Galp's Nature Risk Screening

Biodiversity & Water

March 2024

Sustainability & Investor Relations

galp

INDEX

FIGURES

TABLES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
CR	Critically Endangered
E&P	Exploration & Production
EN	Endangered
LC	Last Concern
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
IBAS	Important Bird Areas
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NT	Near Threatened
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VU	Vulnerable
SPA	Special Protection Area
SF&T	Storage Facilities & Terminals
RNW	Renewables
SS	Service Station
DIROs	Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Risks Report 2024, by the World Economic Forum, highlights climate- and nature-related risks as the most severe over the next decade. Being conscious of the impact of our value chain activities on nature, the environment, and the society in which we operate we refreshed our Sustainability Roadmap, focused on five foundations to guide long-term ambitions until 2030. To ensure these goals, particularly on preserving biodiversity and conserving water resources, it's crucial to understand and manage our dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to these topics.

The main impact drivers associated with Galp include disturbances, land and marine ecosystem use, emissions, pollutants, waste, and resource consumption. Dependencies include climate regulation, freshwater supply, and erosion control. Biodiversity risk screening indicates alignment with conservation zones, with no sites located in or adjacent to UNESCO World Natural Heritage areas and 6% in or adjacent to IUCN I-IV protected areas. These areas are identified as priority sites for developing Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP). Among renewables business, Solar PV Logro is identified as a hotspot due to its potential impact on ecosystem use and located adjacent to an IUCN Category IV protected area. Water-related risks are significant, with a considerable number of sites situated in areas with high water risk, primarily in Iberia, due to physical water quantity risk, specifically water-stressed areas, representing a total of 61% of Galp sites, all located in Iberia and notably represented by the retail business. Sines Refinery, situated in a water-stressed area, stands out as a priority hotspot due to its high-water withdrawal volume. Two future scenarios were also analysed, for the 2030 timeframe, considering a "Business as Usual" and a "Pessimistic" approach. Both scenarios reveal that over 77% of the sites will be situated in water-stressed areas, which accounts for more than 41% of the sites projected to be in water-stressed areas by 2030 according to the baseline data.

In conclusion, this study provides a crucial initial assessment of nature-related issues tied to Galp's activities, enabling the identification of priority assets and actions regarding associated risks and opportunities. It is important to analyse case by case with complementary data to obtain a more granular understanding of the impacts.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the Global Risks Report 2024, by the World Economic Forum, climate- and nature-related risks lead the top 10 risks, by severity, that are expected to manifest over the next decade. The interplay between biodiversity loss, pollution, natural resource consumption, climate change, and socioeconomic drivers will make for a dangerous mix.

The 2022 Conference of the Parties for the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15, held in Montreal, Canada) resulted in the Montreal-Kunming agreement, setting out ambitious goals and targets for 2030, aiming to protect and restore nature for current and future generations. This includes reforming environmentally damaging subsidy systems and restoring 30% of the planet's degraded ecosystems.

There is a clear sign of mitigation strategies and multilateral and market-led initiatives to shift this crisis. Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) will launch this year a risk management and disclosure framework for companies to report and act on nature-related risks. Adding to this, Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) released, in 2023, the first science-based targets for nature (including freshwater and biodiversity), to complement those on climate from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

According to TNFD, "An organisation's nature-related risks and opportunities arise from dependencies and impacts on nature. Analysis of dependencies and impacts is therefore an essential first step to understanding the risks and opportunities the organisation faces." There is a clear interdependency between nature-related dependencies and impacts, as an organisation's negative impacts on nature can influence the provision of ecosystem services on which the organisation and others depend and create both physical and transition risks.

Being conscious of the impact of our value chain activities on nature, the environment, and the society in which we operate we refreshed our Sustainability Roadmap. This updated approach focuses on five foundations, each one guiding longer-term priorities & economic 2030 ambitions, covering environmental, social and governance topics. Within the "Preserve our Planet" foundation, we aim to protect biodiversity, take an effective water stewardship approach, be a reference in operational eco-efficiency and promote circularity throughout our value chain. To accomplish these goals and ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of our business, it is crucial to fully understand and efficiently manage, our company's dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to nature (DIROs). For the purpose of this risk screening, we will identify the potential dependencies and im-

pacts, according with the sector and business activities. Furthermore, given our expansion in renewables businesses and the materiality that the refinery represents to the company (and its dependency/impact on water use), we also decided to conduct a deeper analysis of water risks and biodiversity in key areas. This approach is aligned with the TNFD LEAP methodology, highlighted as sensitive factors to focus on.

2. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

In total, 493 operated sites were analysed (table 1) according to Galp's business activities (figure 1).

