



## 2022 ORGANIZATION'S CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT



HG  BIOCONSULTING

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# 1. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Goals

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## 1.1. Cablerías Group description

Cablerías Group is an international company that works closely with the main OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers in the automotive industry, aligning itself with their aims in the production of electrical and electronic distribution systems.

For over 50 years, its Executive Management has been committed to improving human and environmental life quality through the development and production of our products; maintaining a tight relationship with customers, suppliers and people close to us, based on respect and ethics of human relations.

The Group's products are present in the world's main automotive markets on all five continents.



Cablerías Group delivers to its customers all over the world through a careful logistics process that aligns the supply chain with the demand, connecting the customer's expectations with its business objectives.

Cablerías Group's engineering team assists the customer in all phases of each project, collaborating to obtain solutions to their objectives.

It is a reference supplier, and its products are used by the main automotive companies.

The aforementioned close relationship ensures efficiency and flexibility in projects that change over time, both for special series and large production runs.

The company was founded in Porriño (Pontevedra), and currently employs around 1000 people in its production centers in CABLERÍAS AUTO - Porriño (Spain), CABLERÍAS MANUFACTURING - Valença (Portugal) y CABLERÍAS TÁNGER - Tangier (Morocco).



### 1.3. Reporting Period and Definition of Base Year

This carbon footprint report is calculated for a typical base year, from January the 1st to December the 31st, 2022. It includes Scopes 1, 2 and 3 for the Porriño (Spain), Valença (Portugal) and Tangiers (Morocco) facilities.

### 1.4. Gases Included in the Inventory

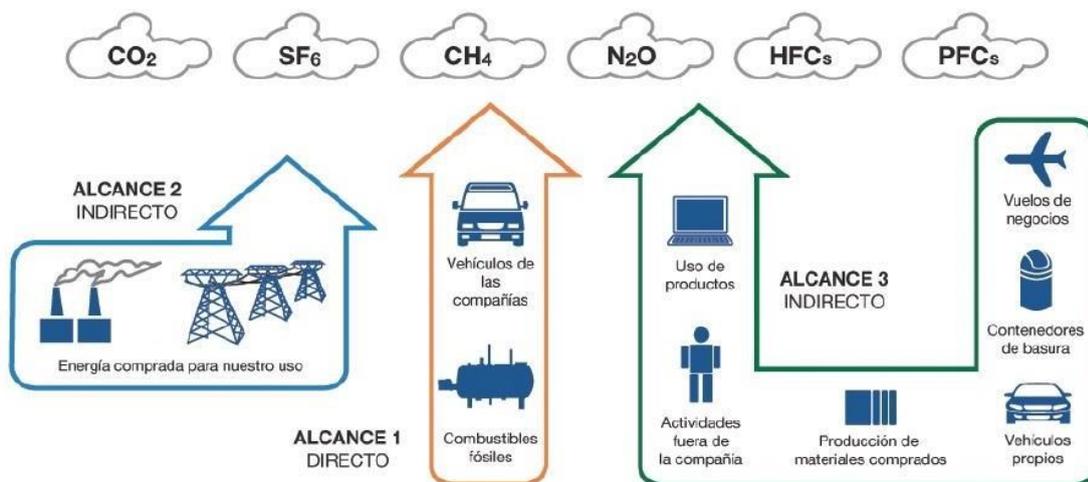
The greenhouse gases considered in CABLERÍAS GROUP's carbon footprint are those included in the Kyoto Protocol and generated directly or indirectly by the company's activity. These are basically carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), generated in the consumption of external electricity and the combustion of gasoline and diesel from vehicles owned by the company or from the transportation of raw materials and finished products managed by CABLERÍAS GROUP. Likewise, it is also included the management of the different waste generated in each center. HFCs emissions generated by leaks from air conditioning equipment are included. Regarding the rest of the gases (N<sub>2</sub>O; SF<sub>6</sub>; NF<sub>3</sub> and PFCs), no significant emissions have been detected as a result of the company's own activity.



## 2. Scope of the Carbon Footprint

### 2.1. Organizational Boundaries

For the calculation of CABLERÍAS GROUP's carbon footprint, in Scope 1, 2 and 3, an operational control approach has been applied, focusing on those aspects in which the company has responsibility and control.



The activity of the central offices of Cablerías Auto and Cablerías Group in Porriño in terms of fuel and electricity consumption has been collected, as well as those trips related to the company's activity in company-owned vehicles.

The consumption of the manufacturing centers in Portugal and Morocco, along with gas leaks from air-conditioning equipment, have also been gathered.

Within Scope 3, the following activities have been included in each of the three facilities:

- Purchase of raw materials
- Water consumption
- Transportation of people to each plant
- Remote work
- Finished product shipments
- Waste management
- Travel of employees between plants



## 2.2. Report Limits

Depending on the origin of the emissions of each of the flows and the definition of the organizational limits, these emissions are included within scope 1, 2 or 3 according to the definition established in the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol".

Scope 1 direct emissions and Scope 2 and Scope 3 indirect emissions have been quantified.

This classification avoids double counting of greenhouse gas emissions in the same scope of the inventory.

## 3. GHG Emissions Inventory

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### 3.1 Methodology Description

The carbon footprint calculation was carried out by using the organization's footprint, which shows the direct and indirect emissions generated by the company's activities (scopes 1, 2 and 3).

As indicated in point 1.4, the reference methodology for the preparation of the organization's carbon footprint and this report was the GHG Protocol standard and its annexes. With regards to the definition of the calculations and the collection of the necessary data, the provisions of this reference standard were followed.

For each emission source, priority is given to the collection of primary data (data obtained directly from any activity or production process through invoices, etc.). In some cases, which are detailed in this report, rough estimates are made for some aspects, which do not alter the final value.

- Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions): those generated by the center's own activity and which are controlled by the organization. These are:
  - ✓ Combustion in stationary sources. Fuel consumption invoices have been collected for company-owned vehicles in each of the three centers.
  - ✓ Fugitive emissions resulting from unintentional releases of gases such as refrigerants used in air conditioning and cooling equipment. Leaks of R-410 refrigerant gas have been detected in Porriño and Tangier. No leaks have been detected at the Valença plant. They are obtained from maintenance reports.
- Scope 2 emissions (indirect): emissions derived from the use of electricity, heat or steam acquired by the organization. For this report we have taken the invoices for external electricity consumption at the three facilities, and emissions due to the transport and distribution of the electricity consumed.
- Scope 3 emissions (indirect): other indirect emissions throughout the company's value chain, both upstream and downstream. For example, this would include impacts from the purchase of materials and services used by the company upstream, as well as the use of products and services sold further downstream.

## 3.2. Justification for exclusions

For this Carbon Footprint calculation, emissions considered to have low influence on the calculation and whose information was not reliable or easily accessible have NOT been discarded, in accordance with the considerations established in the GHG Protocol.

It is possible that in some sections some purchases or shipments of materials may not have been recorded due to the difficulty obtaining primary data. However, in any case, they do not represent a significant percentage of the figures and should not alter the final value obtained for GHG emissions.

## 3.3. Uncertainty Analysis

For the 3 Scopes included, the data was taken from the official invoices of the suppliers, or in their default, estimates of consumption, based on primary data.

In the case of Scope 1, there are two types of data:

- Fuel invoices for company vehicles
- Estimate of kilometers traveled in the periods in which there was no invoicing

As these are primary activity data —or estimates based on primary data— the uncertainty is considered to be very low and therefore adequate. These consumption values are taken as certain.

For electricity consumption, all the invoices from the supplier of each plant were taken. With this, the standard annual consumption of each center has been calculated.

For the plant in Porriño, the latest emission factors (EF) published by the Ministry of Ecological Transition —the version from July 2022— has been applied.

For the Valença site, the supplier provides the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in each monthly invoice.

In the case of Tangier, the EF included in the bibliography (A New Approach to Energy Transition in Morocco for Low Carbon and Sustainable Industry – March 2022) has been applied.

In the case of Scope 3, the starting point was primary data such as invoices for waste

management or material purchases, delivery notes for finished product shipments or invoices for employee travel. Only in the case of transportation of personnel to their workplaces the calculation was based on an internal survey conducted by the company at the end of 2022, the results of which are considered to be highly representative of this activity.

### 3.4. Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials

In order to choose the emission factors (EF) used in the calculations of this project, official sources closest to the company's context have been prioritized. Below we present a list of EFs by type of emission source, with a detailed explanation of the level of uncertainty associated with each one of them, complementing the uncertainty analysis of the previous point.

- Scope 1 fuel emissions factors: The emission factors of the Spanish Ministry of Ecological Transition (MITECO in its Spanish acronym) have been taken into consideration regarding the three centers in order to ensure a low uncertainty.

For this refrigerant gas leaks, the MITECO factor has also been considered.

- Scope 2 fuel emission factors:

For the case of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Porriño, data from the MITECO Registry has been used.

For the Portuguese plant, the data provided directly by the "Elergone" commercialization company in each consumption invoice was used. This data is different for each month, based on the electricity mix of that company.

In the case of the Moroccan work center, there were several sources with various values, and so it was decided to opt for the aforementioned bibliography.

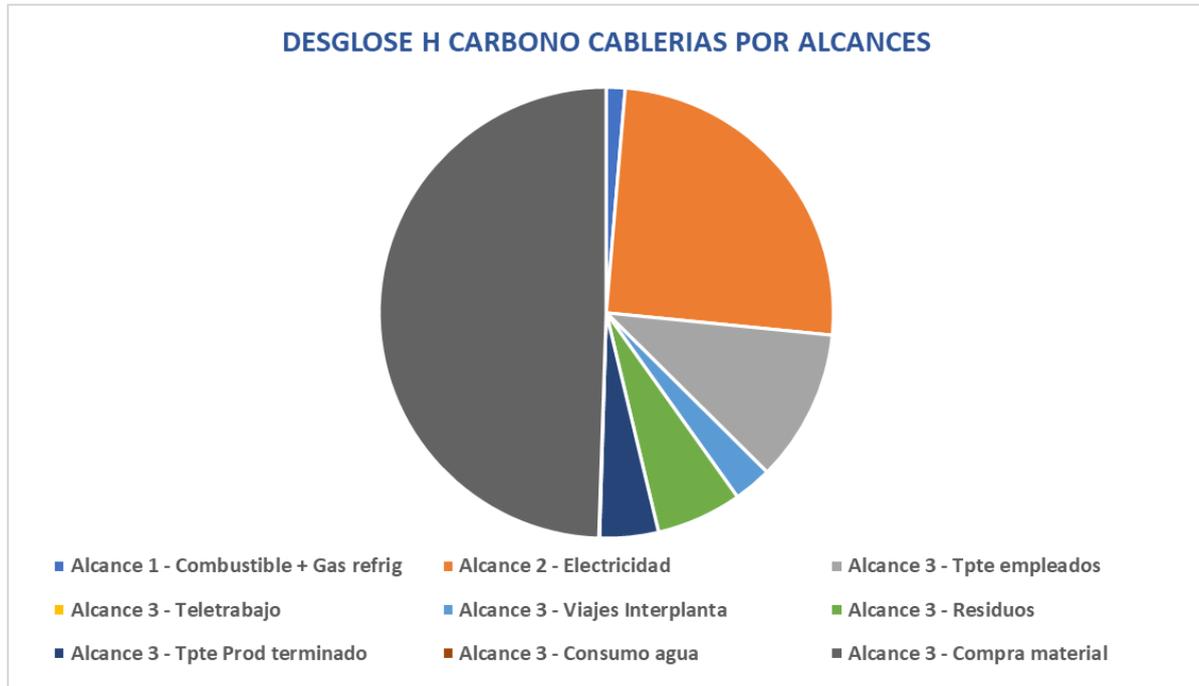
In all cases, the uncertainty is considered to be very low.



