

# ESRS E1

## Climate change

### LIST OF IROS ASSOCIATED WITH E1

#### Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

| CODE                  | DESCRIPTION  | IMPACT | VCH | TIME HORIZON    | POLICIES ASSOCIATED WITH IRO |  |
|-----------------------|--|--------|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| <b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b> |  |        |     |                 |                              |  |
| IP-02a                | Contribution to mitigation of the effects of climate change through the promotion of carbon sinks associated with sustainable agriculture practices.   | I+     | A   | Up              | Present                      | Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy                                       |
| IP-02b                | Adaptation to climate change through the promotion of sustainable agriculture projects.  | I+     | A   | Up              | Present                      |  |
| IN-01                 | Generation of greenhouse gases deriving from the Group's operations throughout its value chain (carbon dioxide CO <sub>2</sub> , methane CH <sub>4</sub> and nitrous oxide N <sub>2</sub> O), due to land-use changes, if any, in agricultural activities, and emissions by transport and production of products through the consumption of fossil fuels by fixed and mobile sources.                                  | I-     | A   | Up<br>OO<br>Dow | Present                      | Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social   |
| IN-02                 | Greenhouse gas emissions associated with sourcing in the Group's supply chain (emissions associated with the sourcing of rice and raw materials used in the production of pasta), and emissions produced by land-use changes, if any, in agricultural activities.  | I-     | A   | Up              | Present                      |  |
| O-03                  | Improvement of the Group's reputation owing to the anticipation and reduction of risks associated with climate change, thanks to the identification, management, reporting and monitoring of the principal physical and transition risks of climate change.  | O      | P   | Up<br>OO<br>Dow | Medium term                  | Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy                                       |
| O-66                  | Minimisation of the future vulnerability of sourcing areas due to climate-related challenges and reduction of operating costs, as a result of the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This includes enhancement of crop resilience, strengthening of agricultural ecosystems and the identification of climate-related factors through the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report. | O      | P   | Up<br>OO        | Short term                   |  |
| R-01                  | Increase in the purchase costs of raw materials due to the impact of climate change on the natural resources that supply them. Extreme climate events can affect the quality, quantity and geographical distribution of agricultural raw materials, increasing the costs associated with their acquisition and management.   | A      | A   | Up<br>OO<br>Dow | Short term                   | Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy<br>Rick Control and Management Policy |

#### KEY: Impact

I+ Positive Impact I- Negative Impact O Opportunity R Risk P Potential A Actual

#### KEY: Value Chain (VCh)

Ups: Upstream OO: Own Operations Dow: Downstream

## Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

| CODE                  | DESCRIPTION  | IMPACT |   | VCH              | TIME HORIZON | POLICIES ASSOCIATED WITH IRO   |
|-----------------------|--|--------|---|------------------|--------------|--|
| <b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b> |  |        |   |                  |              |  |
| R-03                  | Increase in costs associated with changes to emission allowances and new regulations, such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. This may generate significant impacts on the Group's financial strategies, requiring adaptations and further investments to comply with the new environmental legislation.        | A      | A | Up<br>OO<br>Down | Short term   |  |
| <b>ENERGY</b>         |  |        |   |                  |              |  |
| IP-04                 | Conservation of non-renewable energy resources and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as they are replaced with renewable fuels (biomass: rice husk, wood chips, wood charcoal, etc.), self-generation of photovoltaic energy and cogeneration, as well as the purchase of electricity with GOs (guarantees of origin). | I+     | A | OO               | Present      |  |
| IP-05                 | Reduction of pressure on energy infrastructures and improvement of the energy resilience of the production system as a result of implementing energy saving practices (changing conventional lights to LED, energy saving project, improved energy efficiency, etc).   | I+     | A | OO               | Present      | Sustainability, Environment and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy |

### KEY: Impact

I+ Positive Impact   I- Negative Impact   O Opportunity   R Risk   P Potential   A Actual

### KEY: Value Chain (VCh)

Ups: Upstream   OO: Own Operations   Dow: Downstream

## GOV-3 INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED PERFORMANCE IN INCENTIVE SCHEMES

\*(13)

The information on the integration of sustainability-related performance in the investment schemes is set out in section GOV-3 of ESRS 2 – Governance, since the contents are common and cross-cutting, applicable to all the sustainability topics.

## E1-1. TRANSITION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

\*(17)

At present the Group does not have a Climate Action Plan in place as said plan is still at the study and definition stage. We aim to develop a clear, feasible strategy for reducing emissions and mitigating their environmental impact, based on the analysis of our carbon footprint and the initiatives already underway.

On 2 October 2025, the Group formalised its commitment to decarbonisation of its own operations and those of its value chain through the *Science Based Targets* (SBTi) platform. This Near-Term commitment (it can be viewed through this [link](#)) entails reducing emissions with a time horizon of 5-10 years, according to the Paris Agreement, and the goal of +1.5°C.



The commitment acquired embraces both emissions from direct operations and those of our value chain. The Group is working on the definition of a global Decarbonisation Plan. As its first milestone, the Herba Ricemills (Spain) Decarbonisation Plan has been developed for Scopes 1 and 2 and approved by Management, and will serve as the basis for subsequent rollout on a Group level.

The Herba Ricemills Decarbonisation Plan contemplates a set of levers and actions to reduce emissions, including:

- Installation of photovoltaic plants:
  - New installation at the Jerez plant; scheduled to come on stream in 2027
  - Enlargement of the existing installation at La Rinconada plant; scheduled to come on stream in 2027
- Replacement of the natural gas (fossil fuel) used in combustion processes with biomethane, a gas with guarantee of renewable origin (GO):
  - Purchase of biomethane as from 2030, since it is not yet commercially available in Spain
- Purchase of renewable electricity:
  - In 2025, 26% of our electricity consumption was GO-energy
  - Progressive increase to 100% by 2035
- Energy efficiency measures: individual projects to improve the efficiency of our plants and reduce the consumption of natural gas and/or electricity:
  - Energy efficiency project at the Jerez and La Rinconada plants, involving the recirculation of hot water from autoclaves to pre-heat boiler water. Scheduled to start up in 2027

Through these actions, we estimated that by 2035 Herba Ricemills will have reduced its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by approximately 63% from 2024 levels. This estimate may be adjusted when the Group's global Decarbonisation Plan is defined. The degree of progress of the plan will be monitored annually.

At the same time, the Group is analysing the feasibility of additional decarbonisation levers, such as the electrification of processes or the use of hydrogen as a fuel, to be assessed on a Group level.

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## SBM-3 IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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\*(18,19)

All the sustainability matters considered material for the Group were identified and evaluated in the DMA. The list of material IROs in 2025 includes those related to climate change in both own and value chain operations.

(For more information on the process of determining materiality, see ESRS 2 SBM-3 and IRO-1).

### PRINCIPAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

The main impacts are those associated with greenhouse gas emissions deriving from the Group's direct activity (production) and from its value chain (from purchase of agricultural raw materials to transport). In this context, an adequate use of soil and the promotion of sustainable agriculture practices are key to mitigation as they can generate positive impacts and opportunities for product differentiation.

The Group's industrial activity is not energy-intensive, except in certain product lines that require freezing or pre-cooking of the raw material. In this framework, the Group is developing its Climate Action Plan to comply with the Near-Term commitment undertaken with SBTi.