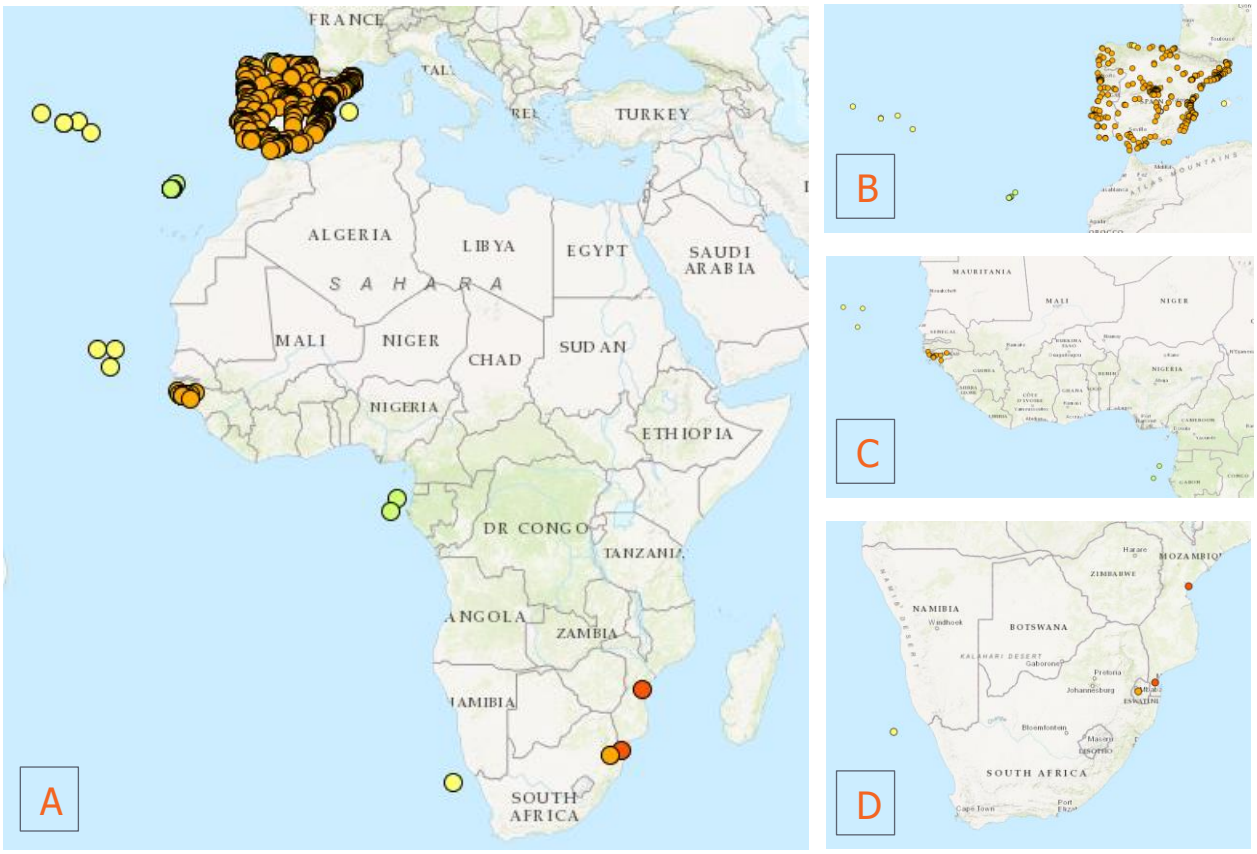

Figure 1 - Business footprint (A: All; B: Iberia; C: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Principe; D: Namíbia, Mozambique, Eswatini)

Table 1 - Galp sites considered in the Nature Risk Screening

Activities	No. of sites	Region
Biofuels Unit	1	Mainland Portugal
Exploration & Production	3	Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe
Renewables	35	Mainland Portugal and Spain
Storage Facilities & Terminals	28	Portugal and Spain
Refinery	1	Mainland Portugal
Service Stations	425	Portugal and Spain
Total	**493**	

The scope presented in this assessment has undergone minor changes compared to the previous assessment, showing our current consolidation perimeter. The sites that are no longer presented here have left Galp's consolidation perimeter (due to sale, adjustment of participation, etc.). As a result, they are no longer considered in this assessment.
The list of sites under analysis can be consulted in detail in Annex I as well as the respective coordinates used in the application of the tool.

The main objectives of this assessment is to filter and identify potential nature-related issues using the following approach:

- Map Galp's business footprint (applied to operated sites);
- Identify potential dependencies on ecosystem services and nature-related impacts associated to Galp's sector business activities. Important to refer that this specific analysis does not include Galp's business context;
- Interface organisation's operated sites with key nature-related locations, specifically on biodiversity high importance areas and water-related sensitive areas.

It should be noted that the present study does not replace the conducting of a detailed assessment of environmental risks and impacts potentially produced by the respective business units of the Company, which is included, for example, in the Environmental Impact Assessment.

At Galp, any scarcity or uncertainty related to resources, in particular water, both in the present and in the future, represents an operational and strategic concern. Also, given the importance of preserving biodiversity and the growing expansion of Galp, there is a continuing need to identify protected biodiversity areas and priority conservation areas, linked to the Company's sites.

In this sense, the knowledge of the risks associated with the use of water in the various regions where it operates or holds a stake as well as the coverage of Galp sites analysed in terms of areas of importance for biodiversity and also the number of IUCN species is fundamental to the sustainable growth of the Company.

3. METHODOLOGY

To conduct this assessment, a variety of sources were employed, such as scientific articles, reports, the TNFD framework, and the LEAP risk assessment guidance. Additionally, the following tools were incorporated into our analysis (further details on them are provided below): ENCORE, SBTN Materiality Screening spreadsheet, IBAT and WRI Aqueduct Water Tool.