## 4. Results: Carbon Footprint

### 4.1. General Data: Carbon Footprint

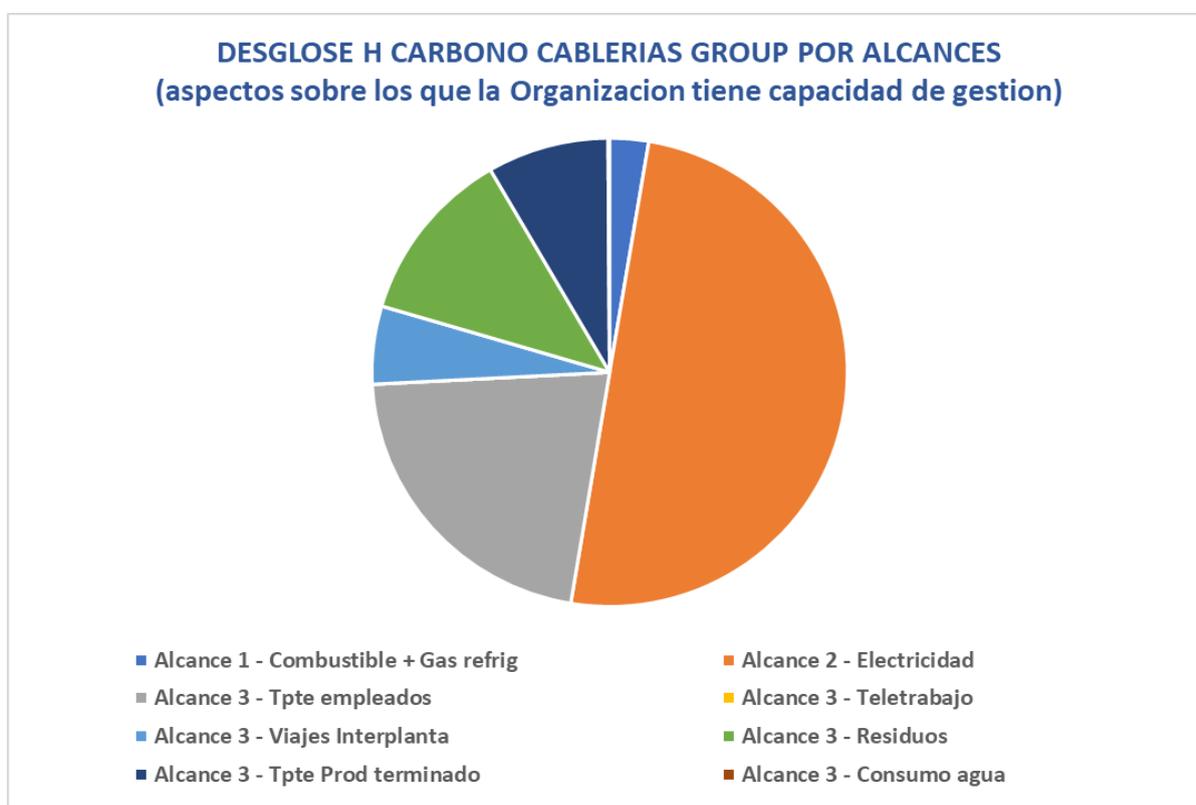
As explained above, the contributions of Scopes 1, 2 and 3 have been calculated, resulting in 2,306.89 tCO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, according to this breakdown:



It should be noted that the purchase of materials is the section with the greatest impact in terms of GHG emissions, since they are very high quantities of materials such as copper, plastic, cables, etc. They have a very exhaustive manufacturing process in terms of energy consumption and movements, so they have a high emission factor. This section represents 49% of the Cablerías Group's Carbon Footprint. Furthermore, it is also imputed in its entirety to the Cablerías Auto center in Porriño.

These materials are required by customers and cannot be replaced, so Cablerías Group does not have the option of minimizing this Carbon Footprint. For this reason, we present a new chart in which this input is excluded and we can better assess the impact of other items in which the organization has the capacity to manage and improve. The following chart shows the distribution:

	<b>TOTAL CABLERIAS (Tn CO2)</b>	<b>%</b>
Scope 1 – Fuel + Refrigerant gas	<b>30,56</b>	2,62%
Scope 2 - Electricity	<b>582,59</b>	49,99%
Scope 3 – Employees transportation	<b>251,40</b>	21,57%
Scope 3 – Remote work	<b>0,07</b>	0,01%
Scope 3 – Journeys across plants	<b>62,63</b>	5,37%
Scope 3 – Waste	<b>140,68</b>	12,07%
Scope 3 – Transport of finished products	<b>96,37</b>	8,27%
Scope 3 – Water consumption	<b>1,20</b>	0,10%



In this case it is worth mentioning the electricity consumption, which accounts for 49% of the total, and especially that of Tangier center, which accounts for 63% of this global consumption of external electricity.

Below we provide details by plant and by scope.

