This future has a future

Moeve Group ISO 14064-1:2018
carbon
footprint
report **2025**

Contents

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Strategy

01. Strategy

Moeve continues this year 2025 with its inventory verification plan at the organizational level of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions under the framework of ISO 14064- 1:2018 in line with its Positive Motion. The verification includes the emissions of the following GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC).
The process of inventory verification has been carried out in Sustainability & Energy Transition Area with the accreditation of AENOR with a limited level of assurance and a threshold of maximum relative importance of 5%.

With this report:

- Under our strategy and commitment to reduce our CO_2 emissions, we adopt rigorous monitoring and volunteer audit of these emissions to enhance our transparency and rigor in communication of emissions.
- Positive Motion Strategy is accompanied by Sustainability Plan in Moeve. Our Sustainability Plan is Moeve's roadmap to promote positive impact and sustainability through our actions linked to environmental, social, and good governance (ESG) criteria, which transversally involve all areas of the company.

Sustainability plan | Moeve

Moeve has updated its policy framework, and a new climate action policy is available in www.moeveglobal.com

This Policy aims to establish a framework to articulate the Company's strategy and business model in a manner consistent with its commitment to carry out the necessary climate actions, aligned with the energy transition and a low-carbon economy.

Strategy 2030, towards the energy transition - Moeve

Our Commitments:

- **Establish, monitor, and validate by a third-party CO_2 emissions and abatement plan targets.**
- **Integrate climate change in the company strategy and in all businesses decision-making processes.**
- **Design carbon mitigation and adaptation plan considering the entire value chain.**
- **Keep climate-related objectives as a monetary reward parameter.**

02

Reporting top-ics

02. Reporting topics

2.1. Boundaries

Following emissions are reported under this report

- This report groups **direct GHG emissions** (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and refrigerant gases) from the facilities, including combustion, process, fugitive emissions, and emissions from mobile sources. Emissions from facilities's wastewater treatment plants have also been included (Category 1).
- **Indirect emissions** by purchased steam and electricity of the facilities included in the scope of this verification (Category 2).
- Likewise, this 2025 report includes the **indirect emissions** of the **value chain** corresponding to scope 3 under the GHG Protocol Methodology and under ISO 14.064-1:2018 (Categories 3-6).

Greenhouse gas emissions sources have been identified and grouped in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. This standard lists six categories of emissions and differs somewhat from earlier categorization in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Scopes 1 through 3.

- **Category 1**: Direct GHG emissions and removals
- **Category 2:** Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy
- **Category 3:** Indirect GHG emissions from transportation
- **Category 4:** Indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organization
- **Category 5:** Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organization
- **Category 6:** Indirect GHG emissions from other sources

This report, although drawn up in parallel, is developed within the framework of the principles established by Moeve regarding the quantification of GHG and the establishment of objectives to reduce GHG emissions.

Significance and Materiality

It is necessary to define and explain our own pre-determined criteria for the significance of indirect emissions, considering the intended use of the inventory.

Factors for consideration in assessing significance and materiality include:

- Magnitude or Size of the emissions
- Level of Influence on the emission source
- Difficulty in obtaining data
- Poor validity in available estimation approaches

Whilst all of the above would be considered in materiality assessments, the criteria that would mandate disclosure of emissions sources as significant is:

a) Where there is a single source with estimated emissions likely to be at least 1% of its category. In this case, that emissions source must be included.
b) Where the total of 'insignificant' sources has estimated emissions likely to be at least 5% of total emissions. In this case, enough of the 'insignificant' emissions must be included until the estimate of excluded emissions is below 5%.

2.2. Scope

Energy Parks

Our refining business is concentrated at two Energy Parks, located in Campo de Gibraltar (Cadiz) and Palos de la Frontera (Huelva), which we are adapting to produce renewable fuels such as biofuels and green hydrogen.

We transform crude oil into higher value-added products to meet society's needs for energy and basic materials. Our refining business accounts for 30% of total installed capacity in Spain.

We are working to remain competitive in a context conditioned by the existence of surplus refining capacity in Europe, the competitiveness of new refineries located outside of Europe, the impact of the energy transition on demand for traditional products, increasingly rigorous environmental regulations, and technical specifications for products in terms of carbon emissions and the growing presence of biofuels.

Our Energy Parks are strategically located close to key shipping ports with significant production and storage capabilities and excellent logistics connections for catering to national and international demand for refined products.

The production in Energy Parks is characterized by high energy efficiency in its units. Our interest is to reduce energy consumption and thereby reduce GHG emissions, for which we have Energy Management Systems, certified under ISO 50001, that allow us to monitor and optimize these consumptions.