- ENCORE, developed by Natural Capital Finance, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC, is used to evaluate and assess a company's dependencies and impacts on nature and natural capital. ENCORE covers the entire economy and guides organisations through the initial stages of their nature-positive journey. This tool is maintained and continuously improved by Global Canopy, UNEP FI and UNEP-WCMC, who together form the ENCORE Partnership, previously known as The Natural Capital Finance Alliance (NCFA).
- SBTN Materiality Tool helps users to a first screening of what types of environmental impact are potentially materially relevant to their sector (Step 1a of the SBTN guidance).
- IBAT is an alliance between BirdLife International, the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre, The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Conservation International. This tool is a biodiversity data provider, giving access to global biodiversity datasets and derived data layers including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA) (IBAT, 2022).
- The WRI Aqueduct Water Tool was developed with the support of the Aqueduct Alliance, a coalition of companies, governments and foundations at the cutting edge of water stewardship. This tool uses open-source, peer-reviewed data to map water risks such as floods, droughts and stress. It is used to identify and evaluate water risks around the world. It has the advantage of being available online, free of charge, and useful for companies to assess and disclose the use of water and qualitative risks associated with it, in terms of availability and access to water.

3.1. Dependencies & Impacts on Nature

Galp uses the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure (ENCORE) and SBTN Materiality Screening Tools to identify and rate potential impacts and dependencies on nature. The impacts are rated per impact driver and dependencies per ecosystem service, aligned with the TNFD framework.

For the context of this report, the following impact drivers and ecosystem services were considered applicable according to Galp's sector (table 2), and therefore used as the baseline of a first evaluation of nature-related dependencies and impacts associated with our business activities.

Table 2 - Impact drivers and ecosystem services applicable

Impact Drivers (pressures)	
1. Disturbances	
2. Use and change on ecosystem	2.1. Terrestrial ecosystem use
	2.2. Freshwater ecosystem use
	2.3. Marine ecosystem use
3. GHG air emissions	
4. Pollution	4.1. Non-GHG air pollutants
	4.2. Soil pollutants
	4.3. Solid waste
	4.4. Water pollutants
5. Resources	5.1. Water use
Ecosystem services (dependencies)	
1. Provisioning services	1.1. Water Supply
2. Regulating & maintenance services	2.1. Climate regulation

3.2. Biodiversity Risk Screening

Galp is currently using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT).

For this report, IBAT was used to intersect and quantify the areas of high biodiversity interest with the location of the Galp's operated sites. The analysis of the biodiversity associated with each site is performed on two different scales: 1 km and within a radius of 10 km.

This report assesses the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites. The information presented is based on various products, such as:

- UNESCO World Natural Heritage Areas
- IUCN Classified areas (Ia, Ib, II, III, IV, V, VI)
- Natura 2000
- Ramsar Site, Wetland of International Importance
- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs):
    - Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
    - Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZE)
- Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable IUCN Red List species that are potentially found within a 50 km radius.

Note: In the Glossary, there is a brief description of the characteristics and criteria underlying the classification of the above areas, as well as other terms used in this document.

The analysis is characterized by the surroundings of the site, considered a 1 km radius, for a more detailed reconnaissance of the operated and surrounding areas. As part of this analysis of biodiversity in Galp sites, "close" is considered to be an area located within a radius of 10 km from the site. The closer a site is to an area of importance for biodiversity, the more vulnerable it will be.

In each area of interest for biodiversity, the number of species are identified, being characterized according to their greater or lesser risk of extinction, showing for each site only those classified with threat levels (VU, EN, and CR).

All existing species are classified according to the IUCN criteria, which allow the distinction of classes of risk associated with each species, presented in the figure below (figure 2). Note: In the Glossary, a definition corresponding to each of the concepts presented in the table can be consulted.

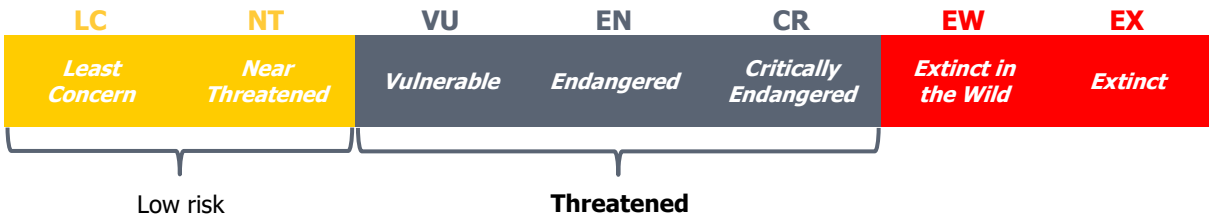

Figure 2 - Risk extinction levels of the species, according to IUCN classification (Adapted from: IUCN 2014b)

The main limitations applicable to the analyses carried out in this study, based on information collected in IBAT, were as follows:

- The information provided by IBAT is a result of the monitoring and more recent studies carried out on a global scale, but it does not express the interactions present inter and intra-species, population, or ecosystem;
- The impact arising from the location of the activity concerning the proximity of areas of high biodiversity interest is not reflected in this study.

3.3. Water risk screening (including high physical water risks)

Galp is currently using the WRI Aqueduct Water Tool.