### PRINCIPAL MATERIAL RISKS RELATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

The principal risks related to climate change are classified into physical risks and transition risks:

➔ **Physical risks:** Increase in raw material purchase costs due to the impact of climate change on the natural resources that provide them. Extreme climate events can affect the quality, quantity and geographical distribution of agricultural raw materials, particularly rice and wheat, generating limitations in supply.

These limitations can take the form of higher prices at source, increased needs for financing of inventories and potential impacts on the Group's margins, depending on its ability to pass those increased costs onto its customers. Moreover, in certain sourcing areas where rice is a basic source of nutrition, when it is in short supply exports may be prohibited or restricted.

The business model of the Ebro Group favours mitigation of these physical risks and, consequently, its resilience, since it is based on: (i) broad diversification of our sources of supply, (ii) multi-location of our production assets, (iii) the management capacity of our differential logistics network, (iv) the excellent perception of our brands and (v) constant innovation, producing products adapted to consumers' demands for quality and convenience.

➔ **Transition risks:** increased costs deriving from regulatory changes, especially those associated with European carbon pricing mechanisms, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). This can generate material impacts on the Group's financial strategies, requiring further adaptations and additional investments to comply with the new environmental regulations.

For the initial assessment of these transition risks, the Group considered material those deriving from: (i) changes in the laws on sustainability reporting obligations, (ii) changes in energy prices due to different climate scenarios and (iii) possible changes in consumer habits within a society geared towards meeting the zero emissions target. They were all identified as not material, as the remediation and mitigation measures implemented (specific regulatory compliance plans, limited exposure to energy and an adequate product portfolio) were considered very robust.

However, our DMA revealed a clear need to consider the possible risk deriving from changes in European laws and regulations on the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, especially due to its impact on the value chain (e.g. fertilizers in common use), which is described in greater detail in IRO-1. These risks are currently pending quantitative assessment.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios were taken into account in respect of physical risks for the analysis of climate-related risks. The International Energy Agency, Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and The Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenarios were considered for the assessment of transition risks.

### PRINCIPAL OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFIED

- ➔ Improvement of the Group's reputation, thanks to its anticipation and work to reduce the risks associated with climate change, identifying, managing, reporting and monitoring the principal physical and transition risks of climate change.
- ➔ Minimising the future vulnerability of our sourcing areas in the face of climate-related challenges and reduction of operating costs, as a result of our climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. This includes improving crop resilience, strengthening the agricultural ecosystems and identifying climate factors through the report by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.



### RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

For all the risks identified, the mitigation measures were assessed for the ones considered material, with the corresponding analysis of strengths and weaknesses. We also identified and compiled abundant scientific literature on the risks considered material and their possible impact on commodity supplies, energy sources and passing on costs in the event of price inflation. However, we have not made a full resilience analysis or determined the possible economic impacts, owing to the huge complexity of the scenarios and the absence of clear legislation on their quantification and the variables to be taken into account.

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## IRO-1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESSES TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CLIMATE-RELATED IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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\*(20,21)

All sustainability matters considered significant for the Group were identified and assessed in the DMA Climate-related aspects were included in the list of material IROs in 2025 for the Group's own operations.

(For more information on the process of determining materiality, see ESRS 2 SBM-3 and IRO-1)

### **RELATIONSHIP WITH THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

We identified the sources of greenhouse gases in the Group's own operations and along its value chain, which are the most important ones for the Group, particularly emissions associated with category "3.1 Purchase of tangible assets". For more information, see disclosure requirement E1-6.

### **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES RELATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE**

The risks and opportunities management model for climate change is based on the COSO recommendations, the Task force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Group's Risk Control and Management Policy.

Climate variables are a fundamental part of the environmental criteria that the Ebro Group contemplates in its management strategy. For this reason, in 2023, the Group analysed the climate risks and opportunities under the reference framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which was completed in 2024 with the DMA on sustainability. This process has enabled us to incorporate the physical and transition risks deriving from climate change in the Group's risk management system.

The analysis covered the rice and wheat sectors, considering both the processing plants and the principal warehouses as well as the sourcing areas of these commodities in Spain and throughout our value chain. In particular, we assessed: (i) the main production regions of those commodities according to purchases made in 2022 and 2023 and (ii) all the Group's production facilities related with those commodities.

The list of sourcing areas and industrial facilities analysed, by business division, is set out below:

#### **● Rice**

- Sourcing areas in India, Pakistan, Thailand, Argentina, United States, Myanmar, Spain, Italy, Uruguay and Morocco
- Industrial facilities in: Spain, Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Cambodia, Denmark, United States, India, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom and Thailand

#### **● Wheat**

- Sourcing areas in: Australia, United States, France, India, Italy and Turkey
- Industrial facilities in: Spain, Germany, Canada, France, Italy and United Kingdom

Climate change is causing irregularities in the global precipitation patterns, resulting in both longer and more intense periods of drought and periods of torrential rain, which can ruin entire productions in a single day. Crop yield and, therefore, their quantity and quality, is directly related with the availability of water. In turn, climate change is favouring longer warm periods and, especially, intense heatwaves. Those long periods of high temperatures, higher than average, bring about greater potential evapotranspiration of water in the soil and, as a result, there is less water available for the growth of plants. In addition, very high temperatures in the flowering stage (spring, in the case of wheat) directly affects the development of the sexual characters of the plants, thereby lowering the fertility rate. These consequences are mentioned in the abundant scientific literature and studies made by international organisations that the Group used in the assessment of these IROs.

We selected RCP 8.5 (pessimistic scenario) and RCP 4.5 (intermediate scenario), developed by the International Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC), as reference climate scenarios and took the years 2030, 2040 and 2050 as time horizons, in line with national and international climate-related commitments. Based on the global scenarios of the IPCC, we developed other regional scenarios, in an attempt to achieve the highest precision possible. The existence of scenarios on a smaller scale depends on the country and region, and the level of precision also varies depending on the climate component analysed.

Changes in precipitation and temperature patterns are the most significant physical risks in these scenarios, but even so, their risk level for the business is moderate. In both cases, crop yield is directly affected, as is, consequently, the producers' selling price. There are also other possible factors deriving from the crop being the main source of nutrition in some of the sourcing areas, so a shortage of supply can lead to the prohibiting or limiting of exports, especially in Southeast Asia.

The useful life of the Ebro Group's assets falls within the time horizons established in the analysis of physical climate risks, except in the case of buildings, which have a longer useful life. The analysis of physical climate risks concludes that no risks are material in respect of the Ebro Group facilities. The Group also has liability insurance that covers all the companies in the Group, including those situated in areas of moderate risk, such as the Gulf of Mexico, which is exposed to hurricanes and flooding. These companies have also developed contingency and prevention plans to minimise impacts on their facilities.

The transitional scenarios taken as reference were the conservative scenario STEPS and the NZE, assuming that the global energy sector will reach zero net emissions by 2050 and is consistent with limiting the global rise in temperature to 1.5°C. The time horizons used coincide with those used in the analysis of physical risks.

The high costs associated with the energy transition required and the possible changes in demand by end consumers are the transition risks with the greatest impact of all those assessed, although they are still classified with a low final risk level.

When making the DMA and checking the applicable legislation, it became clear that we needed to consider, within transition risks, the risk deriving from changes in European laws and regulation on the Carbon Border Adjustment System, especially its impact on the value chain (e.g. fertilizers in common use). It is currently pending quantitative assessment, which the Group hopes to make in 2025.