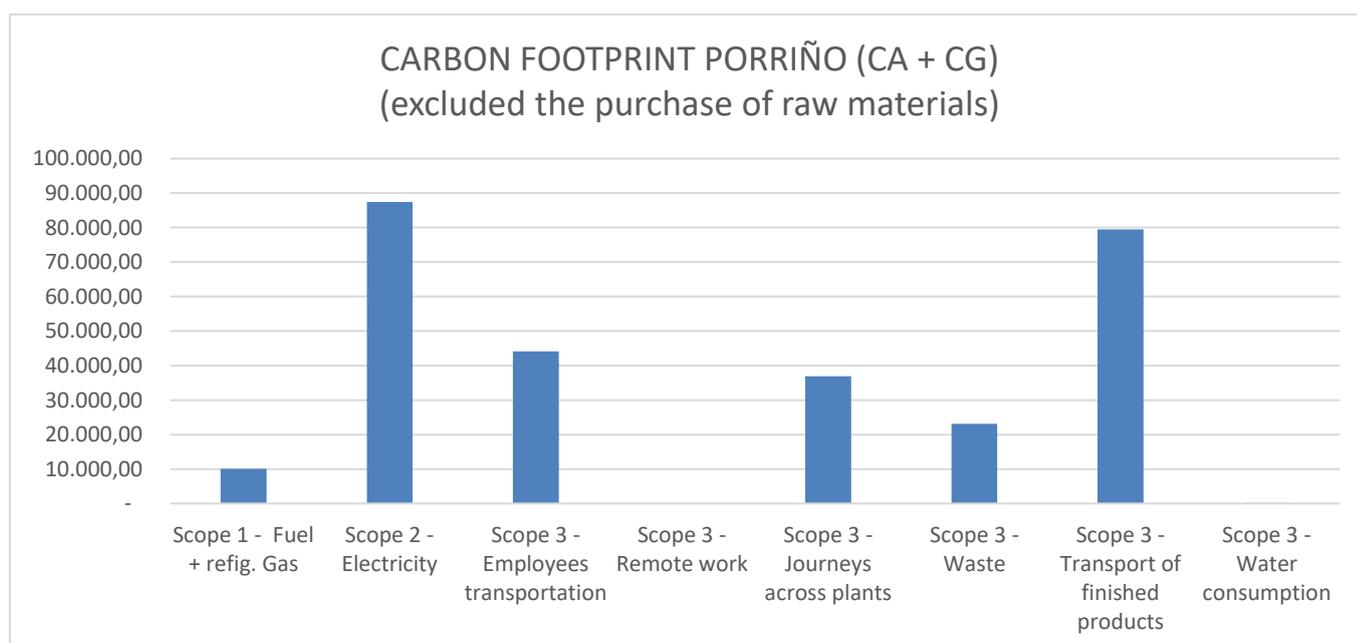
## 4.2. Data per work center

CABLERIAS AUTO + CABLERIAS GROUP - PORRIÑO



<b>CABLERÍAS Auto Carbon Footprint - Porriño</b>		
	<b>Kg CO2</b>	<b>% from the total</b>
Scope 1 - Fuel + refig. gas	10.082,67	0,71%
Scope 2 - Electricity	87.401,90	6,14%
Scope 3 - Employees transportation	44.127,00	3,10%
Scope 3 – Remote work	67,32	0,00%
Scope 3 - Journeys across plants	36.904,70	2,59%
Scope 3 - Waste	23.133,89	1,63%
Scope 3 - Transport of finished products	79.485,24	5,59%
Scope 3 – Purchase of equipment	1.141.406,77	80,23%
Scope 3 - Water consumption	145,79	0,01%
	<b><u>Total Kg CO2</u></b>	<b><u>1.422.755,19</u></b>
<b>TOTAL tCO2</b>		<b>1.422,76</b>

As mentioned before, the weight of the purchase of raw materials is so high — because it is for the whole group— that, in order to be able to evaluate other aspects and their relevance, it is necessary to remove it. The distribution would be so:



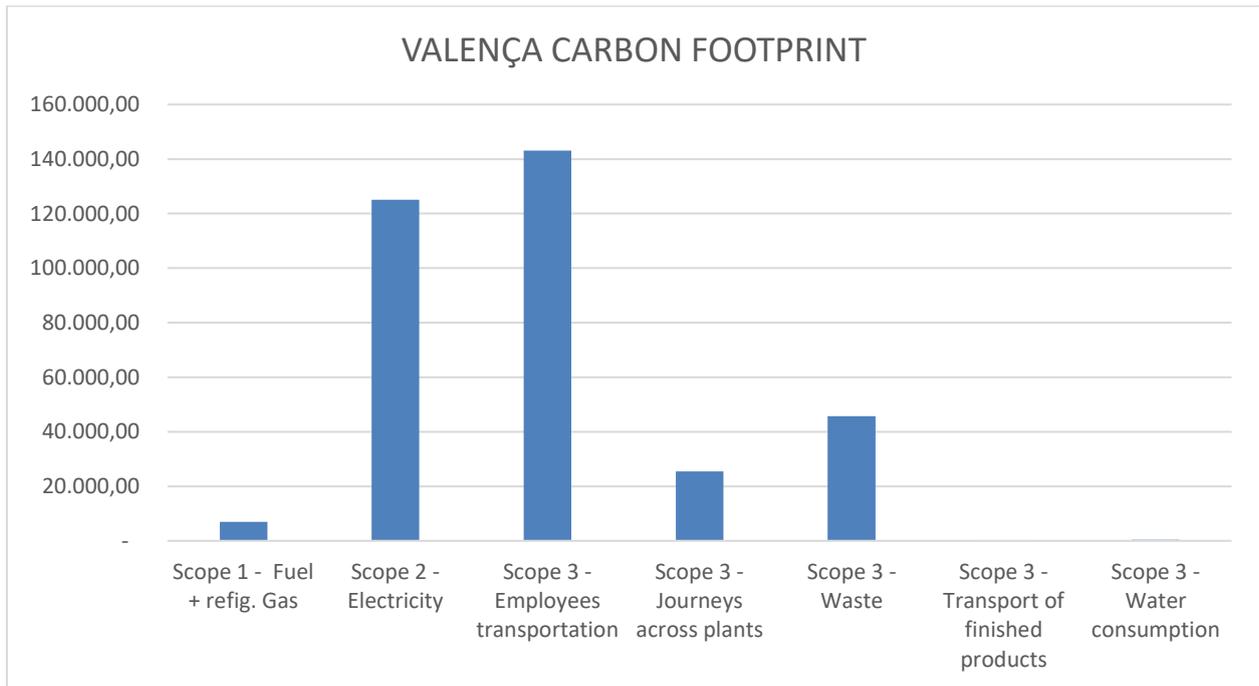
Since the majority of Cablerías Group’s services are provided from this center, electricity consumption (31%) and finished product transportation (28%) stand out in this regard.