For each site, the baseline data of 2023 was analysed considering the following indicators, with a particular focus on physical water stress risks:

- Overall Water Risk
- Physical Water Quantity Risks

    - Water Stress
    - Water Depletion
    - Groundwater Table Decline (detailed data not analysed in this exercise)
    - Interannual Variability (detailed data not analysed in this exercise)
    - Seasonal Variability
    - Drought Risk
    - Riverine flood Risk
    - Coastal flood Risk
- Physical Water Quality Risk
    - Untreated Connected Wastewater
    - Coastal Eutrophication Potential
- Regulatory and Reputational Risk
    - Unimproved/ no drinking water
    - Unimproved/ no sanitation
    - Peak RepRisk Country ESG Risk Index

The overall water risk weighting composition considered for each category is defined in the WRI Aqueduct Water Tool, as shown below (figure 3).

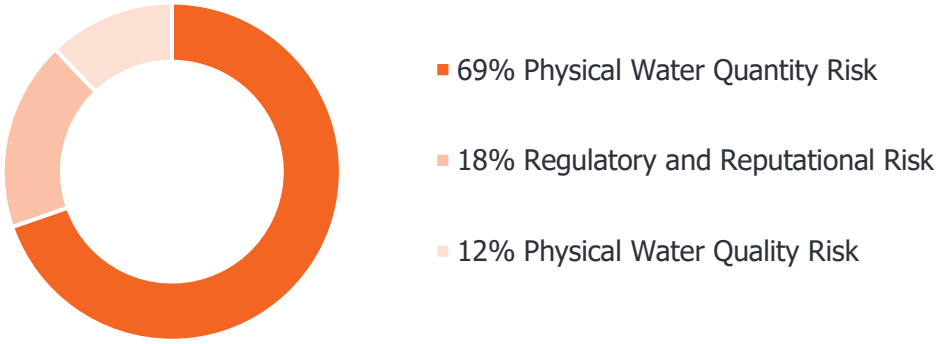

Figure 3 - Overall Water Risk weightings composition

In addition, Future Scenarios for 2030, in the "Business as usual" and "Pessimistic" approaches, were analysed considering the following indicators:

- Water Stress
- Seasonal Variability
- Water Supply
- Water Demand

Note: The meaning of all these indicators can be better understood by reading the corresponding definitions available in the Glossary.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Dependencies and Impacts on Nature

Galp, like other companies, depends on natural capital and generates both positive and negative impacts. Analysing the potential dependencies and impacts on natural capital is key for Galp to assess properly the associated risks & opportunities and consequently to prepare and respond effectively, strengthening the group's resilience and conserving at the same time the ecosystems.

The following tables (tables 3, 4, 5 and 6) reflect the preliminary materiality analysis of potential impact drivers associated with Galp's sector business activities and the potential ecosystem services that the sector may depend on. Only the potential dependencies and the impacts representative of Galp's main business are included. For this starting point evaluation, we were inspired by the materiality assessment indicated by the SBTN, TNFD proposal, and the ENCORE tool. Some scores were internally aligned on this initial evaluation, based on the Group context.

Potential impact drivers

Table 3 - Preliminary analysis of potential impact drivers associated with Galp's sector business activities (M: Material)

		Refinery	RNW Solar PV	RNW Wind	SS	SF&T	E&P
1. Disturbances				M			M
2. Use and change the ecosystem	2.1. Terrestrial ecosystem use	M	M			M	
	2.2. Freshwater ecosystem use						
	2.3. Marine ecosystem use						M
3. GHG air emissions		M					M

4. Pollution	4.1. Non-GHG air pollutants	M			M	M
	4.2. Soil pollutants	M		M	M	M
	4.3. Water pollutants	M		M	M	M
	4.4. Solid waste	M				M
5. Resources	5.1. Water use	M				

Table 4 – Potential impact drivers explained for each of Galp's sector business activities.

Refinery	Terrestrial ecosystem use	Refineries have a significant land footprint. In case of fires from unplanned events it can cause significant impact on the ecosystem.
	GHG air emissions	Refinery processes emit significant gas-based pollutants (e.g. CO2, methane), which harm atmospheric conditions.
	Non-GHG air pollutants	Air emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxides can return to the environment as acid rain, negatively impacting natural resources. Other air pollutants from oil and gas refineries include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, carbon monoxide and particulate matter.
	Soil & Water pollutants	Spills and leaks from refineries can result in increased toxicity in soil and water in localised areas.
	Solid waste	Oil and gas production generates solid wastes (oil sludge, spent catalysts, etc.)
	Water use	Raw materials processing typically drains large amounts of water.
RNW Solar PV	Terrestrial ecosystem use	Solar energy farms use land, which modifies habitats. Solar farms often include a fence or other barrier along their perimeter, which can affect species' movement and lead to habitat fragmentation.
RNW Wind	Disturbances	Disturbance to breeding and foraging birds has been recorded up to 800 m around individual wind turbines. Disturbances can also include mammals, particularly bats and wolfs.
Service Stations	Soil & water pollutants	Spills and leaks can result in increased toxicity in soil and water in localised areas.
Storage Facilities & Terminals	Terrestrial ecosystem use	In case of fires from unplanned events it can cause significant impact on the ecosystem. New access routes fragmenting the habitat and facilitating increased access from other sectors.
	Soil & water pollutants	Spills and leaks can result in increased toxicity in soil and water in localised areas.
	Non-GHG air pollutants	Air emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxides can return to the environment as acid rain, negatively impacting natural resources.
Exploration & production	Marine ecosystem use	Drilling for oil at sea is disruptive to the environment and can impact on natural habitats.
	Disturbances	Noise pollution caused by associated seismic drilling can negatively impact species' migration routes and habitats. Light pollution from facilities has a similar effect on certain species. Disturbance by associated seismic drilling can negatively impact certain species' migration routes and habitats, which may result in significant population changes. Loss of access to breeding grounds can also result in the reduction of populations near drill sites.
	GHG air emissions	The release of carbon from related activities can considerably contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. This includes emissions of combustion gases, gas flares, combustion of liquid fuels (e.g. diesel, jet fuel), fugitive emissions and vented gas.
	Non-GHG air pollutants	Produced water, exhaust fumes, emitted drilling fluids and accidental spillages or losses of products can have negative chemical effects on surrounding habitats, ecosystems and the atmosphere.
	Soil & water pollutants	Produced water, emitted drilling fluids and accidental spillages or losses of products can have negative chemical effects on surrounding habitats, ecosystems and the atmosphere.
	Solid waste	Deposition of drilling fluid, discharge of cuttings and cement can leave significant debris in localised areas causing geological changes at a localised scale