The analysis of physical and transition risks was made through evaluation of the likelihood of occurrence of the hazards identified for different climate scenarios and the exposure and vulnerability of our facilities, sourcing areas and different sectors of operation.

The factors taken into account for analysing the physical climate risks were:

- Saltwater intrusion in aquifers and sourcing areas
- Crop pests due to global warming
- Flooding
- Frequency and intensity of extreme weather events: gale-force winds, severe cold snaps, hail, sea storms
- Frequency and intensity of wildfires

The most significant physical risks are changes in precipitation and temperature patterns.

Within transition risks and opportunities, the assessment has focused more on possible events in a scenario in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, based on third-party studies of policies, costs and investments and consumer habits in a world adapted to this situation. In particular, we considered the World Energy Outlook (WEO) scenarios published by the International Energy Agency, where impacts on fuel prices, renewable energies, etc. are assessed, based in turn on the IPCC modelling and trends in international target achievement.

Based on this initial analysis and the matrices developed for this purpose, the climate-related risks to which the Ebro Group is exposed have been included in the Group's Risk Management System. The matrices are supplemented with a risk map (rainfall, high temperatures, flooding, drought and wildfires) associated with our sourcing and industrial areas assessed and the heat maps developed, which are a key element in risk monitoring and the early detection of significant changes in any of the identified risks.

On the other hand, there are a number of opportunities associated with climate change that the Group has also analysed. We aim to take advantage of the more feasible opportunities and position ourselves adequately to face the major disruption of climate change. For each opportunity we have analysed its feasibility (technical and economic) and current development levels.

The analysis made by the Group did not reveal assets or activities that were incompatible with a transition towards a climatically neutral economy or that required significant efforts to make them compatible with that transition.

As indicated in Note 24 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, the results deriving from environmental risks and climate change and from other risks that the Company considers material are incorporated in the business plans, budgets and projections used to assess the return on assets (ROA), and to date there has been no indication of a potential material impact on their value or useful life. Nevertheless, even though the best information available to date has been used in their assessment, owing to their complexity constant monitoring is required and could lead to a future modification in the estimates made.

## E1-2. POLICIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

\*(24,25)

| <b>SUSTAINABILITY, ENVIRONMENT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>MDR-P 65a)</b>   | <p><b>Contents:</b><br/>Through this Policy, the Group makes sustainable growth the pillar of its business management strategy, undertaking commitments to its principal stakeholders, namely its professionals, shareholders, communities, public and environment.<br/>The environment-related principles, commitments, targets and strategy, particularly those related with climate change, establish the undertaking to develop programmes that enhance energy efficiency and to develop actions to reduce emissions.<br/>Monitoring and oversight fall within the remit of the Audit, Control and Sustainability Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors.</p>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (b)</b>   | <p><b>Scope:</b><br/>Ebro Group</p>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (c)</b>   | <p><b>Most senior level accountable for implementation:</b><br/>The Board of Directors is the body responsible for its approval.</p>  |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (d)</b>   | <p><b>Disclosure of third-party standards or initiatives to which Group commits</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 529 ter Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC)</li> <li>• Principle 24 of the Code of Good Governance of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (e)</b>   | <p>When drawing up and updating this Policy, the interests and expectations of the Group's main stakeholders were taken into account, identified through the usual channels of relationship and dialogue, and the outcome of the sustainability material assessments, which incorporate environmental, social and governance aspects, including climate change.</p>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (f)</b>   | <p><b>Availability:</b><br/>The Policy is available on the Group's corporate website (Política-sostenibilidad-medioambiente-y-responsabilidad-social-corporativa).</p>  |
| <b>RISK CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT POLICY</b>                                     |   |
| <b>MDR-P 65a)</b>   | <p><b>Contents:</b><br/>Lays down the basic principles, the general framework for control and management of the business risks, including climate risks, to which the Group is exposed. These principles and basic rules of the system are intended to establish the criteria to be followed by those responsible for management of the Group's businesses in the treatment and management of risks affecting them.<br/>Determines the climate risk as a type of operating risk deriving from the effects of drought and flooding in the sourcing countries. These situations can generate problems of availability and commodity price volatility in both rice and wheat.<br/>Monitoring and oversight fall within the remit of the Audit, Control and Sustainability Committee.</p> |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (b)</b>   | <p><b>Scope:</b><br/>Ebro Group</p>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (c)</b>   | <p><b>Most senior level accountable for implementation:</b><br/>The Board of Directors is the body responsible for its approval.</p>  |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (d)</b>   | <p><b>Disclosure of third-party standards or initiatives to which Group commits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 529 ter Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC)</li> <li>• Principle 24 of the Code of Good Governance of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (e)</b>   | <p>This Policy was defined taking account of the expectations of our significant stakeholders regarding the adequate identification, assessment and management of the Group's risks, including risks associated with climate change, through existing governance and control mechanisms and the results of risk analyses and materiality assessments made by the Group.</p>   |
| <b>MDR-P 65 (f)</b>   | <p><b>Availability:</b><br/>The Policy is available on the Group's different intranets, available exclusively for Group employees.</p>  |

These Policies guide the Group's processes, activities and decisions to protect its environment and to prevent and minimise environmental impacts. They specifically address climate change mitigation and energy efficiency. Actions are also taken for renewable energy deployment and climate change adaptation (even though they are not mentioned in the Policies) that are described in disclosure requirement E1-3.

## E1-3. ACTIONS AND RESOURCES IN RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

\*(28,29)

The Group developed the following decarbonation actions in 2025:

### MDR-A: Climate change-related actions and resources in own operations

| ACTION            |   | SCOPE | COMPANY               | HORIZON   | CAPEX<br>(€ 000) | OPEX<br>(€ 000) | CAPEX<br>2026 & later<br>(€ 000) |
|-------------------|---|-------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Renewable energy  | Work on photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Bertagni              | Long term | 23               | 2               |                                  |
| Renewable energy  | Work on photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Ebro Ingredients      | Long term | 282              |                 |                                  |
| Renewable energy  | Work on photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Mundiriso             | Long term | 370              | 6               | 1,392                            |
| Renewable energy  | Work on photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Arroceiras Mundiarroz | Long term | 252              |                 | 98                               |
| Renewable energy  | Work on photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Ebro Frost UK         | Long term | 214              |                 |                                  |
| Renewable energy  | Work on CHP and photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Garofalo              | Long term | 642              | 284             | 4,808                            |
| Renewable energy  | Maintenance photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Herba Ricemills       | Long term |                  | 6               | 3,320                            |
| Renewable energy  | Maintenance photovoltaic plant  | OO    | Ebro India            | Long term |                  | 10              |                                  |
| Renewable energy  | Maintenance CHP plant   | OO    | Ebro Frost Germany    | Long term |                  | 70              |                                  |
| Renewable energy  | Maintenance CHP plant   | OO    | Geovita               | Long term |                  | 44              |                                  |
| Energy efficiency | Recirculation hot water from autoclaves for preheating boiler water   | OO    | Herba Ricemills       | Long term |                  |                 | 550                              |
| Energy efficiency | New, more efficient dryer for flour extrusion line, with an estimated reduction of 60% in electricity consumption | OO    | Ebro Ingredients      | Long term | 600              |                 |                                  |
| Energy efficiency | Packaging cutter replacements for efficiency  | OO    | Riceland              | Long term | 16               |                 |                                  |
| Energy efficiency | New, low-consumption pasteuriser in fresh pasta line  | OO    | Lustucru Frais        | Long term | 493              |                 | 117                              |
| Energy efficiency | Improvements & optimisation electricity control panels  | OO    | Tilda Ltd             | Long term | 273              |                 | 216                              |
| Energy efficiency | Update compressor for lower consumption   | OO    | Tilda Ltd             | Long term | 30               |                 |                                  |
| Energy efficiency | Change lighting system to LED   | OO    | Tilda Ltd             | Long term | 60               |                 |                                  |

