock/capital (%)
		0.00

(*) Through:

Name of direct holder of the interest	Number of direct shares
No details	

- A.10.** Indicate the term and conditions of the authorisation granted by the general meeting to the board to issue, buy or sell own shares:

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on first call on 29 July 2020, under item twelve on the agenda, resolved to authorise the Board of Directors to buy back own shares and reduce the Company's capital and to authorise subsidiaries to acquire shares in the parent company, by purchase or on any other payment basis, subject to the limits and other requisites stipulated in law.

a. Conditions of the authorisation

To authorise the Board of Directors, with the power to delegate, to buy back shares in Ebro Foods, S.A., directly or through its subsidiaries, by purchase, swap or under any other title and on one or several occasions, on the terms and conditions established in sections 146 et seq and sections 509 et seq of the Corporate Enterprises Act, and the following conditions:

- The par value of the shares purchased directly or indirectly, together with those already held by the Company or its subsidiaries, shall not exceed 10% of the subscribed capital.

- The buy-back, when added to the shares previously acquired by the Company, or any person acting in their own name but on behalf of the Company, and held as treasury stock, shall not have the effect of reducing equity to below the amount of the capital plus the legal or restricted statutory reserves. For this purpose, equity shall be the amount considered as such according to the principles for drawing up the annual accounts, less the amount of gains attributed directly thereto, plus the amount of uncalled subscribed capital and the par value and share premium of the subscribed capital recognised in liabilities.

- The shares thus acquired shall be fully paid up.

- The cap and floor values for buy-back shall be the market value of the shares on an official secondary market at the date of buy-back and a value equivalent to the par value of the own equity instruments acquired, respectively.

b. Contents of the authorisation

- To authorise the Board, by direct resolution or delegation to the Executive Committee, or by delegation to such person or persons as the Board of Directors may authorise for this purpose, to buy back own shares to hold them in its treasury stock, dispose of them or, as the case may be, put a motion to the General Meeting for their redemption, within the legal limits and complying with the conditions established in this resolution. This authorisation is also extended to the possibility of buying back own shares for delivery, on one or several occasions, to the Company or group employees, directly or following exercise of their stock option rights, pursuant to section 146.1(a), third paragraph, of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

The authorisation is also extended to acquisitions of shares in Ebro Foods, S.A. by its subsidiaries.

- To authorise the Board of Directors to reduce the capital in order to redeem the own equity instruments purchased by the Company or other companies in its group against the capital (for their par value) and unrestricted reserves (for the cost of the acquisition in excess of that par value), by such amounts as it may deem fit from time to time and up to the maximum own shares held at any time.

- To delegate to the board to implement the foregoing resolution to reduce the capital, which it may do on one or several occasions or declare it null and void, within a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of this General Meeting, taking such actions for this purpose as may be necessary or required by law.

The Board of Directors is especially authorised so that it may, within the times and limits indicated in this resolution, proceed to: (i) make or declare void the reduction of capital, naming if appropriate the specific date(s) of the transactions, taking account of any internal or external factors that may influence this decision; (ii) specify in each case the amount by which the capital is reduced; (iii) determine the destination of the amount of the reduction of capital; (iv) in each case adjust Articles 6 ("Capital") and 7 ("Shares") of the Articles of Association to reflect each new amount of capital and new number of shares; (v) apply in each case for delisting of the redeemed shares; and (vi) in general adopt such resolutions as may be considered necessary for redemption and the consequent reduction of capital, designating who is to put it on record.

c. Term of the authorisation

The authorisation contemplated in this resolution is granted for a maximum of five years from the date of the General Meeting (29 June 2020) and covers all transactions in own equity instrument made hereunder, without requiring reiteration for each acquisition made. It also covers any provisions or earmarking of reserves made in accordance with the Corporate Enterprise Act.

The resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 29 July 2020 on treasury stock, reduction of capital and delegation to the Board rendered void, to the extent that they had not been used, those adopted on the same issues at the General Meeting of 3 June 2015 and at the date of this report they are still in force, not having been revoked.

A.11. Estimated free float:

	%
Estimated free float	28.60

At the date of writing this Report the estimated free float is 28.47%.

A.12. Indicate any constraints (statutory, legal or other) on the transferability of shares and/or any restrictions on voting rights. In particular, indicate the existence of any constraint or limitation that may hamper takeover of the company through the acquisition of its shares on the market, and any authorisations or prior notifications of acquisitions or transfers of the company's financial instruments required by sector laws and regulations.

☐ Yes
☒ No

A.13. Indicate whether the general meeting has resolved to apply the breakthrough rule against a takeover bid, under Act 6/2007.

☐ Yes
☒ No

If yes, explain the measures approved and the terms on which the restrictions will become ineffective:

A.14. State whether the company has issued any shares that are not traded on an EU regulated market:

☐ Yes
☒ No

If appropriate, indicate the different classes of shares and the rights and obligations conferred for each class.

B. GENERAL MEETING

B.1. Indicate whether there are any differences between the quorums established for general meetings and the minimums stipulated in the Corporate Enterprises Act and, if any, explain:

☐ Yes
☒ No

B.2. Indicate whether there are any differences in respect of the system stipulated in the Corporate Enterprises Act for adopting corporate resolutions and, if any, explain:

☐ Yes
☒ No

B.3. Indicate the rules for alteration of the company's articles of association. In particular, indicate the majorities stipulated for altering the articles of association and the rules, if any, protecting shareholders' rights in any alteration of the articles.

Ebro Foods, S.A. has not established any requirements for altering the Articles of Association other than those stipulated in the Corporate Enterprises Act.

B.4. Give details of attendance of general meetings held during the year of this report and the two previous years:

	Details of attendance				
Date of general meeting	% in person	% by proxy	% distance voting		Total
			Electronic vote	Others	
04/06/2019	29.12	51.48	0.01	0.10	80.71
Of which free float	0.17	15.37	0.01	0.10	15.65
29/07/2020	10.37	70.55	0.01	0.10	81.03
Of which free float	0.00	14.16	0.01	0.10	14.27
16/12/2020	0.00	69.58	0.01	10.36	79.95
Of which free float	0.00	2.73	0.01	10.36	13.10
30/06/2021	0.00	61.09	0.02	18.75	79.86

	Details of attendance				
Date of general meeting	% in person	% by proxy	% distance voting		Total
			Electronic vote	Others	
Of which free float	0.00	12.21	0.02	0.56	12.79
15/12/2021	1.53	66.45	0.00	10.75	78.73
Of which free float	0.00	10.61	0.00	0.39	11.00

General meetings were held exclusively online during 2021 in pursuance of: (i) Final Provision Eight of Royal Decree-Law 5/2021 of 12 March on extraordinary measures to support business solvency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, amending Royal Decree-Law 34/2020 of 17 November on urgent measures to support business solvency and the energy sector, and on taxation issues; and (ii) the company's utmost interest in protecting the health of its shareholders, employees and other persons involved in the preparation and holding of general meetings, in view of the health situation prevailing at those times.

B.5. State whether there have been any items on the agenda for the general meetings held during the year that was not approved by the shareholders for any reason:

☐ Yes
☒ No

B.6. Are any restrictions established in the articles of association requiring a minimum number of shares to attend general meetings or for distance voting?

☐ Yes
☒ No

B.7. State whether certain decisions other than those established by law, involving an acquisition, disposal, transfer of essential assets to another company or other similar corporate operations must be laid before the general meeting of shareholders for approval:

☐ Yes
☒ No

B.8. Indicate the address and access to the company's website and where to find information on corporate governance and other information on general meetings that must be made available to shareholders through the company's website:

The corporate website of Ebro Foods (<http://www.ebrofoods.es/en/>) is set up as a vehicle of continuous, up-to-date information for shareholders, investors and markets in general.

In this respect, the home page includes a specific section called "Information for shareholders and investors", which contains all the information required under the applicable legal provisions.

Pursuant to current legislation, this section includes the chapter on Corporate Governance at the following address:

<http://www.ebrofoods.es/en/information-for-shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/regulations-of-the-general-meeting/>

That section includes all the information that the Company makes available to shareholders for general meetings, specifically at the following URLs:

<http://www.ebrofoods.es/en/information-for-shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/general-meeting-of-shareholders-exercise-of-the-right-to-information/>

<https://www.ebrofoods.es/en/information-for-shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/extraordinary-general-shareholders-meeting-december-2021/>, which is the direct link to the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 15 December 2021; and

<https://www.ebrofoods.es/en/information-for-shareholders-and-investors/corporate-governance/general-shareholders-meeting/>, which is the link to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 30 June 2021.

Furthermore, since the general meetings held in 2021 were exclusively online, the company enabled the corresponding link on the corporate website to the live broadcast of those general meetings. The links to the live broadcast of each of the general meetings (annual and extraordinary) were maintained on the website throughout their duration.

The 'Corporate Governance' section is structured in the following sub-sections:

- Regulations of the General Meeting
- General Meeting of Shareholders: exercise of the right to information
- Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting - December 2021 (this sub-section always refers to the latest general meeting held, whether annual or extraordinary)
- Board of Directors
- Regulations of the Board
- Remuneration of Directors
- Board Committees
- Annual Corporate Governance Report
- Internal Code of Market Conduct
- Shareholders' Forum

The contents of this section are structured and hierarchical, with a concise, explanatory title, to permit rapid, direct access to each section in accordance with legal recommendations, at just two clicks from the home page.

All these sections have been designed and prepared according to the principle of easy access, aiming to enable fast location and download of the required information.

The corporate website offers all the information in this section in Spanish and English.

C. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

C.1. Board of Directors

C.1.1 State the maximum and minimum numbers of directors stipulated in the articles of association and the number set by the general meeting:

Maximum number of directors	15
Minimum number of directors	7
Number of directors set by general meeting	14

C.1.2 Give details of the board members:

Name of director	Representative	Category of director	Position on Board	Date first appointment	Date latest appointment	Election procedure
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO		Independent	DIRECTOR	25/01/2017	30/06/2021	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE		Proprietary	VICE- CHAIRMAN	01/06/2010	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS		Executive	CHAIRMAN	24/01/2002	05/06/2018	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM

Name of director	Representative	Category of director	Position on Board	Date first appointment	Date latest appointment	Election procedure
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE		Independent	DIRECTOR	29/05/2012	05/06/2018	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE		Proprietary	DIRECTOR	21/03/2018	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA		Independent	LEAD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR	27/07/2016	30/06/2021	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL		Proprietary	DIRECTOR	29/05/2012	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO		Proprietary	DIRECTOR	29/07/2020	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	ALEJANDRA OLARRA ICAZA	Proprietary	DIRECTOR	31/01/2018	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	MARÍA JESÚS GARRIDO SOLÍS	Proprietary	DIRECTOR	23/07/2004	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Proprietary	DIRECTOR	18/12/2013	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Proprietary	DIRECTOR	21/12/2016	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Executive	DIRECTOR	21/12/2016	16/12/2020	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS		Independent	DIRECTOR	13/12/2018	04/06/2019	RESOLUTION PASSED AT AGM

Total number of directors	14
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Indicate any retirements from the board during the reporting period, through resignation or by resolution of the general meeting:

Name of director	Category of director at time of retirement	Date of last appointment	Date of retirement	Specialist committees of which the director was a member	State whether retirement occurred before end of term of office
Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas	Independent	04/06/2019	31/12/2021	Executive Committee and	YES

Name of director	Category of director at time of retirement	Date of last appointment	Date of retirement	Specialist committees of which the director was a member	State whether retirement occurred before end of term of office
				Audit & Compliance Committee	

Cause of retirement if produced prior to the end of the director's term of office and other comments; information on whether the director sent a letter to the other board members and, for retirements of non-executive directors, explanation or opinion of any director removed from office by the general meeting

On 15 December 2021, after conclusion of the board and extraordinary general shareholders' meetings held that day, Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas tendered his resignation from the board for professional reasons, with effect as from 31 December 2021.

Mr Zorrero Camas communicated his decision to resign and the purely personal reasons for such resignation in letters sent to the company and each of the directors.

In pursuance of the CNMV Technical Guidelines 1/2019 on Nomination and Remuneration Committees, which recommends that when a director resigns the Committee should assess the contents of the notification sent thereof, at a meeting held on 26 January 2022 the Nomination and Remuneration Committee discussed the grounds stated for Mr Zorrero Camas' resignation and his reasons for doing so, concluding that the strictly professional grounds alleged by Mr Zorrero Camas for his resignation was not related with any discrepancies with the company's strategy, directors, executives or core shareholders.

To fill the vacancy generated by Mr Zorrero Camas' resignation (with effect from 31 December 2021), the Board resolved on 31 January 2022 to appoint by cooptation Marc Thomas Murtra Millar as independent director. See sections A.3 and C.2 and Explanatory Note One in section H below.

C.1.3 Complete the following tables with the details and types of the board members:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Name of director	Position in company's organisation	Profile
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Executive Chairman	Antonio Hernández Callejas was born in Tudela (Navarre). He has a degree in Economics from the University of Seville and studied Law. He began his career in 1979 in Arrocerías Herba, a rice producer founded by the Hernández family. In 2002 he was appointed Director, Vice-Chairman and member of the Executive Committee of Ebro Foods, S.A. and since then he has been a key figure in Ebro's transformation and international expansion. In 2004 he was appointed CEO of the Company and in 2005 he became Executive Chairman of the Ebro Group. Under his leadership, the Ebro Group has become number one in the rice sector and second world producer of pasta, operating in more than 70 countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia, with a portfolio of over 70 brands. Over the course of his professional career, he has received numerous prizes and awards, such as the "Dinero" Business Awards for the best business management, Officer of the National Order of Merit of the Republic of France, Prize awarded by the Social Council of the University of Seville and the Seville Business Confederation (CES) for his Outstanding Business Career, the Gold Medal of the city of Seville, the Joly Group Farming Innovation Award, the Manuel Clavero Award, Business Sponsorship Award from the University of Seville and the Tiepolo Award. He speaks English, French and Italian.
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Executive and director in several Group companies	Félix Hernández Callejas (representative of the director Herculanz Investing Group, S.L.) was born in Tudela (Navarre). He has a Law degree and extensive experience in the rice and food industry in general. He has held several executive positions and directorships in different rice companies and is currently an executive of a subsidiary in the Ebro Group and director of several group companies. See the note in section C.1.10 of this report listing the Ebro Group companies in which Félix Hernández Callejas is a director.

Total number of executive directors	2
% of board	14.29

With regard to the classification of Herculanz Investing Group, S.L. as Executive Director, this director:

- (i) does not perform executive or management duties in Ebro Foods, S.A. or in any Group subsidiary, so receives no remuneration as such;
- (ii) has been classified as executive director on the grounds that its representative on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. is an executive and director of several Group subsidiaries;
- (iii) holds office as a director because it is a significant shareholder of the Company, with an interest of 8.621% at 31 December 2021 (8.695% at the date of writing this report, 21 March 2022).

Herculanz Investing Group, S.L. will continue to be a director of Ebro Foods, S.A. as long as it is a significant shareholder, regardless of who is its representative and the executive position that said representative may have within the Group.

NON-EXECUTIVE PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS		
Name of director	Name of significant shareholder represented or that proposed appointment	Profile
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	Demetrio Carceller Arce was born in Madrid. He has a degree in Business Administration from the Private Financial Studies University 'Colegio Universitario de Estudios Financieros' (CUNEF) of Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He subsequently did an MBA at Duke University (Fuqua School of Business), an American business school in which he is on the Board of Visitors. He is Executive Chairman of Sociedad Anónima Damm and Chairman of Corporación Económica Delta, SA. and DISA Corporación Petrolífera, S.A. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Board and member of the Executive Committee of Sacyr, S.A. In 2019, he was elected Chairman of Cerveceros de España (Spanish Brewers Association). He also chairs the Board of Trustees of the Damm Foundation.
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	María Carceller Arce was born in Madrid. She has a degree in Business Studies from the European Business School, specialising in marketing and international business, and has a postgraduate degree from IESE (Management Development Programme PDD-C). She has over 28 years' experience in national and international companies in the food and drink sector. She has been on the Food and Drink Advisory Board of the IESE Business School since 2001 and Managing Director of Grupo Rodilla since 2012. Before joining the company, she held different management positions in Pepsico and McDonald's, receiving the President Award, among others. She had previously been Manager of the Commercial and Marketing areas in different prestigious companies in the sector, such as Yoplait and Bodegas y Bebidas, S.A. She has received several awards for her career and business management: Executive of the Year by the journal Emprendedores in 2015, Award for Business Career in the IV Awards of the Young Entrepreneurs Association of Madrid in 2017, included within the Top 100 Leading Women in Spain published by Mujeres&Cía, and in the ranking of the 500 most influential Spanish women in 2020 published by Yo Dona, among others. She is bilingual in German and English.
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	José Ignacio Comenge Sánchez-Real was born in San Sebastián. He is an Economist and has a degree in International Banking. He has a lengthy track record in business management and administration in companies operating in different areas of the Spanish economy, including the financial, insurance, beverages and renewable energy sectors. He has been an executive and director in different financial and insurance entities, such as Banco Hispano Americano, Mutua Madrileña and Axa Winterthur, among others. He is Chairman of Ball Beverage Packaging Iberica S.L. and Arbitraje&Inversiones S.L. and Director of ENCE Energía y Celulosa, S.A., CVNE, S.A. (Compañía Vinícola Nacional de España), Olive Partners, S.A., Barbosa&Almeida, S.A. Grupo Apex (Aperitivos y Extrusionados, S.A.U.) and Coca-Cola European Partners.

NON-EXECUTIVE PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS		
Name of director	Name of significant shareholder represented or that proposed appointment	Profile
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Javier Fernández Alonso was born in Bilbao. He has a degree in Business Management and Administration from Deusto University (La Comercial), specialising in Finance and graduating Cum Laude. With extensive experience in business management and administration, he is Investment Manager in Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. He is also on the Boards of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A., Profand Fishing Holding, S.L., Rioja, S.à.r.L., Rioja Acquisition, S.à.r.L., Artá Capital S.G.E.I.C., S.A. and Deyá Capital IV S.C.R., S.A. and on the Investment Committee of Artá Capital, among other responsibilities. He was formerly on the boards of several other companies including, among others, Acerinox, S.A., Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A., Euskaltel, S.A. and Parques Reunidos Servicios Centrales, S.A. He speaks English.
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Alejandra Alarra Icaza (representative of the director Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.) was born in Bilbao. She has a degree in Business Management & Administration from Comillas Pontifical University (Universidad Pontificia Comillas) in Madrid (ICAE-ICADE). She has a lengthy track record in the investment banking sector and considerable international experience in mergers & acquisitions and equity market transactions in all sectors. She is currently a member of the Investment Department of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	María Jesús Garrido Solís (representative of the director Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.) was born in Madrid. She has a BA in Business Studies and Law E-3 ICADE, MBA-Business Administration, Master in Taxation from the Postgraduate Institute of Universidad Pontificia Comillas and 'Programa Promociona' organised by ESADE. She has extensive experience in business administration, management and control within the government institutions and as a lecturer of public management, financial management and management control in bilingual groups and tutor directing degree projects, among other positions, at Universidad Carlos III in Madrid. She is a proprietary director representing Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI) on several boards of directors. At present, she is Deputy Director of the Investees Department at SEPI. She speaks English and French.
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Javier Gómez-Trenor Vergés (representative of the director Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L.) was born in Barcelona. He has a degree in Economics and Business Studies from the University of Valencia. He has a lengthy track record in the business sector, as executive and director of numerous companies in the beverages, agricultural, livestock and concentrated juice sectors. He is currently the representative of the corporate Chairman of the Board of Empresas Comerciales e Industriales Valencianas, S.L. and the corporate Vice-Chairman of the Board of Olive Partners S.A., he is Chairman of the Board of Inversiones Caspatró, S.L. and is on the boards of several financial investment, real estate and agricultural companies.

NON-EXECUTIVE PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS		
Name of director	Name of significant shareholder represented or that proposed appointment	Profile
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Blanca Hernández Rodríguez (representative of the director Grupo Tradifín, S.L.) was born in Seville. She has a degree in Economics and Business Studies from the University of Seville, a degree in Humanities from the European University of Madrid and a Master of Finance from CUNEF. She has extensive experience in the financial sector. She is Founder and Managing Director of Magallanes Value Investors, S.A., S.G.I.I.C. and Director of PharmaMar, S.A. She is on the Board of Trustees of Proyecto Hombre and the Capacis Foundation, and chairs the Ebro Foods Foundation.

Total number of proprietary directors	8
% of board	57.14

NON-EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS	
Name of director	Profile
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ- PARDO	Belén Barreiro Pérez-Pardo was born in Madrid. She has a PhD in Political Science, Sociology and Social Anthropology from the Autonomous University of Madrid and a Master in Social Science from the Juan March Institute of Studies and Research. With over 20 years' experience, she is dedicated to the scientific analysis of society and counselling on public opinion research. She has published several books and academic articles and is a visiting lecturer for different university courses. She is on the Advisory Board of the Spanish Association of Foundations and on the Economic Affairs Advisory Board of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation, and is CEO and founding member of 40dB., a social and market research agency.
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas was born in Seville. He graduated as Agricultural Engineer from the University of Almería, and as Technical Agricultural Engineer from the University of Seville. Civil servant in the regional government of Andalusia, as a specialist Agricultural Engineer. He has a lengthy track record within the public sector in the fields of audit, control and management of European funds. In the private sector, he has extensive experience in agricultural engineering, having designed several technical projects in the agricultural sector and worked as engineering consultant and adviser at different farms to promote intensive farming and extensive stockbreeding.
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Fernando Castelló Clemente was born in Mollerusa (Lleida). He is an Industrial Engineer and has an MBA from IESE. He has held several important executive and management positions in companies operating in the dairy sector and in distribution in the food sector. He is on the Boards of several companies in the wine sector and others engaged in alternative energies and construction.
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Mercedes Costa García was born in Lleida. She has a Law degree from the Central University of Barcelona, Master in Corporate Legal Counselling from IE Business School and PhD in Communication Science from IE University. On conclusion of her academic training, she worked for 10 years as a commercial lawyer in the law firm of José Mario Armero, and is currently Manager of the Negotiation and Mediation Centre of the IE Business School, where she is Negotiation lecturer in all the Masters programmes. She is also a member of the Advisory Board of Ribé Salat and Trustee of the "Fundación Contigo contra el Cáncer de la Mujer" and the "Quiero Trabajo" foundation. She wrote the manual "El Negociador efectivo" and directed and co-authored "Negociar para CON-vencer" and "Negociar para CON-seguir", as well as numerous technical notes, working papers and research cases on negotiation. In 2020 she received the award for "The most used learning material at IE".

Total number of independent directors	4
% of board	28.57

It should be noted that Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas stepped down as director with effect from 31 December 2021, so his professional description contained in this section is prior to that date. See sections A.3, C.1.2, C.2 and Explanatory Note One of section H below.

State whether any director qualified as independent receives from the company or any other company in its group any sum or gain other than directors' emoluments, or has or has had a business relationship with the company or any other company in its group during the past year, in their own name or as significant shareholder, director or senior executive of a company which has or has had such a relationship.

If appropriate, include a reasoned statement by the board explaining why it considers that the director in question can perform their duties as an independent director.

Name of director	Description of the relationship	Reasoned statement
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	N/A	N/A
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	N/A	N/A
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	N/A	N/A
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	N/A	N/A

OTHER NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Name any other non-executive directors and explain why they cannot be considered proprietary or independent directors and their relationships, with the company or its executives or with the shareholders:

Name of director	Reasons	Company, executive or shareholder with which it is related	Profile
No details			

Total number of other non-executive directors	N/A
% of board	N/A

Indicate any variations during the year in the type of each director:

Name of director	Date of change	Previous category	Current category
No details			

C.1.4 Complete the following table with details of the number of female directors over the past 4 years and the type of female directors:

	Number of female directors				Female directors / total directors of each type (%)			
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2021	2020	2019	2018
Executive					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Proprietary	4	3	3	3	50.00	37.50	42.86	42.86
Independent	2	2	2	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Other non-executive					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6	5	5	5	42.86	35.71	38.46	38.46

C.1.5 Indicate whether the company has diversity policies for the board of directors of the company regarding issues such as age, gender, disability, training and professional experience. In accordance with the definition set out in the Auditing Act, small and medium-sized enterprises must inform at least on the policy they have established with regard to gender diversity.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Partial policies

If yes, describe those diversity policies, their goals the measures established, how they have been implemented and the results obtained during the year. Describe also the specific measures taken by the board of directors and the nomination and remuneration committee to achieve a balanced, diverse composition of directors.

If the company does not apply a diversity policy, explain why not.

Description of the policies, goals, measures and implementation and the results obtained

Ebro Foods, S.A. has implemented a Policy on the Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors, the scope of which is extended to the appointment, ratification and re-election of directors by the General Meeting of Shareholders and the appointments made directly by the Board of Directors by the procedure of cooptation. For candidate directors who are legal persons, the principles and criteria of the Policy must be observed in respect of the individuals who are to represent them on the Board.

According to that Policy, all proposals for candidates must be based on a prior analysis of the needs of the Board, the results of which will be set out in the corresponding report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, to be published when calling the General Meeting at which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is to be submitted for approval.

The following goals are established in the Policy:

- Avoid any implicit bias in the processes for selecting directors that may imply discrimination against any of the candidates on any grounds whatsoever.
- Under equal conditions, opt for the candidate whose gender is least represented on the Board at that time.
- Favour diversity of expertise, professional experience and gender within the composition of the Board.
- Achieve a composition where the gender least represented on the Board accounts for at least 40% of the total Board members by and beyond the end of 2022.

To achieve these goals set in the Policy, the Company has established the following measures to be applied in each appointment of directors:

- prior analysis of the composition of the Board of Directors in aspects regarding the categories of directors, presence of the least-represented gender, profile and professional experience of the directors and capital represented on the Board of Directors;
- analysis of the legal, statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to both the classification of director of the candidate and the procedure for their appointment;
- analysis of the experience, qualification and vocational training of the candidate and their availability for adequate performance of their duties;

- verification that the appointment of the candidate complies with the requirements of diversity, non-discrimination and equal treatment established in the Code of Conduct and the Policy for Selection of Directors and Diversity.

Through its implementation of the Policy on the Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board and correct monitoring of the measures described above, Ebro Foods, S.A. has a pluralistic, diverse Board of Directors in terms of gender, expertise, experience and professional profiles of its members.

With women representing 42.86% on the Board of Directors, the company has already reached (and exceeded) in 2021 its target for women, as the gender least represented on that body, to represent 40% of the total board members by 2022.

In addition, as Marc Thomas Murtra Millar has joined the board as an independent director, the diversity of expertise, experience and professional profiles within the composition of the board has been enriched, considering the knowledge Mr Murtra Millar brings on the impact of technology on the future of large organisations and markets. In this regard, during the assessment of the Board, its Committees and the Executive Chairman during 2020 (made in 2021 with assistance from an external consultant), it was considered convenient to have a director expert in new technologies.

See sections A.3, C.1.2, D.2 and Explanatory Note One of section H regarding Mr Murtra Millar's incorporation in the board. See section C.1.17 on the assessment made in 2021, with assistance from an external consultant, on the Board, Committees and Executive Chairman during 2020.

- C.1.6** Explain any measures agreed by the nomination committee to ensure that the selection procedures are not implicitly biased against the selection of female directors and that a conscious effort is made to include women with the target profile among the candidates so that a balance may be struck between male and female directors. State also whether these measures include encouraging a significant number of female senior executives in the company:

Explanation of the measures

With regard to the procedures for selecting female directors, although the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has not adopted specific measures in this regard, in accordance with the gender diversity measures and the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment applied by the Company when selecting candidate Directors, the Company will: (i) seek at all times a diversity of expertise, experience and gender in the composition of the Board; and (ii) under equal conditions, opt for the candidate whose gender is least represented on the Board at that time.

The main principle followed by the Company in this regard is that the selection procedure must avoid any implicit bias that might imply discrimination against any of the candidates on any grounds.

In addition, the aforesaid Policy on the Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board expressly includes the target that by and beyond 2022 the gender least represented on the Board of Directors of the Company must account for at least 40% of the total Board members, which target was met and even exceeded in 2021 (see section C.1.5 of this Report).

The Code of Conduct of the Ebro Foods Group promotes and defends the principle of equal treatment and equal opportunities for all professionals regardless of their gender or sexual orientation. This principle is behind the Human Resources policies applied in hiring, training, career opportunities, pay levels and all other aspects of the relationship between the company and its professionals of any category, including senior management.

The company's actions in respect of the selection, hiring, training and internal promotion of all its professionals (executives or otherwise, men or women) are based on clear criteria of capacity, competence and professional merit.

Therefore, there is no positive or negative discrimination of any nature in the procedures followed by the company for selecting and contracting its executive personnel, so it is not necessary to introduce any new measures to encourage the hiring of women for executive positions.

It is put on record in this regard that as established in the Senior Executive Remuneration and Incentives Policy of the Ebro Foods Group, "Senior Executive" means any employee of the Company or any other company in the Group holding the position of manager or head of a specific department or business (or similar position in foreign companies), regardless of whether they have a special senior management contract and even though they may not report directly to the directors or chief executive. The Vice-Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company is also considered a Senior Executive.

If, despite the measures taken, if any, there are few or no female directors or executives, explain the reasons that justify this situation:

Explanation of the measures

N/A

- C.1.7** Explain the conclusions of the nomination committee on compliance with the policy intended to favour an appropriate composition of the board.

During 2021, every time a possible appointment or re-appointment of a director has been contemplated, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has analysed the composition of the Board of Directors from the point of view of director categories and the presence of women.

In this regard, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has:

(i) Assessed the extent of compliance with Recommendation 16 of the Code of Good Governance.

Although the directors classified as proprietary (8) account for 66.67% of the total non-executive directors (12) and represent 57.63% of the capital (57.68% at the date of writing this Report), in the opinion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee special circumstances exist that attenuate the principle of proportion recommended by the Code of Good Governance, since there are seven (7) significant shareholders, unrelated with one another, present or represented on the Board that represent 66.10% of the capital (66.23% at the date of writing this Report). The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered it necessary to take account of the fact that the director Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. is classified as an executive director, even though it is a significant shareholder, on the grounds that its representative on the Ebro Board is a directive of several subsidiaries in the Ebro Group.