Potential ecosystem services

Table 5 - Preliminary analysis of potential ecosystem services Galp's business activities may depend on (M: Material).

Ecosystem Services		Refinery	RNW Solar PV	RNW Wind	SS	SF&T	E&P
1. Provisioning services	1.1. Water supply	M					
2. Regulating & maintenance services	2.1. Climate regulation		M	M			
	2.2. Mass stabilization & erosion control				M	M	

Table 6 - Potential ecosystem services the organization may depend on for each of Galp's sector business activities

Refinery	Water supply	The refining process depends heavily on water.
RNW Solar PV	Climate regulation	Dependent on a relatively steady climate. The financial implications of damage to generation facilities due to increased temperatures and weather extremes can be considerable.
RNW Wind	Climate regulation	Dependent on a relatively steady climate. The financial implications of damage to generation facilities due to increased temperatures and weather extremes can be considerable.
Service Stations	Mass stabilization & erosion control	The production process is extremely vulnerable to disruption. The degree of protection offered by the ecosystem service is critical and irreplaceable for the production process
Storage Facilities & Terminals	Mass stabilization & erosion control	The production process is extremely vulnerable to disruption. The degree of protection offered by the ecosystem service is critical and irreplaceable for the production process

4.2. Biodiversity Risk Screening

In this chapter, the results obtained from the application of the IBAT tool are presented and include 432 Galp sites representing the Company's sites, whether owned or holding and managed in 2023. Galp's total operated sites are 493, however, 61 sites (Service Stations, 26 Portugal and 35 Spain) were considered duplicated for this exercise, as they are located in the same geographic area, with similar coordinates and consequently with the same risk results. For future actions, if applicable, the results and actions for the service stations (SS) located in the same geographic area and considered for this exercise can be adapted for the SS with the same coordinates.

Considering an overall view and within a 1 km radius, 33% (142) of the sites are located in areas of high importance for biodiversity (Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas). The detailed information can be consulted on Annex II.

Looking into these areas of high importance for biodiversity (tables 7 and 8), specifically to UNESCO World Heritage Areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas, none of our sites are located in or adjacent to (< 1 km) to UNESCO protected World Heritage Areas and 29 sites are in or adjacent to IUCN Category I-IV Protected areas (the same site can impact different areas, thus it's only counted once). Considering the other buffer distance 10 km there are sites located in these regions. However, for these cases and depending on the nature of the business and its activities, it is important to analyse case by case the potential biodiversity-related risks to obtain a more granular understanding of the impacts.

Table 7 - Number of sites located in UNESCO World Heritage Areas

Buffer distance	UNESCO World Heritage Areas
1 km	0
10 km	7

Table 8 - Number of sites located in UCN Category I-IV protected areas

Buffer distance	IUCN Cat Ia	IUCN Cat Ib	IUCN Cat II	IUCN Cat III	IUCN Cat IV
1 km	**4**	**0**	**4**	**8**	**16**
10 km	14	16	58	101	166

As mentioned, the analysis of the areas covered by Galp sites in selected areas of high biodiversity interest is presented on Annex II.

Note: This approach is not a substitute for the more detailed analysis of the risks and impacts associated with areas of high importance for biodiversity and species with a level of risk of extinction, in the surroundings of Galp's sites.

4.2.1. Results by business activity

In this section, the results described cover various classified areas, which are analysed by selected buffer distances and aligned with their respective activity zones. The radius of analysis is 1 km and a

radius of 10 km. For detailed information regarding number of high biodiversity importance areas covered by Galp sites and number of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, consult Annex II and III, respectively.

The areas of activity are grouped as follows: Exploration & Production, Refinery, Biofuels Unit, Renewable Energy Sources, Storage Facilities & Terminals, and Service Stations. Overall, the sites located in areas of high importance for biodiversity (Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas), per activity are distributed according to the graph below (figure 4).