#### KEY: Scope

Ups: Upstream OO: Own Operations Dow: Downstream

| ACTION                             |                                 | SCOPE | COMPANY           | HORIZON    | CAPEX<br>(€ 000) | OPEX<br>(€ 000) | CAPEX<br>2026 & later<br>(€ 000) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Measurement<br>carbon<br>footprint | SBT consultancy work            | OO    | Lustucru<br>Frais | Short term |                  | 50              |                                  |
| Measurement<br>carbon<br>footprint | Carbon footprint<br>measurement | OO    | Bertagni          | Short term |                  | 7               |                                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                       |                                 |       |                   |            | <b>3,256</b>     | <b>479</b>      | <b>10,501</b>                    |

**KEY: Scope**

Ups: Upstream OO: Own Operations Dow: Downstream

**Note:** The amount of investment indicated in the above table is part of the total investments made by the Group, indicated in Note to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts. The amounts indicated for the renewable energies lever correspond to those stated as investments in the reporting period in the section on Green Taxonomy corresponding to Activity 7.6 of climate change mitigation (Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies) and the enabling activity 4.30 (high-efficiency CCHP cogeneration from fossil gaseous fuels) and represent 1.18% of the investments made in 2025.

In this context, the most important investments made during the year were in:

- **Renewable energy:** new photovoltaic plants in Ebro Frost UK, Ebro Ingredients and Arroceiras Mundiarroz; enlargement/work on existing photovoltaic plants in Mundiriso, Pastificio Lucio Garofalo and on the CCHP cogeneration plant in Pastificio Lucio Garofalo.
- **Energy efficiency:** highlighting a new dryer for the flour extrusion line in Ebro Ingredients and a new, low-consumption pasteuriser in Lustucru Frais.

During 2025 the Group also incurred in other operating expenses related with climate change mitigation, including:

- Maintenance of cogeneration and photovoltaic plants, as indicated in the Green Taxonomy section of this Statement, in a sum of €422 thousand (recurrent expenses);
- Consultancy and environmental analysis related with climate change mitigation, such as the consultation for calculation of the Group's Scope 3 Carbon Footprint and the DMA, in a sum of €57 thousand.

These expenses are included within Other operating expenses (Note 7) in the income statement of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

In the future, the Group intends to invest in assets to increase its energy efficiency and obtain energy from sources not tied to fossil fuels. More specifically, there is a plan underway to invest in photovoltaic plants at the rice producing subsidiaries in Spain and Italy, and at the dry pasta plant in Gragnano (Italy), where an investment in cogeneration is also in progress. These investments should be developed as from 2026 in a sum not yet fully defined, but estimated at around €10 million.

Herba Ricemills is estimated to have reduced its carbon footprint in 2025 by 2,039 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, as a result of buying electricity with guarantee of renewable origin. This calculation is made following the methodology described in the SBTi standard. We have no methodology to calculate current/future emission reductions in the other Group companies until we have defined the Global Decarbonisation Plan.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has identified a number of practices that help mitigate GHG emissions in the rice crop. Several of those practices are included by the Group in our sustainable agriculture projects:

- AWD (*alternate wetting and drying*): reduction of methane emissions by 30-70%, depending on the number of events
- Laser levelling
- Site-specific nutrient management
- Short-cycle varieties
- Straw management
- Dry sowing

As described below in MDR-A, during 2025 the Group continued working on research and promotion projects on environmentally sustainable crop practices applicable to the rice crop in its principal sourcing areas, investing a sum of €2,092 thousand. The Group finances these campaigns or promotes best practices by rewarding the growers participating in these programmes with better purchase prices for their crops. Depending on the type of programme, the required expenditure is recognised as increased cost of procurement or operating expense in the income statement of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

The Group has also developed actions in the value chain through own initiatives and specific collaborations with stakeholders and sector-specific associations, such as SAI Platform (SAI-P) and the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), which developed their sustainable agriculture standards FSA and SRP, respectively. These programmes aim essentially to contribute towards conservation of the environment and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

The principal sustainable agriculture programmes developed by the Group in its value chain during 2025 were:

**MDR-A: Climate change-related actions and resources in our value chain.  
Sustainable Agriculture Programmes**

| ACCIÓN           |  | ALCANCE  |    | COMPAÑÍA        | HORIZONTE | OPEX<br>(MILES DE €) |
|------------------|--|----------|----|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Oryzonte         | Reduction use of water through implementation of AWD   | España   | UP | Herba Ricemills | Long term | 33                   |
|                  | Reduction of GHG emissions   |          |    |                 |           | 41                   |
|                  | SRP verification   |          |    |                 |           | *                    |
| FSA/PI           | Integrated Production / FSA  |          |    |                 |           |                      |
| Verificación SRP | SRP verification<br>Certified seed<br>Laser levelling<br>AWD<br>Reduction of water consumption | Pakistan | UP | Herba Ricemills | Long term | *                    |

| ACCIÓN   |   | ALCANCE   |    | COMPAÑÍA          | HORIZONTE    | OPEX<br>(MILES DE €) |
|--|---|-----------|----|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Organic Program  | NOP (National Organic Program, USDA) and NPOP (National Programme for Organic Production, India) Organic Certification, which guarantees the integrity of organic agricultural products, prohibiting synthetic pesticides, transgenic organisms (GMO) and promoting sustainable practices | India     | UP | Ebro India        | Long term    | 12                   |
| Organic & Fair Trade Program   | Organic Certification<br>Fair For Life Certification (Fair trade and social responsibility)   |           | UP | Ebro India        | Long term    | 87                   |
| SRP Verification   | Training in best practices<br>Reduction pesticides  |           | UP | Ebro India        | Long term    | 137                  |
| Control Farming  | LMR compliance<br>Certified seed  |           |    |                   |              | 939                  |
| Control Farming - AWD (CFT)  | Laser levelling<br>AWD<br>Reduction water consumption   |           |    |                   |              | 437                  |
| Control Farming - (FR)   | Biological pest control<br>Reduction GHG emissions  | *         |    |                   |              |                      |
| Verificación FSA   | FSA verification  | Italy     | UP | Mundiriso         | Long term    | 17                   |
| Green Climate Fund (Thai Rice: Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming) & SRP program | Reduction GHG emissions<br>Climate smart crop technologies and practices<br>Training in best practices<br>Increased productivity of water<br>Raise number of women in agriculture<br>Reduction GHG emissions<br>SR verification   | Thailand  | UP | Herba Bangkok     | Long term    | 362                  |
| Organic farming  | Organic certification   | Argentina | UP | La Loma Alimentos | Long term    | 1                    |
| SRP  | SRP verification  | Argentina | UP | La Loma Alimentos | Long term    | 25                   |
| ARVA USA - Agricultura Regenerativa  | Provides guidance for growers on the implementation of regeneration practices and technology to quantify the reduction of CO2e emissions attributable to regeneration practices   | USA       | UP | Riviana Foods     | Long term    | *                    |
| Soil Capital Carbon programme  | Reduction GHG emissions<br>Organic fertilisation<br>Use of cover crops<br>Crop rotation<br>Tillage reduction  | France    | UP | Lustucru Frais    | Long term    | *                    |
| * Opex not material  |   |           |    |                   | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>2,092</b>         |

