



Citrusvil

# Climate Transition Plan

*In today's world, sustainability and competitiveness are two sides of the same coin.*

**C**limate change mitigation has become a global priority, encouraging companies to set ambitious goals to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Aware of these challenges, Citrusvil is committed to the development of our own comprehensive decarbonization strategy.

*"The transition to a low-carbon economy is crucial to mitigate the effects of climate change. Throughout 2024, we have focused on our climate transition plan, which promotes cleaner and more efficient practices," says Agustina Lucci, Sustainability Manager.*

*"At Citrusvil, we aim to reduce our environmental impact and strengthen our competitiveness by optimizing resources and incorporating innovative practices in our production processes," adds Martín Carignani, CEO.*



**Martín Carignani**  
Citrusvil S.A. CEO



**Agustina Lucci**  
Sustainability Manager

## Measuring and transparency

Since 2019, we have been calculating the carbon footprint in our value chain to manage the main sources of emissions. We are working to align with international standards that are verifiable and demonstrate integrity and transparency.

In the past year, we have focused on low-carbon production and the use of cleaner sources of energy, in line with the global trend:

- We have implemented new digital process control and recording systems.
- We have made progress in the automation of our processes.
- We have achieved shorter periods of downtime in grinding, resulting in an energy reduction per ton produced.
- We have replaced steam generators with high-performance ones.
- We have replaced natural gas with biogas (internal production) for steam production.
- We have generated more renewable electric energy which has been injected into the national power grid.
- We have refurbished pumps, motors and conveyors so as to improve productivity while saving energy.

## The key to decarbonization: renewable energies

Climate change has prompted companies around the world to adopt renewable energy sources, not only to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels but also greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the carbon footprint associated with their operations.

### In primary production:

We have entered into a renewable energy supply agreement. *“By next year, our goal is to supply our 23 production units with renewable electric energy only, a milestone in northwestern Argentina,” added Bruno Armando, Energy Analyst.*

### In industrial plants:

The portion of renewable electric energy in our industrial energy matrix has continued growing, showing a 65% growth during the grinding season and reaching 95% during the harvesting recess, as a result of the new energy agreements executed.

In our Renewable Energy Plant (PER), investments have been made so that we can provide renewable electric energy for ourselves by 2025. This will enable us to reduce our emissions by approximately 450 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.





## Investments in decarbonization

In 2024, to continue managing our waste efficiently and in a sustainable manner and generate more biogas, we launched a new biodigester at our Renewable Energy Plant (PER), which increases our effluent treatment capacity by around 25%.

*“The more biogas we generate, the more natural gas we can replace in our boilers, thus reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. In addition, we maintain effluent treatment quality, complying with environmental parameters and anticipating future growth,” explained Germán Roig Babot, Head of the Renewable Energy Plant.*

The new boilers installed at Citrusvil's industrial plants optimize our energy efficiency and lay the foundations for long-term sustainable development, allowing us to adapt to current and future steam demand.

*“These new units allow us to move from an average thermal efficiency of 78% to 95%. In addition, they optimize gas consumption, reinforcing our commitment to more sustainable practices. Towards 2025, our plan*

*consists in dualizing the boilers so that they can operate on both biogas and natural gas (70%-30%), which will significantly reduce our emissions by approximately 1,200 tons of CO2 every year,” explained Maximiliano Ocon, Project and Energy Coordinator, and Gerardo Cigliutti, Engineering and Maintenance Manager.*

### Accurate data, efficient decisions

In line with our objective to decentralize the control of our industrial operations, we have implemented the Distributed Control System (DCS).

By the end of 2024, we could measure variables such as water, steam, gas, and electric energy. This allowed us to identify points of improvement to optimize our energy consumption. In 2025, we will start the next stage focused on monitoring and automating processes at Plant B, in order to achieve maximum efficiency and productivity by 2026.

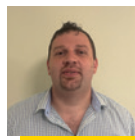


### Towards net-zero emissions

We know that we need to make huge transformations to have a stable and resilient planet as well as societies. In the business world, we are convinced that a climate transition plan is crucial. We are facing this challenge with new learnings that we share with our clients and taking into account their needs for business sustainability.



**Gerardo Cigliutti**  
Engineering and  
Maintenance Manager



**Bruno Armando**  
Energy Analyst



**Germán Roig Babot**  
Head of the  
Renewable Energy  
Plant



**Maximiliano Ocon**  
Project and Energy  
Coordinator



## Acting Now Is Preparing the Business for the Future

By: **Virginia Vilarinho**

Coordinator of the Climate and Energy Department  
Argentine Business Council for Sustainable  
Development (CEADS)

The impacts of climate change are already affecting every region in the planet and lead the ranking of global risks to development to which we will be exposed in the next decade, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024.

Aware of this reality, as evidenced by increasingly frequent and intense extreme events, the international climate action agenda has been marked by the global goals established in the Paris Agreement, which seek to limit global warming to levels that avoid the most catastrophic and irreversible impacts on the climate system and thus allow us to adapt our societies and production systems in order to be more resilient.

Specifically speaking, these global efforts are made clear in goals to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the medium and long terms:

- Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must be reduced by 45% by 2030 (in comparison with 2010 levels).
- Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must reach “net zero” by 2050.
- In addition, other GHGs, especially methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), must be significantly reduced.

The sooner global emissions are reduced, the greater the chance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and the fewer the challenges we will have to face in the transition to a decarbonized economy. But without a systemic, society-wide transformation and rapid implementation of ambitious goals, limiting global warming to 1.5°C while achieving a sustainable development will be extremely difficult.

Therefore, every country and actor will need to strengthen their contributions as a matter of urgency.

For the business sector, the goal of net-zero emissions is the new standard for corporate climate action. Over 6,000 companies in 70 countries and 15 different industries, representing more than a third of global market capitalization, already have goals to reduce their emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, in keeping with the ambitious level established in the Paris Agreement. In turn, these international companies are encouraging climate action among about 20,000 SMEs worldwide, which together account for 60% of the global market.

While they manage and reduce their emissions, the companies admit that climate change poses financial risks to their businesses: 83% of the companies in the world admit that they face physical risks as a result of climate change and 88% state that policy changes and new regulations will be the main risks to be faced in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

To conclude, I would like to emphasize that these ambitious climate goals are not only possible, but they are also an opportunity for development and innovation in every economic sector, provided that the right policies and incentives are designed. And, for such purpose, it is crucial that the private sector get involved and participate responsibly in the design and implementation of the country's climate policies, especially for its sector. The challenge we face is not technological: the best available science tells us that we already have the options to reduce emissions by 50% in each productive sector by 2030.