- Energy Park San Roque (Cádiz)

Since its implementation in 1967 in San Roque (Cádiz), a strategic area for exports, the Gibraltar-San Roque refinery has been configured as a highly integrated industry with the petrochemical complex.

- Energy Park La Rábida (Huelva)

La Rábida refinery came into operation in 1967 in Palos de la Frontera (Huelva). Its production plants and port facilities allow it to store and distribute a wide range of products for various industries and consumers.

- Santa Cruz de Tenerife refinery

The dismantling of the Santa Cruz de Tenerife refinery will pave the way for 'Santa Cruz Green 2030', a project destined to become one of the most ambitious industrial-to-urban site reconversions in Europe.

- Petrocan storage facilities

Petróleos de Canarias SA (Petrocan) is dedicated to the reception, storage, and supply of marine fuels in the ports of Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

Mobility & New Commerce

- Service Stations

Moeve is expanding its range of energy and sales solutions for retail and professional customers and in its service stations network, which is the second largest in Spain and Portugal, along with a presence in Morocco and Mexico. On June 2024, we acquired 100% of Ballenoil, S.A., a company operating in the low-cost automotive fuel sector.

- Matosinhos bitumen factory

Moeve has made a significant effort to develop great technology in the world of bitumen, based on the quality of an excellent human team, with a deep knowledge of new technologies. This has allowed it to achieve a solid reputation based on experience and competence.

Innovation Center for Energy Transition

At our Innovation Centre, we work on these research projects at lab scale for our production centres and sales units, while also providing our customers, particularly in lubricants and specialties with technical assistance.

Commercial & Clean Energies

- Power Asset Management

This area supplies gas in the wholesale and retail markets and electricity to industrial customers and consumers in the tertiary sector.
The object of this verification are the cogeneration and combined cycle plants integrated in Energy Parks. The cogeneration allows the reduction of CO_2 emissions thanks to the generation of steam along with the production of electricity. This steam is imported by the Refining and Chemical facilities.
GHG emissions reported in this report correspond to the total shareholding of the facilities, under operational control.

- Renewable Energy

Biofuels unit called Moeve Bioenergía San Roque owns the facility for FAME production (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester), located in San Roque. It has been included in this scope since its incorporation to Moeve's portfolio in 2017. Biofuels are produced from raw material certified under Sustainability Standard of ISCC, offering a GHG reduction in the production process versus fossil fuels.
Additionally, on February 2024, we formalised a business agreement with APICAL for the production and marketing of 2G biofuel, incorporating Bio-Oils Huelva, S.L.U. and Bio Oils Waste, S.L.U., both at 55% stakes.

Renewable power facility in Cadiz, Alijar wind energy facility. Its power is 29MW and no direct emissions are allocated to it.

- Asphalt facilities

Moeve's current Asphalts Division has 5 moderns, strategically located factories on the Iberian Peninsula (Alcala de Henares, Alcudia, Valencia, Gijon y Tarragona), allowing it to supply the peninsular market and providing an excellent platform for exports. Once the bitumen has been produced in our Energy Parks it is distributed to the Asphalt Unit's factories for processing and subsequent delivery to the end customers. We manufacture and market bituminous emulsions, modified bitumen, and materials for industrial applications. The paving and waterproofing of surfaces sections have developed in parallel.

- Lubes facilities

Lubricants Division has 2 strategically located factories on the Iberian Peninsula (San Roque and Paterna), allowing it to supply the peninsular market.
We sell more sustainable lubricants with our Fuel Economy, Hybrid and Biodegradable ranges. At Moeve, we are experts in lubrication, and we are always working to offer you the product that best suits your needs. From products for cars, motorcycles, trucks, or vessels to lubricants for machinery, installations, and production systems.

- Aviation facilities

There are different storing and distribution facilities included in the reporting scope grouped as SIS, CMD and MAV.
SIS. The "intoplane" service consists of the onboard supply of the fuel aircraft needed for flight operations. In order to ensure that engines do not fail during flight, the quality and quantity of fuel is of paramount importance.
Taking into account the characteristics of this type of fuel, the operation must be carried out with due respect for safety and the environment.
Currently, the main fuel used by most aircraft is kerosene, with its different specifications, depending on civil or military use and geographical area: USA or Europe. Aviation gasoline is also used on a small scale for light aircrafts.

MAV and **CMD** facilities in Canary Islands are also dedicated to the supply of the fuel aircraft needed for flight operation in the airport facilities.