CABLERIAS MANUFACTURING - VALENÇA



<b>Cablerias Manufacturing Carbon Footprint - Valença (CM)</b>		
	<b>Kg CO2</b>	<b>% from the total</b>
Scope 1 – Fuel + refrig. gas	7.009,95	2,02%
Scope 2 – Electricity	125.074,55	36,05%
Scope 3 – Employees transportation	143.059,00	41,23%
Scope 3 – Journeys across plants	25.436,90	7,33%
Scope 3 – Waste	45.687,39	13,17%
Scope 3 – Transport of finished products	293,59	0,08%
Scope 3 – Water consumption	394,70	0,11%
	<b><u>Total Kg CO2</u></b>	<b><u>346.956,08</u></b>
<b>TOTAL Tn CO2</b>		<b>346,96</b>

At Cablerías Manufacturing, it is worth highlighting that the impact of employee transportation from their homes to the workplace —by private vehicles and almost individually— accounts for 41% of the Footprint impact. Emissions due to external electricity consumption account for 36% of the total.



## CABLERIAS TANGER - TANGER

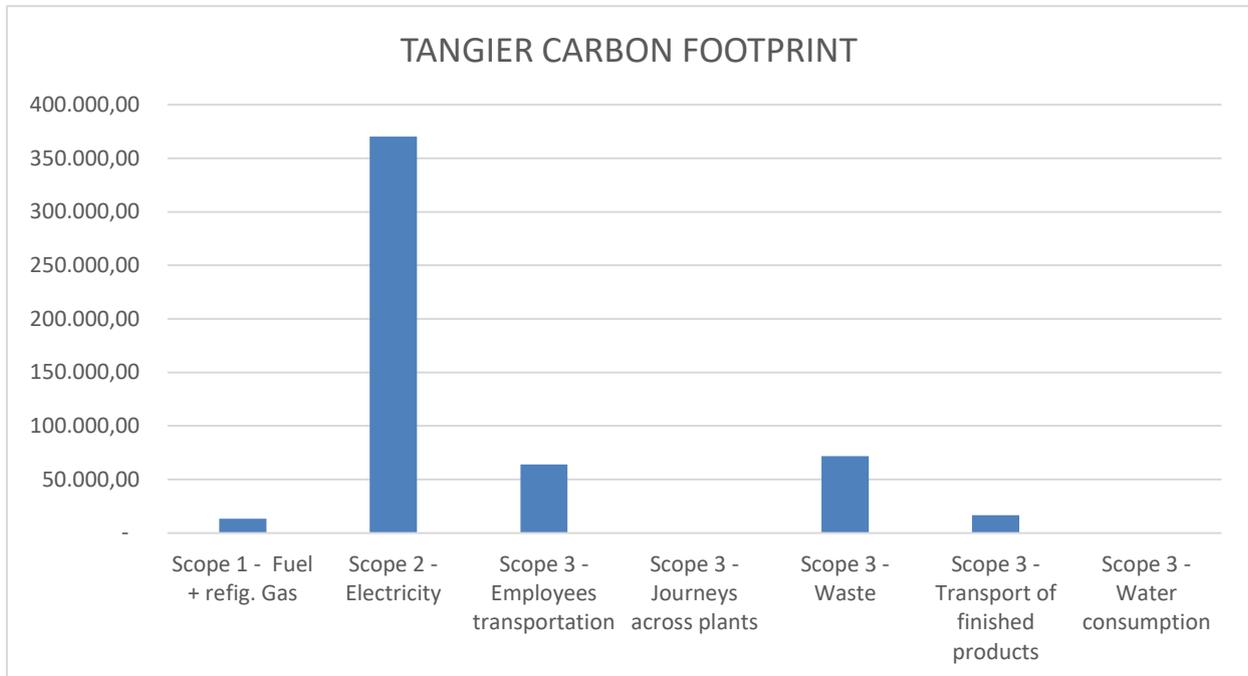


Carbon Footprint Cablerias Tangier - Tangier (CT)		
	Kg CO2	% from the total
Scope 1 – Fuel + refig. Gas	13.468,00	2,51%
Scope 2 – Electricity	370.111,03	68,90%
Scope 3 – Employees transportation	64.210,00	11,95%
Scope 3 – Journeys across plants	283,60	0,05%
Scope 3 – Waste	71.856,16	13,38%
Scope 3 – Transport of finished products	16.586,26	3,09%
Scope 3 – Water consumption	660,50	
<b>Total Kg CO2</b>	<b><u>537.175,55</u></b>	
<b>TOTAL Tn CO2</b>		<b>537,18</b>

In Tangier, the high impact of external electricity consumption (68.9%) should be highlighted. One of the reasons for this is high consumption, as it is a high production center, and Morocco's high GHG emission factor.

The same applies to waste management, which has higher emission factors in Morocco than in Spain or Portugal.

Transportation represents 12% of the total, but these emissions are currently being minimized, as most of them are handled by grouped collective transportation.