**KEY: Scope**

Ups: Upstream OO: Own Operations Dow: Downstream

We highlight:

- ➔ The project developed by Tilda and Ebro India, started in 2021, to encourage basmati rice growers to implement Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) techniques in their rice paddies. In 2025, this project reached more than 1,500 small growers, who manage around 9,000 hectares. The main results achieved were:
  - CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions were reduced by 13.96 million kg, which is equivalent to taking 19,250 cars off the roads in the United Kingdom for one year.
  - Water consumption for irrigation was reduced by 14,490 million litres, which is equivalent to the annual consumption of 279,550 adults in the UK.
  - Electricity consumption was reduced by 3.56 million kWh, equivalent to the annual consumption of 1,318 homes in the UK.
  - The use of fertilisers was lowered by 9.4% per ha and 16.8% per tonne of rice, on average, and the use of plant health products was cut by two-thirds on farms.
  - Growers achieved an average increase of 2.9% in their annual revenue and an increase of 8.9% in production, compared with farms not participating in the programme, which proves that environmental and economic sustainability can progress hand in hand.
  
- ➔ Through the Oryzonte project, developed in Seville with 89 growers, the AWD technique was implemented in 1,636 ha and emissions were cut by 23% (6,071 tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

In both projects, the methodology of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was applied and the Cool Farm Tool was used to measure the reduction of emissions.

In the other projects there is no methodology available to calculate the impact on GHG emissions.

The Group's ability to impact the emission reduction targets will ultimately depend on the quantity of resources assigned to its Decarbonation Plan. At present, the Group does not have a global Decarbonisation Plan in place to estimate the aggregate financial resources needed to achieve it.

Until that Plan has been approved, the Group continues working on specific initiatives that entail expenditure and investment in both the current year and subsequent years, described above.

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## E1-4. TARGETS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

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\*(33)

The Group has not yet set quantifiable targets for GHG emission reduction, because as indicated in section E1-1, our Climate Action Plan is currently at the development stage. This process includes the assessment of adequate methodologies for setting targets and the definition of a solid strategic framework. Although we are unable to give an exact date when this work will be completed, the plan is expected to be defined before the end of 2027, according to the times established by SBTi.

### TRACKING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS

The Group tracks the effectiveness of its climate-related policies and actions to assess risks, identify opportunities and improve its performance in sustainability.

- ➔ **Monitoring processes:** Annual monitoring through measurement of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon footprint. This measurement allows us to analyse trends, assess the impact of the initiatives we have implemented and detect any room for improvement. We also monitor key indicators such as energy consumption and use of resources, saving this information for strategic decisions to be made in the future. This monitoring is supplemented with internal audits and regular reviews.
- ➔ **There is continuous tracking and support of the growers participating in the sustainable agriculture projects.** Field visits are made, by employees (as in the case of Ebro India) or project implementation firms (as in the cases of the Oryzonte Project in Spain and Green Climate Fund in Thailand). External audits (SRP and/or FSA sustainable rice certification) may also be made and annual progress reports issued.
- ➔ **Level of ambition and indicators used:** The level of ambition is aligned with the Near-Term commitment acquired with SBTi, with the Paris Agreement and the decarbonisation goal of +1.5°C for Scopes 1 & 2 and +2°C for Scope 3.

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## E1-5. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX

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\*(37,38,39,40,41,42,43)

The production processes used in the different plants of the Group, in both the Rice and Pasta divisions, are simple, agri-food processes. Most energy consumption is in the drying/milling and cooking processes and the fuel most used in our plants is natural gas.

The calculation of energy consumption covers all the facilities under the operational control of the Ebro Group and includes:

- Consumption of non-renewable (fossil) fuels in stationary and mobile sources
- Consumption of renewable fuels in stationary sources:
  - a. Rice husk, by-product of our industrial processes, used by the subsidiaries Ebro India, Herba Ricemills and Mundiriso
  - b. Wood chips, used by Ebrofrost
  - c. Wood charcoal, used by Ebro India

- Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources
- Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources
- Consumption of self-generated energy in photovoltaic facilities
- Total energy consumption from nuclear sources

| CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES   |                  |            |                  |            |
|--|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX   | 2025             | %          | 2024             | %          |
| (1) Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)   | 0                | 0%         | 0                | 0%         |
| (2) Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)   | 12,075           | 1%         | 11,419           | 1%         |
| (3) Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)  | 802,637          | 71%        | 824,456          | 72%        |
| (4) Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)   | 7,927            | 1%         | 6,738            | 1%         |
| (5) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)  | 247,514          | 22%        | 252,369          | 22%        |
| <b>(6) Total energy consumption from fossil sources (MWh)</b>  | <b>1,070,153</b> | <b>94%</b> | <b>1,094,982</b> | <b>95%</b> |
| Percentage of fossil fuels in the total energy consumption (%)   | 94%              | 0%         | 95%              | 0%         |
| <b>(7) Consumption of nuclear energy (MWh)</b>   | <b>0</b>         | <b>0%</b>  | <b>0</b>         | <b>0%</b>  |
| Percentage of consumption of nuclear sources in the total energy consumption (%)   | 0%               | 0%         | 0%               | 0%         |
| CONSUMO DE ENERGÍA PROCEDENTE DE FUENTES RENOVABLES  |                  |            |                  |            |
| (8) Fuel consumption from renewable sources including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biofuels, biogas, hydrogen from renewable sources, etc.) (MWh) | 24,750           | 2%         | 23,111           | 2%         |
| (9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)   | 31,992           | 3%         | 22,423           | 2%         |
| (10) Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)   | 7,118            | 1%         | 7,539            | 1%         |
| <b>(11) Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)</b>   | <b>63,860</b>    | <b>6%</b>  | <b>53,073</b>    | <b>5%</b>  |
| Percentage of renewable sources in the total energy consumption (%)  | 6%               | 0%         | 5%               | 0%         |
| <b>Total energy consumption (MWh)</b>  | <b>1,134,014</b> |            | <b>1,148,055</b> |            |

**Note:** This indicator has not been validated by an external body other than the verification provider for this Statement.

It has not been possible to calculate the percentage of nuclear energy as we do not have information on the proportion in the supply undertakings' mix.

90% of the data on energy consumption in own operations reported by the Group companies was obtained from invoices or direct measurement.

11% of the electricity consumed is from renewable sources, according to the contractual agreements reached by the following companies with their suppliers for the plants indicated below, 69% of which are Generator Declarations (UK) for fuel mix disclosure and 31% are guarantees of origin (EU).