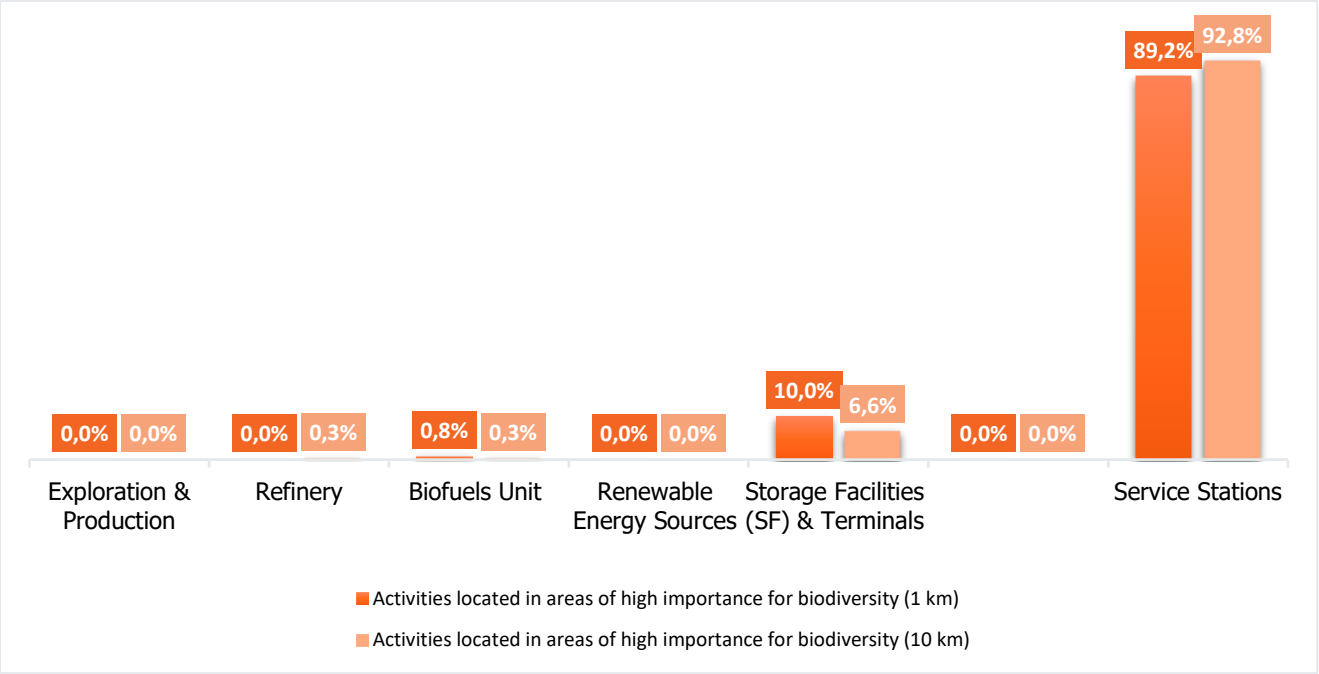

Figure 4 - Activities located in areas of high importance for biodiversity in radius of 1 km and 10 km

Exploration & Production

In the E&P activity, 3 blocks are analysed: Namibia (1) and Sao Tomé and Principe (2). None of the sites in the E&P activity are located in or adjacent to IUCN Classified areas or UNESCO.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the 3 blocks are located, within a radius of 50 km, in areas with species critically endangered (Bloco 12 and Bloco 6 with 6 and Pel83 with 5).

Refinery

The refinery is not located in areas of high importance for biodiversity. However, analysing the surroundings of the facilities, within a radius of 10 km (annex II), we see that it intersects with one Key Biodiversity Area (Santo André and Sancha Lagoons) and IUCN Category IV.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Sines Refinery showed a total of 130 endangered species, including 22 critically endangered species.

Biofuels unit

Enerfuel is adjacent to areas with importance for biodiversity: an IUCN Classified Category IV (Nature Reserve Santo André and Sancha Lagoons) and in a Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive).

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that 22 species are critically endangered from the Enerfuel site, in Portugal.

Renewables

Looking into Galp's Renewables sites, 30 facilities located in Spain and 5 located in Portugal were analysed. RNW – Logro is adjacent to an IUCN Category IV (Laguna de Chiprana), a Ramsar Site, and a Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive). Also, "Viçoso" and "Pereiro" (South of Portugal) Solar PV assets are adjacent to a Ramsar Site (Ribeira do Vascão).

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, several areas of high interest for biodiversity are covered, with Albercas, Pereiro, S.Marcos and Viçoso being the sites with highest number of endangered species (21).

Storage Facilities & Terminals

The storage facilities and terminals owned by Galp are spread across several geographies: Portugal (28), Spain (1), Cape Verde (3), Guinea-Bissau (3), Mozambique (2), and Eswatini (1). In total, there are 38 facilities within this activity, which are analysed, according to each scale.

Within a radius of 1 km, six of the ten Storage Parks and Terminals under analysis are adjacent to IUCN protected areas: CLCM (1 IUCN III and 2 IUCN category VI), Flores CL (IUCN category IV), Horta CL (IUCN category Ia, V, VI), Horta GPL (IUCN category Ia, V, VI), GOC Santa Maria (IUCN category IV) and Nordela LPG (1 IUCN III).

Detailing areas of high biodiversity importance, CLCM is adjacent to the Nature Park of Madeira, to a Leisure and Mountain Reserve, a Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive), a Special Protection Area (Birds Directive), and to a Key Biodiversity Area. In the Azores, Flores CL is also adjacent to a Special Protection Area (Birds Directive), to a Habitats or Species Management Protected area and two Key Biodiversity Areas; Horta CL is adjacent to a Protected Landscape, a Nature Reserve, a Resource Management Protected Area, a Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Directive), and to a Marine Protected Area (OSPAR); Horta GPL is adjacent to a Resource Management Protected Area, and Nordela LPG is adjacent to a Natural Monument.