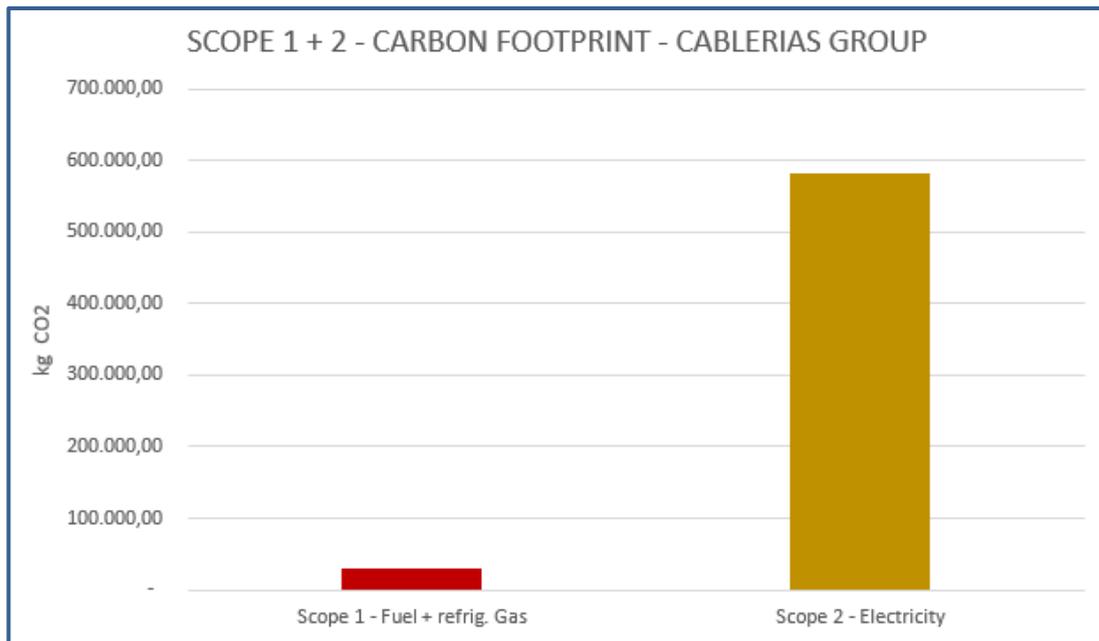
### 4.3. Breakdown and comments on Scopes 1 and 2

In the case of Scope 1, as it has few vehicles of its own and no combustion boilers, the impact of these emissions is not significant.

However, due to the purchase of external electricity, Scope 2 accounts for 25% of the group's total footprint.

<b>CABLERÍAS GROUP CARBON FOOTPRINT</b>			
<b>Scopes 1 and 2</b>			
<b>(Figures in Kg CO2 eq)</b>			
	<b>Scope 1</b>	<b>Scope 2</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Porriño</b>	10.082,67	87.401,90	<b>97.484,57</b>
<b>Valença</b>	7.009,95	125.074,55	<b>132.084,50</b>
<b>Tanger</b>	13.468,00	370.111,03	<b>383.579,03</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.560,62</b>	<b>582.587,48</b>	<b>613.148,10</b>
<b>Contribution percentage</b>	<b>4,98%</b>	<b>95,02%</b>	

Here we can see the different importance of Scope 2 compared to Scope 1:



#### 4.4. Breakdown and Comments on Scope 3

The aspects registered within Scope 3 are:

- ✓ **Purchase of raw materials for manufacturing.** This matter concerns exclusively to Cablerías Auto in Porriño, which is the supplier of the other two plants, and therefore its real implication in the organization's CF is distorted. This is by far the most important aspect of Cablerías' Carbon Footprint. It represents a total of 1,141.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>, i.e. 49 % of the Group's overall Footprint. This is due to the fact that these are large volume purchases (964 t) and of materials such as copper and plastic, which require extraction and manufacturing systems that are highly intensive in electricity and resource consumption.
- ✓ **Employee transportation to the workplace.** This refers to employee commuting to the work centers. It accounts for 251,000 kg, which is slightly more than 20% of the total Footprint of the Cablerías Group (excluding Purchasing).

In the case of Porriño and especially in Valença, it refers to the use of private vehicles and the kilometers traveled daily.

With regards to Tangier, it corresponds to the transportation supported by the company in several buses and shuttles that pick up our personnel at different points in the area during the 4 different work shifts throughout the 6 working days of each week.



<b>SCOPE 3 SUMMARY EMPLOYEES TRANSPORTATION</b>			
	Km attributed 2022	Lts Fuel	Kg CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions
<b>CA + CG</b>	250.250	17.518	<b>44.127</b>
<b>CM</b>	811.316	56.792	<b>143.059</b>
<b>CT</b>	283.113	25.480	<b>64.210</b>
<b>CABLERIAS TOTAL</b>			<b>251.396</b>

- ✓ **Waste management.** This represents an emission of over 140,000 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>, which represents 12% of the group's total (excluding purchases).

It should be noted that the high production activity of the Tangier center leads to a greater number of residues and thus the management of these, together with a higher emission factor in Morocco, means that this center alone generates 71,000 kg CO<sub>2</sub> (6% of the group total).

<b>WASTE REMOVAL SUMMARY</b>			
	<b>KG CO<sub>2</sub></b>		
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>CT</b>
COREGAL	22.433,83	45.106,61	
HIERROS NIETO	576,45	580,78	
GESCIUR	123,61		
OTHERS			71.856,16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.133,89</b>	<b>45.687,39</b>	<b>71.856,16</b>
<b>CABLERIAS TOTAL</b>			<b>140.677,44</b>



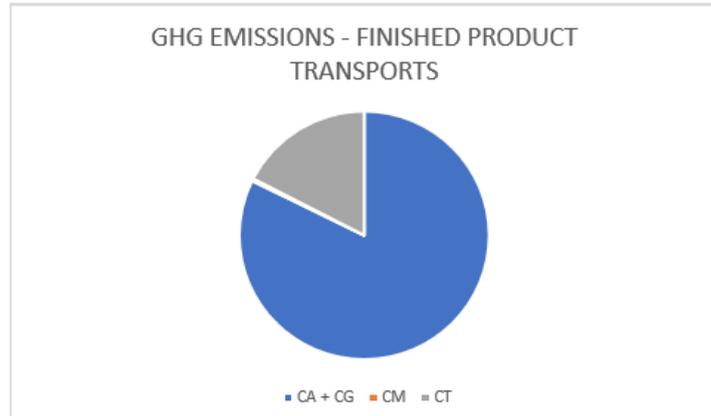
- ✓ **Transportation of finished products.** In this area, we have made a series of estimates regarding the number of shipments to the different customers of Cablerías throughout Europe and even Asia.