- Atlas, Diesel centers and Fishing poles

We also include other facilities such as Atlas, a distribution center for diesel and gasoline in Ceuta and Melilla; and diesel centers and fishing poles located throughout Spain to provide diesel and marine gasoil to different costumers.

Chemicals

Moeve's petrochemical activity is developed in a dynamic of maximum integration with Refining. In this way, products of high added value are manufactured, which are converted into raw materials for other industries and with multiple final applications: detergents, synthetic fibers, pharmaceutical products, among others.

The manufacture of basic petrochemical products is carried out at the Gibraltar - San Roque and La Rábida Energy Park in Moeve, which can produce more than 1 million tonnes per year of these derivatives. After the distillation of crude oil, the processing units of the refineries obtain raw materials (benzene, toluene, and xylene) for other processes, as well as intermediate and final products, such as solvents, propylene, and sulphur. Moeve Química, after the processing of these products, dis-tributes and commercializes the final products worldwide.

- Moeve Chemicals Puente Mayorga

Puente Mayorga Plant, which is located in San Roque (Cádiz), produces linear alkylbenzene (LAB), sulphonic acid (LABSA) for the production of detergents, n-paraffin, dearomatized solvents and heavy alkylates as rolling oils in various industries.

- Moeve Chemicals Palos de la Frontera

Palos de la Frontera Plant is located in Palos de la Frontera (Huelva) and processes benzene and propylene to produce cumene, phenol, acetone and alphamethylstyrene. Phenol and acetone are used in the manufacture of resins, high-tech plastics, synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals, and a long list of final applications.

- Moeve Chemicals Shanghai

Shanghai Plant is located in Lot C4 of Shanghai Chemical Industry Park (SCIP). It processes benzene and propylene to produce cumene, phenol, acetone and cumene. Phenol and acetone are used in the manufacture of resins, high-tech plastics, synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals, and a long list of final applications.

- Moeve Chimie Bécancour

Bécancour Plant is located in the Bécancour Industrial and Port Park in southern Quebec. Linear alkylbenzene (LAB) is produced there, compound used in the manufacture of biodegradable detergents as well as other secondary products of commercial and industrial utility. The alkylation of benzene with olefins for the production of LAB also implies the production of heavy alkylate bottoms made up mainly of dialkylbenzenes, mainly used as refrigerant additives and for the production of highly hydrophobic surfactants.

- Moeve Química Brasil

Deten Química Plant is located in Polo Petroquímico de Camaçari (Bahía). Linear alkylbenzene (LAB) is produced there, compound used in the manufacture of biodegradable detergents as well as other secondary products of commercial and industrial utility. The sulphonation of the LAB leads to the formation of the corresponding sulphonic acid (LABSA).