In Mainland Portugal, Mitrena is adjacent to Estuário do Sado, a Special Protection Area (Birds Directive), and a Key Biodiversity Area. Bolola is adjacent to one Key Biodiversity Area.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that CLCM in Madeira, has the greatest number of critically endangered species (51).

Service Stations

The 364 Service Stations on the assessment scope are located in Portugal, Spain, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

It can be concluded that in a 1 km radius, there are several areas of high interest for biodiversity overlapping with SS, the main category being Key Biodiversity Areas (annex II).

Within a 1km radius, there are 58 SS located in IUCN-protected areas, of which 24 are in Category I-IV as follows:

- IUCN Cat-Ia: Cancela and El Escorial;
- IUCN Cat-II: Algezares, Cocentaina - Dir.Valencia N340, Alcoy - Ctra.Jijona and Ribarroja del Turia - Pol.Entreviaa
- IUCN Cat-III: Caniçal, Alcoy – Alicante, Almassora – Manuel Vivanco, Cocentana – Dir. Valencia N340, Gandia and Alcoy – Ctra. Jijona
- IUCN Cat-IV: Valongo, Alto do Valongo, Almassora, Almeria, Aznalfarache, Currela Dir.Alicente N332, Huelva-Gon, Jerez, La Carolina, Marbella-Rodeito, Barbarte, Montellano.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that SS – Caniçal in Portugal has the highest number of critically endangered species (51).

4.3. Water Risk Screening

4.3.1. Baseline 2023

In this chapter the results obtained per activity of Galp are presented, also taking into account the countries where these activities are in place. Subsequently, specific indicators are provided for each activity, as outlined in detail in the Methodology section of this report, for the baseline 2023 approach. for each one, there are specific indicators, detailed in the Methodology section of this report, for the baseline 2023 approach. The detailed list of the results presented, for each site and per type of risk, can be consulted in Annex I.

In the analysis presented below, only the sites with data were considered (456 out of the 493). The remaining 37 sites don't have data available in the WRI Tool and represent mainly offshore Exploration & Production sites, some Storage Facilities, and some Service Stations.

Offshore Exploration & Production blocks (3) were only considered for assessing eventual risks for the corresponding geographical land areas that are associated with or near them. It should be noted that in most of the offshore blocks, the freshwater consumption is represented by a small portion of the total amount of water used in upstream activities. This freshwater has human supply as the main purpose, representing no significant volume for the activity, whose main use/consumption comes from saltwater. Since saltwater, not classed as scarce, is predominantly used, the risks associated with these facilities are negligible.

Overall Water Risks

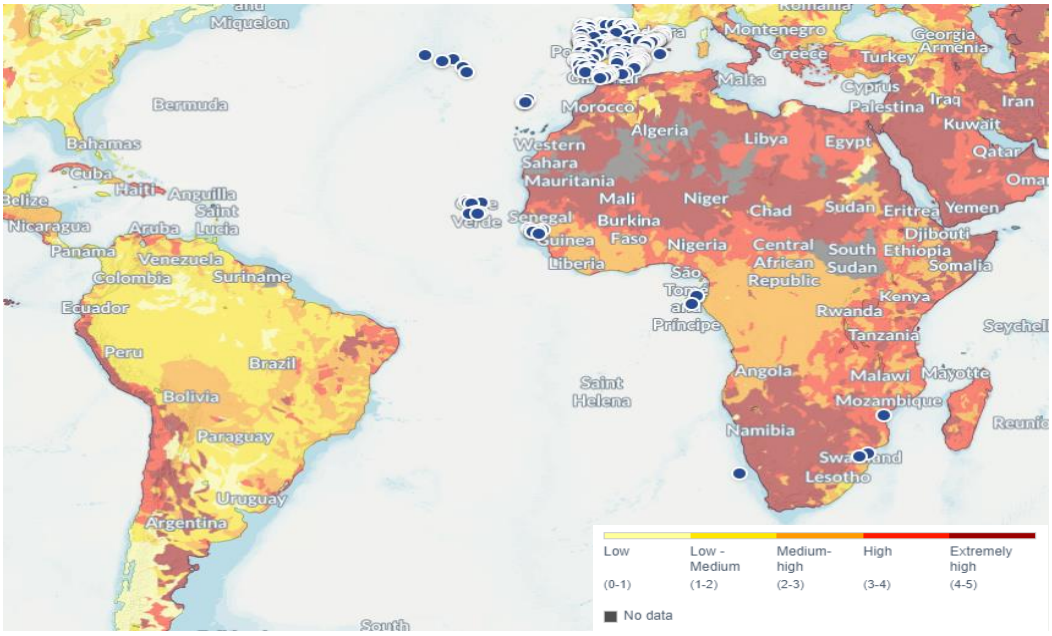

Figure 5 - Overall water risks WRI Aqueduct Tool print

There are 36% (164) sites with high or extremely high overall water risk (table 9).

- 151 sites located in Portugal and Spain, with high and extremely high Physical Water Quantity Risks.
- 13 sites (SS and SF&T), located in Guinea-Bissau, Eswatini and Mozambique, with high and extremely high Regulatory & Reputational Risks and Physical Water Quality Risks.