Based on the foregoing, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has considered that the principle behind Recommendation 16 is respected.

(ii) Assessed the extent of compliance with Recommendation 17 of the Code of Good Governance, which provides that: "in companies that are not large cap (as is the case of Ebro), the number of independent directors should represent at least one-third of the total directors."

Since the number of independent directors (4) is still somewhat less than one-third (4.66) of the total Board members (14) recommended for non-large cap companies, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee considers it necessary to continue working to increase the number of independent directors until it is at least equal to the recommended one-third.

(iii) Assessed, finally, the extent of compliance with Recommendation 15 of the Code of Good Governance, which provides that: "the number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the Board members by and beyond the end of 2022, and should previously not be less than 30%."

Since the percentage of women on the Board of Directors (6 women) is 42.86%, the company reached (and exceeded) in 2021 its target of achieving the recommended 50% before the end of 2022. See sections C.1.5, C.1.6 and G of this Report.

C.1.8 Explain, if appropriate, why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders holding less than 3% of the capital:

Name of shareholder	Justification
No details	

State whether any formal requests for presence on the board have been rejected from shareholders holding interests equal to or greater than others at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed. If appropriate, explain why such requests were not met:

☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.9 Indicate the powers, if any, delegated by the board to particular directors or committees, including the power to cast or repurchase shares:

Name of director or committee	Brief description
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Antonio Hernández Callejas has no powers delegated by the Board of Directors. Mr Hernández Callejas is a class A general attorney of the Company by virtue of the power of attorney granted in deed no. 4802, executed on 4 December 2014 before the notary Andrés Domínguez Nafra and entered in the Madrid Trade Register, volume 29950, folio 202, section 8, page M-272855. In addition, in accordance with the rules on investments and divestments, strategic expenditure and corporate operations approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 21 March 2001, the following actions by Antonio Hernández Callejas shall require prior authorisation from the Board of Directors or notification to the Executive Committee: a) for investments/divestments or strategic expenditure, if exercise of the powers entails the acquisition of economic obligations or commitments in excess of two million euros, a resolution must previously be adopted by the Board of Directors; and for less than two million euros but more than three hundred thousand euros, the Executive Committee must be notified; b) for corporate operations, a prior resolution of the Board of Directors is required if they are for more than two

Name of director or committee	Brief description
	million euros, and the Executive Committee must be notified if they are for less than two million euros but more than three hundred thousand euros.
Executive Committee	The Board of Directors has delegated all its powers to the Executive Committee, save any, which may not legally be delegated. This notwithstanding, in accordance with the rules on investments and divestments, strategic expenditure and corporate operations approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 21 March 2001, the powers of the Executive Committee in these areas are internally limited to the sum of two million euros per investment/divestment, expenditure or corporate operation. See section C.2.1 of this Report for the duties attributed to the Executive Committee in the Articles of Association and applicable regulations.

C.1.10 Name Board members, if any, who are also directors, representatives of directors or executives of other companies in the same group as the listed company:

Name of director	Name of group company	Position	With executive duties?
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	VOGAN, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	GEOVITA FUNCTIONAL INGREDIENTS, S.R.L	CHAIRMAN	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	JOSEPH HEAP PROPERTY, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	HERBA INGREDIENTS BELGIUM B, B.V.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	JOSEPH HEAP & SONS, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	A.W. MELLISH, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RICE, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	HEAP COMET, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	PASTIFICIO LUCIO GAROFALO, S.P.A.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	BERTAGNI 1882, S.P.A	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	RIVIANA FOODS, INC.	CHAIRMAN	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	N&C BOOST, N.V.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	BOOST NUTRITION, CV	DIRECTOR	YES

Name of director	Name of group company	Position	With executive duties?
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	EBRO RICE HANDLING, BVBA	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	EBRO FOODS, GMBH	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	T.A.G. NAHRUNGSMITTEL, GMBH	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	BERTOLINI IMPORT UND EXPORT, GMBH	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	HERBA GERMANY, GMBH	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	S&B HERBA FOODS, LTD.	DIRECTOR	YES
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	ARROZEIRAS MUNDIARRROZ, S.A.	CHAIRMAN	YES

Antonio Hernández Callejas is a director of Riso Scotti, S.p.A., an associate outside the Ebro Foods Group, in which Ebro Foods, S.A. holds a 40% interest. This investment is consolidated by the equity method. Riso Scotti, S.p.A. is an Italian company engaged in an activity similar to the objects of Ebro Foods, S.A. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ebro Foods Foundation.

Finally, the positions held by Félix Hernández Callejas in the subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group are listed below. In this regard, it should be remembered that, as mentioned elsewhere in this Report, Félix Hernández Callejas represents the director Herculanz Investing Group, S.L. on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. and that director is classified as an executive director by virtue of the fact that its representative is an executive and director of several Group subsidiaries.

- Anglo Australian Rice, Ltd. Director. With executive duties
- Arrozeiras Mundiarroz, S.A. Director. With executive duties
- Boost Nutrition, CV. Director. With executive duties
- Española de I+D, S.A. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Eurodairy, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Formalac, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Fallera Nutrición, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Herba Foods, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Herba Ingredients Belgium B, BV. Director. With executive duties
- Herba Nutrición, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Herba Trading, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Joseph Heap & Sons, Ltd. Director. With executive duties
- Nuratri, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Nutramas, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Nutrial, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Pronatur, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Risella, OY. Chairman and CEO. With executive duties
- Riviana Foods, Inc. Director. No executive duties
- S&B Herba Foods, Ltd. Director. With executive duties
- Santa Rita Harinas, S.L. Chairman. No executive duties
- Vitasan, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Vogan, Ltd. Director. With executive duties
- Yofres, S.L.U. Joint and Several Director. With executive duties
- Herba Ingredients Belgium F, BV. Director. With executive duties

C.1.11 Name the company directors or representatives of corporate directors who are board members or representatives of corporate directors in other companies, listed or otherwise:

Name of director or representative	Name of company, listed or otherwise	Position
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Imirton, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hacienda Las Casetas, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR

Name of director or representative	Name of company, listed or otherwise	Position
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Disa Corporación Petrolífera, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Sacyr, S.A.	VICE-CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Font Salem, S.L.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Damm Restauración, S.L.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Setpoint Events, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Inversiones Las Parras de Castellote, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Sociedad Anónima Damm	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Corporación Económica Delta, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Compañía Inversora del Maestrazgo, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Rodilla Sánchez, S.L.	CHAIRMAN
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Balear de Cervezas, S.L.	CHAIRMAN
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	40DB Data, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Damm Restauración, S.L.	MANAGING DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Corporación Económica Delta, S.A.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Rodilla Sánchez, S.L.	MANAGING DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Artesanía de la Alimentación, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Sociedad Anónima Damm	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	El Obrador de Hamburguesa Nostra, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Nostra Restauración, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Hamburguesa Nostra, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Balear de Cervezas, S.L.	DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Renta Insular Canaria, S.A. SICAV	DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Hamburguesa Nostra Franquicia, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Japan Investment, BV	DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Claptos 2, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	S.C.I. Clatos France	SOLE DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Eurodairy Farms, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Kilfenora, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Soc. Africaine Investissement	DIRECTOR
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Tomás Cusiné, S.L.	DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Ence Energía y Celulosa, S.A.	DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Mendibea 2002, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Blig 13-13, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Arbitrajes e Inversiones, S.L.	DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Globotrans, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Dosval, S.L.	DIRECTOR
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Fruvega, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Dosval, S.L.	CHAIRMAN
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Olive Partners, S.A.	VICE-CHAIRMAN
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Riegos El Pator, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Inversiones Caspatró, S.L.	CHAIRMAN

Name of director or representative	Name of company, listed or otherwise	Position
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Cultivos Valencia, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Cultivos Capital, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Cultivos Activo Inmobiliario, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Las Colinas del Contador, S.A.	JOINT DIRECTOR
JAVIER GÓMEZ-TRENOR VERGÉS	Los Barrancos y el Hornillo, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Artá Capital, S.G.I.C., S.A.	DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Deyá Capital, S.C.R., S.A.	DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Deyá Capital IV, S.C.R., S.A.	DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Profand Fishing Holding, S.L.	DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Rioja, S.a.r.l.	DIRECTOR
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Rioja Acquisition, S.a.r.l.	DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Aldebarán Energía del Guadalquivir, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Cabher 96, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Golf Activities, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Olivetum Recursos Biomásicos, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Light Environment Control, S.L.	DIRECTOR
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.A.	Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Real Club Sevilla Golf, S.L.	DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Grupo Tradifín, S.L.	MANAGING DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Tradifín, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Pharma Mar, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Light Environment Control, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
MARÍA BLANCA HERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ	Magallanes Value Investors, S.A.	DIRECTOR
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Hersot Ventures, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.	DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hercalanz Investing Group, S.L.	JOINT AND SEVERAL DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Acebes Norte, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Agrícola Mauriñas, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Agrícola Villamarta, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Agropecuaria Isla Mayor, SL.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Arrizur 8, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Arrozales Isla Menor, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Australian Commodities, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Campoarroz Sur, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Conde-Guadaira, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Cuquero Agro, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Dehesa Casudis, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Dehesa Guadalquivir, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Dehesa Norte, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	El Cobujón, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Entreguadal, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR

Name of director or representative	Name of company, listed or otherwise	Position
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Entrerrios Norte, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Esparragosilla 91 S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Fitoplancton Marino, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Greenveta 78, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hacienda Bocón, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hacienda Guadiagrán, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hacienda Las Pompas, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hersot Ventures, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hispamark Real State, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.	DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Isla Sur, S.A.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Libeccio Agrícola, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Llanos Rice, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Matochal Sur, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Mundirice Agro, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Oryza Agrícola, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Pesquerías Isla Mayor, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Prorrio, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Risoland Agro, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Revercant Agrícola, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Rivereta 12, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Sirocco Agrícola, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Vercelli Agrícola, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Veta Grains, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Vetarroz, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Zudirroz, S.L.	REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Hernández Barrera Servicios, S.A.	DIRECTOR
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Magallanes Value Investors, S.A.	DIRECTOR

- Demetrio Carceller Arce is also Chair of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Damm.

- Mercedes Costa García is also member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Contigo contra el Cáncer de la Mujer and member of the Advisory Board of Fundación Quiero Trabajo.

- Blanca Hernández Rodríguez is also Chair of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Ebro Foods, member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Proyecto Hombre Sevilla and member of the Board of Trustees of Fundación Capacis.

Indicate any other remunerated activities of the directors or representatives of corporate directors, regardless of their nature, other than those mentioned in the preceding table.

Name of director or representative	Other remunerated activities
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Lecturer and member of the Social Council of UNIR
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Real estate and investment activities
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Management of IE Business School and member of the Advisory Board Ribé Salat

Name of director or representative	Other remunerated activities
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Bookkeeping, administration and tax management for subsidiaries
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	General Manager of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Management activities for Club Deportivo Real Club Sevilla Golf and estate agencies
MARÍA JESÚS GARRIDO SOLÍS	Deputy Director of the Investees Department of Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI)
ALEJANDRA OLARRA ICAZA	Member of the Investment Department of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.

C.1.12 Indicate and, where appropriate, explain whether the company has established rules on the maximum number of directorships its directors may hold, if so, indicating where those rules can be found:

[v] Yes
[] No

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document in which they are regulated

Article 32.2 of the Regulations of the Board establishes, among the "General Duties of Directors", that the Directors shall dedicate such time and attention to the Company as may be necessary to guarantee the effective and adequate fulfilment of each and all of the duties corresponding to their position. Consequently, the maximum number of other directorships they may hold will be such as to ensure that they are able at all times to meet each and all of their obligations to the Company.

C.1.13 Indicate the amounts of the following items in the overall remuneration of the board:

Remuneration accrued during the year in favour of the board (thousand euros)	7,169
Amount of the funds accumulated by current directors in long-term savings schemes with vested economic rights (thousand euros)	
Amount of the funds accumulated by current directors in long-term savings schemes with non-vested economic rights (thousand euros)	
Amount of the funds accumulated by former directors in long-term savings schemes (thousand euros)	

The gross amount indicated in this section C.1.13 includes: (i) the remuneration of all the directors for their duties as such, and (ii) the remuneration of the Executive Chairman for his executive duties (including attendance fees as director received from a Group subsidiary, Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.p.A., in a sum of 5,000 euros.

The Executive Chairman of the Board also received 5,200 euros gross in attendance fees as director from the associate Riso Scotti, S.p.A.

C.1.14 Name the members of top management who are not executive directors and indicate the aggregate remuneration accrued in their favour during the year:

Name	Position(s)
ANA MARÍA ANTEQUERA PARDO	COMMUNICATIONS AND CSR MANAGER
LUIS PEÑA PAZOS	SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY AND BOARD
PABLO ALBENDEA SOLÍS	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (COO)
MARÍA JOSÉ GARRETA RODRÍGUEZ	PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS MANAGER
ALFONSO FUERTES BARRO	FINANCE MANAGER
GABRIEL SOLÍS PABLOS	TAX MANAGER

Name	Position(s)
YOLANDA DE LA MORENA CEREZO	VICE-SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
GLORIA RODRÍGUEZ PATA	CORPORATE ASSETS MANAGER
JESÚS DE ZABALA BAZÁN	INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER
MANUEL GONZÁLEZ DE LUNA	INVESTOR RELATIONS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MANAGER
Number of women in top management positions	
4	
Percentage of total members of top management	
40.00	
Total remuneration top management (thousand euro)	
2,400	

The company executives named in this section C.1.14 include the Chief Operating Officer (COO), who is the highest-ranking executive of the Ebro Foods Group after the Executive Chairman, and the heads of the principal departments of Ebro Foods, S.A. even if they are not actually considered "top management".

C.1.15 State whether any modifications have been made during the year to the Regulations of the Board:

[☒] Yes
[☐] No

Description of modifications

On 15 December 2021, after the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held that same day, the Board of Directors unanimously resolved to alter the Regulations of the Board, mainly to adjust them to the Corporate Enterprises Act ("LSC") following its amendment by Act 5/2021 of 12 April on encouraging the long-term involvement of shareholders in listed companies.

The alteration of the Regulations was previously assessed by the Audit and Compliance Committee, which submitted a favourable report, in pursuance of Articles 3.2 and 3.3 of the Regulations.

The alterations made to the Regulations of the Board are summarised below:

A. Alterations adapting to the Corporate Enterprises Act:

- Alteration of Article 8 (Powers) to adapt the power of the Board to approve the related party transactions within its remit to the provisions of section 529.ter.1(h) LSC.
- Alteration of Article 24 (Audit and Compliance Committee) to adapt the text to that of section 529 quaterdecies.4(g) LSC
- Alteration of Article 25 (Nomination and Remuneration Committee) to adapt the power regarding the report to be issued to the Board by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on setting the individual remuneration of each director for their duties as such and regarding the individual determination of the remuneration of each director for the performance of any executive duties assigned to them, in pursuance of sections 529 septdecies.3 and 529 octodecies.3 LSC, respectively. All this shall be coordinated with the provisions of Article 22 of the Articles of Association (following their amendment as resolved at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021).
- Amendment of Article 32 (General duties of Directors) to supplement the provisions regarding the duty of loyalty, adding the words "subordinating their personal interests at all times to the interests of the company", pursuant to section 225.1 LSC.
- Amendment of Article 37 (Conflict of interest. Related party transactions) to adapt the rules on related party transactions to the provisions of Chapter VII bis of Title XIV LSC.
- Amendment of Article 41 (Remuneration) to adapt it to the provisions of sections 529 septdecies.3, novodecies.1 and octodecies.3 LSC and expressly include a reference to the directors' liability insurance. All this shall be coordinated with the wording of Article 22 of the current Articles of Association (following their amendment as resolved at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021).

B. Other alterations for technical enhancement and coordination:

- Alteration of Article 6 (Qualitative Criteria)
- Alteration of Article 7 (General Duties)
- Alteration of Article 8 (Powers)
- Alteration of Article 9 (Specific duties regarding certain matters)
- Alteration of Article 11 (Chairman of the Board)
- Alteration of Article 15 (Secretary of the Board and Vice-Secretary)

- Alteration of Article 17 (Board Meetings)
- Alteration of Article 18 (Notice of Call)
- Alteration of Article 20 (Proxies)
- Alteration of Article 22 (General Provisions)
- Alteration of Article 24 (Audit and Compliance Committee)

C. Finally, to remedy minor errata:

- Alteration of Article 3 (Modification)
- Alteration of Article 23 (Executive Committee)
- Alteration of Article 31 (Retirement of Directors)

The recast text of the Regulations of the Board was entered in the Madrid Trade Register on 24 February 2022. It has been published on the website of the National Securities Market Commission www.cnmv.es and on the company's corporate website www.ebrofoods.es, and the shareholders will be duly informed at the Annual General Meeting held in 2022.

C.1.16 Describe the procedures for selection, appointment, re-election and removal of directors. Indicate the competent bodies, the formalities and the criteria to be followed in each of these procedures.

The procedures for selection, appointment, re-election and removal of the directors are regulated in the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board.

There is also a Policy for Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors, which specifically and verifiably establishes the basic criteria and principles to be followed in the selection of candidates.

The Policy is applicable in the appointment, ratification and re-election of directors by the General Meeting and any appointments made by the Board. For candidates who are legal persons, the principles and criteria of the Policy must also be observed in respect of the individuals representing them on the Board.

A. Procedure for selection, appointment and re-election of Directors

Procedures for selecting directors shall be designed to favour diversity of expertise, professional experience and gender within the Board, avoiding any implicit bias that may imply discrimination against any of the candidates on any grounds. Under equal conditions, the Company will opt for the candidate whose gender is least represented on the Board at that time.

The General Meeting is responsible for deciding on the number of directors the company is to have, within the minimum (7) and maximum (15) established in the Articles of Association, and for appointing or re-electing directors as proposed by the Board, subject to a favourable report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Board may also appoint directors by cooptation, subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and by the Board of Directors on the terms stipulated in law.

In any case, the initiative of the Board regarding the incorporation of members by no means detracts from the sovereign power of the General Meeting to appoint and remove directors, or from any potential exercise by shareholders of their right to proportional representation.

The proposals for the appointment or re-election of directors made by the Board of Directors, or by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in appointments or re-elections of Independent Directors, must be based on a prior analysis of the needs of the Board, the results of which are set out in the corresponding report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, published when calling the General Meeting at which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is submitted for approval.

B. Procedure for removal of Directors

The removal of directors is regulated in Article 31 of the Regulations of the Board. See section C.1.19 of this Report in this respect.

Without prejudice to the initiative of the Board regarding the inclusion of its members, the General Meeting has sovereign power to resolve on the removal of directors.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is competent to study, issue reports and prepare proposals for the removal of directors.

Following a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors shall table a motion at the General Meeting of Shareholders for removal of the director in question if the director in question fails to resign in the circumstances contemplated in Article 31.2 of the Regulations of the Board.

If a director retires from office before the end of their term, through resignation or by virtue of a resolution adopted by the General Meeting, they shall explain the reasons for their resignation or, in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion on the grounds for their removal by the General Meeting, in a letter sent out to all the Board members. Although the Annual Corporate Governance Report shall contain the appropriate information on the foregoing, to the extent that it is important for investors, the company shall publish news of the director's retirement as soon as possible, including a sufficient account of the reasons or circumstances indicated by the director.

If a director opts to resign following adoption by the Board of decisions on issues on which that director has expressed qualifications or reservations in the sense contemplated in Article 32.5 of the Regulations of the Board (".../...whenever they consider that some of the decisions proposed to the Board may go against the corporate interests and/or those of the shareholders not represented on the Board."), they shall explain the reasons as per the preceding paragraph.

The measures described in the preceding two paragraphs shall also be applicable to the Secretary of the Board, regardless of whether the secretary is a director.

C.1.17 Explain to what extent the annual assessment of the board has given rise to major changes in its internal organisation and the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of changes

The assessment of the Board, Committees and Executive Chairman corresponding to 2020 (made in 2021 with assistance from an independent external consultant) did not reveal the need for any major changes in the Company's internal organisation or the procedures applicable to its activities.

Describe the process of assessment and the areas assessed by the board, assisted where necessary by an external consultant, on the performance and composition of the board and its committees and any other area or aspect that has been assessed.

Description of assessment process and areas assessed

A. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

An assessment is made every year on the Board, its Committees and the Executive Chairman of the Company.

The independent external consultant who assisted the company in the assessment corresponding to 2020 (made in 2021) based their process on: (i) the minutes of Board and Committee meetings that the company has provided; (ii) the Articles of Association, Regulations of the Board, Code of Conduct, Corporate Governance Reports, Audit and Compliance Committee reports, Nomination and Remuneration Committee reports and Policies of the Company published on the corporate website; (iii) examination of 156 items concerning the procedures of the Board, following the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance, the Technical Guidelines for Audit Committees and Nomination and Remuneration Committees and adaptation to the legal framework; and (iv) the interviews held through remote channels, owing to the health situation at that time, with the independent directors and most of the proprietary directors.

B. AREAS ASSESSED

Apart from assessing the composition, powers and procedures of the Board of Directors and its Committees, a specific assessment was made of those bodies with regard to the following matters:

- Board of Directors: specific assessment of: (i) the size, dimension and qualitative composition, (ii) the balance and diversity of expertise on the Board, (iii) the independence and dedication of the directors, (iv) the remuneration of the directors; (v) the adaptation of the Board procedures and powers to the provisions of law, articles and regulations applicable to the Board and to the applicable policies; and (vi) the procedure at meetings and how business is discussed and transacted.

- Executive Committee: specific assessment of reporting to the Board on the resolutions adopted by the Committee through access by all directors, through the Secretary, of the minutes of its meetings.

- Audit and Compliance Committee: specific assessment of its particular powers in matters concerning internal audit procedures, external auditors, whistleblowing channel, financial reporting, structural operations, risk control and annual accounts, as well as the specific powers of supervision in particular aspects of corporate government, internal codes of conduct and corporate social responsibility.

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee: specific assessment of its powers with regard to the selection of directors, basic terms of senior executive contracts, pay policies and the remuneration policy for directors and senior executives.

C.1.18 In any years in which an external consultant has been called in to assist with assessment, describe any business relations between the consultant or any company in its group with the company or any other company in its group.

The external consultant has not entered into any business relationships with companies in the Ebro Group other than as regards the assessment, as explained in section C.1.17 of this Report.

C.1.19 State the events in which directors are obliged to step down.

The retirement and resignation of directors are regulated in Article 31 of the Regulations of the Board:

- Directors must step down at the end of the term for which they were appointed and in all other events stipulated in law, the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board.

- Directors must also tender their resignations and step down in the following cases:

- a) When they are affected by one of the causes of incompatibility or disqualification established in law, the Articles of Association or the Regulations of the Board.
- b) When they step down from the executive post to which their appointment as Director was linked, when the shareholder they represent on the Board disposes of all its shares in the Company or reduces its interest to an extent requiring a reduction in the number of Proprietary Directors and, in general, whenever the reasons for their appointment disappear.
- c) When the Board of Directors, following a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, considers that: (i) the Director is in a situation, related or not with their actions within the company, that could jeopardise the company's prestige and reputation, (ii) the Director has seriously defaulted their obligations, or (iii) there are reasons of corporate interest so requiring.

C.1.20 Are special majorities differing from those stipulated in law required for any type of decision?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

If yes, describe the differences.

C.1.21 Are there any specific requirements, other than those established for directors, to be appointed chairman of the board?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.22 Do the Articles of Association or Regulations of the Board establish an age limit for directors?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.23 Do the Articles of Association or Regulations of the Board establish a limited term of office or other stricter requirements in addition to those provided by law for independent directors, other than as stipulated in law?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.24 Do the Articles of Association or Regulations of the Board establish specific rules for the delegation of votes to other directors at board meetings, how they are to be delegated and, in particular, the maximum number of proxies that a director may hold, and whether any limitation has been established regarding the categories to which proxies may be granted, other than those established in law? If yes, include a brief description.

Both the Articles of Association (Article 24) and the Regulations of the Board (Article 20) contemplate the possibility of Directors attending Board meetings through a duly authorised proxy.

The proxy must be made in advance, in writing, specially for each Board meeting, in favour of another Director.

The represented Director may issue specific voting instructions for any or all of the items on the agenda.

Non-executive directors may only grant proxies to other non-executive directors.

No limit is established on the number of proxies any one Director may hold, nor is there any constraint on the categories to which proxies may be granted.

C.1.25 State the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year, indicating, if appropriate, how many times the Board has met without the Chairman. Proxies made with specific instructions will be considered attendances.

Number of board meetings	13
Number of board meetings held without the chairman	0

Indicate the number of meetings held by the lead independent director with the other directors without the attendance or representation of any executive director:

Number of meetings	0
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Indicate the number of meetings held by the different Committees of the Board:

Number of meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	5
Number of meetings of the Strategy and Investment Committee	1
Number of meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee	7
Number of meetings of the Executive Committee	6

The number of Board meetings (13) indicated in this section includes the adoption of written resolutions without a meeting, pursuant to Article 21.4 Regulations of the Board.

During 2021, when the Covid-related restrictions continued, the lead independent director did not hold any face-to-face meetings with the other non-executive directors, although she has proactively been in touch with them individually on several occasions to discuss matters within her remit.

C.1.26 State the number of meetings held by the Board during the period and details of attendance by its members:

Number of meetings attended in person by at least 80% of the directors	13
Attendance / total votes during the year (%)	96.15
Number of meetings attended by all the directors, in person or by proxies made with specific voting instructions	13
Votes cast with attendance in person or by proxies with specific instructions / total votes during the year (%)	100.00

Attendance in person includes all directors who attended personally, face-to-face or online.

C.1.27 Are the separate and consolidated annual accounts submitted to the Board for approval previously certified?

[] Yes
[v] No

If yes, name the person(s) who certify the separate or consolidated annual accounts of the company before they are approved by the Board:

C.1.28 Explain the mechanisms, if any, established by the Board to ensure that the annual accounts that the Board laid before the General Meeting are drawn up in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Article 24.4 of the Regulations of the Board gives the Audit and Compliance Committee the following powers, among others:

- Supervise and promote the policies, procedures and systems used for drawing up and controlling the company's financial information, checking the services performed in this regard by the Internal Audit Department, the Financial Department and the Management Committee and making sure they are correctly distributed throughout the Group.
- Ensure that (i) the systems used for preparing the separate and consolidated Annual Accounts and Directors' Report submitted to the Board to be authorised for issue in accordance with current legislation give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Company and make sure that any interim financial statements are drawn up according to the same accounting principles as the annual accounts, considering the possibility of asking the external auditors to make a limited audit if necessary; and (ii) the Board of Directors endeavours to submit the annual accounts to the General Meeting with an unqualified auditors' report.

In this regard, it must also see that the internal control systems are adequate and effective in respect of the accounting practices and principles used for drawing up the company's annual accounts, supervising the policies and procedures established to ensure due compliance with applicable legal provisions and internal regulations. The Committee shall, through its Chairman, obtain information and collaboration from both the Internal Audit Manager and the External Auditors to perform these duties.

- Establish regular contact with the External Auditors to receive information on any issues that may jeopardise their independence, and any other issues relating to the auditing of accounts, receiving information from and exchanging communications with the External Auditors in accordance with prevailing auditing standards and legislation.

- Be informed of the decisions adopted by the senior management according to recommendations made by the External Auditors in connection with the audit.

In addition, the Group has a Risks Control and Management Policy, including tax risks, and internal control of financial reporting (ICFR), which lay down, among others, the basic principles and the general framework for internal control of the financial reporting by the company and the Ebro Group.

The Group has procedures in place for checking and authorising financial reporting and a description of the financial reporting internal control system (ICFR), for which the Economic Department is responsible, as described in section F.3.1 of this report.

Finally, the responsibility for the aforesaid procedures for checking and authorising financial reporting and the description of the financial reporting internal control system (ICFR) lies with the Group Economic Department, the Risks Committee, the economic and finance departments of the different business units, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Board of Directors.

C.1.29 Is the Secretary of the Board a Director?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If the secretary is not a director, complete the following table:

Name of secretary	Representative
LUIS PEÑA PAZOS	

C.1.30 Describe the specific mechanisms established by the company to preserve the independence of the external auditors, if any; the mechanisms to preserve the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies; and how the legal provisions are implemented.

A. With regard to the external auditors:

Both the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board vest in the Audit and Compliance Committee the power to contact the auditors and receive information on any issues that may jeopardise their independence, for examination by the Audit Committee, as well as any other issues relating to the auditing of accounts. The Committee shall also receive information from and exchange communications with the auditors in accordance with prevailing auditing standards and legislation, notwithstanding the ultimate responsibility of the Board of Directors, which, pursuant to Article 8.1.3.(a) of the Regulations of the Board, is responsible for ensuring the independence and professional suitability of the external auditor.

Article 24.4 of the Regulations of the Board establishes the following powers, among others, of the Audit and Compliance Committee in this respect:

- Ensure that (i) the systems used for preparing the separate and consolidated Annual Accounts and Directors' Report submitted to the Board to be authorised for issue in accordance with current legislation give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Company and make sure that any interim financial statements are drawn up according to the same accounting principles as the annual accounts, considering the possibility of asking the external auditors to make a limited audit if necessary; and (ii) the Board of Directors endeavours to submit the annual accounts to the General Meeting with an unqualified auditors' report.

- See that the internal control systems are adequate and effective in respect of the accounting practices and principles used for drawing up the company's annual accounts, supervising the policies and procedures established to ensure due compliance with applicable legal provisions and internal regulations. To perform these duties it shall, through its Chair, obtain information and collaboration from both the Internal Audit Manager and the External Auditors.

- Establish regular contact with the external auditors to receive information on any issues that may jeopardise their independence, and any other issues relating to the auditing of accounts, receiving information from and exchanging communications with the external auditors in accordance with prevailing auditing standards and legislation.