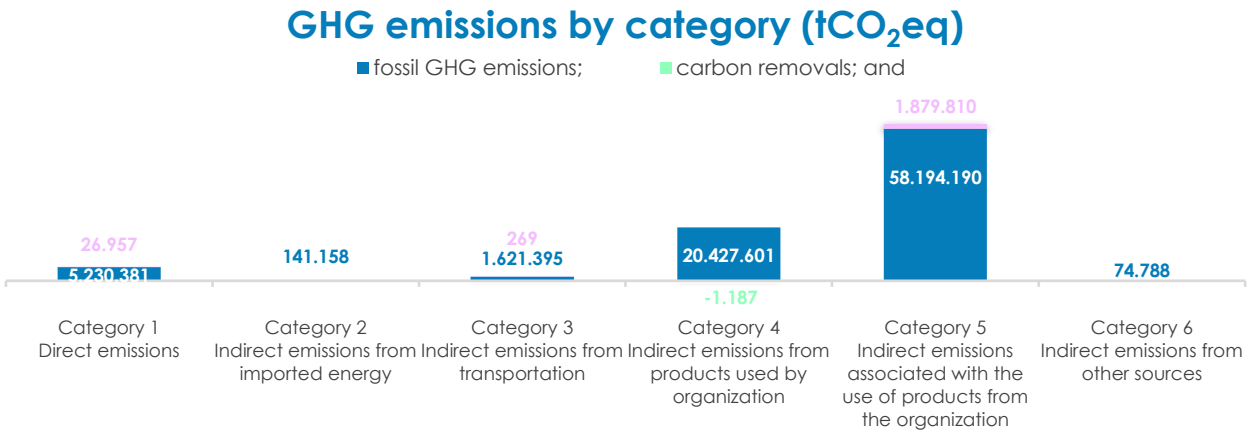
03

Data and methodology

03. Data and methodology

3.1. Emission data

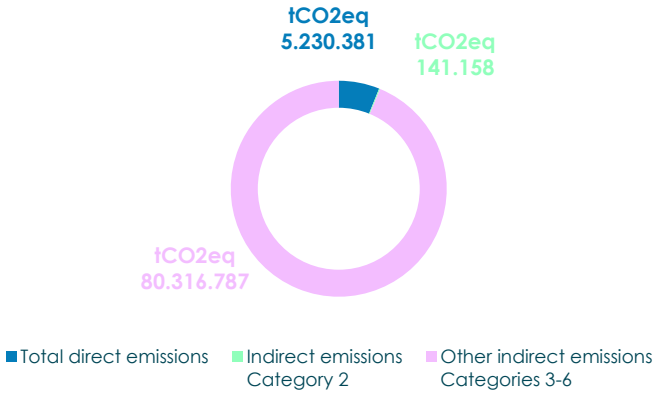
The general distribution of emissions among the above mentioned ISO 14064-1:2018 for the year 2025 categories is shown in the following graph, according to the materiality criteria.



Where,

- **Total fossil GHG emissions account to 85,688,325 tonnes of CO_{2eq}.** This sum of emissions includes -1,187 tonnes of CO_{2eq} due to carbon removals and excludes the biogenic emissions which accounts to 1,907,036 tonnes of CO_{2eq}.
- It is seen that **Category 5 contributes to the most emissions**, specifically the emissions from the use of sold energy products. This is followed by Category 4 and 1.
- Indirect emissions corresponding to Category 2, emissions from purchased energy is shown in the graph as **market-approach calculation**. This category accounts to 298,280 tonnes of CO_{2eq} under location-approach calculation.

Now, the percentage distribution graphs for carbon footprint by scope show that **indirect emissions account for the largest percentage** of emissions calculated.



The breakdown of **direct emissions** is shown in the following table where the equivalent tonnes of GHG are broken down according to the contribution of each emission source and business unit.

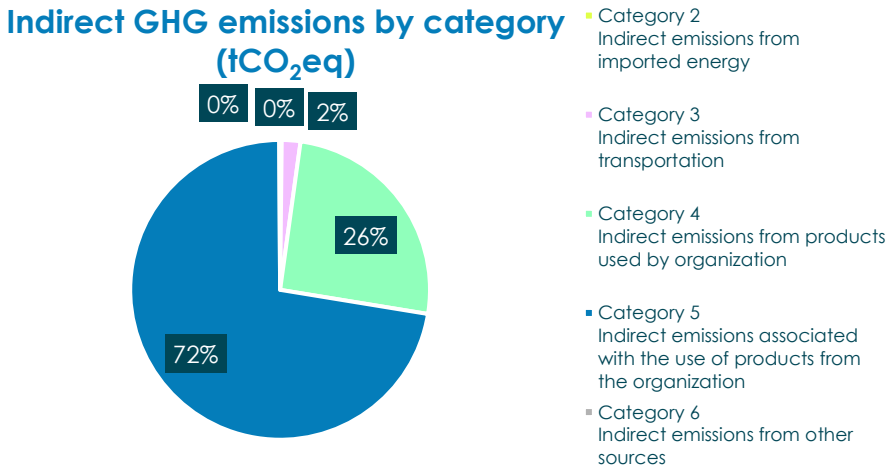
Planta	Direct emissions per source, GHG tonnes	Total CO_2e emissions	CO_2	CH_4 as CO_2e	N_2O as CO_2e	Refrigerant gases as CO_2e
Energy Parks	Combustion stationary sources	1.933.881	1.932.447	408	1.026	
	Flaring	87.458	87.412	16	30	
	Process emissions	706.431	704.906	530	994	
	Combustion mobile sources	248	246	0	2	
	Wastewater treatment facilities	4.207	0	2.382	1.824	
	Gas post-meter leakage	33.232	12	33.220	0	
	Fugitive refrigerant	1.396	0	0	0	1.396
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions; and	**2.752.779**	**2.710.950**	**36.557**	**3.876**	**1.396**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**14.073**	**14.073**	**0**	**0**	
Moeve Chemicals	Combustion stationary sources	609.644	605.849	364	3.431	
	Flaring	4.755	4.753	1	1	
	Process emissions	2.326	2.326	0	0	
	Combustion mobile sources	95	62	32	1	
	Wastewater treatment facilities	826	0	693	132	
	Gas post-meter leakage	43.328	16	43.313	0	
	Fugitive refrigerant	878	0	0	0	878
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions; and	**649.137**	**600.292**	**44.403**	**3.565**	**878**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**12.715**	**12.715**	**0**	**0**	
Power Assets	Combustion stationary sources	1.662.675	1.648.080	3.316	11.279	
	Gas post-meter leakage	129.802	47	129.756	0	
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions	**1.792.477**	**1.648.127**	**133.071**	**11.279**	**0**
Other Commercial & Clean Energies	Combustion stationary sources	27.141	26.997	17	128	
	Combustion mobile sources	2.894	2.865	1	27	
	Wastewater treatment facilities	774	0	765	9	
	Gas post-meter leakage	1.760	1	1.759	0	
	Fugitive refrigerant	5	0	0	0	5
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions; and	**32.417**	**29.148**	**2.541**	**159**	**5**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**156**	**156**	**0**	**0**	
Mobility & New Commerce	Combustion stationary sources	2.523	2.511	2	10	
	Combustion mobile sources	212	211	0	2	
	Gas post-meter leakage	113	0	113	0	
	Fugitive refrigerant	482	0	0	0	482
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions; and	**3.317**	**2.709**	**115**	**11**	**482**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**13**	**13**	**0**	**0**	
TPS	Combustion stationary sources	225	224	0	1	
	Gas post-meter leakage	14	0	14	0	
	Where, total fossil GHG emissions	**253**	**224**	**14**	**1**	**13**