The figure obtained is slightly more than 96,000 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>, noting that most of the shipments are made from Porriño's center and by road.

Shipments from Portugal are minor and those from Tangier, despite their low volume, have a high significance due to the impact resulting from the distance to the destination. This aspect accounts for more than 8% of the group's total Footprint (excluding purchases).



<b>SUMMARY - FINISHED PRODUCT TRANSPORT EMISSIONS</b>		
	TRAVELED KILOMETERS	CO <sub>2</sub> IN KG EMISSIONS
CA + CG	90.155,0	79.485,2
CM	333,0	293,6
CT	18.812,0	16.856,3
<b>CABLERÍAS TOTAL</b>		<b>96.635,1</b>



✓ **Trips between the different plants.** This corresponds to trips by employees of the centers, mainly from Porriño and Valença, to other centers, and long-term stays in some of them.

In this case, the impact of air travel and nights spent in hotels in Morocco has a high impact. On the one hand, the geographical location of Porriño and Valença means that any trip requires two planes to reach the center of Tangier, and it is also necessary to spend a few nights in the destination.



The Scope 3 emissions amount to 62,000 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>, equivalent to 5% of the total (excluding purchases).

SUMMARY OF EMISSIONS FROM TRIPS BETWEEN PLANTS				
PLANT	PLANE TRIPS	HOTELS	LONG-TERM STAYS	TOTAL KG CO <sub>2</sub>
CA	11.741,7	6.193,0	7.268,5	25.203,2
CG	8.115,7	3.585,8	-	11.701,5
CM	8.308,1	3.885,0	13.243,8	25.436,9
CT	246,2	37,4	-	283,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.411,7</b>	<b>13.701,2</b>	<b>20.512,3</b>	<b>62.625,2</b>

Other aspects such as water consumption or remote work have insignificant emissions, although the data is reflected in each center.

## 4.5. Options for Improvement on Carbon Footprint Calculation

Once the carbon footprint calculation has been completed in this base year, areas for improvement have been detected regarding the gathering of information from the different departments involved in the company. We may suggest:

- ✓ Raw materials data collection. It is convenient that the different and multiple references of purchases have a detailed breakdown of the materials that constitute them, distinguishing between copper, rigid plastic, plastic film, paper, cardboard, and wood. If possible, differentiating whether they are materials obtained from the origin or from recycled materials. This is important because the GHG Emission Factor is smaller in such case and therefore will result in lower emissions. A good data capture is basic in order to simplify the methodology and ensure the results of future Carbon Footprint calculations. The proposal should be that suppliers, mainly TYCO, should detail this data in their supplies.
- ✓ Data on finished product shipments. Shipments, contents and destinations are known, but their collection is complex. For the calculation of this carbon footprint we have resorted to estimates of the number of shipments to each destination, and given that sometimes they are long distances, it can lead to errors which are not significant in terms of the result, but rather in terms of the origin of the source data—. This is why we suggest a revision of the Cablerías computer system to include these sections and to be able to extract a summary for future years.



- ✓ Personnel transportation to Valença's. This calculation of the Carbon Footprint for 2022 was made based on an internal survey of movements reflecting data that we believe should be reviewed in future years, seeking new sources that provide, each time, information closer to reality.

## 4.6. Carbon Footprint Reduction Goals

### Scopes 1 and 2

These are the result of Scopes 1 and 2:

	BASE YEAR	2030 GOAL
	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	
<b>Porriño</b>	97.484,57	48.742,28
<b>Valença</b>	132.084,50	66.042,25
<b>Tánxer</b>	383.579,03	191.789,52
<b>Cablerías Group</b>	<b>613.148,10</b>	<b>306.574,05</b>

Absolute values are not to be compared between plants, since they are likely to increase and/or decrease in size and activity, which would distort the comparison of the Carbon Footprint over the years.

For this reason, Carbon Footprint reduction goals are set for the activity carried out at each plant.

PLANT	BASE YEAR 2022			2030 GOAL
	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	ACTIVITY HOURS	EMISSIONS kg CO <sub>2</sub> /hour	EMISSIONS kg CO <sub>2</sub> /hour
<b>CA Porriño (SP)</b>	97.484,57	117.358	0,831	0,415
<b>CM Valença (PT)</b>	132.084,50	620.840	0,213	0,106
<b>CT Tangier (MO)</b>	383.579,03	1.041.156	0,368	0,184
<b>CABLERÍAS TOTAL</b>	<b>613.148,10</b>	<b>1.779.354</b>	<b>0,345</b>	<b>0,172</b>

Cablerías Group has set a goal of reducing its Scopes 1 and 2 carbon footprint by 50% by 2030, based on a series of actions listed below:

### **1. External electricity consumption (Scope 2)**

This item has the greatest impact on Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore, it is the area where Cablerías Group has already set out actions that are underway:

1.1 Purchase of green electricity in Porriño and Valença. This measure will reduce the company's footprint in these two scopes by 34% directly, as this currently means 212 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

1.2 Purchase of green electricity in Tangier. It is intended for the period 2023-2025 to evaluate different trading companies in order to ensure the complete or partial supply of electricity from renewable sources, which would reduce the group's emissions by up to 370 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. In any case, by ensuring the purchase of 30% of green energy (approx. 160 MWh) for this Tangier site, the achievement of this ambitious goal would be assured. With the entry of new photovoltaic parks in the country over the next 3 years, the emission factor of external electricity is expected to be significantly reduced for Tangier's emissions as a whole. It currently stands at 0.682 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh, while in Spain or Portugal it is around 0.2 - 0.25 Kg CO<sub>2</sub> /kWh. That is to say, three times less. This aspect is not manageable by the company, but it will contribute significantly to the reduction of emissions in Scope 1 and 2 as a whole.