- Submit to the Board, to be tabled at the General Meeting, proposals for the selection, appointment, re-appointment and replacement of the company's External Auditors and their terms of contract, the scope of their commission and the renewal or revocation of their engagement.

- Ensure the independence of the external auditors and the existence of a discussion procedure enabling the external auditors, the Internal Audit Department and any other expert to inform the company of any significant weaknesses in its internal control detected while checking the annual accounts or any other processes in which they have worked. The Committee shall issue an annual report, prior to issuance of the auditor's report, expressing an opinion on the independence of the external auditors and any supplementary services they may have provided. It shall also inform the Board on the proposed appointment of the Internal Audit Manager and approve each year the internal audit work plan and monitor its implementation.

In accordance with the foregoing and through the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Company keeps a strict, constant watch for any circumstances that might affect the independence of the external auditors. Accordingly:

(i) once a year, when the external auditors have provided the necessary information, the Audit and Compliance Committee issues an annual report on their independence, which is submitted to the Board of Directors and made available to shareholders as from the call to the General Meeting; and

(ii) constantly throughout the year, the Commission receives timely notification of any potential engagement of the external auditors to provide services in addition to auditing the annual accounts. In this regard, in February 2017 the Audit and Compliance Committee established a protocol for the notification, review and, if appropriate, authorisation of the potential contracting of the external auditors by any company in the Group for non-audit services. That protocol covers the "pre-approval" required for the events contemplated in Article 5(3) of Regulation EU 537/2014 and any other potential service.

Finally, Article 43 of the Regulations of the Board ("Relations with Auditors") provides that the Board shall establish an objective, professional, ongoing relationship with the external auditors of the company appointed by the General Meeting, guaranteeing their independence and putting at their disposal all the information they may require in order to perform their duties. This relationship with the external auditors is channelled through the Audit and Compliance Committee.

B. With regard to relations with analysts, investment banks and rating agencies:

In addition to the legal provisions and rules on corporate governance, the Regulations of the Board, Code of Conduct of the Ebro Group, the Policy on Communication and Relations with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors and the Policy on Communication of Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information are applicable in this area.

Article 42 of the Regulations of the Board regulates the Company's relations with shareholders and investors (particularly institutional investors).

The Code of Conduct establishes that relations with investors and financial analysts should be channelled through the unit responsible for the Company's relations with investors (Investor Relations Department), through which communications and information for investors in general are channelled.

The Company also has a Policy on Communication and Relations with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors, which upholds transparency as one of the fundamental values of the actions by the Company and its Group. This Policy contemplates the following general principles applicable in this matter:

- Communication and relations with institutional investors and proxy advisors are conducted in accordance with the principles of transparency, truth and permanent, adequate, timely reporting.
- The principle of non-discrimination and equal treatment is recognised for all shareholders and investors who are in the same conditions and not affected by conflicts of interest or competence.
- The rights and legitimate interests of all shareholders are protected.
- Continuous, permanent communication with shareholders and investors is encouraged.
- Reporting and communication channels are established with shareholders and investors to ensure compliance with these principles.

The company also has a Policy on Communication of Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information (supplementing the above-mentioned policy), which establishes the following principles and criteria governing the Company and its Group in respect of the communication of financial, non-financial and corporate information:

- The communication of financial, non-financial and corporate information through any available channels shall in all cases respect: (i) the legal provisions in place from time to time on market abuse and (ii) the principles of transparency, truth and permanent, adequate, timely reporting.
- The principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment shall be respected in all cases for all shareholders who are in the same conditions and not affected by conflicts of interest or competence.
- Continuous, permanent communication shall be encouraged with shareholders, investors and other stakeholders through all the channels considered appropriate for this purpose.

The Company's Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for overseeing compliance with the rules and principles set out in the Policy on Communication and Relations with Shareholders, Institutional Investors and Proxy Advisors and the Policy on Communication of Financial, Non-Financial and Corporate Information.

C.1.31 Indicate whether the external auditors have changed during the year. If so, name the incoming and outgoing auditors:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Explain any disagreements with the outgoing auditor:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.32 State whether the firm of auditors does any work for the company and/or its group other than standard audit work and if so, declare the amount of the fees received for such work and the percentage that amount represents in respect of the total fees invoiced to the company and/or its group for audit work:

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

	Company	Group companies	Total
Charge for non-audit work (thousand euros)	208	140	348

Charge for non-audit work / Amount invoiced for audit work (%)	45.81	6.72	13.72
--	-------	------	-------

C.1.33 Indicate whether the auditors' report on the annual accounts of the previous year was qualified. If so, state the reasons given by the Chairman of the Audit Committee to explain the content and scope of the qualifications.

☐ Yes
☒ No

C.1.34 State the number of years in succession that the current firm of auditors has been auditing the separate and/or consolidated annual accounts of the company. Indicate the ratio of the number of years audited by the current auditors to the total number of years that the annual accounts have been audited:

	Separate	Consolidated
Number of years in succession	8	8

	Separate	Consolidated
Number of years audited by current auditors / Number of years that the company has been audited (%)	25.81	25.81

C.1.35 Indicate, with details if appropriate, whether there is an established procedure for directors to obtain sufficiently in advance any information they may need to prepare the meetings of the governing bodies:

☒ Yes
☐ No

Details of procedure

According to the obligations and duties assigned by law, the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board, the Secretary of the Board is responsible for channelling the relations between the Company and the Directors in all matters concerning the procedures of the Board of Directors and the Board Committees in which he participates, following instructions received from the respective Chairman, and for implement and foster exercise by the Directors of their right to information (Article 15.2(c) and (d) of the Regulations of the Board).

At each year-end, the Secretary of the Board sends all the Directors an annual calendar of meetings previously agreed among all the Directors, setting the dates and times of the meetings of the Board of Directors, Committees, General Meetings and meetings with analysts for the following year. That calendar is also sent to the different professionals of the Company involved in preparing the documentation and information for the Directors for each meeting, to enable them to plan their work and make sure that the corresponding information and documentation are prepared sufficiently before each meeting.

When the documentation for each meeting is complete, it is sent to the Secretary of the Board, who sends it to the Directors, if possible together with the notice of call to the meeting, or in highly justified cases, as soon as possible after sending the notice of call.

C.1.36 Indicate, with details if appropriate, whether the company has established any rules obliging Directors to report and, if necessary, retire if any situation arises, related or not with their actions within the company, that could jeopardise the company's prestige and reputation:

☒ Yes
☐ No

Explain the rules

Article 31 of the Regulations of the Board provide that Directors must step down and tender their resignations, among other cases, if the Board, following a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, considers that: (i) the Director is in a situation, related or not with their actions within the company, that could jeopardise the company's prestige and reputation, (ii) the Director has seriously defaulted their obligations, or (iii) there are reasons of corporate interest so requiring.

The Regulations further stipulate that if a Director fails to tender their resignation when so obliged, the Board of Directors shall, subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, tender a motion to the General Meeting of Shareholders for their removal.

C.1.37 Indicate, unless special circumstances have occurred and been put on record, whether the Board has been informed or has otherwise become aware of any situation affecting a director, related or not with their actions within the company, that could jeopardise the company's prestige and reputation:

[] Yes
[✓] No

C.1.38 Describe any significant agreements entered into by the company that enter into force or are modified or terminated in the event of a takeover of the company following a takeover bid, and the effects thereof.

Most of the financing agreements signed by Ebro Foods, S.A. include takeover clauses on the usual terms for this type of contract. By virtue of those provisions, the lender reserves the right to terminate the financing agreement in the event of a takeover of the Company. Although there is no universal definition of "takeover" for this purpose, the lender's right is triggered if there is a substantial change in the Company's significant shareholders.

C.1.39 Indicate individually for directors and globally in other cases, and describe in detail any agreements made between the company and its directors, executives or employees contemplating golden handshake clauses or any other indemnities in the event of resignation or unfair dismissal or termination of employment following a takeover bid or any other type of transaction.

Number of beneficiaries	0
Type of beneficiary	Description of agreement
N/A	N/A

State whether, apart from the cases contemplated in law, these contracts have to be notified to and/or approved by the governing bodies of the company/group companies. If yes, specify the procedures, events contemplated and nature of the bodies responsible for approval and notification:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting
Body authorising the clauses	✓	
	Yes	No
Is the general meeting informed of the clauses?	✓	

C.2. Committees of the Board

C.2.1 Give details of the different committees, their members and the proportion of executive, proprietary, independent and other non-executive directors in each committee:

Strategy and Investment Committee		
Name	Position	Category
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	CHAIR	Proprietary
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	MEMBER	Executive
JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	MEMBER	Proprietary
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	MEMBER	Proprietary
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	MEMBER	Executive

% executive directors	40.00
% proprietary directors	60.00
% independent directors	0.00
% other non-executive directors	0.00

Explain the duties delegated or attributed to this committee other than those described in section C.1.9 and describe the procedures and rules of its organisation and functioning. For each of these duties, indicate the committee's most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties attributed to it, by law, in the articles of association or by virtue of other corporate resolutions.

Article 28.4 of the Articles of Association stipulates that the Regulations of the Board shall also contemplate the existence of a Strategy and Investment Committee, on which any Directors may sit.

The composition, organisation and procedure of the Strategy and Investment Committee are governed by the provisions common to all the committees set out in Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board and the specific provisions established in Article 24 of the Articles of Association, its powers being regulated in Article 24.3.

This Committee will have a minimum of three and a maximum of five Directors, including the Chair, appointed by the Board of Directors subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Meetings will be held when called by its Chairman or at the request of two of its members, and in any case whenever the Board of Directors requests the issuance of reports, submission of proposals or adoption of resolutions within the scope of its duties.

The Committee is competent to study, issue reports, review and submit proposals for the Board on the following matters:

- setting of targets for growth, yield and market share;
- strategic development plans, new investments and restructuring processes;
- coordination with subsidiaries in the matters contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, for the common interests and benefit of the Company and its subsidiaries.

During 2021, the Strategy and Investment Committee began defining the principal guidelines for the new Strategic Plan of the Ebro Foods Group 2022-2024.

Executive Committee		
Name	Position	Category
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	MEMBER	Proprietary
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	CHAIR	Executive
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	MEMBER	Independent
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	MEMBER	Proprietary

% executive directors	25.00
% proprietary directors	50.00
% independent directors	25.00
% other non-executive directors	0.00

Explain the duties delegated or attributed to this committee other than those described in section C.1.9 and describe the procedures and rules of its organisation and functioning. For each of these duties, indicate the committee's most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties attributed to it, by law, in the articles of association or by virtue of other corporate resolutions.

Following the appointment of Marc Thomas Murtra Millar as independent director as of 31 January 2022, filling the vacancy produced upon the resignation of Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas (with effect from 31 December 2021), the composition of the Executive Committee is as follows:

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- Antonio Hernández Callejas, Chair (executive director)
- Demetrio Carceller Arce, Member (proprietary director)
- Javier Fernández Alonso, Member (proprietary director)
- Marc Thomas Murtra Millar, Member (independent director)

Articles 19 and 27 of the Articles of Association contemplate the delegation of powers of the Board of Directors to the Executive Committee.

The composition, organisation and procedure of the Executive Committee is governed by the provisions common to all the committees set out in Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board, and the specific regulations established in Article 28.1 of the Articles of Association and Article 23 of the Regulations of the Board.

The powers of this Committee are set out in Article 23.2 of the Regulations of the Board, without prejudice to what the Board may establish in its resolution to delegate powers.

The Executive Committee shall have no fewer than three nor more than seven members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board, who will form part of this Committee. At least two of the Executive Committee members shall be non-executive directors and one of them shall be independent.

The Committee shall be presided by the Chairman of the Board. In general, one Executive Committee meeting will be held a month. Its meetings may be attended by such members of the management, employees and advisers of the Company as the Committee may deem fit. Without prejudice to the autonomy of decision of the Executive Committee in respect of the delegated powers, its resolutions normally being fully valid and effective without ratification by the Board, if the Chairman or three members of the Committee consider this necessary in the circumstances, the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board for ratification. This will also be applicable when the Board has delegated the Committee to study certain matters while reserving for itself the ultimate decision, in which case the Executive Committee shall merely submit the corresponding proposal to the Board.

During 2021, the Executive Committee assessed several investments, divestments and sales of assets, as well as the strategic decisions to be adopted in respect of the different business lines.

Audit and Compliance Committee		
Name	Position	Category
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	MEMBER	Independent
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	MEMBER	Independent
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	CHAIR	Independent
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	MEMBER	Proprietary
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	MEMBER	Proprietary

% executive directors	0.00
% proprietary directors	40.00
% independent directors	60.00
% other non-executive directors	0.00

Explain the duties attributed to this committee, including any duties additional to those stipulated in law, and describe the procedures and rules of organisation and procedure. For each of these duties, indicate the committee's most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties attributed to it, by law, in the articles of association or by virtue of other corporate resolutions.

Following the appointment of Marc Thomas Murtra Millar as independent director as of 31 January 2022, filling the vacancy produced upon the resignation of Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas (with effect from 31 December 2021), the composition of the Audit and Compliance Committee is as follows:

- Mercedes Costa García, Chair (independent director)
- Fernando Castelló Clemente, Member (independent director)
- Javier Fernández Alonso, Member (proprietary director)
- Grupo Tradifín, S.L., Member (proprietary director)
- Marc Thomas Murtra Millar, Member (independent director)

Mr. Murtra Millar has been appointed member of the Audit and Compliance Committee by virtue of his expertise and experience in the matters falling within the remit of this Committee.

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The Audit and Compliance Committee is governed by the applicable legal provisions, the specific rules on its composition, organisation, procedure and powers set out in Article 28.2 of the Articles of Association and Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board, and by the provisions on organisation and procedure common to all the Committees, set out in Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board.

This Committee will have a minimum of three directors and a maximum of five.

All the members must be Non-Executive Directors, at least most of whom must be Independent Directors and they will, as a whole, be appointed on the basis of their expertise and experience in accounting, auditing and the management of financial and non-financial risks, or any of these areas.

The Committee Chair shall be appointed by the Board, subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, from among the committee members who are Independent Directors, taking into account their expertise and experience in accounting, auditing and the management of financial and non-financial risks, or any of these areas. The Committee Chair shall be replaced every four years and will become eligible for re-election one year after their retirement as such.

The Audit and Compliance Committee shall meet as and when called by its Chairman, or at the request of two of its members and at least once every three months. It shall also meet whenever so required by law or when the Board requests the issuance of reports, submission of proposals or adoption of resolutions within the scope of its duties.

In addition to the powers and duties established by law, the articles of association and regulations, the Audit and Compliance Committee has the duties of supervision, assessment, oversight, control and reporting to the Board of Directors established in Article 24.4 of the Regulations of the Board in each of the following areas:

- Risk management and internal control
- Policies, procedures and systems for the preparation and checking of the company's financial and non-financial reporting
- Information sent regularly to the Stock Exchange Councils, issue prospectuses and any public financial information offered by the Company and, in general, all information prepared for distribution among shareholders.
- Internal systems used for control and preparation of the separate and consolidated Annual Accounts and Directors' Report submitted to the Board to be authorised for issue
- External auditors, in aspects concerning their selection, appointment, re-appointment and replacement, their terms of contract and the scope of their commission. Independence and the provision of supplementary services.
- Internal auditors, in respect of the appointment of the department manager and annual work plan.
- Intragroup transactions and related party transactions, and the Group company or subsidiaries that are going to be submitted for authorisation by the Board
- Whistleblowing channel
- Internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, including the policies falling within its remit.

During 2021, the Audit and Compliance Committee performed activities of supervision, control, monitoring and reporting to the Board of Directors in respect of the matters falling within its competence, including financial reporting, non-financial reporting, annual accounts, relations with the external and internal auditors, annual work plan of the internal audit department, risk management (including tax risks) and control systems, related party transactions, conflicts of interest, whistleblowing channel, review of and reporting on the corporate policies within its area of competence, and compliance.

During 2021 the Committee also approved its 2020 activity report, made available for shareholders for the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021.

The Company will issue a detailed report of all the activities performed by the Audit and Compliance Committee during 2021, which will be made available to all shareholders prior to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting 2022.

Name the member(s) of the audit committee appointed on account of their expertise and experience in accounting, auditing or both and indicate the date of appointment of the committee chair.

Names of directors with experience	PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS / FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE / MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA / JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO / GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L. /
Date of appointment to this office of the committee chair	22/11/2018

Nomination and Remuneration Committee		
Name	Position	Category
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	MEMBER	Independent
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	MEMBER	Proprietary
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	CHAIR	Independent
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	MEMBER	Independent
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	MEMBER	Proprietary

% executive directors	0.00
% proprietary directors	40.00
% independent directors	60.00
% other non-executive directors	0.00

Explain the duties attributed to this committee, including any duties additional to those stipulated in law, and describe the procedures and rules of organisation and functioning. For each of these duties, indicate the committee's most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties attributed to it, by law, in the articles of association or by virtue of other corporate resolutions.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is governed by the applicable legal provisions, the specific rules on composition, organisation and procedure established in Article 28.3 of the Articles of Association and Article 25 of the Regulations of the Board and the provisions on organisation and procedure common to all the committees set out in Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board.

The powers of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are regulated in Article 25.4 of the Regulations of the Board, without prejudice to any others that may be assigned to it by law, the Articles of Association or the Regulations of the Board.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will have a minimum of three and a maximum of five non-executive directors, at least two of which must be Independent Directors. The members are appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Board will appoint one of the Independent Directors who are members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to chair it, subject to a report by that Committee.

Meetings will be held when called by its Chairman or at the request of two of its members and at least once every three months. It shall also meet whenever so required by law or when the Board of Directors requests the issuance of reports, submission of proposals or adoption of resolutions within its remit.

Pursuant to Article 25.4 of the Regulations of the Board, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is competent to study, issue reports and submit proposals to the Board on the following matters:

- selection of candidates to join the Board of Directors;
- appointment of the Chairman, and Vice-Chairman if any, of the Board, Managing Director(s), Lead Independent Director and the Secretary, and Vice-Secretary if any, of the Board;
- succession of the Chairman and chief executive;
- appointment of directors to the Committees of the Board of Directors;
- appointment and possible dismissal of senior executives and their termination benefit clauses;
- directors' emoluments, according to the system of remuneration established in the Articles of Association and the executive directors' relationship with the Company;
- remuneration of directors and executives indexed to the value of the shares in the Company or its subsidiaries or consisting of the delivery of shares in the Company or its subsidiaries or the granting of options thereover;
- selection policy for directors, targets for the representation of the least represented gender on the Board and issuance of guidelines on how to achieve them;
- remuneration policy for directors and senior management of the Company and Group subsidiaries;
- management training, promotion and selection policy in the Company and Group subsidiaries;
- Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration.

With regard to the activities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during 2021, following the appropriate studies and assessments, the Committee has drawn up the proposals and issued the corresponding favourable reports to the Board of Directors in respect of the following: (i) appointment and re-election of directors and their assignment to the different Committees of the Board of Directors, and assessment of the appointment of the representative of a corporate director; (ii) analysis of the composition of the Board with regard to the afore-mentioned appointments and re-elections; (iii) review of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 and other policies falling within its remit; (iv) new Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024; (v) remuneration systems and remuneration of directors, including the Executive Chairman, and of the key executives of the Company and its Group; (vi) Corporate Governance Report and Directors' Remuneration Report for 2021; (vii) Share-Based Remuneration Plan for Group employees for 2021; and (viii) self-assessment procedure for the Board of Directors, Chairman and Committees for 2020, with assistance from an independent external consultant.

The Committee also approved during 2021 its 2020 activity report, made available for shareholders for the Annual General Meeting of 30 June 2021.

The Company will issue a detailed report of all the activities performed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during 2021, which will be made available to all shareholders for the forthcoming Annual General Meeting 2022.

C.2.2 Complete the following table with information on the number of female directors on the board committees over the past four years:

	Number of female directors							
	2021		2020		2019		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strategy and Investment Committee	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Executive Committee	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Audit and Compliance Committee	2	40.00	2	40.00	3	60.00	2	40.00
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	3	60.00	3	60.00	2	50.00	1	25.00

C.2.3 Indicate the existence, if appropriate, of regulations of the board committees, where they are available for consultation and any modifications made during the year. State whether an annual report has been issued voluntarily on the activities of each committee.

In general, Article 28 of the Articles of Association establishes the basic regulation of the Committees of the Board, contemplating the existence and composition of: (i) the Executive Committee, (ii) the Audit and Compliance Committee and (iii) the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. It also refers to the Regulations of the Board regarding the possible existence of a Strategy and Investment Committee.

The Regulations of the Board regulate the Board committees in the following specific provisions:

- General provisions applicable to all the Committees: Article 22
- Executive Committee: Article 23
- Audit and Compliance Committee: Article 24
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee: Article 25
- Strategy and Investment Committee: Article 26

The Regulations of the Board also contemplate in different articles the powers of the different Committees of the Board in different areas (e.g. modification of the Regulations).

As a result of the amendment of the Regulations of the Board approved by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2021, changes have been made to the regulations of the Executive Committee, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in such aspects as have been deemed fit to adapt them to the Corporate Enterprises Act following the amendment thereto by virtue of Act 5/2021. See section C.1.15 in this respect.

Both the Articles of Association and the Regulations of the Board are available for consultation on the corporate website (www.ebrofoods.es). The Regulations of the Board are also published and available for consultation on the website of the National Securities Market Commission (www.cnmv.es). Both texts are delivered to the Directors when they are appointed, together with the Regulations of the General Meeting, the Internal Code of Market Conduct, the Internal Code of Conduct and the Policies of the Ebro Foods Group, among other documents.

Both the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee issue annual activity reports, which are submitted to the Board of Directors for its information and consideration within the assessment of the Board and its Committees. Those activity reports are made available for shareholders on the corporate website www.ebrofoods.es coinciding with the call to the Annual General Meeting.

D. RELATED PARTY AND INTER-COMPANY TRANSACTIONS

- D.1.** Explain the procedure, if any, and bodies competent to approve related party and inter-company transactions, indicating the internal criteria and general rules of the organisation regulating the obligations of affected directors or shareholders to abstain and defining the internal procedures on reporting and regular control established by the company in relation to the related party transactions whose approval has been delegated by the Board.

Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board vests in the Audit and Compliance Committee the power to: (i) oversee related party transactions and report to the Board or the General Meeting, as the case may be, prior to their approval, on the related party transactions to be submitted for its approval; and (ii) supervise the internal procedure, if any, established by the company for those transactions whose approval has been delegated.

In general, Article 37 of the Regulations of the Board establishes that other than in the cases in which this power is reserved by law to the General Meeting, related party transactions must be reported to and approved by the Board, subject to a report by the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Article 37 of the Regulations provides that:

- Related Party Transactions made for an amount or value equal to or greater than 10% of the total consolidated assets, as per the latest consolidated annual balance sheet approved by the company, require approval by the General Meeting.
- All other Related Party Transactions shall be approved by the Board, which may not delegate this power unless: (i) they are made with Group companies within the scope of ordinary business and on arm's length terms, or (ii) they are made under standard form contracts used generally with a large number of clients, at prices or rates established generally by the supplier of the goods or provider of the services in question and provided the amount of the transaction does not exceed 0.5% of the company's consolidated net turnover.
- Whenever, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Board delegates the approval of related party transactions, the Board shall establish an internal procedure for regular reporting and control in order to verify the fairness and transparency of those transactions and, as the case may be, compliance with the applicable legal provisions.
- The Audit and Compliance Committee shall issue a report prior to approval of any Related Party Transactions by the General Meeting or the Board. In that report, the Committee shall assess whether the transactions are fair and reasonable for the company and, where appropriate, for shareholders other than the related party involved in the transaction, explaining the assumptions on which its assessment is based and the methods employed. No members of the Audit and Compliance Committee affected by the Related Party Transactions may participate in the preparation of this report. This report will not be obligatory for Related Party Transactions whose approval has been delegated by the Board, whenever this is permitted by law and contemplated in the Regulations of the Board.
- The Board shall ensure publication of any Related Party Transactions made by the company or Group companies for a sum equal to or greater than 5% of the total value of consolidated assets or 2.5% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company or its Group. For this purpose, an announcement containing the details required by law shall be published in an easily accessible part of the company's website and sent to the National Securities Market Commission. The announcement shall be published and remitted no later than the date of the Related Party Transaction, and shall be accompanied by the report, if any, issued by the Audit and Compliance Committee.
- The amount of a Related Party Transaction shall be determined by adding up the value of all transactions made with the same counterparty within the past twelve months.

Finally, the company makes intragroup transactions on arm's length terms, documenting them according to the requirements of the laws (essentially tax laws) in place in each jurisdiction. This is one of the practices required by the Risk Management and Control Policy established in the Ebro Group.

- D.2.** Give the individual details of any transactions for a significant amount or object between the company and/or companies in its group and shareholders holding 10% or more of the voting rights or represented on the board of directors of the company, stating which body was responsible for approving them and whether any affected director or shareholder has abstained. If the General Meeting was competent, state whether the proposed resolution was passed by the board without votes against by the majority of independent directors:

	Name of shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	% Interest	Name of subsidiary	Amount (thousand euros)	Body that approved transaction	Identification of significant shareholder or director who abstained	The proposal to the General Meeting, if any, was approved by the Board without votes against by the majority of independent directors
(1)	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	14.44	---	25,040	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(2)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	11.69	Compañía Cervecera Damm, S.L.	5,262	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Demetrio Carceller Arce and María Carceller Arce	NO
(3)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	11.69	Estrella de Levante, S.A.	1,397	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Demetrio Carceller Arce and María Carceller Arce	NO
(4)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	11.69	Alfil Logistics, S.A.	7	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Demetrio Carceller Arce and María Carceller Arce	NO
(5)	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	11.69	---	20,498	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(6)	ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	10.36	---	18,172	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(7)	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	8.62	Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.	11,662	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Hercalianz Investing Group, S.L., Antonio Hernández Callejas y Grupo Tradifín, S.L.	NO
(8)	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	8.62	---	14,984	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(9)	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	7.96	Cabher 96, S.L.	28	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Grupo Tradifín, S.L., Antonio Hernández Callejas and Hercalianz Investing Group, S.L.	NO

	Name of shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	% Interest	Name of subsidiary	Amount (thousand euros)	Body that approved transaction	Identification of significant shareholder or director who abstained	The proposal to the General Meeting, if any, was approved by the Board without votes against by the majority of independent directors
(10)	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	7.96	---	13,964	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(11)	EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	7.83	---	13,729	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(12)	JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	5.20	Mendibea 2002, S.L.	9,120	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(13)	JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	5.20	---	3	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(14)	ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	0.00	Luis Hernández González	42	Board of Directors without votes against by majority of independent directors	Antonio Hernández González, Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. and Grupo Tradifín, S.L.	NO

	Name of shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	Nature of relationship	Type of transaction and other information necessary for evaluation
(1)	CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Corporate	Dividends paid
(2)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	Commercial	Sale of rice and rice by-products on arm's length terms
(3)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	Commercial	Sale of rice and rice by-products on arm's length terms
(4)	SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DAMM	Commercial	Freight services received on arm's length terms
(5)	CORPORACIÓN ECONÓMICA DELTA, S.A.	Corporate	Dividends paid

	Name of shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	Nature of relationship	Type of transaction and other information necessary for evaluation
(6)	ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Corporate	Dividends paid
(7)	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Commercial	See information on and breakdown of transactions in "COMMENTS"
(8)	HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Corporate	Dividends paid
(9)	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Commercial	Purchase of rice harvest at price and on terms applied in comparable transactions
(10)	GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Corporate	Dividends paid
(11)	EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Corporate	Dividends paid
(12)	ON JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Corporate	Dividends paid
(13)	JOSE IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Corporate	Dividends paid
(14)	ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Contractual	Real estate lease (expense) on arm's length terms

1. The related party transactions made with shareholders (or their related parties) which, in their capacity as such, are represented or hold a position on the Board are indicated in this section.

2. Information and breakdown of transactions with Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.:

With regard to the transactions made with Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. indicated in this section D.2, it should be noted that the directors and significant shareholders Grupo Tradifín, S.L. and Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. each own 50% of Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A., with which the Ebro Group frequently enters into commercial transactions on arm's length terms. The transactions made by the Ebro Group with that company and its subsidiaries during 2021 have been set down in this section as related to the director Heralianz Investing Group, S.L., although they should also be considered related to the director Grupo Tradifín, S.L. by virtue of the 50% interest that this director has in Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A.

The breakdown of transactions made by the Ebro Group with Instituto Hispánico del Arroz, S.A. (related to the directors Grupo Tradifín, S.L. and Heralianz Investing Group, S.L.) declared in this section is as follows:

- national and international commodity purchases: quinoa and different varieties of rice, for 9,521 thousand euros;
- national and international commodity sales: quinoa and different varieties of rice (harvest and grain), marine plankton and crop protection products, for 1,360 thousand euros;
- services rendered, essentially royalties and import licences, for 50 thousand euros;
- services received, essentially royalties and import licences, for 289 thousand euros;
- leases (expense) of offices, raw material warehouses and extended rice storage, for 442 thousand euros.

The Board of Directors took the following criteria in account when approving the above transactions:

- internal comparables: price and terms applied in purchase and sale transactions and services rendered and received comparable with unrelated third parties;

- external comparables: when there are no internal comparables, the price and terms of similar products on the national or international market has been taken (based on information obtained from stock markets and other public information); and

- other comparables: when there are no internal or external comparables, other aspects have been analysed, such as the return obtained on resale.