Indirect emissions associated with Categories 2-6 are summarized in the following table, differentiating between location- based and market-based methods

Category		GHG emissions (tCO_2eq)	
		market approach	location approach
Category 2 Indirect emissions from imported energy	fossil GHG emissions;	141.158	298.280
	carbon removals; and		
	biogenic CO_2 emissions		
	Total	**141.158**	**298.280**
Category 3 Indirect emissions from transportation	fossil GHG emissions;	1.621.395	1.621.395
	carbon removals; and		
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	269	269
	Total	**1.621.395**	**1.621.395**
Category 4 Indirect emissions from products used by organization	fossil GHG emissions;	20.427.601	20.427.601
	carbon removals; and	-1.187	-1.187
	biogenic CO_2 emissions		
	Total	**20.426.413**	**20.426.413**
Category 5 Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	fossil GHG emissions;	58.194.190	58.194.190
	carbon removals; and		
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	1.879.810	1.879.810
	Total	**58.194.190**	**58.194.190**
Category 6 Indirect emissions from other sources	fossil GHG emissions;	74.788	61.357
	carbon removals; and		
	biogenic CO_2 emissions		
	Total	**74.788**	**61.357**
Total	**fossil GHG emissions and carbon removals**	**80.457.945**	**80.601.635**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**1.880.079**	**1.880.079**

1. Total GHG emissions consider fossil GHG emissions and carbon removals

Within the section of **indirect emissions**, the following graph shows the distribution of indirect emissions from Category 2 to Category 6. As previously indicated, the results of emissions associated with electricity have been carried out according to the market-approach methodology.



3.2. Methodology

Category 1. Direct emissions

- Combustion emissions in stationary sources

  In European facilities under compliance, CO_2 is reported according to Monitoring, reporting and verification of EU ETS (Emission Trading Scheme) emissions methodology. Other non-EU facilities subject to carbon trading schemes to calculate CO_2 emissions.

  For those that facilities that carbon markets are not applied, national inventory emission factors are used to calculate CO_2 emissions using activity data from invoices and/or internal registers.

  In most cases, CH_4 and N_2O according to EU-PRTR Concawe methodology and CH_4 and N_2O as CO_2eq according to IPPC AR6 Global Warming Potentials.

- Flaring emissions in facilities

  In facilities under complience CO_2 according to carbon trading schemes.

- Process emissions in facilities

  CO_2 according to Methodology European Reporting under EU ETS. Activity data are reported following the EU Methodology regulation.

- Combustion emissions in mobile sources

  Internal registers for Activity data, majority coming from supplier service, and national inventory emission factors for considered GHG.

  Activity data are reported according to direct measurement of diesel consumption in the facility.

  Renewable content is according to product certificate, and it has been shown separately in the graphs as biogenic emissions.

- Gas post-meter leakage.

  Activity data reported according to the same methodologies as those de-scribed for combustion emissions at stationary sources and gas leakage at industrial plants emission factors from 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

- Fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases.

  GHG according to IPPC AR6 GWPs (100-years). Activity data reported under refill and maintenance evidence.

Category 2. Indirect emissions from imported energy

Associated emissions to purchased electricity and steam in facilities under scope. Activity data are reported under carbon markets verified data or invoices. Emission factor of indirect emissions due to steam come from operational data.