- **S&B:** Fullbourn and Regent
- **Tilda:** Classic and Jazz
- **Transimpex:** Lambsheim
- **Ebro Frost UK:** Beckley
- **Herba Ricemills:** San Juan de Aznalfarache

| E1-6-AR 45-(D)  | 2025          |              | 2024          |              |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS SCOPE 2 (MARKET) - MWH  |               |              |               |              |
|   | TOTAL (MWH)   | % OF SCOPE 2 | TOTAL (MWH)   | % OF SCOPE 2 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)           | 247,514       | 89%          | 252,369       | 92%          |
| <b>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)</b> | <b>31,992</b> | <b>11%</b>   | <b>22,423</b> | <b>8%</b>    |
| Renewable Energy Certificate (US, Canada, Australia)  | 0             | 0%           | 0             | 0%           |
| Generator Declarations (UK) for fuel mix disclosure   | 21,985        | 69%          | 21,987        | 98%          |
| Guarantees of Origin (EU)   | 10,007        | 31%          | 436           | 2%           |
| Electricity contracts (PPA) that also convey RECs or GOs  | 0             | 0%           | 0             | 0%           |
| Others  | 0             | 0%           | 0             | 0%           |

In 2025, 3.4% of the total energy consumed by the Group was self-generated in its photovoltaic (PV) and cogeneration (CG) facilities:

- **Arotz:** Navaleno (PV)
- **Bertagni:** Avio, Vicenza (PV and CG)
- **Ebro Frost Germany:** Offingen (PV and CG)
- **Ebro Frost UK:** Beckley (PV)
- **Ebro India:** Taraori (PV)
- **Ebro Ingredients:** Plant F (PV)
- **Geovita:** Bruno (PV), Villanova Monferrato (CG)
- **Herba Bangkok:** Nong Khae (PV)
- **Herba Ricemills:** Algemesi and La Rinconada (PV)
- **Mundi Riso:** Vercelli (PV)
- **Pastificio Lucio Garofalo:** Gragnano (PV and CG)
- **Riviana Foods:** Colusa (PV)
- **Transimpex:** Lambsheim (PV)

| ENERGY GENERATED FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES (MWH)     |        |             |        |             |
|---|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|   | 2025   | %           | 2024   | %           |
| Self-generated electricity - Photovoltaic         | 7,148  | 0.63%       | 7,551  | 0.66%       |
| ENERGY GENERATED FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES (MWH) |        |             |        |             |
|   | 2025   | %           | 2024   | %           |
| Self-generated electricity - ogeneration          | 31,839 | 2.81%       | 32,801 | 2.86%       |
| <b>TOTAL (MWh)</b>                                |        | <b>3.4%</b> |        | <b>3.5%</b> |

| ENERGY INTENSITY                           |           |           |               |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Energy intensity per net revenue           | 2025      | 2024      | % 2025 / 2024 |
| Total energy consumption                   | 1,134,014 | 1,148,055 | (1%)          |
| Net revenue (€ thousand)                   | 3,013,559 | 3,140,493 | (4%)          |
| Energy intensity (MWh/€ thous net revenue) | 0.38      | 0.37      | 3%            |

The total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors corresponds to the total energy consumption indicated in the above table, because all the activity of the Ebro Group falls into class "10.61 - Manufacture of grain mill products", in Annex I Section C of Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (18) [as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2022/1288 (19)].

In view of the Group's activity and the make-up of its value chain, all its revenues are considered associated with high climate impact activities. The net turnover in 2025 was €3,013.6 million. See Note 6 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

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## E1-6. GROSS SCOPE 1, 2 & 3 AND TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS

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\*(44,45,46,48,49,50,52a,b,53,55)

The Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are calculated from the viewpoint of operational control.

The methodology used to calculate the carbon footprint in Scopes 1, 2 & 3 is the GHG Protocol. The emission factors are periodically updated.

For **Scopes 1 & 2** of the Group-level carbon footprint, the methodology used is calculation, taking the activity data of each company/plant and emission factors obtained from official sources applicable to all the Group's plants. All the gases are included in the calculation: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, PFC, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>.

The sources of GHG emissions accounted for in Scopes 1 and 2 are:

### **DIRECT EMISSIONS**

- Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O from fossil fuel consumption by stationary sources
- Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel consumption by mobile sources (fleet of vehicles and machinery)
- Emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> from the rice crop: emissions generated by the rice crop of Agromeruan in Morocco
- Emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O from elimination of nutrients in water treatment

### **INDIRECT EMISSIONS**

- Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from energy consumption (electricity, heat, steam and cold) in installations and processes

Exclusions:

- All the leased offices (16) are excluded from the scope of the Group's indirect emissions and energy consumption reporting as no data are available data and the emissions are negligible (less than 2%). The data for the 2 owned offices (Lustucru Premium Group office in Lyon and Transimpex office in Lambsheim) are included.
- The emissions deriving from reloading of cooling gas are excluded as those emissions are negligible in the total Scope 1 emissions (less than 6% in the estimated worst case). The largest consumers in the Group are the frozen foods companies (Ebro Frost), which use ammonium as a coolant, which has a global warming potential (GWP) of 0, so its emissions are nil. The other companies only reload office air-conditioning equipment or similar.

## EMISSIONS PRODUCED IN THE COMBUSTION OF BIOMASS

- Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Direct emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O.

The calculations were made considering:

- The activity data compiled by each company: fuel and electricity consumption
- The net calorific value of the fuels used (source: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (vol.2, ch.1; IDAE)
- The global warming potentials from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
- Emission factors by type of fuel, from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (vol.2, ch. 1 and 2) and MITERD v.29
  - In the case of electricity, the emission factors used were from several sources (MITECO, EEA 2023, US EPA, ADEME, DEFRA 2024)
  - Emission factors of coolants from MITERD v.29 and DEFRA 2024

The categories included in the calculation of Group-level **Scope 3** emissions are described below:

### CATEGORY 1. GOODS AND SERVICES. EXTRACTION, PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES PURCHASED OR ACQUIRED

- **Methodology:** The methodology includes two approaches:
  - Average data method to calculate the environmental impact associated with the acquisition of raw materials (ingredients, packaging and water withdrawn).
  - Spend-based method to calculate the environmental impact associated with the acquisition of external services.
- **Emission factors used:**
  - To calculate the environmental impact of sourcing the Group's principal food raw materials (rice, wheat and quinoa) information was taken from the HowGood database, aligned with the FLAG standards for calculating carbon footprint, including an assessment by origin and processing level of the ingredient (rice and wheat). In the case of quinoa, the disaggregation level of the emission factor can reflect the sourcing differences in different countries, but not the differences in processing levels of the quinoa acquired.
  - To calculate the environmental impact of sourcing pulses and other ingredients, information was taken from the Agribalyse database.
  - Where sustainable raw materials have been purchased, as in the case of Tilda through Ebro India, we considered the emission reductions obtained through that sourcing, provided the reduction had been audited and validated by an external body (e.g. CoolFarmTool).
  - To assess the environmental impact corresponding to the purchase of packaging and water withdrawal, information was taken from the database of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, or DESNZ.
  - To assess the environmental impact corresponding to the acquisition of external services per spending unit, information was taken from the database of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

## CATEGORY 2. CAPITAL GOODS. EXTRACTION, PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CAPITAL GOODS PURCHASED OR ACQUIRED

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the spend-based method, based on the value of the capital goods acquired or purchased by each Group company, obtained from the monthly management accounts of the company in question.
- **Emission factors used:** The EPA database was used as the emission factor per spending unit.

## CATEGORY 3. FUEL- AND ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the average data method, based on the energy consumption per type of fuel of each Group company, accounted for in Scopes 1 and 2. The calculation groups emissions into three main categories: (i) upstream emissions from the purchase of fuels; (ii) upstream emissions from the purchase of electricity; and (iii) electricity transmission and distribution losses.
- **Emission factors used:** Information from the DESNZ databases (emissions associated with Well-To-Tank (WTT), Electricity generation and T&D (Transmission and Distribution) activities) was used for the environmental assessment of extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased.