D.3. Give the individual details of any transactions for a significant amount or object between the company and/or companies in its group and the directors or executives of the company, including any transactions made with companies that the director or executive controls or jointly controls, stating which body was responsible for approving them and whether any affected director or shareholder has abstained. If the General Meeting was competent, state whether the proposed resolution was passed by the board without votes against by the majority of independent directors:

	Name of directors or executives or companies under their control or joint control	Name of company or subsidiary	Relationship	Amount (thousand euros)	Body that approved transaction	Identification of significant shareholder or director who abstained	The proposal to the general meeting, if any, was approved by the board without votes against of the majority of independent directors
(1)	FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	---	---	2,631	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(2)	DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Inversiones Las Parras de Castellote, S.L.	Corporate	188	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(3)	DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	---	---	11	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(4)	MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Mahoganyseppl, S.L.	Corporate	5	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES
(5)	MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	---	---	23	General Meeting of Shareholders (annual and extraordinary)	---	YES

	Name of directors or executives or companies under their control or joint control	Nature of the transaction and other information necessary for its evaluation
(1)	FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Dividends paid

	Name of directors or executives or companies under their control or joint control	Nature of the transaction and other information necessary for its evaluation
(2)	DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Dividends paid
(3)	DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Dividends paid
(4)	MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Dividends paid
(5)	MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Dividends paid

It should also be noted that during 2021 Ebro Foods, S.A. distributed a sum of 54 thousand euros as dividends to the executives listed in section C.1.14 of this Report.

- D.4.** Give the individual details of any inter-company transactions for a significant amount or object between the company and its parent or other companies in the parent's group, including the subsidiaries of the listed company, unless any other related party of the listed company has interests in those subsidiaries or the latter are fully owned, directly or indirectly, by the listed company.

In any case, inform on any inter-company transactions with companies established in countries or territories considered tax havens:

Name of group company	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousand euros)
No details		

Ebro Foods, S.A. has a 40% interest in Riso Scotti S.p.A., an associate consolidated by the equity method.

Riso Scotti S.p.A. is an Italian company with business activities similar to the objects of Ebro Foods, S.A.

The transactions made from 1 January to 31 December 2021 between companies in the Ebro Group and Riso Scotti (an associate that is not part of the Ebro Group) are indicated below:

- Ebro Foods, S.A.: Dividends received 1,000 thousand euros;
- Arotz Foods, S.A.: Purchase of goods (finished or otherwise) 34 thousand euros;
- Herba Ricemills, S.L.U.: Purchase of goods (finished or otherwise) 389 thousand euros;
- Herba Ricemills, S.L.U.: Sale of goods (finished or otherwise) 6,050 thousand euros;
- Mundiriso, S.R.L.: Purchase of goods (finished or otherwise) 842 thousand euros;
- Mundiriso, S.R.L.: Sale of goods (finished or otherwise) 1,180 thousand euros;
- Arrozeiras Mundiarroz, S.A.: Purchase of goods (finished or otherwise) 122 thousand euros;
- Geovita Functional Ingredients, S.R.L.: Purchase of goods (finished or otherwise) 224 thousand euros;
- Geovita Functional Ingredients, S.R.L.: Sale of goods (finished or otherwise) 613 thousand euros;
- Herba Bangkok, S.L.: Sale of goods (finished or otherwise) 704 thousand euros;
- Herba Ingredients Group: Sale of goods (finished or otherwise) 110 thousand euros.

- D.5.** Give the individual details of any transactions for a significant amount or object between the company or group companies and other related parties that are so pursuant to the International Accounting Standards adopted by the EU and that have not been reported in the preceding sections.

Name of related party	Brief description of the transaction and other information necessary for its evaluation	Amount (thousand euros)
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	IT services rendered (income) between a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group and Hernández Barrera Servicios, S.A.	4
FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Legal and tax counselling services received (expense) between a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group and Hernández Barrera Servicios, S.A.	300

Hernández Barrera Servicios, S.A. is related to Félix Hernández Callejas, who represents the corporate director Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A.

D.6. Describe the mechanisms established to detect, define and resolve possible conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, and its directors, executives, significant shareholders or other related parties.

Apart from the powers of the General Meeting and the Board of Directors on conflicts of interest of the Directors, under Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board, the Audit and Compliance Committee has the power to settle any conflicts of interest that may arise between the company or the group and its Directors, executives, significant shareholders and listed subsidiaries, if any (which is not the case).

With regard to the Directors, Article 36 of the Regulations of the Board provides that Directors may not perform activities for their own or third party account that effectively or potentially compete with the Company or which otherwise puts them in a permanent conflict of interest with the company; and Article 37.1 establishes the obligation of Directors to take such measures as may be necessary to avoid situations in which their interests, for their own or third party account, may conflict with the corporate interests and their duties to the Company.

For this purpose, Article 38 of the Regulations of the Board stipulates that Directors shall inform the Board of any direct or indirect conflict of interest that they or any of their related parties may have with the Company. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 32.4 of the Regulations of the Board, Directors shall abstain from participating in the corresponding debates and voting on resolutions or decisions in which they or any person related to them has a direct or indirect conflict of interest, except in the cases in which they are authorised by law to participate in the discussion and voting.

The current Internal Code of Market Conduct establishes for Relevant Persons (Directors, senior executives and their closely related parties) certain prohibitions and limitations on trading in the Company's shares and disclosure of information, and also a penalty system for any breaches thereof.

It also stipulates that Relevant Persons other than directors may submit queries to the Compliance Unit regarding the application of the prohibited actions contemplated in Rule 6. Directors may submit any queries they may have directly to the Company Secretary.

Every year, when preparing the Financial Reporting, annual accounts and Annual Corporate Governance Report, the Directors (and representatives of corporate directors) are asked for information on: (i) any transactions that they or their related parties may have made with the Company and/or subsidiaries of the Group (the same information is also requested of the significant shareholders of the company); (ii) possible conflicts of interest as per section 229 of the Corporate Enterprises Act directly or indirectly involving the director, its representative or related parties; and (iii) any other possible conflicts of interest.

Finally, it should be noted that during 2022 the company has approved and implemented a Protocol on Related Party Transactions (the "Protocol"), to enable the detection and treatment of related party transactions in the terms stipulated in the new provisions on related party transactions in the Corporate Enterprises Act, following its amendment by virtue of Act 5/2021 of 12 April.

The Protocol was approved by the Board on 28 February 2022, following a favourable report by the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Based on that Protocol, the company has established the following procedures:

- for communication between the company and its related parties to identify in advance any transactions to be made with the latter;
- for controlling potential transactions identified that are going to be made;
- for analysing the transactions identified with a view to determining: (i) whether the prerequisites exist to consider it a "related party" transaction; (ii) whether, according to the applicable legal provisions, the related party transaction should be announced; and (iii) which body is responsible for approving it, depending on the transaction;
- for subsequent monitoring of third party transactions to check that the transactions declared in the Periodical Public Reporting, Annual Accounts and Annual Corporate Governance Report: (i) correspond to the ones recorded in the corporate accounts; and (ii) are in keeping with those previously identified.

The Protocol is also applicable to the transactions made between the company and its subsidiaries or investees, in which a party related to the company has an interest.

- D.7.** Indicate whether the Company is controlled by another entity, listed or otherwise, in the sense of Article 42 of the Commercial Code and has business relations, directly or through its subsidiaries, with that entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or performs activities related with those of any of the latter.

[] Yes
[v] No

E. RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

- E.1.** Explain the scope of the company's financial and non-financial Risk Management and Control System, including tax risks.

As an integral part of the corporate policies passed by the Board, the Risk Management and Control Policy lays down the basic principles and the general framework for control and management of the business risks, including tax risks, and internal control of financial reporting to which Ebro Foods, S.A. and other companies in its Group are exposed.

Within this general framework, the integral, homogenous Risk Management and Control System is based on the preparation of a business risk map, through which, by pinpointing, assessing and grading of the risk management capacity, the risks are ranked from greater to lesser impact for the Group and by probability of occurrence. The risk map also identifies methods for mitigating or neutralising the risks detected.

The risk universe is structured in four main groups: compliance, operational, strategic and financial, and they are all subdivided into a large number of categories.

The risk classification process dynamically assesses both the inherent risk and the residual risk after application of the internal controls and action protocols established to mitigate them. These controls include preventive controls, adequate separation of duties, clear levels of authorisation and definition of policies and procedures. These controls can in turn be grouped into manual and automatic, made by data processing applications. This model is both qualitative and quantitative and can be measured in the Group's results, for which purpose the risk level is considered acceptable or tolerable on a corporate level.

The Risk Management and Control System is dynamic, so the risks to be considered vary according to the circumstances in which the Group is operating. The risks associated with the COVID 19 pandemic, those related with the supply and cost of raw materials and those related with cybersecurity were especially important during 2021.

- E.2.** Name the corporate bodies responsible for preparing and implementing the financial and non-financial Risk Management and Control System, including tax risks.

The Risk (including tax risks) Management and Control System and control of financial reporting is based essentially on the following structure:

- The Board of Directors, as ultimately responsible, defines the policy for control and management of risks, including tax risks, and control of financial reporting. Article 17.3 of the Regulations of the Board provides that the Board shall receive information on the most important aspects of business management and any foreseeable risk situations for the Company and its subsidiaries, together with the actions proposed by the senior management in respect thereof.
- The Audit and Compliance Committee, through the Risks Committee, performs the duties of oversight and monitoring of the financial reporting and risk control systems, reporting regularly to the Board on any significant aspects arising in these areas. It is responsible for supervising and promoting internal control of the Group and the risk management systems and submitting recommendations to the Board on the risk control and management policy and possible mitigation measures in those areas.
- The Risks Committee, based on the policy established by the Board of Directors and under the supervision of and reporting to the Audit and Compliance Committee, is specifically responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system for management and control of risks, including tax risks, and control of the Group's financial reporting. The Risks Committee also analyses and assesses the risks associated with new investments.
- The Management Committees of the core business units of the Group, on which the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Operating Officer (COO) sit, assess the risks and decide on mitigation measures.
- Risk officers of the core business units of the Group. The major subsidiaries of the Group have officers responsible for monitoring the financial reporting risk (including tax risks) control and management systems and reporting to the Risks Committee.
- Internal Audit Department. Within the internal audits of the different subsidiaries, the Company's Internal Audit Department checks that the testing and control of the financial reporting and risk management systems have been performed adequately in accordance with the indications by the Risks Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee.

- E.3.** Define the main financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks and, to the extent that they may be significant, those deriving from corruption (the latter within the scope of Royal Decree Law 18/2017), that could have a bearing on achievement of the company's business goals.

The main risks that might have a bearing on achievement of the business goals set by the Ebro Foods Group are listed below and explained in greater detail in Explanatory Note Three in section H of this Report.

A. OPERATIONAL RISKS:

- Food safety risk
- Commodity supply risk
- Market (prices) risk
- Customer concentration risk
- Technological risk
- Cybersecurity

B. RISKS RELATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENT AND STRATEGY:

- Environmental risk
- Climate risk
- Competition risk
- Reputational risk
- Social network exposure
- Changes in lifestyle
- Country or market risk
- Natural disasters, fires
- Strategic planning and assessment of strategic opportunities for investment or divestment

C. COMPLIANCE RISKS:

- Sectoral regulatory risk
- General regulatory risk
- Tax risks

D. FINANCIAL RISKS:

- Foreign exchange risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

- E.4.** State whether the company has a risk tolerance level, including one for tax risks.

Risks are measured by both inherent and residual risk.

A scorecard is made each year of the principal ten risks to which the Group may be exposed (the TOP TEN), which are rated and measured as far as possible. If the economic consequences of a risk could cause a loss (or a loss of profit) of more than 5% of the consolidated EBITDA budgeted, or over 20% of the individual EBITDA of a business, it is considered a threat requiring corporate action.

In general, the heads of the different business units and the Management Committee of each unit define the risks affecting their respective businesses, assess the possible economic impact of those risks and, in view of the specific prevailing circumstances, establish whatever mitigation measures they deem fit.

Without prejudice to the supervision by the Risks Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee, the Management Committee of each unit implements and monitors the mitigation measures taken and assesses the results thereof.

This notwithstanding, when a threat is identified that requires action on a corporate level (as mentioned in the first paragraph above), the persons responsible for risk management and control in the corresponding unit inform the Risks Committee of the situation, proposing such mitigation measures as they may consider adequate. The Risks Committee assesses the situation and the sufficiency and suitability of the proposed mitigation measures, supplementing them with additional measures should it deem fit, reporting to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Board of Directors is promptly informed on the risks that have materialised and the mitigation measures adopted, both through the report submitted regularly on the matter by the Audit and Compliance Committee and through the information given at all Board meetings on the development of business. In addition, the Board receives every year the minutes of the Risks Committee meetings held in the previous year to supplement the information provided regularly by the Audit and Compliance Committee throughout the year. This reinforces the most direct monitoring of risk control by the Board and, should they deem fit in the light of the Risks Committee minutes, the directors may request further information on any risk reported or the mitigation measures implemented.

E.5. What financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks, have occurred during the year?

The financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks, that have occurred during 2021 and the first few months of 2022 (up to the date of writing this report) are listed below and explained in further detail in Explanatory Note Four in section H of this report:

A. COVID 19

B. SUPPLY RISKS

- Transport
- Rice sources
- Durum wheat harvest
- Other materials and energy

C. CYBERSECURITY

D. COUNTRY RISK

- Brexit
- Ukraine crisis

E.6. Explain the response and supervision plans for the main risks, including tax risks, to which the company is exposed and the procedures followed to ensure that the board of directors provides solutions for any new challenges that may arise.

The Management Committees of each business unit are responsible for monitoring its risk supervision system. Management committees usually meet monthly to analyse any risks that may have materialised and design and monitor the contingency plans and actions taken to mitigate them. Control and monitoring of the economic variables in each subsidiary against the corresponding budget also ensures the immediate detection of unforeseen risk situations. The subsidiaries with greatest weight within the Group, such as the North American subsidiaries, have "Crisis Management Plans" (CMP), which specify the main risks to which the company is exposed, the protocols for responding to them and the company officers responsible for implementation.

This notwithstanding, when a threat is identified that requires action on a corporate level (see section E.4), the persons responsible for risk management and control in the corresponding unit must inform the Risks Committee of the situation, proposing such mitigation measures as may be considered adequate. The Risks Committee assesses the situation and the sufficiency and suitability of the proposed mitigation measures, supplementing them with additional measures should it deem fit. The Risks Committee reports regularly to the Audit and Compliance Committee on the actions taken and plans proposed and the latter in turn reports on all this to the Board of Directors (without prejudice to the Board's knowledge of the most important situations through its thorough monitoring of business at each Board meeting and the annual remittance to the Board of the minutes of all the Risks Committee meetings held during the preceding year).

The measures to control, reduce and, as the case may be, mitigate the risks are established according to the following basic criteria:

- They shall seek to neutralise the risk detected, maintaining coherence between the importance of the risk and the cost and means required to neutralise it.
- If neutralisation is not feasible, measures shall be designed to reduce the potential economic consequences, if possible to within tolerance levels.
- The management and control shall, as far as possible, forestall rather than remedy.
- The control mechanisms shall adequately separate management and oversight.
- The different people responsible for risk management shall coordinate their actions to be efficient, seeking the utmost integration between control systems.

- Maximum transparency shall be ensured in the identification and assessment of risks, specification and implementation of mitigation measures and assessment of the results of those measures.
- Compliance must be guaranteed with the requirements of internal reporting to the bodies responsible for supervision and control.

F. INTERNAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

Describe the mechanisms comprising the internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) of your company.

F.1. Control environment

Report on at least the following, describing their principal features:

F.1.1 What bodies and/or units are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective ICFR, (ii) its implementation and (iii) its oversight?

As established in its Regulations, the Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the existence, maintenance and oversight of an adequate, effective internal control system for the company's financial reporting (ICFR).

The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for: (i) supervising and promoting the procedures and systems used to prepare and control the company's financial reporting; (ii) checking any public financial information; and (iii) ensuring implementation of and compliance with the internal regulations and codes applicable to the risk management and control systems in relation to the financial reporting process.

The Management Committee is responsible for the design, implementation and functioning of the ICFR through the Group Finance Department and the Finance Departments of the different business units. The different general managements are responsible for effective implementation of these systems within their respective areas of activity. There are also officers responsible for the different processes documented within the ICFR, who must ensure that those processes are kept up to date, informing the Risks Committee, through the finance department and general management of the corresponding business unit, of any modifications or adaptations required.

The Risks Committee, reporting to the Audit and Compliance Committee, is specifically responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system for management and control of risks, including tax risks, and controlling the Group's financial reporting.

F.1.2 State whether the following elements exist, especially in respect of the financial reporting process:

- Departments and/or mechanisms responsible for: (i) designing and reviewing the organisational structure; (ii) clearly defining the lines of responsibility and authority, with an adequate distribution of tasks and duties; and (iii) ensuring that there are sufficient procedures for adequately informing the company:

As established in its Regulations, the Board of Directors is responsible for defining the general strategy and guidelines for management of the Company and its Group and encouraging and supervising the actions taken by the senior officers, establishing an organisational structure that will guarantee the utmost efficiency of the senior management and the management team in general.

According to the Regulations of the Board, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for checking the criteria followed regarding the composition and structure of the Board and for selecting candidates for the Board. It also nominates the Chairman, CEO or managing director(s) and Secretary of the Board and proposes the assignment of Directors to the different Board Committees.

In turn, under the policies approved by the Board, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee supervises the senior executive remuneration and incentives policy.

Within each group company, the organisational structure of the units participating in the preparation of financial reporting depends on several factors, such as the volume of operations or type of business, but in all cases it corresponds to the need to cover the main duties of recording, preparing, checking and reporting the operations performed and the economic and financial position of the company. The Executive Chairman, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and executives of the different business units of the Ebro Foods Group participate actively in the management committees of the Group's subsidiaries, thereby ensuring direct communication through the lines of responsibility and authority.

The senior management and the human resources departments of the Group and each of the Group subsidiaries are responsible for designing the organisational structure according to local needs. The most important subsidiaries have organisation charts that include a description of the duties and responsibilities of the main areas participating in the internal control of financial reporting.

The different job descriptions of positions and responsibilities are maintained by the Human Resources Department of each subsidiary and the management of all the subsidiaries, especially the financial management, are informed of any new member of a subsidiary.

- Code of conduct, body responsible for its approval, degree of publicity and instruction, principles and values included (stating whether there is any specific mention of the recording of transactions and preparation of financial reporting), body responsible for analysing default and proposing corrective measures and penalties:

The Code of Conduct of the Ebro Group, an update of the earlier Codes of Ethics and Conduct drawn up by the Ebro Foods Group in 2003, 2008 and 2012, was approved by the board on 25 November 2015 and all levels of the organisation were notified.

The Code of Conduct provides guidance on how to act in the Group's internal and external relationships, strengthening the values that distinguish us and establishing a basic reference to be followed by the Group.

The Code aims to:

- Be a formal, institutional reference for personal and professional conduct
- Guarantee the responsible, ethical behaviour of all the Group's professionals in their work
- Reduce the element of subjectivity in personal interpretations of moral and ethical principles
- Create a standardisation tool to guarantee progressive implementation throughout the Group of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact
- Grow responsibly and committed to all our stakeholders.

As established in the Code of Conduct, the Group assumes a principle of conduct based on transparent reporting, consisting of an undertaking to report reliable financial, accounting or other information to the markets. Accordingly, the company's internal and external financial reporting will give a true and fair view of its real economic, financial and equity situation according to generally accepted accounting principles.

Employees formally sign the Code of Conduct when they join the workforce of most Group companies and all new Group employees during the year were informed and given a copy of the Code.

The Code of Conduct is published in the Intranet, where it can be consulted by any employee, and on the Group's website.

The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for monitoring and controlling application of the Code. The Compliance Unit, which has sufficient initiative, autonomy and resources, is responsible, among other duties, for assisting the Audit and Compliance Committee in the supervision of compliance, publication and interpretation of the Code of Conduct.

Ebro Foods, through its Secretary, has an e-mail address to which any Group employee may send queries and suggestions regarding the interpretation of the Code of Conduct.

The Audit and Compliance Committee reports regularly to the Group's Board of Directors on any queries raised in respect of the interpretation and application of the Code of Conduct, how they have been solved and, where appropriate, the interpretation criteria followed.

The Code of Conduct provides that any violation or breach of the Code that is classified as a labour offence shall be penalised according to the labour laws, without prejudice to any other liability that the infringer may incur and the remedial measures that may be established by the different Group companies in pursuance of prevailing laws. On a Group level, the Audit and Compliance Committee, assisted by the Compliance Unit, shall receive reports of any violation of the Code of Conduct and act accordingly.

- Whistleblowing channel, through which the audit committee can be informed of any financial or accounting irregularities, any breaches of the code of conduct and any irregular activities within the organisation, indicating whether this channel is confidential and whether it allows anonymous communications respecting the rights of the reporting person and the person concerned:

As established in the Regulations of the Board, the Audit and Compliance Committee is formally responsible for implementing a confidential whistleblowing channel accessible to all Group employees and defining a protocol for prioritising, processing, investigating and settling reports according to their importance and nature, especially any concerning possible financial or accounting misrepresentations.

For this purpose, in its Code of Conduct the Ebro Group has established a whistleblowing channel, through which any irregular conduct in financial, accounting or other areas and any breach of the code of conduct can be reported confidentially.

Through that whistleblowing channel, therefore, any employees may report whatever conduct they may consider necessary and contact the Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee directly to inform on potential breaches. Access to that e-mail account, technologically protected to prevent any unauthorised access, is limited exclusively to the Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee who, as an Independent Director, has no relationship with the management structure of the Group.

The Audit and Compliance Committee guarantees the confidentiality of the reports handled, according to a confidentiality commitment signed by all those involved in handling the reports, and other precautions included in the "Report Handling Protocol". That protocol, approved by the Audit and Compliance Committee in 2012, establishes the procedure to be followed on receiving reports, regarding their processing, prioritising, solving and notification.

The whistleblowing channel guarantees confidentiality and is accessible to all Group employees but does not expressly establish (nor does it rule out) the possibility of making anonymous reports.

- Training programmes and regular refresher courses for employees involved in the preparation and checking of financial information and evaluation by the ICFR, covering at least accounting and auditing standards, internal control and risk management:

The Ebro Group has a policy of making sure it has personnel with sufficient training and experience to perform the duties and responsibilities assigned to them. The Ebro employees involved in the preparation and checking of the financial information and ICFR appraisal participate in training and refresher courses regarding the laws and standards in place from time to time and good practices to guarantee the reliability of the financial information generated.

The Ebro Group also encourages and provides means and resources for its employees to keep their accounting knowledge up to date through the attendance of seminars, on-line information and other means, and regular meetings are held with the external auditors to assess in advance the standards in place or those about to enter into force.

During the year the Ebro Group has focused its training for personnel involved in the preparation and checking of financial information and in the ICFR appraisal on the following aspects:

- Accounting updates
- Management and control of costs for business decision-making
- Training in the tax laws in different countries
- Financial Reporting Internal Control System Manual

In addition, the external auditors of the Company and its Group regularly attend the meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee to give training on the principal novelties in accounting and auditing, especially those that have or may have a greater effect on the Group's accounts.

F.2. Measurement of risks in financial reporting

Report at least on:

F.2.1 The main features of the risk identification process, including risks of error or fraud, in respect of:

- Whether the process exists and is documented:

Within the risk management and control policy approved by the Board, the financial reporting internal control system is supervised by the Audit and Compliance Committee, assisted by the Risks Committee and the Group Finance Department.

The potential risk events that could affect the organisation are identified and assessed through the financial reporting internal control system, pinpointing and assessing the risks corresponding to each line of business. Through this risk control and management system, the Ebro Group has drawn up a consolidated risk map by compiling and combining the risk maps of its major subsidiaries.

This process is coordinated by the Risks Committee, which manages and establishes the permitted tolerance to the risk and coordinates actions to align the measures addressing risks with the Group's global risk policy so that the exposure to risk assumed by the Ebro Group overall is known at all times.

Based on the results obtained, systems are devised for addressing risks and internal control, to keep the likelihood and impact of those risks on financial reporting within the tolerance levels, thereby providing reasonable certainty regarding achievement of the strategic business goals.

- Whether the process covers all the financial reporting objectives (existence and occurrence; integrity; measurement; presentation, breakdown and comparison; and rights and obligations), whether it is updated and how often:

The Ebro Group has established a continuous improvement process to minimise the risks related with financial reporting by improving the design and effectiveness of existing controls.

For this purpose, it has a process identifying the risks affecting the reliability of financial reporting, based on and beginning with a definition of the scope, according to quantitative criteria of materiality in respect of the consolidated amounts and other qualitative criteria (error, fraud, uncommon transactions, etc.). Companies in the major business units or divisions that meet any of the afore-mentioned criteria and the material accounting items of each one are defined according to those criteria.

Once the material items have been defined on a company level, the processes and sub-processes they affect are established, according to a relationship matrix.

For each of the sub-processes included within the scope, the inherent risks and the checks made by the responsible persons to mitigate those risks are identified, setting this information down in a Risks-Controls Matrix. Those risks take account of all the financial reporting objectives (existence and occurrence; integrity; measurement; presentation, breakdown and comparison; and rights and obligations).

The financial reporting risks are identified in the Ebro Group's Risks-Controls Matrix and updated to take account of any changes in the scope of consolidation of the Group or development of its business and their reflection in the financial statements, making a comparative analysis every year of the variations in material processes and sub-processes to establish any risks that have not been previously identified.

- The existence of a process for defining the scope of consolidation, taking into account, among other aspects, the possible existence of complex corporate structures, base companies or special purpose vehicles:

The Ebro Group has a process based on internal regulations that guarantees the correct identification of the scope of consolidation through an adequate separation of duties in the requesting, authorising, reporting and recording of any operation entailing the incorporation, merger, division, acquisition or sale of companies and any other corporate operation, directly involving the Legal Department and the Board of Directors.

This process considers the possible existence of complex corporate structures, base companies or special purpose vehicles, among other means by establishing an adequate structure to separate the duties of requesting, authorising and reporting for any corporate operation within the Group. No transactions or complex corporate structures that might entail off-balance sheet transactions that should be recorded within the reporting period were identified this year.

- Whether the process takes into account the effects of other types of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, tax, reputational, environmental, etc.) insofar as they affect the financial statements:

The Risk Management and Control System of the Ebro Group is designed to identify potential risk events that might affect the organisation. At present there are four types of risks: Operating, Compliance, Strategic and Financial, and the conclusions are taken into account insofar as the risks may affect financial reporting.

For this purpose, the Risks Committee acts as a unit of coordination and interrelation of the effect of the risks detected on the different areas (management, business, financial reporting, legal, reputational etc. risks).

- Which governing body of the company supervises the process:

While the Board has the power, which it may not delegate, to determine the policy for control and management of risks, including tax risks, and supervision of the internal control and reporting systems, the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for supervising and promoting the procedures and systems used to prepare and control the Company and Group financial reporting, and controlling the implementation of and compliance with the risk management and control systems, both in general and in respect of the financial reporting process.

F.3. Control activities

Inform whether the company has at least the following, describing their main features:

- F.3.1** Procedures for checking and authorising financial information to be published on the stock markets and description of the ICFR, indicating who is responsible for these tasks, and documentation describing the flows of activities and controls (including those checking for the risk of fraud) in the different types of transactions that may have a material effect on the financial statements, including the procedure for closing of accounts and the specific review of judgements, estimates, valuations and significant projections

The priorities established within the Ebro Group include the quality and reliability of the financial information, both internal information for decision-making and external information published for the markets. The information to be provided by the different units is requested by the Group financial department, paying special attention to the processes of closing the accounts, consolidation, measurement of intangibles and areas subject to judgement and estimates.

The Ebro Group has procedures for checking and authorising the financial information and description of the ICFR, responsibility for which corresponds to the Financial Department, the Risks Committee, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Audit and Compliance Committee checks and analyses the financial statements and any other important financial information, as well as the principal judgements, estimates and projections included and discusses them with the corporate financial department and the internal and external auditors to confirm that the information is complete and the principles applied are consistent with those of the previous full-year accounts.

The procedure for checking and authorising the financial information corresponds to the Group financial department, based on the information checked and validated by the different units. The Audit and Compliance Committee supervises this information to be published on the market and it is approved by the Board of Directors.

The Group has implemented a process to enhance the quality and quantity of documentation and make the generation of financial information and its subsequent supervision more effective and efficient.

The significant processes involved in the generation of the Group financial reporting are documented based on the COSO internal control model. The main processes documented are:

Closing of Financial Statements and Reporting

Consolidation

Sales and Receivables

Purchases and Payables

Fixed Assets

Inventories

Payroll

The documentation outline is extended progressively, according to the materiality and the general criteria established in the Group's financial reporting internal control system.

The persons responsible for each of the documented processes in each subsidiary have been identified. They are responsible for keeping those processes up to date on an annual basis, reporting any modifications or adaptations to the Risks Committee through the Group's financial department.

Process documentation includes details of the flows and transactions and the financial reporting objectives and controls established to ensure they are met. It also contemplates the risks of error and/or fraud that might affect the financial reporting objectives. The documentation of flows of activities and controls that may have a material effect on the financial statements, including the accounts closing procedure, includes the preparation of narratives on the processes, flow charts and risk and control matrices. The controls identified are both preventive and detective, manual or automatic, describing also their frequency and associated information systems.

F.3.2 Internal control procedures and policies for the IT systems (including access security, track changes, operation, operating continuity and separation of duties) used for the significant processes of the company in the preparation and publication of financial information

The Group has rules for managing financial information security. Those rules are applicable to the systems used to generate financial information and the IT Department is responsible for defining and proposing the security policies.

Within its policies and infrastructure management the Ebro Group has procedures to secure each of the following:

Both physical and logical access are controlled to ensure that only authorised internal and external personnel can access the Ebro centres and systems. Ebro has several Data Centres, the main one in Spain where the company's critical systems are housed. The major subsidiaries also have local data centres. They all have their own infrastructure to guarantee adequate control of access to the installations. In small subsidiaries, the general rule is to have external service providers to provide that security. When external service providers are used, the Ebro Group makes internal audits of the information systems and their architecture, including the security aspect.

Logical access control is secured with: (i) efficient management of access to our systems, whether internal or external, and (ii) user management coordinated with the human resources department and the company's group of managers. Ebro has user access control systems and workflow tools to guarantee inter-departmental integration and efficient updating of user status, regularly identifying those who no longer access the systems.

Ebro Foods has implemented a system to control the separation of duties and access to critical functions of the SAP GRC SoD system in certain subsidiaries – currently in place in Riviana Foods Inc and Riviana Foods Canada Corporation and in progress in Herba Ricemills – and there is a plan to extend this implementation to the other major subsidiaries. Its implementation programme contemplates extension to all the major subsidiaries of the Ebro Foods Group.