### 1.3 Reduction of electricity consumption in the three plants

Currently, the Group's external electricity consumption is 1,159 kWh in the three centers as a whole. A further step towards minimizing this amount could be the installation of photovoltaic panels on the roofs of the plants. This type of installation receives economic support from European Union funds, which makes them more profitable.

Savings may amount to 50 - 60% in the months of higher radiation, and therefore the consumption of external electricity, economic savings and CO2 emissions would decrease significantly.

Since Cablerías Group's facilities are in rented buildings, the operation is somewhat more complex. However, there are options to implement them.

- ✓ **EPC** (Engineering, Procurement and Construction). In this case, the tenant (Cablerías Group) pays for the installation of photovoltaic panels, with the prior consent of the property owner.
- ✓ **Financing**. It could be done through a financial entity or the builder himself. If the builder is a marketer, he can offer a PPA (Power Purchase Agreement). The tenant would make (although it is not obligatory) a small down payment and the rest is financed by agreeing a price for the supply of electricity, which is usually for 10 years. The owner of the plant or the builder will be the financial entity until the end of the PPA. For this reason, the financing party will demand one of two legal titles from the property owner: either a long-term lease of the roof (with a symbolic rental price) or an assignment of the surface right (of the roof). For the purpose of a possible relocation and dismantling of the plant, a cost for that concept would have to be foreseen. Alternatively, the plant could be resold to the new tenant or to the owner.

Another way to reduce consumption —although to a lesser extent— is to replace halogen or fluorescent lights with LED lights, a process that is already being carried out gradually in the group's facilities.

Another option to be considered is to sectorize the lighting of various workstations or assembly lines where no work is being done. These are investments that have a quick return in terms of reduced consumption and lower electricity bills.

## Scope 3

In this section, Cablerías Group aims to reduce these emissions by 15% by the year 2030.

As previously stated, in this subsection we refer to the aspects in which Cablerías Group has the capacity to manage. This is why we separate emissions due to raw material purchases, as they are imposed by the group's customers.

The reduction effort will focus on the following aspects:

	CA + CG	CM	CT	CABLERIAS TOTAL (Tn CO <sub>2</sub> )
Scope 3 – Employee transportation	44.127,00	143.059,00	64.210,00	<b>251,40</b>
Scope 3 – Remote work	67,32	-	-	<b>0,07</b>
Scope 3 – Trips among plants	36.904,70	25.436,90	283,60	<b>62,63</b>
Scope 3 – Waste	23.133,89	45.687,39	71.856,16	<b>140,68</b>
Scope 3 – Finished goods transport	79.485,24	293,59	16.586,26	<b>96,37</b>
Scope 3 – Waste management	145,70	394,70	660,50	<b>1,20</b>

In 2022, all these activities together result in 552.3 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. For Scope 3, the reduction target is 15% by 2030, which in the current scenario would mean a reduction of 83 tonnes.

In relation to the hours worked in each center, we would have the following indicators:

PLANT	BASE YEAR 2022			2030 GOAL
	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	ACTIVITY HOURS	EMISIÓNS kg CO <sub>2</sub> /hour	EMISIÓNS kg CO <sub>2</sub> /hour
CA Porriño (SP)	183.863,85	117.358	1,567	1,332
CM Valença (PT)	214.871,58	620.840	0,346	0,294
CT Tangier (MO)	153.596,52	1.041.156	0,148	0,125
<b>CABLERÍAS TOTAL</b>	<b>552.331,95</b>	<b>1.779.354</b>	<b>0,310</b>	<b>0,264</b>

For items, we can discuss:

- ✓ Transportation of employees from home to the workplace. This accounts for 45% of the total, and the most significant is the case of Valença. In this instance, a new measurement is suggested in 2023 in order to have starting data closer to reality, in which estimates are as low as possible and uncertainty is reduced.

Besides, in the case of Tangier, the operation of multiple vehicles for transporting employees could be reviewed so that vehicles with greater capacity could gradually replace the current vehicles, bearing in mind the different work shifts. The use of hybrid and/or electric vehicles could also be considered.

- ✓ Waste management. There are two aspects of plant waste management that could be studied. Several solutions could be found and implemented.

- Reduction at source. In other words, to review the assembly operations of parts and components in the event that there are new opportunities to reduce the quantities generated in the three plants.

- Reduction of cardboard as waste. On the one hand, the operations that generate cardboard waste, which is significant in all three plants, should be examined. There might be an opportunity to work with a slightly lower weight of cardboard without damaging the quality of the shipments, so that the generation of this kind of waste could be reduced in the three plants.

The volume of waste generated would be similar in volume, but it would be considerably less in weight.

This study should be commissioned to the usual cardboard supplier for shipping boxes.



- ✓ Transportation of finished products. In this regard, low-volume shipments are shipped directly to the customer, mostly from Porriño's plant. As customers are reducing the quantities of parts/spare parts in their own warehouses at their manufacturing sites, one option is the creation of buffer warehouses located in the vicinity of one or more clients. In this way, regular or periodic customer consumption could be predicted and a nearby warehouse could be kept active, which would be supplied from Porriño in large capacity vehicles and the final delivery would be made in small vehicles, "last mile" type. This operation would reduce the impact of this kind of transportation on the Group's Carbon

Footprint to a minimum.

As a generic rule, it is proposed that Cablerías Group's annual Investment Plan establishes a reference for each approved project with these reduction goals. If possible, it would also be interesting to mark the levels and values that are proposed to be reached on this path to decarbonization.

And to finish with, it would be convenient to establish a review of the Carbon Footprint in its three scopes and at least every two years. Such review should measure the real data, the evolution of the indicators and the effectiveness of the actions carried out and in the execution phase, being able to revise this Investment Plan.



*Fco Javier Gómez Elvira*

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