## CATEGORY 4. UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the hybrid method, based on: (i) primary information from the logistics service providers, (ii) information on logistics operations provided by the companies in the Ebro Group and (iii) information on warehousing services expense provided by the companies.

The information obtained directly from service providers was provided by the company EccoFreight Transport Services SL "EccoFreight", the principal logistics operator rendering services to the Ebro Group. The information provided by EccoFreight corresponded to the emissions associated with all the operations in which that company acts as logistics service agent, classified by means of transport (truck, train or ship).

The emissions of companies for which there was insufficient information on their logistics activities were obtained by extrapolation based on total purchases.

- **Emission factors used:** Emission factors per means of transport were used, obtained from the DESNZ database. Emission factors from the EPA databases were used to calculate emissions associated with the warehousing services.

## CATEGORY 5. WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS

- **Methodology:** The waste-type-specific method was used, based on the waste generated in the Group's operations by type of waste. The calculation groups emissions according to the type of waste generated (e.g. cardboard, plastic, metal) and the type of end treatment (e.g. transport to landfill, incineration, recycling).
- **Emission factors used:** Information from the DESNZ database was used to calculate the emissions associated with the total waste generated by treatment and type of waste, except for wastewater treatment, for which an emission factor from IRSTEA (National Institute of Scientific and Technological Research for Agriculture and the Environment of France) was used.

## CATEGORY 6. BUSINESS TRAVEL

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the hybrid method, using both primary information obtained directly from the travel providers and information assessed on the basis of travel information provided by the companies of the Ebro Group and external emission factors.

The calculation was made using primary information provided by the following companies of the Ebro Group: Riviana Foods, Herba Ricemills, Agromeruan, Arrozeiras Mundiarroz and Ebrosur. The remaining companies were not considered, as obtaining information and assessing their impact on the total carbon footprint of the Group is not very cost-effective, so their carbon footprints were extrapolated from the information provided by companies that did have data on business travel.

The calculation contemplates business travel made, disaggregated by means of transport (plane, car, train) and hotel accommodation expenses.

- **Emission factors used:** Emission factors for business travel (disaggregated by means of transport) and accommodation from the DESNZ and EPA databases were used to calculate the emissions of the companies that did not have primary information from travel providers.

## CATEGORY 7. EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the average data method, based on the average employee commuting distance to the Group's plants and offices. The calculation was made for all the companies in the Ebro Group. Taking the total number of Group employees by company, information from the external database Numbeo was used to obtain the commuting trends by country (mode of transport used to travel to the workplace and average distance), taking into account the countries in which the Group's principal companies are domiciled (Italy, India, Belgium, Thailand, Spain, Argentina, France, Canada, United States, United Kingdom).

- **Emission factors used:** Emission factors for means of transport from the DESNZ databases were used to calculate the emissions associated with commuting to workplaces.

## CATEGORY 9. DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the hybrid method, using both primary information obtained from the logistics providers and information on logistics operations provided by the companies of the Ebro Group.

The information obtained directly from service providers was supplied by the company EccoFreight. For logistics operations handled by other operators, their carbon footprint was calculated based on the means of transport used (truck, train or ship).

The emissions of companies for which there was insufficient information on their logistics activities were obtained by extrapolation based on total sales.

- **Emission factors used:** Emission factors for transport modes from the DESNZ databases were used to calculate the emissions associated with logistics operations.

## CATEGORY 10. PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the average data method. The calculation was made for all the companies in the Ebro Group. The calculation methodology was established considering two aspects: the types of industrial products manufactured by the companies in the Ebro Group and the trading activity of our industrial customers.
- **Emission factors used:** The customer most representative of each category by sales volume was used to determine the emission factor for each customer category, assessing primary information of the company (Scope 1 and 2 footprint and costs incurred in the production of goods) to obtain an emission factor in terms of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per spending unit. Subsequently, using the emission factors assessed for the five customer categories defined, the total emissions per category was estimated on the basis of the total sales of the Ebro Foods Group (in monetary terms).

## CATEGORY 11. USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS

- **Methodology:** The calculation was made on the indirect emissions (indirect use-phase emissions) using the average data method. The calculation was made for all the companies in the Ebro Group.

Based on an analysis of the primary financial information, we identified the tonnes of end-products sold annually by each of the companies in the Ebro Group. The products were categorised according to the cooking method required. Primary data of cooking times, water and energy required, obtained from the life cycle assessments (LCA) on rice and pasta conducted by the Ebro Group were used to determine the indirect energy consumption for boiling. For emission factors, secondary information from the DESNZ database was used along with statistics from the European Union. It should be noted that the Ebro Group portfolio does not include any products that generate direct emissions in their use (direct use-phase emissions), such as those associated with a combustion engine, for example, so such emissions were not included in the calculation.

- **Emission factors used:** Secondary information from the DESNZ database was used along with statistics from the European Union. A detailed breakdown is included in Annex I.

## CATEGORY 12. END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS

- **Methodology:** The calculation used the average data method. The calculation involved the waste generated in final disposal of product packaging and food waste. Primary information provided by the companies was used for packaging waste. Based on the hypothesis that all purchased packaging inputs would end up as waste at the end of their useful life, the final treatment rates (landfill, incineration and recycling) were applied to them according to the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) made by Garofalo for its sold products and statistical reports of the European Union.

The methodology used for food waste was in line with that used for packaging waste, based on information provided by the companies regarding the total sold products and applying the final treatment rates (landfill, incineration, composting and methanisation) indicated in the LCA and in statistical reports of the European Union.

- **Emission factors used:** The secondary emission factors used were taken from the DESNZ database.

## CATEGORY 15. INVESTMENTS

The emissions in this category come from the Ebro Group's investments in the rice producer Riso Scotti (a company outside the Ebro Group in which Ebro Foods, S.A. has a 40% interest).

- Methodology:** The Investment-specific method and the Average data method were used. The calculation consisted of applying the interest held by the Ebro Group (40%) to the total carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) of Riso Scotti. The Scope 1 and 2 information was obtained from primary information shared by Riso Scotti for 2024 (the 2025 calculation is underway), while the Scope 3 information was estimated from the primary information of that company regarding all products sold by the company and secondary information from the Agrybalyse database.

The following categories are excluded from the calculation of Scope 3 emissions:

- Category 8.** Upstream leased assets, accounted for in Scopes 1 and 2.
- Category 13.** Downstream leased assets, as the Ebro Group does not have any assets leased to other entities
- Category 14.** Franchises, as the Ebro Group has no franchises within its business model.