To compile its non-financial information, Ebro has developed a tool that manages the information required to guarantee its integrity, and workflows for approval to guarantee its reliability. All the subsidiaries included in the SAP-based corporate ERP have implemented a procedure to separate duties within IT and the use of privileged users (Firefighter) subject to request, approval and control.

External access is guaranteed through specific users and controlled management. The necessary elements have also been provided on a network level to ensure that only authorised users and processes have access from outside.

i) The larger subsidiaries mainly use the ERP SAP system. In all those cases, Ebro has procedures underpinned by systems that systematically filter, assess, manage the life cycle and inform on production changes after acceptance by specific users and impact analysis in the systems currently used in production.

ii) The separation of duties is underpinned by the use of roles by groups of users, which allow access only to the information and transactions previously approved by the organisation. The modification or creation of new roles is backed by the same procedure that guarantees management of the user life cycle and is applicable to the major companies of the Ebro Group. Special attention is paid to separation in IT support processes to make sure that the tasks of development, sending to production and administration of the system are duly separated. In addition, as mentioned above, Ebro Foods has implemented the SAP GRC SoD system throughout the Group for the IT Department and is in the process of rolling it out in all subsidiaries. This is designed to ensure adequate access control, separation of duties, anti-fraud elements within ERP and mitigating measures where necessary.

iii) Ebro has internal tools which, combined with the user support departments and systems (Help Desks), guarantee the management and traceability of any incidents in the IT systems. Programme changes are managed within that system, which is based on best practices and management following the ITIL methods.

The critical information systems are always housed in our data centres and there are individuals assigned to each one who are responsible for proactive monitoring of the automatic processes and proactive assessment of the yield and functioning of the systems.

Ebro has global contracts with security control tool providers, which guarantee the installation of such tools in all the computer and data processing equipment used in the company.

iv) Ebro Foods has a cybersecurity policy based on several fundamental pillars for the security of our systems. This includes endpoint security, of both users and servers, identity security -especially important in view of the increasingly more common cloud migration strategies-, perimeter security for access to our network and data security.

Ebro Foods uses the leading tools available on the market and procedures based on best practices to minimise the risk in each of these areas, and it has continued implementing new tools and utilities to monitor unauthorised access through cloud profiles.

The Group continues working on perimeter security, especially in respect of its most important plants. Processes have been defined and advanced security systems have been implemented. They have been established first in the subsidiaries in the USA and Canada and will be extended to the other major subsidiaries of the Ebro Group during 2022.

v) Ebro has tools to guarantee the continuity of business support by its IT systems in the event of a fatal error or system crash. There are backup systems and policies in its data centres that guarantee access to information and systems in case of a crash. The use of tape or disk backups and replicating the information in several computers with subsequent triangular distribution are habitual procedures for making incremental or complete backup copies. The current systems allow recovery of the information up to the specific time of the fatal error or system crash.

F.3.3 Internal control procedures and policies to oversee the management of outsourced activities and any aspects of valuation, calculation or measurement commissioned to independent experts, which may have a material impact on the financial statements

In general, the Ebro Group manages all activities that may have a material impact on the reliability of the financial statements, using internal resources to avoid outsourcing.

There are very few outsourced activities and the procedures and controls of those activities are regulated in the contracts signed with the service providers in question.

The valuation, calculation or measurement activities commissioned by the Ebro Group to independent experts are mainly concerned with the appraisal of properties, actuarial studies of employee benefits and impairment testing of intangibles.

Only service providers of internationally recognised standing are used for these valuation reports, making sure that they are not affected by any circumstance or event that could compromise their independence.

The reports obtained from these firms are submitted to internal review to check that the most significant assumptions and hypotheses used are correct and that they comply with the International Valuation Standards (IVS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Furthermore, the valuation processes and the hypotheses and assumptions used by independent experts are reported to and considered by the external auditors of the Company and its Group.

F.4. Information and communication

Inform whether the company has at least the following, describing their main features:

F.4.1 A specific department responsible for defining the accounting policies and keeping them up to date (accounting policy department or division) and solving queries or conflicts deriving from their interpretation, maintaining fluent communication with those responsible for operations in the organisation, as well as an updated accounting policy manual distributed among the units through which the company operates

The Ebro Group has adequate procedures and mechanisms to inform the employees involved in the preparation of financial information on the applicable criteria and the IT systems used in that preparation. This is done through the Management Control Unit and the Corporate Financial Department, whose powers include the following, among others:

- Define, administer, update and report on the Group's accounting policies, in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and rules of consolidation for the preparation and presentation of financial information to be disclosed.
- Prepare, update and report on the Accounting Policy Manual to be applied by all financial units in the Group. This manual is updated regularly.
- Settle any queries or conflicts regarding the interpretation and application of the accounting policies, maintaining fluent communication with those responsible for these operations in the organisation.
- Define and create templates, formats and criteria to be used for preparing and reporting the financial information. All financial information distributed on the markets is prepared by consolidating the reports of the different business units, prepared using mechanisms for data input, preparation and presentation that are homogenous for the entire Group. These mechanisms are designed to enable compliance with the standards applicable to the principal financial statements, including accounting criteria, valuation rules and presentation formats, and embrace not only the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, but also the obtaining of other information that is necessary to prepare the notes to the financial statements.

F.4.2 Mechanisms for collecting and preparing financial information with homogenous formats, applied and used by all business units in the company or group, valid for the main financial statements and notes, and the information given on the ICFR

The Group's financial information is prepared using a process of aggregating separate financial statements at source for subsequent consolidation according to the applicable accounting and consolidation standards, to obtain the consolidated financial information to be presented monthly to the Board and published periodically on the markets.

The process of aggregation and consolidation of the Group's financial statements is based on homogenous, common format templates that include different tables and reports to be completed. They also have automatic internal controls to check the integrity and reasonability of the data input.

These templates are validated each month by a financial manager in each subsidiary before sending them for checking and consolidation. To complete the automatic checks, those data and the estimation, valuation and calculation principles used to obtain them, as well as the accounts closing procedure, are checked by the financial manager at each level of aggregation and consolidation until the Ebro Group consolidated financial information is obtained, prepared and checked by the corporate financial department.

The Ebro Group has established a reporting system for the Financial Reporting Internal Control System, which is available in the Group for all the subsidiaries included within the scope of the ICFR. Through that reporting, the parent coordinates maintenance of the system in the rest of the subsidiaries annually through the assignment of persons responsible for their maintenance and updating in the event of any significant change to be taken into consideration in the documentation. Finally, if any weaknesses are detected in the financial reporting internal control system, the subsidiaries are notified of the necessary action plans and they are monitored by the parent.

F.5. Supervision of the functioning of the system

Inform on at least the following, describing their main features:

F.5.1 The ICFR supervisory activities performed by the audit committee and whether the company has an internal audit department responsible, among its duties, for assisting the committee in its supervision of the internal control system, including the financial reporting internal control system (ICFR). Inform also on the scope of the ICFR appraisal made during the year and the procedure through which the department or body responsible for the appraisal informs on the outcome, whether the company has an action plan defining any possible corrective measures and whether their impact on the financial information has been considered

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the existence, maintenance and supervision of an adequate, effective internal control system for the financial reporting. Among the duties defined in the Regulations of the Board, the Audit and Compliance Committee assists and supports the Board in its supervision of the accounting and financial information, the internal and external audit services and corporate governance.

The Audit and Compliance Committee, assisted by the Risks Committee, must see that the internal audit procedures, the internal control systems in general, including the risk management control system and, in particular, the financial reporting internal control system, are adequate.

The Audit and Compliance Committee also ensures that the external auditor and Internal Audit Manager are selected on the basis of objective, professional qualifications, guaranteeing their independence in the performance of their duties; reports to the board on any related party transactions submitted for its consideration; controls any possible conflicts of interest; and, in general, makes sure that all the company's information and reporting, particularly financial, complies with the principle of truth and maximum transparency for shareholders and markets.

The Risks Committee, as the central control system, monitors adequate fulfilment by the risk officers of the respective units of the following duties: (i) monitoring, updating and review of the business risks map and the different financial reporting processes; (ii) compliance with the reporting protocols for business risks and financial information; (iii) assessment of the measures for mitigating and controlling any risks detected, and (iv) assessment of the effectiveness of the systems and controls by implementing the test processes indicated by the Risks Committee, assisted by the heads of the different units and, where necessary, external advisers.

The Risks Committee, based on the policy established by the Board and supervised by and reporting to the Audit Committee, is specifically responsible for coordinating and monitoring the system for management and control of risks, including tax risks, and checking the Group's financial information.

Within the business risks control and the financial reporting internal control system, the Internal Audit Department makes sure that the testing and control of risk management and financial reporting systems have been done properly, within the internal audits carried out on different subsidiaries during the year, under the Internal Audit Plan.

The Internal Audit Department has submitted its annual working plan to the Audit and Compliance Committee and reported directly to said committee on any incidents detected in the performance of that work, proposing the corresponding action plan defining any necessary corrective measures; and at the end of each year, it has submitted an activity report.

The results of audits made by the Internal Audit Department and any incidents detected by the Risks Committee have been reported to the Audit and Compliance Committee. Moreover, the action plan devised for remedying those incidents has been sent to both the person responsible for remedying them and the Audit and Compliance Committee.

F.5.2 Inform on whether the company has a discussion procedure whereby the auditor (according to the provisions of the auditing standards), the internal audit department and other experts can inform the senior management and audit committee or company directors of any significant weaknesses detected in internal control during the auditing or checking of the annual accounts or any other processes commissioned to them. Indicate also whether the company has an action plan to remedy or mitigate the weaknesses observed

The Audit and Compliance Committee has a stable, professional relationship with the external auditors of the principal companies in its group, strictly respecting their independence. That relationship favours communication and discussion of any internal control weaknesses pinpointed during the auditing of annual accounts or any other audit work commissioned to them.

In this regard, the Audit and Compliance Committee receives information from the external auditor at least every six months on the audit plan and outcome of its implementation, and checks that the senior management heeds the auditor's recommendations.

In addition, as established in the Regulations of the Board, it is responsible for overseeing the Internal Audit Services, examining the financial reporting process and internal control systems.

Each year, when it has finished its audit work, the External Auditor provides the company with a letter of recommendations on internal control. In 2021, following the audit of the 2020 accounts, the External Auditor informed the Audit and Compliance Committee that they had not detected any significant weaknesses during their work. This notwithstanding, they submitted a few recommendations to reinforce internal control.

During 2021, the External Auditor attended 7 meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Manager of the Internal Audit Department attended 6.

F.6. Other significant information

N/A

F.7. External auditor's report

Inform on:

F.7.1 Whether the ICFR information sent to the markets was checked by the external auditor, in which case the company should include the corresponding report in an annex. If not, explain why not.

The report issued by the external auditor is appended hereto.

G. EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Indicate the degree of compliance by the company with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code for Listed Companies.

If any recommendation is not followed or is only partly followed, include a detailed explanation of the reasons so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have sufficient information to assess the company's actions. General explanations are not acceptable.

1. The articles of association of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that may be cast by an individual shareholder or impose other restrictions hampering takeover of the company via the market acquisition of its shares.

Complies [X]

Explanation []

2. When the listed company is controlled, in the sense of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, by another company, listed or otherwise, and conducts business, directly or through its subsidiaries, with that controlling company or any of its

subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or engages in activities related with those of any of the latter, it should report publicly and precisely on:

- a) The types of activity they are respectively engaged in and any business dealings between the listed company or its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the parent company or its subsidiaries, on the other hand.
- b) The mechanisms in place to solve any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Complies [] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable [X]

3. During the annual general meeting, to supplement the written distribution of the annual corporate governance report, the chairman of the board should inform the shareholders orally, in sufficient detail, of the most important aspects of the company's corporate governance, especially:

- a) Any changes made since the previous annual general meeting.
- b) The specific reasons why the company does not follow any of the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance and the alternative rules applied, if any.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

4. The company should define and promote a policy concerning communication and contacts with shareholders and institutional investors, within the framework of their involvement in the company, and proxy advisors that fully respects the laws against market abuse and gives similar treatment to shareholders who are in the same position. And the company should publish that policy on its website, including information on how it has been implemented, naming the contacts or those responsible for such implementation.

Notwithstanding the legal obligations regarding the disclosure of inside information and other kinds of regulated information, the company should also have a general policy regarding the communication of non-financial economic and financial corporate information through channels considered adequate (media, social networks or other channels), contributing towards maximum disclosure and quality information to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

5. The board should not table a motion at the general meeting for delegating powers to issue shares or convertible securities excluding the preferential subscription right in a sum of more than 20% of the capital at the time of the delegation.

And when the board approves an issue of shares or convertible securities excluding the preferential subscription right, the company should immediately publish on its website the reports on that exclusion required by commercial law.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

6. Listed companies that prepare the following reports, whether mandatory or voluntary, should publish them on their websites sufficiently in advance of the annual general meeting even though that publication is not compulsory:

- a) Report on the independence of the auditor
- b) Reports on the functioning of the audit committee and the nomination and remuneration committee
- c) Report by the audit committee on related party transactions

Complies []

Partial compliance [X]

Explanation []

All the sections of this Recommendation are met, except (c).

The Audit and Compliance Committee checks that all the related party transactions with significant shareholders, directors, representatives of corporate directors and other related parties have been made on arm's length terms, at market prices, transparently, fairly and reasonably, and always in the interests of the Ebro Foods Group, and issues a report to the Board in favour of their approval.

However, after studying this Recommendation the Company does not consider it convenient to publish the contents of that report because it contains sensitive commercial information that is confidential for the Group in respect of its rivals.

It should be noted that none of the related party transactions that took place in 2021 (or any of those made in 2022 up to the date of writing this report) meet the conditions for requiring publication stipulated in section 529 univies of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

7. The company should broadcast general meetings live, through its website.

And the company should have mechanisms to enable online proxies and voting and even, in large cap companies and insofar as is proportionate, online attendance and active participation in the general meeting.

Complies [X]

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

8. The audit committee should make sure that the annual accounts presented by the board of directors to the general meeting are drawn up in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. And if the auditors have submitted a qualified report, the chairman of the audit committee should explain clearly at the general meeting the opinion of the audit committee on the content and scope of the qualifications included, making a summary of that opinion available to shareholders, together with the other motions and reports by the board, when the notice of call to the general meeting is published.

Complies [X]

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

9. The company should publish permanently on its website the requirements and procedures it will accept as proof of ownership of shares, right to attend the general meeting and exercise or delegation of shareholders' voting right.

And those requirements and procedures should favour the attendance and exercise by shareholders of their rights, not being in any way discriminatory.

Complies [X]

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

10. If a legitimate shareholder has exercised their right, prior to the general meeting, to supplement the agenda or submit new proposed resolutions, the company should:

- a) Immediately distribute those supplementary items and new proposed resolutions.
- b) Publish the model attendance card or proxy form or postal/electronic voting form with the necessary modifications to enable voting on the new items on the agenda and alternative proposed resolutions on the same terms as those proposed by the board of directors.
- c) Put all these items or alternative proposals to the vote and apply the same voting rules as those applicable to the proposals by the board, including in particular the presumptions or deductions regarding votes.
- d) After the general meeting, report the details of the voting on those supplementary items or alternative proposals.

Complies []

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

Not applicable [X]

11. If the company plans to pay attendance fees for general meetings, it should establish in advance a general policy on those fees and that policy should be stable.

Complies [X]

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

Not applicable []

The company has a Policy on Attendance Fees for General Meetings, which establishes the principle that may not be delivered in the form of cash, but will consist of a gift related with the Company's products and/or brands.

12. The board should perform its duties with unity of purpose and independence of judgement, give the same treatment to all shareholders in the same position and be guided by the company's interests, namely the achievement of a profitable business sustainable in the long term, promote its continuity and maximise the economic value of the company.

And in its search for the company's interests, apart from respecting the laws and regulations and acting in good faith, ethically and with respect for generally accepted use and good practice, it should endeavour to reconcile the corporate interests with the legitimate interests of its employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders that may be affected, as the case may be, and the impact of the company's activities on the community and environment.

Complies [X]

Partial compliance []

Explanation []

13. The board should have the necessary size to operate effectively, with participation. The recommended size is between five and fifteen members.

Complies [X]

Explanation []

14. The board should approve a policy designed to favour an appropriate composition of the board that:

- a) Is specific and verifiable;
- b) Ensures that nominations for appointment or re-election are based on a prior analysis of the expertise required by the board; and
- c) Favours the diversity of expertise, experience, age and gender. For this purpose, any measures designed to ensure that the company has a significant number of female executives are considered to favour gender diversity.

The results of the prior analysis of expertise required by the board should be set out in the report by the nomination committee published when calling the general meeting at which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is proposed.

The nomination committee shall check compliance with this policy annually and inform on its conclusions in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies []

Partial compliance [X]

Explanation []

All the sections of this Recommendation are met, except the last paragraph of (c).

The company has not considered it necessary to pass a specific policy to stimulate the presence of female executives to comply with the principles behind this Recommendation.

The Code of Conduct of the Ebro Foods Group guarantees the principle of equal treatment and equal opportunities for all professionals, regardless of their gender or sexual orientation, and this principle is applied by the company in its processes of selection, hiring, promotion and career opportunities of all its professionals, regardless of whether they are men or women.

As indicated in section C.1.6 above, there is no positive or negative discrimination of any nature in the procedures followed by the company for selecting and contracting its executive personnel, so it is not necessary to introduce any new measures to encourage the hiring of women for executive positions. See section C.1.6 also for the definition of "Executive" used by the company.

15. The proprietary and independent directors should represent an ample majority of the board and the number of executive directors should be the minimum necessary, taking account of the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage stake held by the executive directors in the company's capital.

And the number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the board member by the end of 2022 and before that, no less than 30%.

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐

16. The ratio of proprietary directors to total non-executive directors should not be greater than the ratio of capital represented by those directors to the rest of the capital.

This may be eased:

- a) In companies with a high capitalisation, in which shareholdings legally considered significant are scarce.
- b) In companies with a plurality of unrelated shareholders represented on the board.

Complies ☐ Explanation ☒

Although proprietary directors represent a higher percentage (66.67%) of the total non-executive directors than the proportion of the company's capital represented by those directors in the total capital (57.63%), it should be borne in mind that (i) the significant shareholders represented on the Board are unrelated; (ii) 67.75% of the capital is represented on the Board (67.88% at the date of writing this report); and (iii) 71.40% of the company's capital is held by stable or strategic shareholders (71.53% at the date of writing this report).

The company has assessed the monitoring of this Recommendation and considers that the composition of the Board combines the principles of necessary size, balance and ample majority of non-executive directors recommended by the Code of Good Governance.

17. The number of independent directors should represent at least one-half of the total directors.

This notwithstanding, if the company does not have a large capitalisation or if it has a high level of capitalisation but has one shareholder, or several acting in concert, that controls more than 30% of the capital, the number of independent directors should represent at least one-third of the total directors.

Complies ☐ Explanation ☒

The number of independent directors (4) is somewhat lower than one-third (4.6) of the total Board members (14) recommended for companies which, like Ebro Foods, S.A., are not high-cap.

It should be borne in mind in this regard that 67.75% of the capital is represented on the Board (67.88% at the date of writing this report).

18. Companies should publish on their websites and keep up to date the following information on their directors:

- a) Professional and biographic profile
- b) Other directorships held, in listed or unlisted companies, and other remunerated activities performed, of whatsoever nature
- c) Indication of the category of director, indicating for proprietary directors the shareholder they represent or with which they are related
- d) Date of first appointment as director of the company and subsequent re-elections
- e) Shares and stock options held in the company

Complies ☐ Partial compliance ☒ Explanation ☐

All the sections of this Recommendation are met, except (b).

Although there is no specific section on the corporate website containing the information contemplated in paragraph (b), information on the positions, remunerated or otherwise, held by the directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. and the representatives of corporate directors on the boards of other companies, listed or otherwise, and any other remunerated activities they may perform, is included in the corporate governance report each year, which is published permanently in the corresponding section of the corporate website.

After studying this Recommendation, the Company considers that it informs on the positions held by the directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. and the representatives of corporate directors on the boards of other companies, listed or otherwise, and in companies engaged in similar or identical activities as Ebro Foods, S.A., as well as on any other remunerated activities they may perform, remunerated or otherwise, in sufficient detail to comply with the transparency in reporting sought by the Code of Good Governance.

19. Once checked by the nomination committee, the annual corporate governance report should include an explanation of the reasons why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders with an interest of less than 3% in the capital, as well as the reasons, if appropriate, for not meeting formal requests for presence on the board from shareholders with an interest equal or greater than others at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☒]

20. Proprietary directors should resign when the shareholder they represent disposes of its entire shareholding in the company. They should also resign in the corresponding number when the shareholder disposes of part of its shares to an extent requiring a reduction in the number of proprietary directors.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☒]

21. The board should not propose the removal of any independent director before the end of the period for which they were appointed, unless there are just grounds for doing so, as appreciated by the board subject to a report by the nomination committee. In particular, just grounds are deemed to exist when the director takes up new positions or contracts new obligations preventing them from dedicating the necessary time to performance of their duties on the board, or if they breach their duties or any circumstances arise by virtue of which they would no longer be considered independent, according to the applicable legal provisions.

The removal of independent directors may also be proposed following takeover bids, mergers or other similar corporate operations entailing a change in the ownership structure of the company, when changes in the structure of the board are required by the principle of proportionality contemplated in Recommendation 16.

Complies [☒] Explanation [☐]

22. Companies should establish rules obliging directors to report and, if necessary, resign if any situation arises, related or not with their actions within the company, that could jeopardise the company's prestige and reputation. In particular, directors should be obliged to inform the board of any criminal proceedings brought against them and the development of the proceedings.

If the board has been informed or has otherwise become aware of any of the situations contemplated in the preceding paragraph, it should study the case as soon as possible and, in view of the specific circumstances and the corresponding report by the nomination and remuneration committee, decide whether any action should be taken, such as opening an internal investigation, requesting the director to resign or proposing their removal. An account of this situation should be included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report, unless special circumstances justify not doing so, in which case they should be put on record. This is notwithstanding the information that the company is obliged to disclose, if appropriate, when adopting the corresponding measures or actions.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

23. All the directors should clearly express their opposition whenever they consider that any proposed decision submitted to the board may go against corporate interests. The independent and other directors not affected by the potential conflict of interest should also do so when the decisions may be detrimental to shareholders not represented on the board.

And when the board adopts significant or reiterated decisions about which a director has expressed serious reservations, the latter should reach the appropriate conclusions and, if they opt to resign, explain the reasons in the letter contemplated in the following recommendation.

This recommendation also affects the secretary of the board, even if they are not a director.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☒]

24. If a director retires from office before the end of their term, through resignation or by virtue of a resolution adopted by the General Meeting, they shall explain the reasons for their resignation or, in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion on the grounds for their removal by the General Meeting, in a letter sent out to all the Board members.

Even if the Annual Corporate Governance Report contains the appropriate information on the foregoing, to the extent that it is important for investors, the company should publish news of the director's retirement as soon as possible, including a sufficient account of the reasons or circumstances indicated by the director.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☐]

25. The nomination committee should make sure that non-executive directors have sufficiently availability to perform their duties correctly.

And the regulations of the board should stipulate the maximum number of directorships that may be held by its directors.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☒] Explanation [☐]

Although the Regulations of the Board do not stipulate a maximum number of directorships that may be held by the Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A., it does impose on the Directors the obligation to dedicate to the Company such attention and time as may be necessary to guarantee the effective and adequate fulfilment of each and all of the duties corresponding to their position. Consequently, the maximum number of other directorships they may hold will be such as to ensure that they are able at all times to meet each and all of their obligations to the company (Article 32 of the Regulations of the Board, "General duties of Directors").

Moreover, the Policy for Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors stipulates within "Conditions to be met by candidates" that candidates must have sufficient availability to be able to duly perform their duties. This point is confirmed by the Committee with the candidates before submitting any proposal to the Board of Directors.

After studying this Recommendation, the Company considers that the principles pursued by the Code of Good Governance in this respect are met with the obligation regarding dedication imposed in Article 32 of the Regulations of the Board and the Policy for Selection of Directors and Diversity in the Composition of the Board of Directors. It considers this a complex issue and believes that it is not necessary to establish a maximum number of directorships that may be held by the Directors in order to achieve this.

26. The board should meet as often as may be necessary to secure efficient performance of its duties, and at least eight times a year, following the calendar and business established at the beginning of the year, although any director may individually propose additional items to be included on the agenda.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

27. Non-attendance of board meetings should be limited to inevitable cases and stated in the Annual Corporate Governance Report. If a director is forced to miss a board meeting, a proxy should be granted with the appropriate instructions.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

28. When the directors or the secretary express concern over a proposal, or, in the case of directors, the company's performance, and those concerns are not settled by the board, they should be put on record in the minutes, at the request of those expressing them.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☒]

29. The company should establish adequate channels for directors to obtain any counselling they may need to perform their duties, including, should circumstances so require, external counselling at the company's expense.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

30. Regardless of the expertise required of directors to perform their duties, companies should also offer their directors refresher courses in the appropriate circumstances.

Complies [☒] Explanation [☐] Not applicable [☐]

31. The agenda for meetings should clearly indicate the items on which the board is called upon to adopt a decision or resolution, so that the directors can study or obtain in advance the information they may need.

In exceptional cases, for reasons of urgency, the chairman may submit decisions or resolutions not included on the agenda for approval by the board. The prior, express consent of most of the directors present will be necessary for this, leaving due record in the minutes.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

32. Directors shall be regularly informed on any changes in the ownership of the company and the opinion held by the significant shareholders, investors and ratings agencies of the company and its group.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

33. Being responsible for the efficient procedure of the board of directors, apart from performing the duties assigned by law and in the articles of association, the chairman should prepare and submit to the board a schedule of dates and business to be transacted; organise and coordinate the periodical assessment of the board and chief executive, if any, of the company; be responsible for managing the board and for its efficient operation; make sure sufficient time is allotted to the discussion of strategic issues; and resolve and review refresher programmes for each director whenever circumstances so require.

Complies [☒] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☐]

34. When there is a lead independent director, the articles of association or regulations of the board should assign the following powers, apart from those corresponding to them by law: preside over board meetings in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairmen, if any; echo the concerns of non-executive directors; hold contacts with investors and shareholders to find out their points of view and form an opinion on their concerns, particularly regarding the corporate governance of the company; and coordinate the plan for succession of the chairman.

Complies [☐] Partial compliance [☐] Explanation [☒] Not applicable [☐]

Although the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Board do not expressly assign to the Lead Independent Director the powers contemplated in this Recommendation, said Director is entirely free to exercise them.

The Articles of Association and Regulations of the Board do not establish any limit on the exercise of those powers by the Lead Independent Director or any other Director.

After studying this Recommendation, the Company considers that the fact that any Director, not only the Lead Independent Director, may exercise the powers contemplated in this Recommendation, together with the ample majority on Non-Executive Directors on the Board of Directors, this is sufficient to counteract any concentration of powers in the Executive Chairman, which is the aim pursued by the Code of Good Governance.

35. The secretary of the board should especially ensure that the actions and decisions of the board follow the recommendations on good governance contained in the Code of Good Governance that are applicable to the company.

Complies [X] Explanation []

36. The full board should assess once a year and, where necessary, adopt an action plan to correct any deficiencies detected in respect of:

- a) The quality and effectiveness of the board's actions.
- b) The procedure and composition of its committees.
- c) Diversity in the composition and powers of the board.
- d) The performance by the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of their respective duties.
- e) The performance and contribution of each director, paying special attention to the heads of the different board committees.

The different committees should be assessed based on the reports they submit to the Board and the Board will be assessed on the basis of the report it submits to the nomination committee.

Every three years, the board will be assisted in this assessment by an external consultant, whose independence shall be checked by the nomination committee.

The business relations that the consultant or any company in its group has with the company or any company in its group should be described in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

The process and areas assessed should also be described in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

37. When there is an executive committee, there should be at least two non-executive directors among the members, at least one of them being an independent director, and the secretary should be the secretary of the board.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable []

38. The board should be informed at all times of the business transacted and decisions made by the executive committee and all board members should receive a copy of the minutes of executive committee meetings.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable []

39. All the members of the audit committee, especially its chairman, should be appointed on account of their expertise and experience in accounting, auditing or the management of both financial and non-financial risks.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

40. Under the supervision of the audit committee, there should be an internal audit unit to see that the internal control and reporting systems work properly. This unit should report to the non-executive chairman of the board or the chairman of the audit committee.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

41. The head of the internal audit unit should submit its annual work programme to the audit committee for approval by that committee or the board, report directly on its implementation, mentioning any incidents or limitations on its scope encountered during its fulfilment, the results achieved and the extent to which its recommendations have been heeded, and submit to the committee an activity report at the end of each year.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable []

42. The audit committee should have the following duties, in addition to those contemplated in law:

1. In connection with the internal control and reporting systems:
 - a) Supervise and assess the preparation and integrity of the financial and non-financial reporting, control systems and management of financial and non-financial risks to which the company and, if appropriate, the group may be exposed - including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks or those related with corruption-, checking compliance with the legal requirements, adequate definition of the scope of consolidation and correct application of accounting principles.
 - b) Oversee the independence of the internal audit unit; propose the selection, appointment and removal of the internal audit manager; propose the budget for this unit; approve or propose approval to the board of its approach and the annual internal audit work plans, making sure its activity focuses mainly on the material risks of the company (including reputational risks); receive regular information on its activities; and check that the top management heeds the conclusions and recommendations set out in its reports.
 - c) Establish and supervise a mechanism through which employees, and other persons related with the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, can report any potentially important irregularities (financial, accounting or of whatsoever nature) related with the company that they may observe within the company or its group. That mechanism should guarantee confidentiality and, in all cases, contemplate the possibility of making such communications anonymously, respecting the rights of both the reporting person and the person concerned.
 - d) Ensure in general that the internal control policies and systems are applied effectively in practice.
2. In connection with the external auditors:
 - a) Investigate the circumstances giving rise to resignation of any external auditor.
 - b) Ensure that the remuneration of the external auditors for their work does not jeopardise their quality or independence.
 - c) See that the company reports the change of auditor through the CNMV, attaching a declaration on the possible existence of disagreements with the outgoing auditor and the contents of those disagreements, if any.
 - d) Make sure that the external auditors hold an annual meeting with the full board to inform on the work done and the evolution of the company's risks and accounting situation.