Emission factors for electricity generation are determined based on market-based and location-based criteria, as outlined in the electricity labelling provided by each country.

Category 3. Indirect GHG emissions from transportation

3.1. Subcategory Indirect emissions by transport and distribution upstream

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on raw materials activity data and emission factors from Ecoinvent database. We have also included a refinement in the methodology for the calculations regarding intermediate and final products.
It accounts for **913,995 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

3.2. Subcategory Indirect emissions by transport and distribution downstream

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on the sold products activity data and emission factors from Ecoinvent database.

Fossil GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **694,992 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**. Biogenic GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **269 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

3.3. Subcategory Indirect emissions caused by employees commuting to work

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on activity data from commuting survey (2022) and emission factors from DEFRA database.

Fossil GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **8,383 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**, but due to the materiality criteria they have been considered **non-significant**. Biogenic GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **59 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

3.4. Subcategory Indirect emissions caused by business travel

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on activity data from travel agencies reports and emission factors from DEFRA database.

It accounts for **4,027 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**, but due to the materiality criteria it has been considered **non-significant**.

Category 4. Indirect GHG emissions from products used

4.1. Subcategory Indirect emissions from purchased goods and services

The quantification methodology is based on the same basis as the upstream transport subcategory, with crude oil, chemical products, additives and renewable raw materials being purchased products. Additionally, as a result of a project performed to calculate emissions related to the external services provided by different suppliers, we have achieved an improvement in the scope of this category.

It accounts for **19,864,344 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**

4.2. Subcategory Indirect emissions from purchased energy

As upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity and transmissions and distribution losses

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on diesel, electricity and steam consumption activity data and emission factors from DEFRA database.

It accounts for **509,574 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

4.3. Subcategory Indirect emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on official declaration of managed wastes, internal register or/and water discharged to third party treatment plant as activity data and emission factors from DEFRA database.

It accounts for **52,496 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

Category 5. Indirect GHG emissions from use of products

5.1. Subcategory Indirect emissions from the use of sold products

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on sold energy products as activity data and national emissions inventory for emission factors. The methodology has been refined to more accurately distinguish between fossil and biogenic emissions, better reflecting the global addition of biofuel to our energy sales. Additionally, calorific values have been updated using reputable sources.

Fossil GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **56,836,158 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**. Biogenic GHG emissions in this subcategory account for **1,879,810 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

5.2. Subcategory Indirect emissions from the processing of products sold

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on half refined vegetable oils and chemical sold products as activity data. For the processing of those chemicals, the emission factors used are the actual processing ratios provided by our clients which represents 8% of total sales.

Due to this limitation and to the lack of access to these data in databases, this year we improved our calculation methodology as a result of an implemented action plan, which involves collaboration of product stewardship and commercial departments, we have been able to allocate processing emission factors to LAB and phenol sales, based on literature and public LCA data.

After this improvement in methodology, it is estimated that 62% of total processible chemicals sales are represented, which reflects an increase in emissions report transparency.

This year, we also included processing of refined vegetable oils from BioOils and CBSR plants not treated in Moeve Energy Parks.

It accounts for **1,358,032 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

Category 6. Indirect GHG emissions from other sources

6.1. Subcategory Indirect emissions from the upstream leased assets.

Involving emissions in Moeve's headquarters in Madrid.

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on natural gas and electricity invoices as activity data and national emissions inventory and electricity labeling for emission factors.

It accounts for **719 tonnes of CO_{2eq}** under market-based approach and for **2,347 tonnes of CO_{2eq}** under location-based approach.

6.2. Subcategory Indirect emissions from the operation of franchises.

Involving franchises in Service Station network

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on the number of service stations in Spain, Portugal, Morocco and Mexico as activity data and electricity labeling emission factors.

It accounts for **35,785 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

6.3. Subcategory Indirect emissions from investments.

Involving emissions in ASESA bitumen facility *(50% share Moeve)*.

The quantification methodology used for calculating emissions is based on natural gas, diesel and torches activity data verified under ETS methodology and the emission factors by Concawe and IPCC AR6 for CO_{2eq}.

It accounts for **41,284 tonnes of CO_{2eq}**.

3.3. Exclusions and uncertainty

Exclusions

In 2025 exercise no exclusions in emissions reporting.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty in the emissions is a combination of the uncertainties in the activity data, the different primary data per emissions, and the emission factors.

Next, data for elementary flows is qualitatively evaluated, taking into account considerations such as precision, integrity, representativeness and coherence, among others. For this, a scale (A – D) is established in which A corresponds to verified data and D would be estimates.

