

## WATER

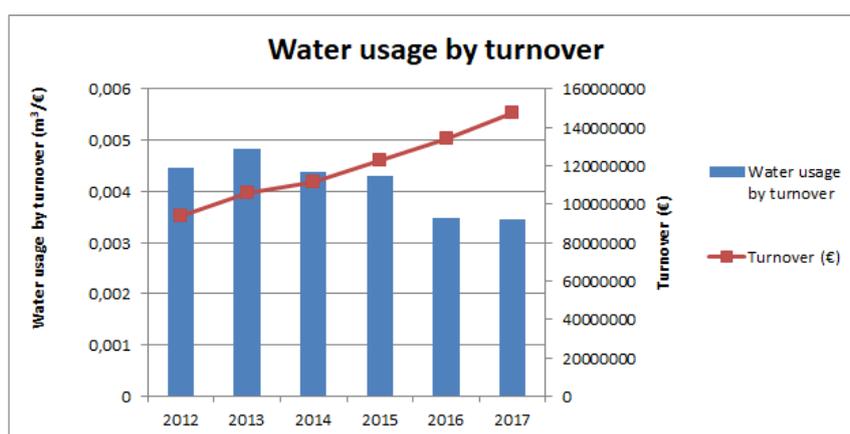
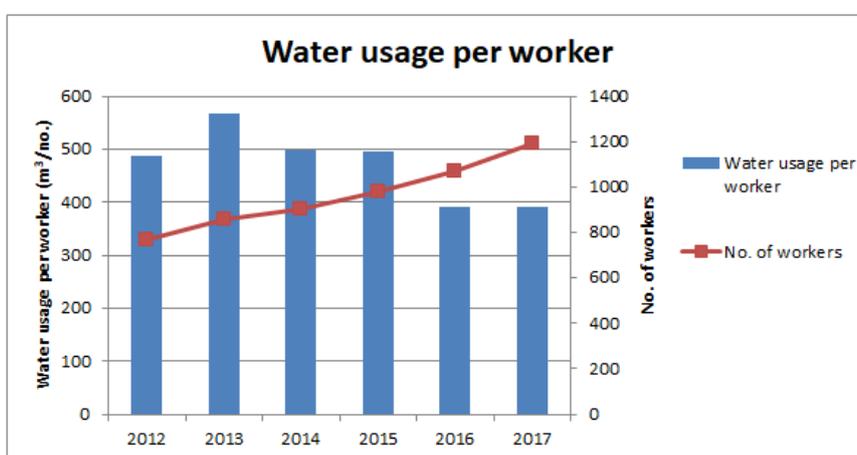
### Water usage

Performing IDIADA's main technical centre operations involves using a significant volume of water. This water comes from two sources:

- Water from its own wells
- Water from external sources

The main uses of this water are as follows:

- Irrigating plants and landscaped areas
- Braking and wet handling tracks
- Toilets, changing rooms and kitchen



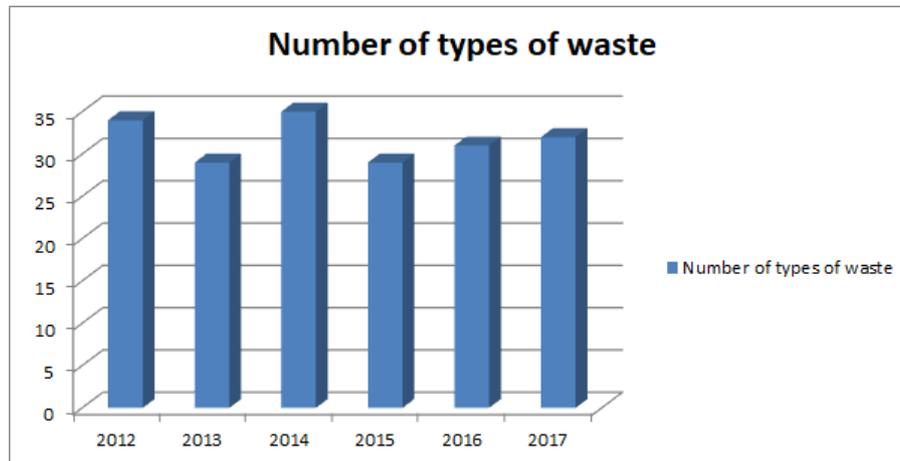
As shown in the graphs, there has been a downward trend in water usage since 2013. Over the last year total water usage has remained constant thanks in large part to the implementation of measures aimed at improving water usage efficiency including:

- Planting species with lower water requirements which makes it possible to reduce the volume and frequency of irrigation.
- Fitting dual flush mechanisms in toilet cisterns.
- Improvements in irrigation water recovery networks on the test tracks.

## WASTE

### Waste generation

In 2017 IDIADA's daily operations generated 32 different types of waste, all of which are managed by authorised companies.



In terms of total figures, 1.05 tons were generated in 2017 per worker, of which 0.30 tons are hazardous waste and 0.76 tons non-hazardous waste.