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- e) Ensure that the company and external auditors respect the provisions in place on the provision of non-audit services, limits on the concentration of the auditor's business and, in general, any other provisions regarding the independence of auditors.

Complies [] Partial compliance [X] Explanation []

The Company complies with all of this Recommendation except for some of the aspects mentioned in paragraphs 1(c) and 2(d).

With regard to paragraph 1(c), although the Code of Conduct of the Ebro Group and the Protocol regulating the procedure for the whistleblowing channel approved by the Audit and Compliance Committee do not contemplate the events in which the reports may be made anonymously, they do not rule out that possibility.

With regard to paragraph 2(d), the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for maintaining relations with the external auditors, receiving information and exchanging all the necessary communications with them. The external auditors attend Committee meetings whenever this is necessary in view of the business included on the agenda.

The Audit and Compliance Committee provides timely information to the Board on the contents of all the meetings held, including those attended by the external auditors. The Board is thus informed in a timely manner of all business transacted by the Committee, particularly the work done by the external auditors and the Company's relations with them.

This notwithstanding, the external auditors attend Board meetings if this is considered appropriate by the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Board of Directors or any Board member.

The Company considers that the Audit and Compliance Committee makes sure that the Board receives all the necessary information regarding the work of and relations with the external auditors.

43. The audit committee may call any employee or executive of the company into its meetings, even ordering their appearance without the presence of any other senior officer.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

44. The audit committee should be informed on any corporate and structural operations that the company plans to make, so that it can analyse them and submit a preliminary report to the board on the economic terms and impact on accounts, and particularly on the exchange ratio proposed, if any.

Complies [] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable [X]

45. The risk management and control policy should identify or determine at least:

- a) The different types of financial and non-financial risk (including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational, including those related with corruption) to which the company is exposed, including contingent liabilities and other off-balance-sheet risks among the financial or economic risks.
- b) A risk management and control model based on different levels, including a committee specialising in risks whenever this is contemplated in the sector regulation and the company deems fit.
- c) The risk level that the company considers acceptable.
- d) The measures contemplated to mitigate the impact of the risks identified, should they materialise.
- e) The internal control and reporting systems to be used to control and manage those risks, including contingent liabilities and other off-balance-sheet risks.

Complies [] Partial compliance [X] Explanation []

The Company complies with all of this Recommendation except the inclusion in its risk management and control policy of risks related with corruption, contemplated in paragraph (a).

The Company has a specific policy dealing with corruption (Policy against Corruption and Bribery), which sets out and specifically and verifiably develops the principles, values and rules of action established in the Code of Conduct and implemented within the Ebro Group to fight against corruption and fraud.

This Policy provides guidelines to be followed in respect of: (i) bribery, illegal commissions, influence peddling and money laundering; (ii) acceptance and offering of gifts and courtesies; (iii) dealings with authorities, regulatory bodies and governments; and (iv) social action and/or sponsorship activities. The Policy also contains an illustrative indication of the conduct that is prohibited in these areas.

The Policy applies to all the Professionals of both Ebro Foods and the subsidiaries of the Ebro Group in all the countries in which the Group operates.

The Company considers that it complies with the principles behind this Recommendation, since the risks related with corruption and bribery: (i) form part of the corporate risk map and (ii) are analysed by the Risks Committee.

46. Under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, as the case may be, an ad hoc committee of the board, there should be an internal risk management and control role exercised by an internal unit or department of the company expressly having the following duties:

- a) See that the risk management and control systems work properly and, in particular, that all the major risks affecting the company are adequately identified, managed and quantified.
- b) Participate actively in the preparation of the risk strategy and in the major decisions on their management.
- c) See that the risk management and control systems adequately mitigate the risks within the policy defined by the board.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

47. Companies should ensure that the members of the nomination and remuneration committee -or the nomination committee and the remuneration committee, if they are separate- have adequate experience, skills and expertise for the duties they are to perform and that the majority of those members are independent directors

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

48. Companies with a high level of capitalisation should have a separate nomination committee and remuneration committee.

Complies [] Explanation [] Not applicable [X]

49. The nomination committee should consult the chairman of the board and the chief executive of the company, especially on matters referring to the executive directors.

And any director should be able to request the nomination committee to consider potential candidates to fill vacancies on the board, in case they were suitable in the committee's opinion.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

50. The remuneration committee should perform its duties independently, having the following duties in addition to those assigned to it by law:

- a) Propose to the board the basic terms of contract of the senior executives
- b) See that the remuneration policy established by the company is observed
- c) Periodically review the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior executives, including the systems of payment with shares and their application, and ensure that their individual remuneration is in proportion to that paid to other directors and senior executives of the company

- d) Ensure that any conflicts of interest that may arise do not jeopardise the independence of the external counselling provided to the committee
- e) Check the information on the remuneration of directors and senior executives in the different corporate documents, including the annual report on directors' remuneration

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐

51. The remuneration committee should consult the chairman of the board and the chief executive of the company, especially on matters referring to the executive directors and senior executives.

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐

The "senior executives" include the Chief Operating Officer (COO), the Company Secretary and Secretary of the Board and the heads of the principal business units of the Ebro Foods Group, even if they are not actually considered "top management".

52. The rules of composition and procedure of the supervision and control committees should be included in the regulations of the board and be coherent with those applicable to the committees required by law according to the foregoing recommendations, including the following:

- a) The members should be exclusively non-executive directors, the majority independent directors.
- b) They should be chaired by independent directors.
- c) The board should appoint the members of these committees on account of the expertise, skills and experience of the directors and the duties of each committee, and discuss their proposals and reports; and the committees should report on their activities at the first board meeting following their meetings, answering for the work done.
- d) The committees should be able to obtain external counselling whenever they may consider it necessary to perform their duties.
- e) Minutes should be issued of their meetings and made available to all directors.

Complies ☐ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐ Not applicable ☒

53. The supervision of compliance with the company's environmental, social and corporate governance policies and rules, and with the internal codes of conduct, should be assigned to one or distributed among several committees of the board, which may be the audit committee, the nomination committee, a committee specialising in sustainability or corporate social responsibility, or any ad hoc committee that the board may decide to set up, exercising its powers of self-organisation. And that committee should be made up exclusively of non-executive directors, most of them independent, specifically having the minimum duties indicated in the following recommendation.

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐

54. The minimum duties mentioned in the preceding recommendation are:

- a) Oversight of compliance with the company's corporate governance rules and internal codes of conduct, ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its mission and values.
- b) Supervision of the application of the general policy on communication of the economic & financial, non-financial and corporate information and communication with shareholders, investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. Oversight also of how the company communicates and relates with small and medium-sized shareholders.

c) Periodical assessment and review of the company's corporate governance system and environmental and social policy to ensure that it fulfils its mission of promoting corporate interests and takes account of the legitimate interests of the other stakeholders, where appropriate.

d) Supervision that the company's environmental and social practices are aligned with the relevant strategy and policy.

e) Supervision and assessment of the processes of relations with different stakeholders.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

55. The sustainability policies on environmental and social issues should identify and define at least the following:

a) The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy regarding shareholders, employees, clients, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, tax liability, respect for human rights and prevention of corruption and other unlawful conduct.

b) The methods or systems for monitoring compliance with the policies, the associated risks and management thereof.

c) The mechanisms for supervising non-financial risks, including those related with ethics and business conduct.

d) The channels for communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.

e) Responsible communication practices to avoid manipulation of information and protect integrity and honour.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

56. The remuneration of directors should be high enough to attract and retain directors with the desired profiles and remunerate the dedication, qualification and responsibility required by their office, but not so high as to jeopardise the independence of non-executive directors.

Complies [X] Explanation []

57. Variable remuneration linked to the company's yield and personal performance and the remuneration paid in shares, stock options, rights over shares or instruments indexed to the value of the share, and long-term savings systems such as pension plans, retirement schemes or other welfare systems, should be limited to executive directors.

The delivery of shares as remuneration to non-executive directors may be contemplated when it is conditional upon holding those shares until they retire from the board. This will not be applicable to any shares that the director may need to sell to pay the costs incurred in their acquisition.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation []

58. For variable remunerations, the remuneration policies should establish the limits and technical precautions required to make sure those remunerations are linked to the professional performance of their beneficiaries and do not merely derive from general trends on the markets or in the company's sector of business or other similar circumstances.

In particular, the variable components of the remuneration should:

a) Be linked to predetermined, measurable yield criteria, which consider the risk assumed to obtain a result.

- b) Promote the company's sustainability and include non-financial criteria that are adequate for the creation of long-term value, such as compliance with the internal rules and procedures of the company and its policies for the control and management of risks.
- c) Be based on a balance between meeting short, medium and long-term goals, permitting the remuneration of yield achieved through continuous performance over a sufficient period of time to appreciate their contribution to the sustainable creation of value, such that the elements for measuring that yield are not related only with one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐ Not applicable ☐

The criteria and variable components of the remunerations contemplated in this Recommendation are included in the current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, which was approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021.

59. Payment of the variable components of remuneration should be subject to an adequate verification that the performance or other pre-established conditions have actually been met. The companies should include in their annual reports on directors' remuneration the time and methods required to make that verification, according to the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

In addition, the companies should consider including a malus clause based on the deferral for a sufficient time of the payment of part of the variable components, whereby the entitlement to all or part of them would be lost if anything occurs before the scheduled payment date that make this advisable.

Complies ☒ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐ Not applicable ☐

60. Earnings-linked remuneration should take account of any qualifications made in the report by the external auditors that may reduce those earnings.

Complies ☐ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☐ Not applicable ☒

61. A significant percentage of the variable remuneration of executive directors should be linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments indexed to their value.

Complies ☐ Partial compliance ☐ Explanation ☒ Not applicable ☐

Of the two Executive Directors, only the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Antonio Hernández Callejas, receives remuneration for his executive duties. Heralizanz Investing Group, S.L. does not receive any such remuneration, for the reasons explained elsewhere in this Report.

The variable remuneration systems of the Executive Director applied in 2021 are described in the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration 2021 and are linked to the achievement of pre-established measurable, quantifiable objectives related with financial factors that promote profitability and the creation of sustainable value in the Company and Group in the long term. The current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 also includes, among others, the variable remuneration components recommended in the Code of Good Governments (Recommendation 58).

Although Article 22 of the Articles of Association contemplates the possibility that Directors may receive remuneration in the form of shares, stock options or any other system of remuneration indexed to the price of the shares, the Board of Directors has not so far submitted this form of remuneration to approval by the General Meeting, taking account of the fact that the Executive Director is a major shareholder and considering that the systems of variable remuneration of the Executive Director currently used are most appropriate for stimulating his motivation and personal performance, and his commitment to and relationship with the Group's interests.

The current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 also specifies that the remuneration of the only executive director who currently has executive duties does not include aspects indexed to the value of the company's shares or contemplate receipt by that director of shares or any rights over shares, precisely because that executive director has the special status of reference shareholder.

62. Once the shares, stock options or financial instruments corresponding to the remuneration systems have been allotted, the executive directors may not transfer the ownership thereof or exercise them until at least three years have passed.

This will not be applicable if, at the date of transfer or exercise, the director has a net economic exposure to the price variation of the shares with a market value equivalent to at least twice the amount of their annual fixed remuneration, through the holding of shares, stock options or other financial instruments.

The foregoing will not be applicable to any shares that the director may need to sell to pay the costs incurred in their acquisition or, subject to the favourable opinion of the nomination and remuneration committee, to meet the costs of any extraordinary situations that may arise.

Complies [] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable [X]

63. Contracts should include a clawback clause whereby the company may to claim repayment of the variable components of remuneration when the amounts paid do not correspond to fulfilment of the conditions regarding yield or when paid on the basis of data subsequently proved to be misstated.

Complies [X] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable []

64. Termination benefits should not exceed an amount equivalent to two years' total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company has confirmed that the director has met the performance requirements established above.

For the purpose of this recommendation, termination benefits (i.e. payments upon termination or expiry of contract) shall include any amounts that accrue or become payable as a result of or in connection with the termination or expiry of the contractual relationship between the director and the company, including any amounts not previously vested in long-term saving schemes and the sums payable under post-contract no competition clauses.

Complies [] Partial compliance [] Explanation [] Not applicable [X]

H. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If you consider there to be any important aspects regarding the corporate governance practices applied by your company or other companies in the group that have not been mentioned in this report, but which should be included to obtain more complete, reasoned information on the corporate governance practices and structure in the company or group, describe them below and give a brief explanation.
2. This section may be used to include any other information, clarification or qualification relating to the previous sections of the report, provided it is relevant and not repetitive.

In particular, state whether the company is subject to any laws other than the laws of Spain on corporate governance and, if this is the case, include whatever information the company may be obliged to supply that differs from the information included in this report.

3. The company may also state whether it has voluntarily applied any international, sector-based or other codes of ethical principles or good practices. If so, it should name the code in question and the date of its accession. Particular mention shall be made of whether the company has acceded to the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ONE, ON THE CHANGES PRODUCED IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING 2021 AND THE FIRST MONTHS OF 2022 UP TO THE DATE OF WRITING THIS REPORT

The following changes were produced in the composition of the Board during 2021:

- Alejandra Olarra Icaza joined the Board on 24 November 2021 representing the director Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A., replacing Tomás Hevia Armengol; and

- Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas tendered his resignation from the Board on 15 December 2021, with effect from 31 December 2021. Consequently, he ceased as of that date to be a director of the company and member of the Executive Committee and the Audit and Compliance Committee. Mr Zorrero Camas was classified as an independent director.

On 31 January 2022, the Board resolved to appoint Marc Thomas Murtra Millar director by the procedure of cooptation, to fill the vacancy produced by the resignation of Mr Zorrero Camas (effective as of 31 December 2021). Mr Murtra is classified as a non-executive independent director and was also appointed member of the Executive Committee and the Audit and Compliance Committee.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TWO, ON SECTION C

A) The name of the audit committee in the company is "Audit and Compliance Committee" and the name of the nomination and remuneration committee is "Nomination and Remuneration Committee".

B) All the members of the Audit and Compliance Committee were appointed on account of their accounting and audit experience and expertise, including Grupo Tradifin, S.L., which was elected on account of the expertise in these areas of its representative, Blanca Hernández Rodríguez.

EXPLANATORY NOTE THREE, ON SECTION E.3

The main risks that could have a bearing on achievement of the company's business goals are explained below.

A. OPERATIONAL RISKS:

- Food safety. Owing to the nature of the Group's business, aspects regarding food safety are a critical point to which the Group pays the utmost attention, as we are bound by a large number of laws and standards in each of the countries in which the Group's products are put on the market. One point that is becoming increasingly important is the detection and use of fungicides and pesticides by producers.
- Commodity supply risk. The availability of commodities in the quantity and quality required to meet our commitments to customers and the requirements of our brands is a key factor for our business both nationally (Spanish paddy rice) and internationally (semi-processed rice for the Group subsidiaries), wheat and semolina for the production of quality pasta.
- Market risk (prices). Unexpected variations in the prices of our commodity supplies may affect the profitability of our commercial transactions, in both the industrial and brand-based segments. The main risk lies in the prices of the different rice varieties and durum wheat, although it extends also to other materials consumed, such as packaging material and oil derivatives and, especially so recently, sea and inland transportation.
- Customer concentration risk. The concentration of customers, which can occur in both the industrial and brand segments, may lead to less favourable commercial terms for our sales and affect our credit risk.
- Technological risk. In the sector in which the Group operates, one of the most important tools for competing with our rivals is constant technological innovation and constant adaptation to consumers' desires. Consequently, "technological lag" is considered a possible risk.
- Cybersecurity. Traditionally considered part of 'technological risk', the risks relating to the security of the IT systems and data (cybersecurity) and the threats to their continuity or of extortion by this kind of criminals have considerably increased in recent years. This growing threat led to its consideration (since 2020) as a separate risk, stepping up the existing security protocols.

B. RISKS RELATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENT AND STRATEGY:

- Environmental risk. Respect for the environment is another critical point for the Group, considering our industrial activity, with a large number of plants distributed internationally. We aim to adopt a set of good practices, complying scrupulously with the law.
- Climate change. The effects of droughts, flooding and other weather perils in the countries where we source our supplies can cause problems of availability and unstable commodity prices, in both rice and durum wheat. Other strategic and operational risks are also assessed, such as possible changes in consumer habits as a result of alterations in the temperature, or the need to make specific investments.
- Competition risk. In general, pressure from white label brands is the main threat for maintaining the market shares of the Group's brands.
- Reputational risk. This is the risk associated with changes of opinion resulting in a negative perception of the Group, its brands or products by customers, shareholders, suppliers, market analysts, employees, institutions, etc., as they may adversely affect the Group's ability to maintain its commercial and financial relations or its interaction with social partners.
- Exposure to social networks. After the revision of the management risk map in 2020, this risk (perception of the Group's brands or its general image in social networks) was separated from the more generic "reputational risk".
- Changes in lifestyle. The proliferation of low carbohydrate diets or other food habits could alter consumers' perception of our products.
- Country or market risk. Owing to the international nature of the Group's activities, political and economic circumstances in the different countries in which we operate and other market variables, such as exchange rates, interest rates, costs of production, etc. may affect our business.
- Natural disasters, fires. As an industrial group, a significant part of the assets on the Group's balance sheet corresponds to its factories, so any natural incidents (earthquakes, fires, etc.) that may affect the integrity of the Group's plants are a business risk.

- Strategic planning and assessment of strategic opportunities for investment or divestment. Risk deriving from the possibility of making a mistake in the selection of alternatives and/or assignment of resources to reach the Group's strategic goals. In the short term, this includes aligning the budget with the goals defined for the medium and long term.

C. COMPLIANCE RISKS:

- Sectoral regulatory risk. The food industry is a sector subject to numerous regulations affecting export and import quotas, customs duties, intervention prices, etc., subject to the directives laid down in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The Group's activity may also be affected by changes in legislation in the countries in which it sources raw materials or sells its products.

- General regulatory risk. These include risks of compliance with civil, commercial, criminal and good governance provisions.

In the area of criminal risks, the Group has a Crime Prevention Model, monitored and controlled by the Compliance Unit, which is a committee independent from the Risks Committee responsible for monitoring overall compliance by the Group, under direct supervision by the Audit and Compliance Committee. During 2020, the Compliance Unit conducted a revision and update of its criminal risk map and the mechanisms for mitigating those risks, assisted by an external expert.

The monitoring of the Crime Prevention Model made by the Compliance Unit consists of six-monthly monitoring of the Model, within which it also checks adequate functioning of the mechanisms to mitigate criminal risks.

- Tax risks. Any changes in the tax laws or the interpretation or application thereof by the competent authorities in the countries in which the Group operates could affect its earnings.

D. FINANCIAL RISK:

This category includes foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity and credit risks. The foreign exchange risk is particularly significant because the functional currency of the Group is the euro, but a considerable part of its commodity supply transactions are in US dollars and a very large part of the Group's investments are also in that currency.

Apart from that, the current management risk map does not identify within the top 25 risks any that might be considered to derive from corruption and bribery, even though the questionnaire used for general monitoring of management risks includes questions on these possible forms of malpractice. This notwithstanding, the Group's position of total rejection of all forms of corruption and bribery is expressly included both in its Code of Conduct and Policy against Corporate Corruption and Bribery (on a global level), and in the Crime Prevention Model and other local mechanisms of the different business units, as described in greater detail in the Statement of Non-Financial Information contained in the Group's Consolidated Directors' Report.

EXPLANATORY NOTE FOUR, ON SECTION E.5

The financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks, that have occurred during 2021 and in the first few months of 2022 (up to the date of writing this report) are explained below.

A. COVID 19

Although the pandemic did not affect our business as much during 2021 as it did in the previous year, the Group maintains its special monitoring of the situation, while reinforcing its security measures and managing the difficulties encountered as a result of sick leave taken for the virus.

B. SUPPLY RISKS

- Transport

As the economy and world trade began to pick up in the last third of 2020, a huge gap appeared between shipping supply and demand. This initially affected container ships and routes from Asia, but gradually spread to other types of vessels and, as the available demand was absorbed, to other routes.

This imbalance, together with numerous problems encountered in the supply of ships and containers (stowing delays due to operating restrictions imposed because of the pandemic, port closures in China due to new waves of the pandemic, a dearth of fleet renewal and maintenance owing to the uncertainty created by the health crisis, new environmental requirements slowing down fleet renewal and increased costs of shipowners owing to the higher prices of oil and construction materials), have constantly pushed prices up. The indexes that follow contracts exchanged for bulk and container ships, such as the Baltic Dry Index, the Shanghai Containerized Freight Index, the World Container Index and the Harper Petersen Index, reflected a price hike between 500% and 700% from the first quarter of 2020, with a tremendous impact on the prices of raw materials at source on routes from Asia and to Europe or North America.

In the case of container ships (a very versatile type of ship usually used for this kind of transport), the huge price hike has combined with the uncertainty deriving from possible breaches of contract as shipowners are enticed by more lucrative contracts transporting other products or with other destinations. Owing to this uncertainty, transport in containers has come to be considered unviable for certain sources.

To guarantee the supply chain and lower costs, alternative logistics were sought, such as chartering complete bulk ships with combined cargoes and different European destinations. Transporting larger volumes entails greater risks of losses associated with deterioration and shrinkage in transit. Therefore, measures have been put in place to step up supervision and management of the logistics chain of complete ships, with increased testing at source, too. Receiving large volumes rather than containers also means higher management and storage costs of raw materials.

Although the greatest pressure on prices and supply is in shipping, it has also increased in road haulage due to the soaring oil prices (the Brent oil price has risen to 90-100 \$/barrel) and the difficulty of finding drivers to meet the growing demand. This has been aggravated by the new road transport regulations (regulation of driving hours), the little incentive offered to these professionals and geopolitical difficulties such as Brexit.

- Rice sources

The recurrent risk of drought is gradually pushing down the availability and supply of rice varieties in Spain (especially Puntal rice and pearl rice varieties in general). Consequently, the Group has access to smaller volumes in this country and prices rise generally.

To mitigate this risk, the Group continues to rely on its Argentinian subsidiary La Loma Alimentos, which encourages farmers in that country to grow alternatives to the "Spanish" varieties, enabling us to complete our supply and seek viable alternatives for the supply of these varieties.

- Durum wheat harvest

Prices of durum wheat soared as from the second fortnight in July, with a hike of over 50% in the price at source at French ports in less than a month. The spike in prices was due to a poor harvest in the sowing region on the Canadian-American border due to the drought and a poor quality harvest in France. The impact in 2021 (partly reduced following divestment in the dry pasta businesses in North America) was particularly severe in the last four months of the year and was partly mitigated by raising prices and improving productivity.

As a result of pulling out of the dry pasta businesses in France at the end of the year (and our previous withdrawal from the dry pasta businesses in North America), the potential impact of this situation on the Group is considerably reduced in 2022, limited to the purchases made by Garofalo (mainly in North America and Italy) and, to a smaller extent, wheat purchases for the manufacturing of fresh pasta in France and Italy.

- Other materials and energy

Other raw materials used by the Group (such as wood, paper, plastic and oil products) have also suffered sharp price rises in recent months, in a cycle that powers itself.

The Group tries to establish long-term agreements wherever the market allows this and has thus managed to curb the impact on its financial statements 2021. The risks have been addressed by combining specific mitigating measures and seeking alternatives that produce the least possible impact on demand, first by cutting canal/product marketing expenses and then raising prices.

C. CYBERSECURITY

In September 2021, one of the Group subsidiaries suffered an attack of this nature. The Group's Protocol was immediately implemented to isolate the attack, limit the possible damage, investigate the extent and repair the possible detriment to servers and users. Thanks to the swift, precise action of the Group's internal teams, the damage was limited and it is considered (both internally and by external specialist advisers) that this incident should not have any consequences on the operations and reputation of the company that was attacked.

D. COUNTRY RISK

- Brexit

Insularity and certain problems with residence permits following the UK's exit from the European Union generated problems and an increase in the risk related with certain supplies, especially road haulage (owing to a truck driver shortage). Customs activity gradually returned to normal in the second half of the year and the truck driver problem progressively eased.

- Ukraine crisis

The recent events in Ukraine following the military invasion by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022 are generating considerable global uncertainty. Considering: (i) the Group has no major interests in the region; (ii) the possible impact on the supplies used by the Group is limited to collateral effects (possible changes in consumption, increased cost of fertilizers, replacement of certain cereal crops, etc.); (iii) the measures adopted by the EU to control the energy price hike, and the fact that the impact of those prices is relatively lower than in other industries, the directors of the parent believe that this situation of high uncertainty and its consequences should not have a very severe impact on the Group.

EXPLANATORY NOTE FIVE

The information referring to 2022 included throughout this report corresponds to the period from 1 January to the date of writing the report, 21 March 2022. 21 March 2022 is considered the "date of writing" this report.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND CODES VOLUNTARILY APPLIED BY EBRO FOODS, S.A.:

- United Nations Global Compact. 2001
- Project of the Spanish Commercial Coding Association (AECOC) against food waste, "Don't waste food, use it". 2012
- Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform. 2015
- SERES Foundation. 2015
- Sustainable Rice Platform. 2016
- Sedex. 2016
- Forética. 2017
- Waste Warrior Brands. 2020

This Annual Corporate Governance Report was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on:

30/03/2022

State whether any directors voted against approval of this Report or abstained in the corresponding vote.

☐ Yes
☒ No

**The English version of this document is purely informative.
In the event of any discrepancy between the Spanish and English versions of this
document, the Spanish version will prevail.**



EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Audit Report on the "2021 Disclosures Regarding the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) System"

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails

AUDIT REPORT ON THE “DISCLOSURES REGARDING THE INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR) SYSTEM” OF EBRO FOODS, S.A.

To the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods S.A.,

As per the request of the Board of Directors of EBRO FOODS, S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) and our proposal letter of February 14, 2022, we have applied certain procedures in relation to the accompanying “ICFR disclosures” of EBRO FOODS, S.A. for 2021, which summarize the Company's internal control procedures in respect of its annual reporting exercise.

The Board of Directors is responsible for taking the opportune measures to reasonably assure the implementation, maintenance and supervision of an adequate internal control system, making improvements to this system and preparing the contents of the ICFR disclosures required for the accompanying Annual Corporate Governance Report (ACGR).

Against this backdrop, it is important to note that, regardless of the quality of design and effective functioning of the ICFR system adopted by the Company in respect of its annual financial reporting effort, the system can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance regarding the objectives pursued, due to the limitations intrinsic to any internal control system.

In the course of our financial statement audit work and in keeping with Spain's Technical Auditing Standards, the sole purpose of our assessment of the Company's internal controls was to enable us to establish the scope, nature and timing of the Company's financial statement audit procedures. Accordingly, our internal control assessment, performed in connection with the financial statement audit, was not sufficiently broad in scope to enable us to issue a specific opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls over the annual financial disclosures that the Company is required to present.

For the purpose of issuing this report, we have only carried out the specific procedures described below, as indicated in the *Procedures for external audit reviews* of an entity's ICFR disclosures contained in the *Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Listed Companies* report published by Spain's securities market regulator, the CNMV (and available on its website), which establishes the procedures to be performed, the scope thereof and the contents of this report. Given that the product resulting from these procedures is at any rate limited in scope and substantially more limited than an audit or review of the internal control system, we do not express any opinion on the effectiveness of the system or on its design or effective functioning in respect of the Company's 2021 financial disclosures, as described in the accompanying ICFR disclosures. Consequently, had we performed additional procedures to those stipulated in the above-mentioned CNMV report or had we performed an audit or review of the internal controls over the annual financial disclosures that the Company is required to present, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

Furthermore, given that this special assignment neither constitutes a financial statement audit nor is subject to the Consolidated Text of Spain's Financial Statement Audit Act, we do not express an opinion in the terms provided for in that piece of legislation.

The procedures performed are itemized below:

1. Reading and understanding the information prepared by the Company in relation to the ICFR System - which is disclosed in the Management Report - and assessing whether this information meets all the minimum reporting requirements needed to fill out section F on the ICFR system in the Annual Corporate Governance Report template established in CNMV Circular No. 5/2013 (of June 12, 2013), as amended most recently by Circular No. 3/ 2021 (of September 28, 2021) (hereinafter, the CNMV Circulars).
2. Questioning of the personnel responsible for drawing up the information detailed in item 1 above: (i) to obtain an understanding of the process that goes into drawing up the information; (ii) to obtain information that permits an evaluation of whether the terminology used complies with the framework definitions; and (iii) to obtain information on whether the control procedures described are in place and functioning.
3. Reviewing the explanatory documents supporting the information detailed in item 1, including documents directly made available to those responsible for describing ICFR system. The documentation to be reviewed may include reports prepared for the audit committee by internal audit, senior management and other internal and external experts in their role supporting the audit committee.
4. Comparing the information detailed in item 1 above with our knowledge of the Company's ICFR System obtained through the external audit procedures applied during the annual audit.
5. Reading of the minutes taken at meetings of the board of directors, audit committee and other committees of the Company to evaluate the consistency between the ICFR business transacted and the information detailed in item 1 above.
6. Obtaining a management representation letter in connection with the work performed, signed by those responsible for preparing and formulating the information detailed in item 1 above.

The specific procedures carried out in respect of the Company's ICFR disclosures did not reveal any inconsistencies or incidents that could affect such disclosures.

This report was prepared exclusively within the framework of the requirements stipulated in article 540 of the Consolidated Text of Spain's Corporate Enterprises Act and the CNMV Circulars related to the description of the ICFR System in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.

(Signed on the original in Spanish)

Alfonso Manuel Crespo

March 25, 2022



ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS

DETAILS OF ISSUER

Year ended:

31/12/2021

Tax Registration No.:

A47412333

Name:

EBRO FOODS, S.A.