Where,

Grade A – Score 100 (Best available data)

Activity data classified as Grade A corresponds to **verified and highly reliable data**, including:

- Data collected under a **regulatory framework**, applicable to flows measured using **regulated metering devices**.
- Activity data derived from **invoices**, where billing is based on regulated or verified measurements.

Emission factors classified as Grade A include:

- Emission factors derived from **analyses conducted by accredited laboratories**.
- **Third-party–specific emission factors**, such as those provided by electricity retailers or suppliers, including factors derived from **Life Cycle Assessments (LCA)** or supplier-specific electricity mix emission factors.

This category represents the highest level of data quality and is considered to reflect the **best available data**.

Grade B – Score 75 (High-quality data)

Activity data classified as Grade B includes:

- Flow data not subject to a formal regulatory scheme but measured using **calibrated metering systems**.
- **Supplier-provided primary data**, where the service provider or supplier directly reports activity data based on operational records.

Emission factors classified as Grade B include:

- **Activity-specific emission factors** sourced from recognized and **official databases** (e.g. Defra, Ecoinvent, MITERD), which are regularly updated.
- Emission factors derived from **ISO 14067-compliant sources**.

This category represents **high-quality data** with a strong level of technical robustness, although not fully regulated.

Grade C – Score 50 (Medium-quality / estimated data)

Activity data classified as Grade C corresponds to:

- **Estimated consumption data**, supported by partial records, technical assumptions or auxiliary documentation.

Emission factors classified as Grade C include:

- **Non-activity-specific emission factors** obtained from recognized databases (e.g. Defra, Ecoinvent, MITERD), even if officially updated and validated.

- Emission factors based on **annual or project-level data**, not subject to periodic analytical verification.
- Emission factors derived from **monetary input-output models** or expenditure-based approaches.

This category reflects a **reasonable but less precise level of data quality**, used when higher-quality data is not available.

Grade D – Score 25 (Low-quality data)

Activity data classified as Grade D includes:

- **Estimated data without supporting documentation**, assumptions or verifiable evidence.

Emission factors:

- Not applicable (N/A), as emission factors of this quality level are not considered suitable for robust GHG quantification.

This category represents the **lowest data quality level** and is only used when no alternative data sources are available.

	Emission Source	Grade	Data	Category Grade
Category 1. Direct emissions	Combustion stationary sources, Flaring and process emissions	99	ETS data and specific EF from direct monitoring	**98**
	Fleet Vehicles	83	Supplier-provided primary data and specific EF	
	Site Vehicles	84	Site monitoring data and specific EF	
	Fugitive: Wastewater treatment facilities	85	Verified E-PRTR data and specific EF	
	Gas distribution fugitive emissions	88	Invoices and specific EF	
	Fugitive refrigerant	88	Invoices and specific EF	
Category 2. Indirect emissions from imported energy	Electricity (market approach)	100	Invoices and electricity labelling EF	**98**
	Steam net imported	97	Invoices, specific EF and enthalpy	
Category 3. Indirect emissions from transportation	Raw Materials	88	Invoices and specific EF	**87**
	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	88	Invoices and specific EF	
	Business Travel	75	Supplier-provided primary data and specific EF	
	Employee Commuting	63	Supplier-provided primary data and specific EF	
Category 4. Indirect emissions from products used by organization	Natural gas (distribution)	88	Invoices and specific EF	**86**
	Steam (distribution)	75	Invoices and no specific EF	
	Electricity (distribution)	86	Invoices and specific EF	
	Waste Generated in Operations	80	Verified annual waste declaration and no specific EF	
	Raw Materials	88	Invoices and specific EF	
	Intermidiate products	81	Invoices and specific EF	
	Finished products	88	Invoices and specific EF	
	Rest of services	63	Expenditure-based activity data and monetary input output EF	
	Consulting services	63	Expenditure-based activity data and monetary input output EF	
Category 5. Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	Processing of sold products (clients data)	88	Sales data and specific EF clients data	**87**
	Processing of sold products	81	Sales data and specific EF but estimated % of allocation to each process	
	Use of sold products	88	Sales data and specific EF	
Category 6. Indirect emissions from other sources	Franchises	75	Estimated annual electricity consumption and electricity labelling EF	**88**
	Investments	100	ETS data from ASESA site	
	Upstream Leased Assets	88	Invoices and specific EF	

3.4. Base year

Last year Moeve established 2024 as the new base year.

As can be seen in ***section 5.2***, fossil emissions from subcategory Indirect emissions from the processing of sold products have increased significantly due to improvements in methodology of calculation.