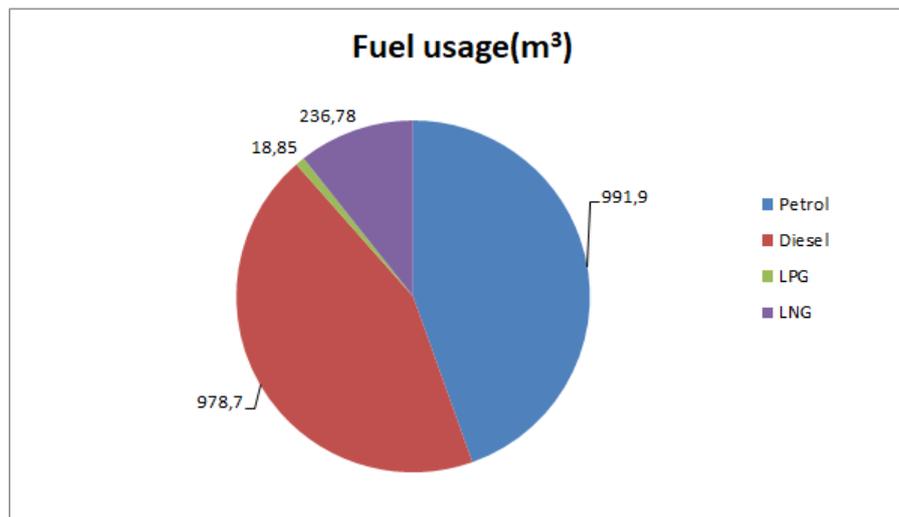
Where possible all waste generated at IDIADA is separated by type at source to help with management and recovery.

IDIADA is also continuing to step up its commitment to cutting waste generation. To this end it has run awareness campaigns for its employees, including giving each worker a cup to cut down on plastic cup usage at water coolers and drinking water fountains.

## ATMOSPHERE

### Emissions into the atmosphere

The kind of operations conducted at IDIADA entails the use of various types of fuels including petrol, diesel, LPG and LNG. This in turn results in the emission into the atmosphere of CO<sub>2</sub>.



## ELECTRICITY

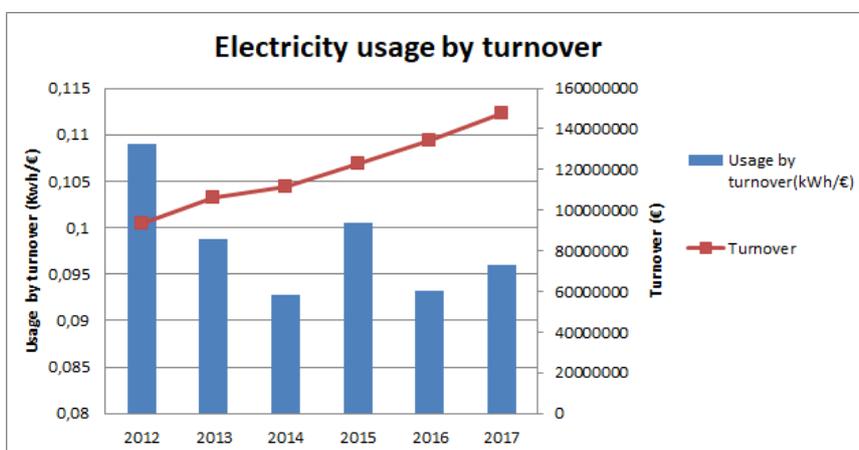
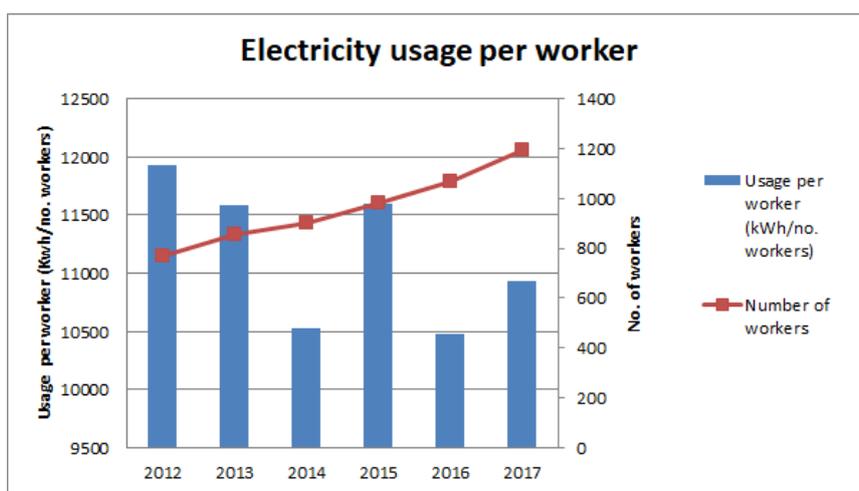
### Electricity usage

Over recent years IDIADA has implemented a raft of measures to cut its electricity usage. These measures include the following:

- Systematic installation of network analysers in main panels and more efficient VRV HVAC systems, screw compressors with inverter technology and remote management for improved monitoring.
- Replacing fluorescent tubes by more efficient similar ones.
- Changes in lighting involving new technologies such as LEDs.

In addition, in order to ensure continuous improvement other measures aimed at reducing usage are under study such as:

- Implementation of a new lighting system in the petrol station area consisting of LED technology equipment with built-in presence sensors.
- Bringing in a common procedure for all new facilities to be built which sets minimum energy efficiency standards.



In 2017 electricity usage per worker at IDIADA increased by 4% from 10,478 kWh per worker in 2016 to 10,927 kWh per worker in 2017.

In addition electricity usage by turnover fell by 3% between 2016 and 2017.

This increase in electricity usage might be largely down to greater power requirements due to the type of tests carried out in its facilities.

In spite of this increase, IDIADA is continuing to work on implementing measures which make for reduced and more efficient usage of all resources.