Registered office:

PASEO DE LA CASTELLANA, 20. 3RD & 4TH FLOORS, 28046 MADRID

A. COMPANY'S REMUNERATION POLICY FOR THIS YEAR

- A.1.1.** Explain the directors' remuneration policy in place for this year. To the extent that it is relevant, certain information may be included by reference to the remuneration policy approved by the general meeting of shareholders, provided the incorporation is clear, specific, and precise.

Describe the specific criteria for this year in respect of both the remuneration of directors for their duties as such and their performance of any executive duties, applied by the board in accordance with the provisions of the contracts signed with the executive directors and the remuneration policy approved by the general meeting.

In any case, inform at least on the following aspects:

- a) Description of the procedures and corporate bodies involved in determining, approving and applying the remuneration policy and conditions thereof.
- b) Indicate and, where necessary, explain whether comparable companies have been taken into account to establish the company's remuneration policy.
- c) Information on whether assistance was received from an external adviser and, if so, their identity.
- d) Procedures contemplated in the prevailing directors' remuneration policy to apply temporary exceptions to the policy, conditions on which the company may have recourse to those exceptions and components that may be subject to exception, according to the policy.

The Directors' Remuneration Policy of the Company for this year (2022) was approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 30 June 2021 for the years 2022-2024.

The Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 gives continuity to the previous Policy (for the period 2019-2021), which was in force until 31 December 2021, in respect of the principles, structure and contents of the Directors' remuneration package (both for their duties as such and for the performance of executive duties), which had been widely accepted by shareholders (it was approved in 2018 with the favourable votes of 71.979% of the capital present and represented at the Annual General Meeting). In view of the broad acceptance by shareholders of the previous Policy, comparable companies were not taken into account nor were any external advisers involved in drawing up the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024.

Notwithstanding, the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 incorporates the new aspects introduced in the Corporate Enterprises Act ("LSC") by Act 5/2021 of 12 April amending the recast Corporate Enterprises Act, approved by Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, and other financial provisions to encourage the long-term involvement of shareholders in listed companies ("Act 5/2021"). In this regard although, pursuant to Transitional Provision One of Act 5/2021, the new regulations introduced by Act 5/2021 for approving the Directors' Remuneration Policy (amendments to section 529.novodecies LSC) did not enter into force until six months after the date of publication of that Act in the Official State Gazette (i.e. until 3 November 2021), the contents of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, which was approved at the General Meeting held on 30 June 2021, were nevertheless adapted to the new requirements introduced by Act 5/2021 in order to avoid having to submit an amendment at the Annual General Meeting 2022 to adapt it to the new regulations.

The Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 was drawn up by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at its meeting on 24 May 2021. Once the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had issued the corresponding specific report (pursuant to section 5.2.9.novodecies.4 LSC), the proposed Policy was presented to the Board of Directors, which resolved to lay it before the Annual General Meeting for approval on 30 June 2021 (pursuant to section 511.bis LSC).

Just as its precursor, the current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 is based on the following principles:

- (i) Directors shall be remunerated according to their duties, responsibilities, and dedication. This remuneration shall be sufficient to retain talent and acknowledge the Directors' track record.
- (ii) The remuneration shall be set according to the importance of the Company, its economic situation from time to time and comparable market standards.
- (iii) Directors' remuneration should be reasonable without compromising their independence of judgement, especially that of non-executive Directors.
- (iv) The remuneration system for Directors, particularly executive Directors for their management duties, shall be designed to boost the company's long-term sustainability and profitability and maximise its value for the benefit of all its shareholders, avoiding excessive exposure to risks and reward for unfavourable results. In this regard, an attractive remuneration structure has been designed for executive Directors for their executive duties (and other senior executives of the Group), with a view to attracting and retaining talent and professional worth on the one hand and securing an adequate balance between Company and Group earnings and risk exposure on the other.

Based on those principles, in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 Directors' remuneration is structured as follows:

- a) All the Directors, as such, receive the fixed remuneration established each year by the General Meeting. The relevant proposal submitted by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting will take account of the importance of the company and its economic situation. Pursuant to Article 22 of the Articles of Association regarding Directors' remuneration, it is up to the General Meeting to set the annual fixed sum to be received by all the Directors, for their duties as such. Then, following a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors establishes the individual remuneration of each Director for their duties as such, taking into account the positions held by the Directors on the Board of Directors, their membership of Board

Committees and any other objective circumstances that the Board of Directors may consider appropriate, within the framework of the Articles of Association and the Remuneration Policy. The Board of Directors shall also decide on the timing of successive payments. For this purpose, a points system has been established in the terms described hereinbelow.

The remaining contents of this section A.1, point 1, continue in section D of this report.

A.1.2. Relative importance of the variable remuneration items in respect of the fixed remuneration (remuneration mix) and what criteria and goals have been taken into account to determine them and to guarantee an appropriate balance between the fixed and variable components of the remuneration. In particular, describe the actions taken by the company regarding the remuneration scheme to reduce excessive risk exposure and align the scheme with the long-term goals, values and interests of the company, including where appropriate a reference to measures contemplated to ensure that the remuneration policy takes into account the company's long-term results, measures adopted with respect to certain categories of employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile and measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

Indicate also whether the company has established an accrual or vesting period for certain variable remuneration items payable in cash, shares or other financial instruments, a deferred payment period or the delivery of financial instruments already accrued and vested, or whether a clause has been agreed to reduce the deferred remuneration not yet vested, or for clawback of bonuses based on data which subsequently prove to be manifestly inaccurate or misstated.

In pursuance of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 (which follows on from the previous Policy on this point), the Chairman of the Board of Directors, as executive Director performing executive duties, is the only Director who will receive variable remuneration on similar terms to the other senior executives of the company, according to the criteria and targets established in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024.

The variable remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors for his executive duties includes:

- Ordinary annual variable remuneration, established in the executive Director's contract, which is proportionate to the level of achievement of the targets established in the Director's Remuneration Policy 2022-2024.

This remuneration, as a percentage of the fixed annual remuneration, is proportionate to fulfilment of the targets set, establishing a floor (below which variable remuneration is zero) and a ceiling (above which variable remuneration is capped at 150% of the amount payable for meeting the targets). This variable remuneration accrues and is paid on an annual basis, after assessing the financial results of the year. The ordinary annual variable remuneration corresponding to the Executive Chairman for the current year (2022) will thus be determined in 2023, once the financial results of 2022 are known.

- Deferred annual variable remuneration, linked to fulfilment of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, applicable to the senior management of the Ebro Foods Group. The payment of bonuses is conditional upon meeting the targets set each year by the Remuneration Scheme (corresponding to the targets set in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024) and the beneficiary's continued employment in the Group at the date of payment established for those bonuses, except in cases of: (i) death or disability of the beneficiary or (ii) takeover in the Group or a similar corporate operation, or any other extraordinary circumstance which may, in the Board of Director's opinion, materially affect the Scheme.

Bonuses are paid 11 months after being determined (after checking the degree of fulfilment of the annual targets and comparing them with those set in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024), so by the time they are paid, more than one year has passed since the end of the year to which the bonus corresponds. Accordingly, the bonus that may be payable to the Executive Chairman, the only Director with executive duties, for 2022 (the first year of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024) would be paid in 2024.

The general conditions of the Scheme include an adjustment clause whereby the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. will adopt such resolutions as may be necessary to ensure that in any event or corporate operation or other extraordinary circumstances that might affect calculation of the deferred remuneration payable, the gross remuneration will be equivalent to the remuneration that would have been payable had that circumstance not existed.

The Scheme also includes a ("clawback") clause whereby the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. may require executives to repay all or part of any deferred bonus paid under the Scheme when it considers such amounts to have been unduly paid, either because the amounts paid under the Scheme do not correspond to the degree of fulfilment of the required targets, or because they were calculated on the basis of data subsequently proved to be misstated.

With this Deferred Annual Variable Remuneration Scheme, the remuneration of the Executive Chairman, the only Director with executive duties, is aligned with the medium and long-term results of the Company and its Group. It should also be borne in mind for this purpose that the Executive Chairman, the only Director with executive duties, is one of the principal shareholders of the Company.

This year (2022) is the first year of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024. When the Policy was drawn up and approved by the Annual General Meeting, the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 had not yet been defined by the Board of Directors. This notwithstanding, the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 incorporates the targets of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and ties to them the Deferred Annual Variable Remuneration of the Executive Chairman.

A.1.3. Amount and nature of the fixed components expected to be accrued during the year by directors for their duties as such.

The fixed remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such for the current year (2022) will be set at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2023.

As determined in the current Directors' Remuneration Policy, in the light of the circumstances and the Group's business performance during this year (2022), the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will submit a proposal that it considers appropriate to the Board of Directors, which will in turn decide on a proposal it considers appropriate to lay before the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2023. It should be borne in mind that, according to Article 22 of the Articles of Association (and the current Remuneration Policy 2022-2024): "Both the fixed annual allocation for the Board of Directors as a whole and the amount of attendance fees shall be determined by the General Meeting and shall remain in force until a resolution is passed to change them." Therefore, unless otherwise decided at the Annual General Meeting 2023, the fixed remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such accrued

during this year will be the same as the amount established for the reporting period (2021). In this regard, on 16 February 2022 the Nomination and Remuneration Committee resolved to propose to the Board of Directors, submitting a favourable report, that the fixed remuneration for the Board of Directors as a whole for 2021 should be the same as that established for 2020 (i.e. 2,850,000 euros).

The criteria established in the current Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 (which are the same as those set in the previous Policy) will be applicable for distribution among the different Board members of the fixed remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such during the present year. Therefore, distribution will be based on a points system, where points are assigned to each Director according to the following scale (which was established by the Board of Directors in 2006, following the proposal submitted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee):

- Member of the Board of Directors: 1 point
- Chairman of the Board of Directors: 1 point
- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors: 0.5 points
- Member of the Executive Committee: 1 point
- Committees other than the Executive Committee:
 - Member of the Committee: 0.2 points
 - Committee Chairman: 0.05 points per meeting
 - Committee Members: 0.03 points per meeting

The Board of Directors will set the individual remuneration of each Director this year subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and based on the application of the above scale.

A.1.4. Amount and nature of the fixed components accrued by executive directors during the year for senior management duties.

According to the criteria for annual review of the fixed remuneration of the Executive Chairman (the only Director who performs executive duties), he will receive a fixed cash remuneration of 1,560,000 euros gross this year (2022), which is 4% more than the annual fixed remuneration received in the reporting period (2021). That 4% increase was approved by the Board of Directors in February 2022 (with effect from 1 January 2022), at the proposal and subject to a favourable report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the review was approved generally for all the executives of the Ebro Group in Spain.

Together with that monetary remuneration, the Executive Director will also receive, as fixed remuneration in kind, private use of a company car (see the following section in this respect).

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the only executive Director performing executive duties. Although Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. is recognised as an executive Director, it has never performed executive duties in Ebro Foods, S.A. or any subsidiary of the Group and, therefore, has received no remuneration for such duties. See the explanatory note in section D of this report regarding the classification of Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. as an executive Director.

A.1.5. Amount and nature of any remuneration in kind that will be accrued during the year, including, but not limited to, insurance premiums paid for directors.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, as the only executive Director performing executive duties, receives remuneration in kind to the extent of private use made of the company car allocated to him. The value of this remuneration in kind estimated to accrue for the current year (2022) is 8,000 euros gross.

In addition, the Company has a Flexible Remuneration Scheme, through which it is possible to design the composition of remuneration of the executives included in the Scheme (including the Executive Chairman), so that they may receive part of that remuneration in the form of products and services previously selected by the Company. The value of those products and services is deducted from the gross salary of the executive, who is allocated in lieu the corresponding income in kind. These products and services include group medical insurance, housing rental, nursery, vehicle hire/lease and employee training. Under no circumstances do those items entail any additional remuneration to that received in cash, since the amounts paid by the Company to the corresponding service providers are deducted from the fixed cash remuneration.

In addition, in line with common practice in other comparable companies, the Company has taken out and maintains in force (and will continue to maintain in the current year) a liability insurance Policy for its Directors and executives.

A.1.6. Amount and nature of the variable components, distinguishing between those established at short and long term. Financial and non-financial parameters -including among the latter social, environmental and climate change factors- selected to determine the variable remuneration in the current year. Explain to what extent those parameters are aligned with the performance of both the director and the company and their risk profile, and the methodology, necessary time and techniques contemplated to determine, at year-end, the effective level of achievement of the parameters used to design the variable remuneration. Explain the criteria and factors applied in respect of the time required and methods to check that the performance parameters -or any other parameters to which the accrual and vesting of each component of the variable remuneration was tied- have actually been met.

Indicate the range, in monetary terms, of the different variable components according to the level of achievement of the goals and parameters established and whether there is a maximum monetary amount in absolute terms.

As mentioned earlier, of the Directors, only the Chairman of the Board of Directors, as executive Director performing executive duties, will receive variable remuneration (according to the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024) and he will do so on similar terms to the other senior executives of the Company and its Group.

The variable remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors for his executive duties includes:

(i) Ordinary annual variable remuneration:

According to the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, the annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman is proportionate to the level of achievement of the target for consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A of the Group established in the corresponding annual budget (in 2022, the consolidated Adjusted EBITDA-A budgeted for 2022).

The ordinary annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman for the performance of his executive duties accrues according to the following rules:

- If the targets are fully met (100% achievement of the consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A budgeted for the year), the annual variable remuneration is equivalent to 100% of the fixed remuneration.

- In the event of over-achievement of the targets, the annual variable remuneration may be increased to no more than 150% of the fixed remuneration. So if targets are met in a proportion of over 100%, the ordinary annual variable remuneration will be increased in the same proportion up to a ceiling of 150% of the fixed annual remuneration, which would accrue in the event of over-achievement of 115%. Therefore, if the target is over-achieved by more than 115%, the annual variable remuneration would be capped at 150% of the annual fixed remuneration.

If the degree of achievement of the target is set at between 100% and 115%, the variable remuneration will be determined proportionately.

- In the event of under-achievement of the targets, the ordinary annual variable remuneration will be reduced in proportion to the percentage fulfilment (under 100%) achieved, with a floor of 85%, below which no annual variable remuneration accrues. If achievement of the consolidated EBITDA-A target is set at between 100% and 85%, the annual variable remuneration will be determined proportionately.

- As an exception, considering the special dedication by the Executive Chairman to the performance of his executive duties and a temporary situation in the Company or Group, the Board of Directors may, at the proposal of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, decide to raise the variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman to the maximum limit established for his fixed remuneration.

Based on this, once the financial results of 2022 are known (in 2023, generally in February), the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will review the degree of achievement and submit a proposal to the Board of Directors, for approval, regarding the annual variable remuneration to be received by the Executive Chairman for the current year (2022).

In monetary terms and taking account of the above-mentioned rules of accrual, the annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman for 2022 may vary between 0 euros (if targets are met by less than 85%) and 2,340,000 euros gross (if targets are met by 115% or more).

(ii) Deferred annual variable remuneration:

In 2022, once the Board of Directors has approved the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will prepare and submit to the Board of Directors for approval a new Deferred Annual Variable Remuneration Scheme (deferred annual bonus scheme) linked to fulfilment of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 for the executive managers of Ebro Foods Group. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, as executive Director and for his executive duties, will participate in that Scheme according to the terms of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 and his contract.

At present, the new Scheme is expected to be substantially identical to the one that ended in 2021 (tied to the Strategic Plan 2019-2021), as indicated in the current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024.

The beneficiaries of the Scheme (including the Chairman of the Board of Directors as executive Director) are only entitled to receive the deferred remuneration if they are still working in the Ebro Group at the date of payment. As an exception, the Scheme is expected to contemplate (as its precursor did) early payment in the event of: (i) termination of the employment relationship with the Company during the period of the Scheme owing to the death or a final declaration of total, absolute or major disability; or (ii) takeover of the Group or any similar corporate operation.

According to the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, the Chairman of the Board of Directors is entitled to participate in the Scheme by virtue of his executive duties. On the terms of that Policy, the deferred annual bonus that would be received by the Executive Chairman under the Scheme would be proportional to the degree of achievement of the targets set in the Policy (tied to the targets identified in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024), in the terms described in the Remunerations Policy.

The outlines of the future Scheme are established in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, as follows:

- The targets of the Scheme for the first two years (2022, payable in 2024, and 2023, payable in 2025) are the annual adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE for those years established in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, to which the 25% of the deferred variable remuneration is subject to the achievement of those targets.

- The degree of achievement of the Adjusted EBITDA-A will represent 80% of the deferred bonus for each year and the degree of achievement of the ROCE will account for the remaining 20%.

- The targets of the Scheme for the final year (2024, payable in 2026) are: (i) the annual adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE for that year (representing 80% and 20%, respectively), to which the 25% of the deferred variable remuneration is tied; (ii) the aggregate sum of adjusted EBITDA-A of the years included in the Scheme (2022-2024) in comparison with the sum of those contemplated in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, 12.5% of the deferred variable remuneration of the three-year period being subject to the outcome of that assessment; and (iii) the general assessment of the development of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 in financial aspects other than adjusted EBITDA-A and non-financial aspects set by the Scheme (from among those identified in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024). The Strategy and Investment Committee will make the general assessment of the development of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and the Audit and Compliance Committee will assess achievement of the non-financial targets. Both committees will submit their respective proposals to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the remaining 12.5% of the deferred variable remuneration of the three-year period being subject to the outcome of that assessment.

- In the first two years of the Scheme (2022 and 2023):

a) If the consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets are achieved at 100%, the deferred annual bonus to which the executive Director will be entitled for the performance of those duties each year will be 100% of 25% (i.e. 25%) of the fixed remuneration established for the three-year period.

b) In the event of over-achievement of the aforesaid consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets in any of the first two years of the three-year period, the deferred annual bonus to which the executive Director will be entitled for the performance of those duties in each of those two years will be increased in proportion to the percentage of achievement (above 100%), capped at 125%, such that if the targets are achieved in a proportion equal to or greater than 125%, the corresponding deferred bonus for that year will be 125% of 25% (i.e. 31.25%) of the fixed remuneration established for the three-year period.

c) In the event of under-achievement of the aforesaid consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets in any of the first two years of the three-year period, the deferred annual bonus to which the executive Director will be entitled for the performance of those duties in each of those two years will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of achievement (below 100%), floored at 85%, such that if the targets are achieved in a proportion of less than 85%, the deferred bonus for that year will be zero.

In the third and final year of the Scheme (2024):

a) In relation to the achievement of the aforementioned consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets established for that year, 25% of the fixed remuneration corresponding to the three-year period will be determined. The provisions set out above for over-achievement and under-achievement will be applicable.

b) The final 25% of the fixed remuneration corresponding to the three-year period will be determined as follows, if appropriate:

> Fifty per cent (50%) according to the degree of achievement of the accumulated consolidated EBITDA-A target for the entire three-year period according to the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, applying the same rules as above for over-achievement and under-achievement.

> Twenty-five per cent (25%), in the percentage determined by the Board of Directors at the proposal and subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, according to the assessment of the achievement of non-financial targets included in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 and identified in the Scheme.

> And the remaining twenty-five per cent (25%), in the percentage determined by the Board of Directors at the proposal and subject to a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, according to the overall assessment of global achievement of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will review each year (once the results of the preceding year are known) the level of achievement of the economic variables to which this deferred bonus is linked (EBITDA-A and ROCE). The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will also review and validate, during the final year of the Scheme, the proposed general assessment of the development of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 submitted by the Strategy and Investment Committee and the proposed assessment of the degree of achievement of the non-financial targets made by the Audit and Compliance Committee. After these verifications, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will submit a proposal to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the final setting of the amounts for the Executive Chairman (and the other executives included in the Scheme).

Based on the foregoing and once the Scheme has been put in place and the reference to the variable remuneration that might correspond to the Executive Chairman within the Scheme in 2022 has been established:

- In 2023, once the Group's consolidated results for the year 2022 have been determined (generally in February), the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will review the degree of achievement of the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan for that year and submit to the Board of Directors, for approval, the annual remuneration to be received by the Executive Chairman (in 2024) for the year 2022.

- In monetary terms and taking account of the above-mentioned rules, the deferred annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman for 2022 may vary between 0 euros (if targets are met by less than 85%) and approximately 1,462,500 euros gross (if targets are met by 125% or more). This figure has been calculated based on the annual monetary fixed remuneration of the Executive Chairman in 2022 and assuming that it will remain stable over the three-year period of the Scheme (2022-2024).

During this year (2022), the Executive Chairman has received the sum of 1,058,191.51 euros gross as his deferred annual remuneration for 2020.

The Scheme described above is not indexed to the value of the Company's share and the beneficiaries do not receive shares or any other rights thereover.

In any case, it should be stressed that the Deferred Annual Remuneration Scheme tied to fulfilment of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 has not, at the time of writing this report, been fully defined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, as it depends on the prior approval of the Strategic Plan. This notwithstanding, the Scheme proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee will have to be adjusted to the foregoing, according to the provisions of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, currently in force.

A.1.7. Main features of the long-term saving schemes. This information should include, inter alia, the contingencies covered by the scheme, whether it is defined-contribution or defined-benefit, the annual contribution to be made to defined-contribution schemes, the benefit to which beneficiaries are entitled under defined-benefit schemes, the conditions for the vesting of economic rights in favour of the directors and compatibility with any kind of termination benefit payable for or in connection with interruption or expiry of the contractual relationship between the company and the director.

State whether accrual or vesting of rights under any of the long-term savings schemes is subject to the achievement of certain targets or parameters related with the short and long-term performance of the director.

No contributions have been made in previous years, nor are any expected to be made this year (2022), to any pension funds or schemes for former or existing members of the Board of Directors (neither the Directors for their duties as such nor the executive Directors for the performance of executive duties) and no obligations have been contracted in this respect.

Nor have any contributions been made or obligations contracted for Directorships in other group companies (for the Directors for their duties as such or the executive Directors for the performance of executive duties).

A.1.8. Any kind of payment or compensation for termination, early or otherwise, of the contractual relationship between the company and the director, at the initiative of the company or the director, and any arrangements agreed, such as exclusive dedication, minimum employment commitment, loyalty and no competition during and after employment.

No compensations have been arranged or paid for termination of Directors' duties (neither the Directors for their duties as such nor the executive Directors for the performance of executive duties).

A.1.9. State the terms and conditions to be respected in the contracts of executive directors performing senior management duties. Include information, inter alia, on the term, limits on severance pay and other compensations, continued service clauses, required notice, payment in lieu of notice and any other clauses relating to golden hellos, golden handshakes, golden parachutes, or any other compensation payable on termination, early or otherwise, of the contractual relationship between the company and the executive director. Include, inter alia, details of any clauses or agreements on restraint of trade, exclusive dedication, minimum employment commitment, loyalty and no competition during and after employment, save as explained in the previous section.

Pursuant to sections 249, 529 octodecies and 529 quidecies of the Corporate Enterprise Act and Article 22 of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is competent to establish the terms of contracts to be signed by the company with its executive Directors having executive duties, at the proposal of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and within the confines of Directors' Remuneration Policy approved by the General Meeting.

According to the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, the principal terms of contract of the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties) for his executive duties (apart from his remuneration, which is explained in other sections of this report) are as follows:

- Term: indefinite
- Notice: three months
- Termination benefits: none
- Continued service or post-contract no competition clauses: none

See the explanatory note in section D of this report for the reasons why Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. is classified as an executive Director.

As regards the possible incorporation in the future of other executive Directors, the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 provides that the current remuneration scheme for executive Directors for the performance of executive duties and other aspects relating to their contractual relationship with the Company consider that the only executive Director who performs those duties is a reference shareholder of the Company.

For this reason, if new executive Directors with executive duties join the Board of Directors during the effective term of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024, it might be necessary to revise some of those aspects, such as: (i) establishment of the continued service and/or no competition clauses (and the corresponding remuneration) or (ii) inclusion in the remuneration of aspects indexed to the value of the company's share or that entail the receipt of shares or rights thereover. In this case, the Policy would be amended, and the corresponding amendment would be tabled before the General Meeting for approval on the terms stipulated in law.

A.1.10. The nature and estimated amount of any other supplementary remuneration that will accrue by directors this year for services rendered in addition to those inherent in their directorship The nature.

No supplemental remuneration is expected to be earned by Directors (Directors for their duties as such or executive Directors for the performance of executive duties) for services rendered in addition to those inherent in their Directorship and/or the performance of executive duties.

A.1.11. Any other remuneration, such as advances, loans and guarantees granted to directors by the company, and other remuneration.

The company has not granted and does not foresee granting this year (2022) any loans, advances or guarantees to members of the Board of Directors (the Directors for their duties as such or the executive Directors for the performance of executive duties), or contracted any obligations on their behalf through guarantees or bonds.

A.1.12. The nature and estimated amount of any other supplementary remuneration not included in the preceding paragraphs, paid by the company or another company in the group, that will accrue in directors' favour this year.

There is no remuneration other than as explained in this Report, apart from the attendance fees that received by the Executive Chairman each year as Director of Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.p.A (a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group). This year (2022), the Executive Chairman is expected to receive a similar amount in attendance fees to that received in 2021 (5,000 euros gross).

The Executive Chairman also receives attendance fees each year, as Director of Riso Scotti, S.p.A., an associate and not part of the Group, in which Ebro Foods, S.A. has a 40% interest (it is an associate consolidated by the equity method). This year (2022), the Executive Chairman is expected to receive a similar amount in attendance fees to that received in 2021 (5,200 euros gross).

A.2. Explain any significant change in the remuneration policy applicable this year, deriving from:

- a) A new policy or modification of the policy already approved by the general meeting.
- b) Significant changes in the specific criteria established by the board for this year within the current remuneration policy in respect of those applied in the previous year.
- c) Proposals that the board has agreed to submit to the general meeting at which this annual report will be presented, for application to this year.

This year (2022) is the first year of application of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024.

As explained earlier, this new Policy continues along the lines of the previous Policy (corresponding to the period 2019-2021). The only important aspect that distinguishes this Policy from the previous one is the fact that part of the deferred annual bonus of the Executive Chairman is tied to the achievement of the non-financial targets from the Strategic Plan 2022-2024 determined in the Deferred Bonus Scheme tied to fulfilment of the Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

At the date of writing this Report, no amendments to the current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 are expected to be laid before the Annual General Meeting in 2022.

A.3. Indicate the direct link to the document containing the current remuneration policy of the company, which must be available on the company's website.

<https://www.ebrofoods.es/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Directors-Remuneration-Policy-2022-2024.pdf>

A.4. In view of the details provided in section B.4, explain how the shareholders' advisory vote at the general meeting on the annual report on remuneration of the previous year has been taken into account.

Given the large majority of the capital that voted in favour of the advisory vote on the Director's Remuneration Report for the year 2020, with more than two-thirds of the capital present and represented at the General Meeting voting for the approval (73.5633%, with 12.9848% abstaining), it has not been considered necessary to take any measures in this regard.

B. OVERALL SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF THE REMUNERATION POLICY DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

B.1.1. Explain the process followed to apply the remuneration policy and determine the individual remunerations reflected in section C of this report. This information should include the role played by the remuneration commission, the decisions taken by the board and, if appropriate, the identity and role of the external advisers whose services were used in the process of applying the remuneration policy during the reporting period.

a) Remuneration of Directors for their duties as such.

The fixed remuneration for all the Directors for their duties as such for 2020 was paid during the reporting period (2021).

In this regard, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee resolved on 17 February 2021 to submit a proposal to the Board of Directors, to be tabled by the latter at the Annual General Meeting to be held that year (2021), to set the fixed remuneration for all the Directors for their duties as such for the reporting period (2020) at 2,850,000 euros gross. It further proposed maintaining the amount of attendance fees for Board of Directors meetings (1,600 euros gross per meeting) and meetings of the Board of Directors Committees (800 euros gross per meeting). On 28 February 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to table a motion with those proposals submitted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021, when they were approved.

Based on the foregoing and the resolutions passed at the Board of Directors and Committee meetings held in 2020, the aggregate annual fixed remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such for 2020 was distributed as follows:

- membership of the Board of Directors: a total sum of 1,870,805.67 euros gross
- membership of the Board of Directors Committees: a total sum of 979,194.30 euros gross.

The fees for attendance of Board of Directors and Committee meetings of Ebro Foods, S.A. in 2020 amounted to 316,800 euros gross.

At a meeting on 16 February 2022, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee resolved to submit a proposal to the Board of Directors (to be tabled at the Annual General Meeting in 2022) to set the aggregate fixed remuneration for all the Directors for their duties as such for the reporting period (2021)

at 2,850,000 euros gross (the same amount as in 2020). It further proposed maintaining the amount of attendance fees for Board of Directors meetings (1,600 euros gross per meeting) and meetings of the Board of Directors Committees (800 euros gross per meeting).

On 28 February 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to table a motion with those proposals at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2022.

If that amount is approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2022, it will be distributed among the Board of Directors members in accordance with the prevailing distribution criteria (see section A.1). Based on those criteria, the annual fixed assignment to Directors for their duties as such for 2021, considering the meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees during that year, would be as follows:

- membership of the Board of Directors: a total sum of 1,871,425.52 euros gross
- membership of the Board of Directors Committees: a total sum of 978,574.44 euros gross.

If the proposals are approved, the attendance fees for Board of Directors and Committee meetings of Ebro Foods, S.A. in 2021 would amount to 317,600 euros gross.

The total amount of the fixed assignment to Directors for their duties as such is distributed among the individual Directors based on the points system established in the Remuneration Policy in place from time to time (see section A.1. of this report). For this purpose, in view of a report by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors approves the individual remuneration of each Director in view of the Board of Directors Committees they are on and the number of meetings held by those committees.

b) Remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors as executive Director for the performance of executive duties.

In 2021, the fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties) for the performance of his executive duties was 1,500,000 euros gross, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on 13 February 2020, proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. That is the fixed remuneration established in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 (amended to update the information it contained on the annual fixed remuneration of the Executive Chairman, approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 July 2020).