Regarding the recalculation of category 5 in the base year 2024, the variation is shown in the following table:

Category		GHG emissions (tCO_2eq)		variation compared to 2024 base year	2024 base year GHG emissions	variation compared to recalculated 2024 base year	2024 base year recalculated GHG emissions
		market approach	location approach				
Category 5 Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organization	fossil GHG emissions;	58.194.190	58.194.190	-9%	53.614.077	-6%	54.917.671
	carbon removals; and						
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	1.879.810	1.879.810	-44%	1.303.927	-44%	1.303.927
	Total	**58.194.190**	**58.194.190**	**-9%**	**53.614.077**	**-6%**	**54.917.671**
Total	**fossil GHG emissions and carbon removals**	**85.688.325**	**85.832.016**	**-7%**	**80.217.197**	**-5%**	**81.518.380**
	biogenic CO_2 emissions	**1.907.036**	**1.907.036**	**-45%**	**1.317.561**	**-45%**	**1.317.561**

04

Reduction and removal

04. Reduction and removal

4.1. Emissions reduction action

In 2025, we made significant progress in reducing emissions across the Moeve Group, particularly through the consumption of renewable fuels and biogas from the co-processing of vegetable oils and used cooking oils at our energy parks. The transition to renewable electricity has also advanced, with our Moeve Chemicals Shanghai plant reaching 60% of total electricity consumption from renewables, alongside increased adoption in our facilities in Spain. Additionally, and related to renewable electricity consumption, in the Service Stations operated by our company, 7% of electricity consumption comes from photovoltaic solar panels and in the case of our Innovation Center for Energy Transition, the electricity consumption from this source has been 9%.

Moeve Chemicals has also participated in decarbonization initiatives to reduce its scope 3 emissions by signing agreements so that the supply transportation of chemical products from Moeve will be carried out using 100% renewable diesel (HVO) for some clients.

The impacts of these actions can be observed both in terms of biogenic emissions and zero emissions (market approach) in ***Data and methodology*** section.

In addition, we have implemented a range of energy efficiency actions to further enhance sustainability and emission reductions. The emissions abatement potential of these projects is according to the documentation submitted for investment approval.

Energy Park La Rábida (Huelva)

	Action	Abatement potential (tCO_2/yr)	COD	Reduction 2025 (tCO_2/yr)
01	Energy Efficiency Improvements in the UCO Circuit	1284	November	214
02	Energy Recovery in Steam and Condensate Networks at MMyD/RS	1761	September	1614
03	LSE10 Unit for V50 Power Generation	4835	August	2015
04	Steam System Efficiency Improvements at C2BP	1888	March	1573
05	New C-E76 Standby Units for Crude 1	646	August	269
06	Reliability Improvement of NH-H1 Furnace (HR2)	4740	September	1580
07	BFW Flow Direction Reversal to the Economizer in the Convective Section of the ARH7 Furnace (Aromax)	1000	November	167

08	Replacement of Fuel Gas with Nitrogen in the PQ Flare Stack	578	April	434

Energy Park San Roque (Cádiz)

	Action	Abatement potential (tCO_2/yr)	COD	Reduction 2025 (tCO_2/yr)
09	Increased Energy Recovery at Lubrisur	1780	May	1187
10	Modifications to the Crude 1 Preheating Train Including Compabloc	11170	April	7447
11	Conversion of YB2 Boiler to Natural Gas Firing	4900	November	817

Moeve Chemicals Puente Mayorga

	Action	Abatement potential (tCO_2/yr)	COD	Reduction 2025 (tCO_2/yr)
12	Packinox in Pacol	32200	August	12075
13	Iceberg Pacol PA-H3	750	August	281
14	Furnace Y-H2002 & Y-H1 Improvement	8299	August	3112
15	LAB/Solvent Online analyzers	1020	August	383
16	APC en Y-H2 y MO-V2030	290	August	109

4.2. Emissions removal actions

During 2025-year Moeve implemented some removal actions affecting indirect emissions in value chain.

4.2.1. Renewable raw material carbon absorption

The absorption of carbon by renewable materials during their growth phase is accounted for when these materials are utilized for chemical production without any associated combustion. During this year, kernel oils (CPKO) have been processed in Chemical facilities to produce sustainable linear alkylbenzenes (NextLab portfolio).

1,187 tonnes of CO_{2eq} have been removed due to the renewable raw materials processed in 2025, helping our clients to achieve their challenging targets dedicated to reducing climate change impact. These emissions have been considered **carbon removals in Category 4** Indirect GHG from products used, and subcategory purchased products.