| CATEGORIES OF GROSS GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPES 1, 2 AND 3)                           | RETROSPECTIVE |           |           |               |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
|   | 2025          | 2024      | VARIATION | % 2025 / 2024 |
| <b>SCOPE 1 GHG EMISSIONS</b>  |               |           |           |               |
| Gross scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                                | 172,704       | 177,218   | (4,514)   | (3%)          |
| Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading systems (%) | 0             | 0         | 0         | 0%            |
| <b>SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS</b>  |               |           |           |               |
| Gross location-based scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                 | 84,880        | 82,605    | 2,275     | 3%            |
| Gross market-based scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                   | 82,674        | 88,815    | (6,142)   | (7%)          |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS</b>  |               |           |           |               |
| Gross total indirect scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)                 | 6,102,167     | 6,419,009 | (316,843) | (5%)          |
| 1 Purchased goods and services  | 4,825,821     | 5,177,253 | (351,432) | (7%)          |
| 2 Capital goods   | 28,520        | 30,974    | (2,453)   | (8%)          |
| 3 Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)     | 42,783        | 43,370    | (587)     | (1%)          |
| 4 Upstream transportation and distribution                                      |               |           |           |               |
| 5 Waste generated in operations   | 271,131       | 295,985   | (24,854)  | (8%)          |
| 6 Business travel   | 5,476         | 6,751     | (1,275)   | (19%)         |
| 7 Employee commuting  | 548           | 774       | (226)     | (29%)         |
| 9 Downstream transportation   | 4,925         | 4,352     | 573       | 13%           |
| 10 Processing of sold products  | 337,267       | 324,139   | 13,128    | 4%            |
| 11 Use of sold products   | 38,715        | 40,208    | (1,493)   | (4%)          |
| 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products                                       | 373,293       | 309,073   | 64,220    | 21%           |
| 15 Investments  | 13,732        | 13,900    | (168)     | (1%)          |
|   | 159,955       | 172,232   | (12,276)  | (7%)          |
| <b>TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS</b>  |               |           |           |               |
| TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS (LOCATION-BASED) (TCO <sub>2</sub> e)                       | 6,359,865     | 6,678,856 | (318,991) | (5%)          |
| TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS (MARKET-BASED) (Tm CO <sub>2</sub> e)                       | 6,357,639     | 6,685,070 | (327,431) | (5%)          |

**Note:** This indicator has not been validated by an external body other than the verification provider for this Statement.

The percentage of Scope 3 emissions calculated from the primary data is 8.2%, compared to 8.6% in 2024.

The regulated emission trading system is not applicable to the Ebro Group.

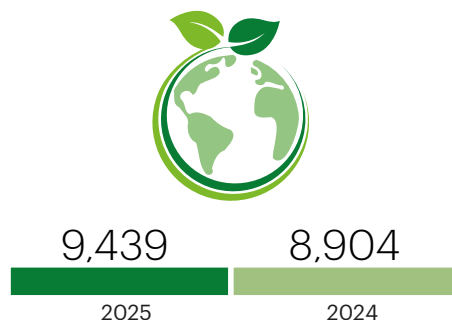
We set out below the breakdown of emissions by country. Note that the sum of emissions by country or company does not coincide with the Group-level total emissions as there are intercompany movements (trading between two Group companies), where emissions included in the company-level carbon footprint calculation are not in the Group-level consolidated calculation because, since external purchases are already taken into account to calculate the Group's carbon footprint, if intercompany transactions were also considered, this would result in double-counting of emissions.

### Breakdown of GHG Emissions by Country

| COUNTRY              | SCOPE 1        | SCOPE 2 (LOCATION) | SCOPE 2 (MARKET) | SCOPE 3          | TOTAL (LOCATION) | TOTAL (MARKET)   |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Argentina            | 2,441          | 1,753              | 1,753            | 472,227          | 476,421          | 476,421          |
| Belgium              | 597            | 2,504              | 1,929            | 692,662          | 695,763          | 695,188          |
| Cambodia             | 18             | 291                | 192              | 134,802          | 135,111          | 135,012          |
| Canada               | 3,260          | 1,722              | 1,722            | 105,381          | 110,364          | 110,364          |
| Denmark              | 1,625          | 1,317              | 5,200            | 36,774           | 39,716           | 43,598           |
| France               | 0              | 0                  | 0                | 26,773           | 26,773           | 26,773           |
| Germany              | 6,825          | 1,621              | 3,376            | 363,489          | 371,936          | 373,691          |
| Hungary              | 4,608          | 586                | 360              | 81,896           | 87,091           | 86,865           |
| India                | 0              | -                  | -                | 23,759           | 23,759           | 23,759           |
| Italy                | 364            | 7,420              | 7,420            | 380,624          | 388,408          | 388,408          |
| Morocco              | 29,999         | 7,062              | 9,352            | 609,483          | 646,544          | 648,834          |
| Netherlands          | 7,213          | 2,661              | 2,661            | 95,578           | 105,452          | 105,452          |
| Portugal             | 2,776          | 4,499              | 1,535            | 18,486           | 25,760           | 22,797           |
| Spain                | 377            | 888                | 754              | 119,772          | 121,037          | 120,903          |
| Thailand             | 16,202         | 9,962              | 7,890            | 1,028,682        | 1,054,845        | 1,052,774        |
| United Arab Emirates | 93             | 1,497              | 1,555            | 850,815          | 852,405          | 852,463          |
| United Kingdom       | 3,644          | 5,066              | 762              | 632,982          | 641,692          | 637,387          |
| United States        | 92,662         | 36,106             | 36,269           | 1,943,396        | 2,072,165        | 2,072,328        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>172,704</b> | <b>84,956</b>      | <b>82,731</b>    | <b>7,617,580</b> | <b>7,875,241</b> | <b>7,873,015</b> |

The Scope 1 biogenic emissions come from the combustion of renewable organic material, such as wood chips, rice husk and wood charcoal.

| SCOPE 1 BIOGENIC CO <sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS                            | 2025  | 2024  |
|---|-------|-------|
| Total Scope 1 Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | 9,439 | 8,904 |

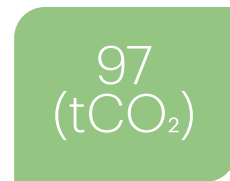


See E1-5 for details of contractual elements from renewable sources, since this requirement has been calculated with the MWh data instead of emissions data, as the Group has zero emissions of electricity with guarantee of renewable origin.

We do not have data to calculate Scope 2 biogenic emissions.

### Scope 3 biogenic emissions (E1-6-AR 46-(j))

| E1-6-AR 46-(J)  | 2025      | 2024       |
|---|-----------|------------|
| <b>SCOPE 3 BIOGENIC CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS</b>                          |           |            |
| Rice husk   | 0         | 0          |
| Wood chips  | 97        | 107        |
| <b>Total Scope 3 Biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>107</b> |



| CO <sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS INTENSITY - LOCATION-BASED                                | 2025        | 2024        | % 2025 / 2024 |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Total GHG missions (location-based)   | 6,359,865   | 6,678,856   | (5%)          |
| Net revenues (€ thousand)   | 3,013,559   | 3,140,493   | 0             |
| <b>Total GHG Emissions Intensity (location-based) (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/€ thousand)</b> | <b>2.11</b> | <b>2.13</b> | <b>(1%)</b>   |
| INTENSIDAD DE EMISIONES CO <sub>2</sub> - SEGÚN MERCADO                             | 2025        | 2024        | % 2025 / 2024 |
| Total GHG missions (market-based)   | 6,357,639   | 6,685,070   | (5%)          |
| Net revenues (€ thousand)   | 3,013,559   | 3,140,493   | (4%)          |
| <b>Total GHG Emissions Intensity (market-based) (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/€ thousand)</b>   | <b>2.11</b> | <b>2.13</b> | <b>(1%)</b>   |

The net turnover in 2025 was €3,013.6 million. See Note 6 to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts. The total net turnover has been considered to measure the intensity of the greenhouse gases.

### E1-7. GHG REMOVALS AND GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS FINANCED THROUGH CARBON CREDITS

As indicated in section E1-3, during 2025 Lustucru Frais launched a sustainable agriculture project in durum wheat with growers in France. At the closing date of this statement, we are analysing whether this requirement is applicable, in which case it will be reported next year.

### E1-8. INTERNAL CARBON PRICING

The Group has no internal carbon pricing system.