With regard to the annual variable remuneration for the reporting period (2021), on 16 February 2022 the Nomination and Remuneration Committee examined the degree of achievement of the consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A target indicated in the budget, this being the variable taken to determine the annual bonus of the Executive Chairman and submitted the corresponding report to the Board of Directors in respect of that annual variable remuneration.

At the same meeting on 16 February 2022, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviewed the level of achievement of the quantitative and qualitative targets to which the long-term variable remuneration for 2021 is tied, according to the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme 2019-2021. 2021 being the last year of the Scheme, up to 50% of the deferred variable remuneration for the three-year period, depending on the achievement of: (i) the adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets included in the Strategic Plan 2019-2021 for 2021; (ii) the cumulative consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A target over the three years of the Scheme; and (iii) the qualitative assessment of the Strategic Plan 2019-2021, for which the Nomination and Remuneration Committee received a prior report from the Strategy and Investment Committee.

Accordingly, the sums corresponding to the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties) for the performance of executive duties in the reporting period (2021), according to his contract and the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 and after the corresponding verifications by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, were as follows:

- Fixed remuneration: 1,504,655 euros gross (1,500,000 euros gross of fixed cash remuneration and 4,655 euros gross in kind)
- Short-term ordinary annual variable remuneration: 1,593,733.37 euros gross.
- Deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,897,671 euros gross. A provision for this amount has been recognised in the annual accounts at 31 December 2021, as a provisional estimate of the deferred annual bonus corresponding to the Chairman of the Board of Directors (as executive Director and for the performance of executive duties) and it will be paid in 2023 to the extent that the Executive Chairman remains with the Group at the date of the payment, as explained earlier. It should be borne in mind that in 2021, the last year of the Deferred Variable Remuneration Scheme (2019-2021), 50% of the variable remuneration for the three-year period was determined.

In addition, during the reporting period (2021), the Executive Chairman received the sum of 897,081.36 euros gross as deferred annual variable remuneration for 2019, payable in 2021. A provision for that amount had been recognised in the 2019 accounts.

B.1.2. Explain any deviation during the year from the procedure established for application of the remuneration policy.

There were no deviations in 2021 from the procedure established for application of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021.

B.1.3. State whether any temporary exception to the remuneration policy has been applied and, if so, explain the exceptional circumstances giving rise to those exceptions, the specific components of the remuneration policy that were affected and the reasons why the company considered those exceptions necessary for the long-term interests and sustainability of the company overall or to guarantee its viability. Quantify the impact that the application of those exceptions has had on the remuneration of each director during the year.

No temporary exceptions to the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 were applied during 2021.

B.2. Explain the different actions taken by the company regarding the remuneration system and how they have contributed to reducing excessive risk exposure, and align it with the long-term goals, values, and interests of the company, indicating what measures have been adopted to ensure that remuneration has accrued in consideration of the long-term results of

the company, striking an appropriate balance between the non-variable and variable components of remuneration, what measures have been taken with respect to those categories of personnel whose professional activities have a significant impact on the company's risk profile, and what measures have been taken to avoid conflicts of interest, where necessary.

The Deferred Annual Variable Remuneration Scheme in place during the reporting period (2021), i.e. the one linked to the Strategic Plan 2019-2021, makes the payment of bonuses conditional upon meeting targets set each year and the beneficiary's continued employment in the Group at the date of payment established for those bonuses, except in cases of: (i) death or disability of the beneficiary or (ii) takeover in the Group or a similar corporate operation or any other extraordinary circumstance which may, in the Board of Directors's opinion, materially affect the Scheme.

The general conditions of the Scheme include an adjustment clause whereby the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. will adopt such resolutions as may be necessary to ensure that in any event or corporate operation or other extraordinary circumstances that might affect the calculation of deferred remuneration payable, the gross remuneration will be equivalent to the remuneration that would have been payable had that circumstance not existed.

The Scheme also includes a clawback clause whereby the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. may require Directors to repay all or part of any deferred bonus paid under the Scheme when it considers such amounts to have been unduly paid, either because the amounts paid under the Scheme do not correspond to the degree of fulfilment of the required targets, or because they were calculated on the basis of data subsequently proved to be misstated.

Finally, as indicated earlier, the Scheme is structured in such a way that the deferred annual bonus corresponding to any of the years within the Scheme will be paid 11 months after being determined (after checking the degree of fulfilment of the targets), so by the time they are paid, a reasonable time will have passed (approx. 14 months), enabling greater certainty as to the accuracy of the financial information used to calculate the bonus. The corresponding remuneration of the members of the Scheme in 2021 will thus be paid in 2023, provided they are still employed in the Ebro Group.

B.3. Explain how the remuneration accrued and vested during the year complies with the provisions of the current remuneration policy and, in particular, how it contributes to the company's long-term sustainable profitability.

Describe the relationship between the remuneration received by the directors and the earnings or other short and long-term performance indicators of the company explaining, where appropriate, how any variations in the company's performance may have had a bearing on the variation in directors' remuneration, including any deferred remuneration, and how they contribute to the short and long-term results of the company.

As explained elsewhere in this Report, the remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such is set by the General Meeting of Shareholders, so the General Meeting must assess the remuneration proposed in view of the performance of the Company and its Group.

The variable remuneration (both ordinary and deferred) of the Chairman of the Board of Directors as executive Director, for his executive duties, is linked to the development of the Group's business, being determined in accordance with the level of achievement of the targets set (linked to the future targets of the Group), as indicated in this report and in the Directors' Remuneration Policy.

In the reporting year (2021), the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 expressly contemplated both principles. It should be noted in particular that the variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties) for his executive duties is tied to the achievement of quantitative targets (meeting the adjusted EBITDA-A and ROCE targets both for the year and, in the case of the corresponding remuneration through his participation in the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme, for the three-year period 2019-2021) and qualitative targets (part of the remuneration through his participation in the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme in the last year of the three-year period is tied to the qualitative assessment of fulfilment of the Strategic Plan 2019-2021). This is designed to link his remuneration to the short and long-term development of the Company. So, through achievement of the financial goals set for each year (either in the budget, for the annual variable remuneration, or in the Strategic Plan 2019-2021, for the remuneration received by virtue of his participation in the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme), the remuneration of the Executive Chairman is tied to the evolution of the Group's results.

These criteria are maintained this year (2022), when the new Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 establishes the same structure for the pay package of the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties), apart from the novelty that in the last year of the applicable period, the remuneration corresponding to the Executive Chairman for his participation in the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme will be tied, in addition to the quantitative and qualitative criteria mentioned above, to the degree of achievement during the three-year period of non-financial targets established in the Strategic Plan 2022-2024.

B.4. Report on the results of the advisory vote by the General Meeting on the annual report on remuneration of the previous year, indicating the number of abstentions, blank votes and votes for and against.

	Number	% total
Votes cast	122,877,877	79.86
	Number	% votes cast
Votes against	16,528,512	13.45
Votes for	90,393,065	73.56
Blank votes	894	0.00
Abstentions	15,955,406	12.98

Comments

B.5. Explain how the fixed components accrued and vested during the year by the directors for their duties as such were determined, their relative proportion for each director and how they have varied in respect of the previous year.

As explained earlier, the fixed remuneration of the Directors for their duties as such is set by the General Meeting, following assessment and a proposal by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors.

The proposal by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors generally takes into account the economic situation of the Group and the development of its business, as well as the number of Board of Directors members (being a collective remuneration for all the Directors for their duties as such).

Accordingly, the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2021 resolved to set the collective remuneration of all the Directors for their duties as such for 2020 at 2,850,000 euros gross.

With regard to the remuneration for 2021, the Board of Directors resolved in February 2022 to table a motion at the Annual General Meeting to be held in June 2022 to maintain the collective fixed remuneration for the Directors for their duties as such at 2,850,000 euros gross.

That sum was distributed among the individual Directors (for 2020) and will be distributed (for 2021) on the basis of the points system (explained in section A.1.3 of this Report and in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021).

B.6. Explain how the salaries accrued and vested by each of the executive directors for their management duties was determined in the reporting period and how they have varied in respect of the previous year.

In 2021 (the reporting period), the fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman (the only Director with executive duties) for the performance of executive duties is specified in his contract. In this respect, following the review by the Board of Directors of the fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman on 27 February 2020, in line with the proposal submitted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (as per the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021), the fixed cash remuneration for 2021 was 1,500,000 euros gross. That was 250,000 euros (20%) more than the fixed cash remuneration received in 2020 (1,250,000 euros gross). It should be remembered that as stipulated in the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 and at the proposal of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors resolved on 27 February 2020 to raise the annual fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman in two tranches: 1,250,000 euros gross in 2020 and 1,500,000 euros gross in 2021.

The annual variable remuneration amounts (both ordinary and deferred) are determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which checks the level of achievement of the quantitative and qualitative variables to which such variable remunerations are subject, considering the reports issued by other Committees where appropriate, and submits a proposal to the Board of Directors.

The following variable amounts were thus earned by the Executive Chairman for 2021:

- annual variable remuneration of 1,593,733 euros gross (compared to 1,875,000 euros gross in 2020);

- deferred annual remuneration for 2021 of 1,897,671 euros gross (compared to 1,058,192 euros gross in 2020). A provision for this amount has been recognised in the annual accounts 2021 as a provisional estimate of the deferred annual bonus corresponding to the Chairman of the Board of Directors (as executive Director and for the performance of executive duties) and it will be paid in 2023. It should be borne in mind that in 2021, the last year of the Deferred Variable Remuneration Scheme (2019-2021), 50% of the variable remuneration for the three-year period was determined.

In accordance with the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme and the collection criteria applicable to the corresponding sums thereunder, the Executive Chairman received in 2021 the sums accrued in 2019, amounting to 897,081.36 euros gross.

B.7. Explain the nature and main features of the variable components of the remuneration schemes accrued and vested during the reporting period.

In particular:

- a) Identify each of the remuneration schemes that determined the variable remunerations accrued by each of the directors during the reporting period, including information on the scope, date of approval, date of implementation, vesting conditions if any, accrual and effective periods, criteria used to assess performance and the effect they had on the setting of the variable amount accrued, as well as the measurement criteria used and the time necessary to be in a position to measure adequately all the conditions and criteria stipulated. Include a detailed explanation of the criteria and factors applied with regard to the required time and the methods for checking that the performance and any other requirements on which the accrual and vesting of each component of the variable remuneration was conditional were actually met.

- b) In the case of stock options and other financial instruments, the general features of each scheme shall include information on the conditions for acquiring unconditional rights (vesting) and exercising those options or financial instruments, including the price and time for exercise.
- c) Each of the directors and their category (executive directors, non-executive proprietary directors, non-executive independent directors and other non-executive directors) who are beneficiaries of remuneration systems or schemes that include variable remuneration.
- d) If applicable, provide information on any payment deferral periods established that have been applied and/or the periods for retaining/not disposing of shares or other financial instruments, if any.

Explain the short-term variable components of the remuneration schemes:

Variable remuneration (short and long-term) for the performance of executive duties corresponds exclusively to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the only Director performing executive duties, on the terms set out elsewhere in this report.

The ordinary annual variable remuneration established in the executive Director's contract is proportionate to the level of achievement of the targets set for each year by the Board of Directors, based on a proposal by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As established in the Directors' Remuneration Report 2019-2020 (and the Policy currently in place for the period 2022-2024), accrual of the Executive Chairman's annual variable remuneration is linked to the degree of achievement of the Group's consolidated adjusted EBITDA-A target set in its annual budget. See in this regard section A.1.6 of this report.

Once the results of the preceding year are available (normally in February of the following year) the Nomination and Remuneration Committee checks the degree of achievement of the target, which is taken as the basis for determining the annual variable remuneration, if any, payable to the Executive Chairman.

The annual variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman is monetary.

Neither the Executive Chairman nor any Director participates in stock option schemes or similar schemes in respect of other financial instruments.

Explain the long-term variable components of the remuneration schemes:

Only the Executive Chairman, the only Director with executive duties, receives a long-term annual variable remuneration.

That long-term variable remuneration derives from the participation of the Executive Chairman, together with the senior executives of the Group, in the Deferred Annual Bonus Scheme (which is in turn tied to the three-year Strategic Plan in place from time to time).

The payment of bonuses is conditional upon meeting the targets set each year by the Remuneration Scheme and the beneficiary's continued employment in the Group at the date of payment established for those bonuses, except in cases of: (i) death or disability of the beneficiary or (ii) takeover in the Group or a similar corporate operation, or any other extraordinary circumstance which may, in the Board of Director's opinion, materially affect the Scheme.

The targets to which the long-term bonus is tied are those identified in the Scheme for each year of the three-year period. A more detailed explanation is given in section A.1.6 of this report.

Bonuses are paid 11 months after being determined (after checking the degree of achievement of the targets), so by the time they are paid, more than one year has passed since the end of the year to which the bonus corresponds.

Once the results of the preceding year are available, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee checks the degree of achievement of the quantitative targets taken as the basis for determining the corresponding remuneration in each year of the Scheme. The assessment by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the qualitative aspects considered to determine the long-term bonus is made following a report by the Strategy and Investment Committee.

- B.8.** Indicate whether certain variable components accrued have been adjusted downward after deferral of the payment of non-vested amounts, or repayment has been claimed after vesting and payment of those components, in view of information subsequently found to be inaccurate. State the amounts reduced or repaid by application of the malus and clawback clauses, why these clauses were enforced and the years to which they correspond.

No such circumstances have existed.

- B.9.** Explain the main features of the long-term savings schemes, the amount or equivalent annual cost of which is indicated in the tables in Section C, including retirement and any other survival benefit, wholly or partially financed by the company with internal or external funds, stating the type of scheme, whether it is defined-contribution or defined-benefit, the contingencies it covers, the conditions for the vesting of economic rights in favour of the directors and the compatibility

thereof with any kind of termination benefit payable upon interruption of the contractual relationship between the company and the director.

There are no such schemes.

B.10. State any compensations or other kind of payment accrued and/or received by directors during the reporting period upon termination of their contracts, at the initiative of the company or the director, early or at the end of the specified term.

No compensation has been arranged or paid for termination of Directors' duties (to Directors for their duties as such or executive Directors for their executive duties).

B.11. State whether there have been any significant modifications in the contracts of senior executives or executive directors and explain those changes, if any. Explain the main terms and conditions of the new contracts signed with executive directors during the reporting period, unless they have been explained in section A.1.

In the reporting year (2021), as resolved by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2020 in line with a proposal by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the annual fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman was set at 1,500,000 euros gross. That resolution led to: (i) amendment of the Directors' Remuneration Policy 2019-2021 to adjust the amounts indicated therein regarding the fixed cash remuneration of the Executive Chairman (amendment approved by the General Meeting on 29 July 2020); and (ii) the corresponding modification of the Executive Chairman's contract with the Company regarding the performance of his executive duties.

B.12. Explain any deviation during the year from the procedure established for application of the remuneration policy.

As explained earlier, no supplementary remuneration is earned by the Directors (for their duties as such or for executive duties) in consideration for services rendered other than those corresponding to their office or, exclusively with regard to the Executive Chairman, to the performance of executive duties. However, as also mentioned earlier (see section A.1.12), the Executive Chairman receives annual attendance fees as a Director of: (i) a Group company, and (ii) an associate company which does not form part of the Group.

B.13. Explain any supplementary remuneration accrued by directors in consideration for services rendered other than those corresponding to their office as such.

Neither the Company nor any other companies in the Group have granted any loans, advances or guarantees to members of the Board of Directors (to the Directors for their duties as such or the executive Directors for the performance of executive duties), or contracted any obligations on their behalf through guarantees or bonds.

B.14. Describe the remuneration in kind accrued by directors during the year, including a brief explanation of the nature of the different remuneration components.

As explained earlier (see sections A.1.4 and A.1.5 of this Report), only the Chairman of the Board of Directors, as the only executive Director with executive duties, receives remuneration in kind, consisting of the private use made of the company car allocated to him. The value of his remuneration in kind for the reporting year (2021), 4,655 euros, is included within the fixed remuneration of the executive Director accrued in 2021.

In addition, the Company has a Flexible Remuneration Scheme, through which it is possible to design the composition of remuneration of the executives included in the Scheme (including the Chairman of the Board of Directors), so that they may receive part of that remuneration in the form of products and services previously selected by the Company. The value of those products and services is deducted from the gross salary of the executive, who is allocated in lieu the corresponding income in kind. These products and services include group medical insurance, housing rental, nursery, vehicle hire/lease and employee training. Therefore, these items do not entail additional remuneration to that received in cash, since the amounts paid by the Company to the corresponding service providers are deducted from the beneficiary's cash remuneration.

B.15. Explain the remuneration accrued by the director by virtue of the payments made by the listed company to a third entity to which the director renders services, when those payments are intended to remunerate said director's services in that company.

No payments of this nature have been made.

B.16. Explain and provide details of the amounts accrued during the year in connection with any item of remuneration other than those listed above, of whatever nature and provenance within the group, including all benefits in whatsoever form, such as

when it is considered a related party transaction or when it may distort the true and fair view of the total remuneration accrued by the director. The amount awarded or pending payment, the nature of the payment received and the reasons, where appropriate, why it has been considered not to form part of the director's remuneration, for their duties as such or for executive duties, and whether or not it has been considered appropriate to include it within the amounts accrued as "other items" in section C.

As explained earlier, there are no remunerations other than those listed above, without prejudice to the fees received by the Chairman of the Board of Directors as Director of Pastificio Lucio Garofalo, S.p.A (a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group), of 5,000 euros gross in 2021.

In 2021, the Chairman of the Board of Directors also received Directorship fees from Riso Scotti, S.p.A. in a sum of 5,200 euros gross. As indicated in Article A.1, point 12, above, Riso Scotti, S.p.A. is an associate and does not form part of the Ebro Foods Group.

C. DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL REMUNERATION ACCRUED BY EACH DIRECTOR

Name	Type	Accrual period 2021
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Executive Chairman	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Proprietary Vice-Chairman	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Independent Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Independent Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Lead Independent Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Proprietary Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Executive Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Independent Director	From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

C.1. Complete the following tables regarding the individual remuneration of each of the directors (including the remuneration for executive duties) accrued during the financial year.

a) Remuneration accrued in the reporting company:

i) Remuneration in cash (thousand euros)

Complete the following Name	Fixed remuneration	Attendance fees	Remuneration as members of Board of Directors committees	Salary	Short-term annual variable remuneration	Long-term annual variable remuneration	Termination benefits	Other items	Total 2021	Total 2020
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	241	23	147	1,505	1,594	897			4,407	4,152
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	181	27	181						389	400
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	121	18							139	144
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	121	22	33						176	180
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	121	18							139	144
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	121	27	76						224	224
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	121	18	26						165	172
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	121	18							139	257
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	121	27	78						226	226
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	121	18							139	144
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	121	29	184						334	140
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L	121	27	70						218	219
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L	121	18	26						165	172
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	121	28	158						307	312

Comments

The total remuneration of the Directors in 2021 amounted to 7,163,731 euros gross, rounded up to 7,164 thousand euros. This differs from the amount indicated in the table as a result of the rounding off to thousands of the individual remuneration of each Director.

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

ii) Table of changes in share-based remuneration schemes and gross earnings on the vested shares or financial instruments.

Name	Name of Scheme	Financial instruments at beginning of 2021		Financial instruments awarded during 2021		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments mature and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2021	
		No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent/ vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross earnings on vested shares or financial instruments (€ thousand)	No. instruments	No. instruments	Equivalent shares
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Scheme							0.00				
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Scheme							0.00				
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Scheme							0.00				
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Scheme							0.00				
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Scheme							0.00				
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Scheme							0.00				
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Scheme							0.00				
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Scheme							0.00				
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Scheme							0.00				
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Scheme							0.00				

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Name of Scheme	Financial instruments at beginning of 2021		Financial instruments awarded during 2021		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments mature and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2021	
		No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent/ vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross earnings on vested shares or financial instruments (€ thousand)	No. instruments	No. instruments	Equivalent shares
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Scheme							0.00				

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

iii) Long-term savings schemes

Name	Remuneration from vesting of rights in savings schemes
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Contribution by company during the year (€ thousand)				Amount of funds accumulated (€ thousand)			
	Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested		Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS								
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE								
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.								
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO								
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE								
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE								
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL								
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.								
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA								
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.								

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Contribution by company during the year (€ thousand)				Amount of funds accumulated (€ thousand)			
	Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested		Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO								
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.								
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.								
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS								
Comments								

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

iv) Details of other items

Name	Item	Amount
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Item	
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Item	
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Item	
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Item	
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Item	
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Item	
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Item	

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Item	Amount
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Item	
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Item	
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Item	
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Item	
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Item	
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Item	
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Item	

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

b) Remuneration

i))

Name	Fixed remuneration	Attendance fees	Remuneration as members of Board of Directors committees	Salary	Short-term variable remuneration	Long-term variable remuneration	Termination benefits	Other items	Total 2021	Total 2020
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS		5							5	5
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE										
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.										
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO										
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE										
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE										

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Fixed remuneration	Attendance fees	Remuneration as members of Board of Directors committees	Salary	Short-term variable remuneration	Long-term variable remuneration	Termination benefits	Other items	Total 2021	Total 2020
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL										
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.										
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA										
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.										
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO										
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.										
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.										
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS										

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

ii) Table of changes in share-based remuneration schemes and gross earnings on the shares or financial instruments vested.

Name	Name of Scheme	Financial instruments at beginning of 2021		Financial instruments awarded during 2021		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments mature and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2021	
		No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent/ vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross earnings on shares or financial instruments vested (€ thousand)	No. instruments	No. instruments	Equivalent shares
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Scheme							0.00				
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Scheme							0.00				
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Scheme							0.00				

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Name of Scheme	Financial instruments at beginning of 2021		Financial instruments awarded during 2021		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments mature and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2021	
		No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent shares	No. instruments	Equivalent/ vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross earnings on shares or financial instruments vested (€ thousand)	No. instruments	No. instruments	Equivalent shares
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Scheme							0.00				
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Scheme							0.00				
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Scheme							0.00				
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Scheme							0.00				
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Scheme							0.00				
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Scheme							0.00				
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Scheme							0.00				
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Scheme							0.00				
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Scheme							0.00				

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

iii) Long-term savings schemes

Name	Remuneration from vesting of rights in savings schemes
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name	Contribution by company during the year (€ thousand)				Amount of funds accumulated (€ thousand)			
	Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested		Savings schemes with economic rights vested		Savings schemes with economic rights not vested	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS								
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE								
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.								
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO								
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE								
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE								
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL								
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.								
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA								
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.								
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO								
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.								
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.								
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS								

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

iv) Details of other items

Name	Item	Amount
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	Item	
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	Item	
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Item	
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	Item	
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	Item	
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	Item	
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	Item	
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	Item	
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	Item	
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	Item	
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	Item	
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L.	Item	
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	Item	
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	Item	

Comments

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

c) Summary of remunerations (thousand euros):

Name	Remuneration accrued in the Company					Remuneration accrued in Group companies					Total 2021 company + group
	Total cash remuneration	Gross earnings on shares or financial instruments vested	Remuneration from savings schemes	Remuneration for other items	Total 2021 company	Total cash remuneration	Gross earnings on shares or financial instruments vested	Remuneration from savings schemes	Remuneration for other items	Total 2021 group	
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	4,407				4,407	5				5	4,412
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	389				389						389
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	139				139						139
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ-PARDO	176				176						176
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	139				139						139
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	224				224						224
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	165				165						165
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	139				139						139
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	226				226						226
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	139				139						139
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	334				334						334
GRUPO TRADIFÍN, S.L	218				218						218
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L	165				165						165
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	307				307						307
TOTAL	7,167				7,167	5				5	7,172

Comments

The total remuneration of Directors in 2021 was 7,168,731 euros, rounded up to 7,169 thousand euros. This differs from the amount indicated in the table as a result of the rounding off to thousands of the individual remuneration of each Director.

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

C.2. Indicate the evolution over the past 5 years.

	Total amounts accrued and % annual variation								
	2021	% Variation 2021/2020	2020	% Variation 2020/2019	2019	% Variation 2019/2018	2018	% Variation 2018/2017	2017
Executive Directors									
ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ CALLEJAS	4,412	6.13	4,157	36.21	3,052	22.92	2,483	-17.32	3,003
HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L.	165	-4.07	172	1.18	170	-8.60	186	0.00	186
Non-executive Directors									
DEMETRIO CARCELLER ARCE	389	-2.75	400	-0.25	401	-9.68	444	0.68	441
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	139	-3.47	144	5.11	137	-9.87	152	-3.80	158
BELÉN BARREIRO PÉREZ- PARDO	176	-2.22	180	1.12	178	-8.72	195	-0.51	196
MARÍA CARCELLER ARCE	139	-3.47	144	5.11	137	8.73	126	-	0
FERNANDO CASTELLÓ CLEMENTE	224	0.00	224	-0.88	226	-10.67	253	19.91	211
JOSÉ IGNACIO COMENGE SÁNCHEZ-REAL	165	-4.07	172	1.18	170	-15.00	200	0.00	200
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	139	-45.91	257	-23.28	335	3.08	325	-	0
MERCEDES COSTA GARCÍA	226	0.00	226	0.44	225	-7.79	244	20.20	203
EMPRESAS COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES VALENCIANAS, S.L.	139	-3.47	144	5.11	137	-9.87	152	-1.30	154
JAVIER FERNÁNDEZ ALONSO	334	138.57	140	-	0	-	1	-99.70	329
GRUPO TRADIFIN, S.L.	218	68.99	129	-40.83	218	-10.66	244	3.39	236
PEDRO ANTONIO ZORRERO CAMAS	307	-1.60	312	3.65	301	n.s	24	-	0
Consolidated earnings of the company									
	238,629	24.02	192,415	35.74	141,752	0.12	141,589	-35.82	220,600
Average remuneration of employees									
	41,356	-3.71	42,948	1.63	42,261	-	0	-	0

Comments



ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

See the Explanatory Note One in section D of this Report, concerning changes in the Board of Directors with regard to Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas and Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.

See Explanatory Note Two in section D of this report regarding the classification of Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. as an executive Director.

With regard to the average remuneration of employees:

- The information contained in the computer files for 2018 is not adjusted to the criteria established in this Report and, therefore, is not comparable.
- We do not have information for 2017 in our computer files.

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D. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

If there are any material.

CONTINUATION OF SECTION A.1.1, POINT 1, OF THIS REPORT

The Directors also receive, for their duties as such, fees for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors and any Board of Directors Committees they are on.

The amount of those fees is also set by the General Meeting and remain in force until amended.

b) Non-executive Directors do not receive any variable remuneration based on the profits of the Company or Group.

c) The executive Directors, just as the other senior executives of the Group, receive an annual remuneration for their executive duties according to the terms of their respective contracts. The remuneration structure of executive Directors (and other senior executives in the Group) includes the following components:

- annual fixed remuneration;
- short-term variable remuneration;
- deferred annual variable remuneration, linked to the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, as explained hereinbelow.

The fixed remuneration is the remuneration established in the corresponding contract signed between the company and the Executive Committee. With regard to the variable remunerations, both short-term annual and deferred annual, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee rates each year the degree of achievement of the targets to which they are linked (established in the Remuneration Policy 2022-2024), taking account of any reports submitted by other Committees, and submits the corresponding proposal and report to the Board of Directors of Director in respect of the individual remuneration of each Executive Director in that year.

The current Directors' Remuneration Policy 2022-2024 does not contemplate the application of any temporary exceptions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ONE, REGARDING THE CHANGES PRODUCED IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following changes were produced in the composition of the Board of Directors during 2021:

- Alejandra Olarra Icaza joined the Board of Directors on 24 November 2021 as representative of the Director Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A., replacing Tomás Hevia Armengol in that appointment; and

- Pedro Antonio Zorrero Camas tendered his resignation from the Board of Directors on 15 December 2021, with effect from 31 December 2021. Consequently, as of that date he ceased to be a company Director and member of the Executive Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee. Mr. Zorrero Camas was classified as an independent Director.

Moreover, on 31 January 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to appoint Marc Thomas Murtra Millar Director by the procedure of cooptation, to fill the vacancy produced upon Mr. Zorrero Camas' resignation (effective as of 31 December 2021). Mr. Murtra is classified as a non-executive independent Director and was also appointed member of the Executive Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee.

Finally, it is hereby stated that Alimentos y Aceites, S.A. (proprietary Director and reference shareholder) tendered his resignation as Director on 24 March 2022, with effect from 29 March 2022 (see the communication sent to the National Securities Market Commission by the Company as "Other Relevant Information" on 24 March 2022 with registry number 15141).

On the same date of issue of this Report [CLM1], 30 March 2022, Mr. Jordi Xuclà Costa was appointed proprietary Director of Alimentos y Aceites, S.A. to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation tendered by the company.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TWO, REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF HERCALIANZ INVESTING GROUP, S.L. AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As mentioned throughout this Report, although Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. is classified as an Executive Director, it has never performed executive duties in Ebro Foods, S.A. or any subsidiary of the Group, so has never received and does not receive any remuneration as such.

Heralianz Investing Group, S.L. has been classified as an Executive Director (pursuant to section 212 bis of the Corporate Enterprises Act) because its representative on the Board of Directors of Ebro Foods, S.A. is an executive of a subsidiary of the Ebro Foods Group.

This annual remuneration report was approved by the Board of Directors of the company at its meeting on:

30/03/2022

State whether any Directors voted against or abstained in connection with the approval of this Report.

[☒] Yes
[☐] No

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF THE DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

Name of board member (s) who did not vote for approval of this report	Reasons (against, abstention, non-attendance)	Explain the reasons
ALIMENTOS Y ACEITES, S.A.	Abstention	Mr Jordi Xuclà Costa is the proprietary Director of Alimentos y Aceites, S.A. (the reference shareholder who was a Director until 29 March 2022), who abstained from voting on this Report, stating that the Board of Directors of SEPI (as controlling shareholder of Alimentos y Aceites, S.A.) decides on the vote of SEPI as shareholder of Ebro Foods, S.A. See the Explanatory Note One in section D. of this Report.

**The English version of this document is purely informative.
In the event of any discrepancy between the Spanish and English versions of
this document, the Spanish version will prevail.**