Table 9 - Galp sites by business activity and overall water risk category

	Sites proportion	Bio Unit	RNW	SF&T	SR	SS
Low (0-1)	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Low - Medium (1-2)	32.5%	-	23	-	-	125
Medium-High (2-3)	28.9%	-	11	4	-	117
High (3-4)	**32%**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**135**
Extremely High (4-5)	**4%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**

Physical Quantity Water Risk

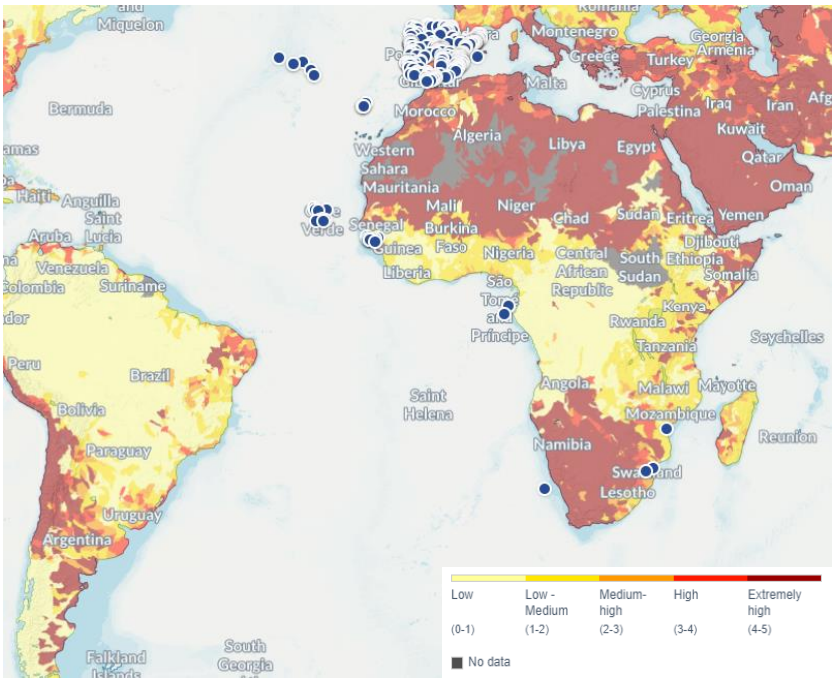

Figure 6 - Physical Quantity Water Risk WRI Aqueduct Tool print

In Portugal and Spain, the physical water quantity risk is mostly high or extremely high, mainly due to the high-water stress and high-water depletion verified in these regions.

Except for 46 sites, 90% of the sites (table 10) are located in regions with high and extremely high physical water quantity risks, in which 90% represents Service Stations, all located in Iberia, except in one (SS-Cachungo) located in Guinea-Bissau. The remaining sites are Sines Refinery, Enerfuel, PV Solar Ictio Alcazar II and 3 Storage Facilities.

Solar PV Cluster Pitarco (Pitarco A, B & C), in Spain, is located in an area where the Physical Water Quantity Risk is Low-Medium.

Table 10 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and physical water quantity risk category

	Sites proportion	Bio Unit	RNW	SF&T	SR	SS
Low (0-1)	0.4%	-	-	-		2
Low - Medium (1-2)	2.4%	-	-	1	-	10
Medium-High (2-3)	7%	-	3	2	-	28
High (3-4)	**34%**	**-**	**20**	**4**	**-**	**129**
Extremely High (4-5)	**56%**	**1**	**12**	**3**	**1**	**240**

The Storage Facilities of Matsapha, Beira and Matola (Eswatini and Mozambique) are located in regions where Physical Water Quantity Risk is Low-Medium or Medium-High as water stress and water depletion are low.

Specifically, on water stress (figure 7), 61% (285) of the sites are located in water stress areas, 13% high and 47% extremely high, mainly due to the presence of the majority of the assets being located in Iberia. The segregation per area of activity is 264 Service Stations, 12 Renewable sites, 7 Storage Facilities & Terminals, 1 Biofuel Unit (Enerfuel) and Sines Refinery.

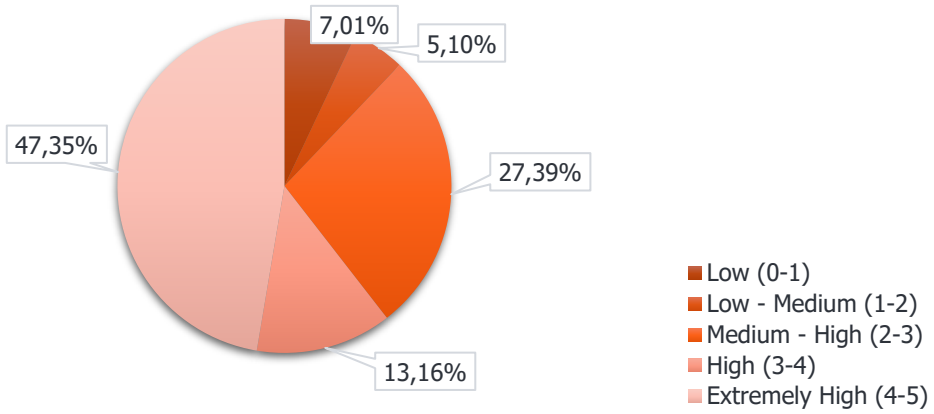

Figure 7 - Water Stress Risks distribution

To better interpret these results, it is important to take into consideration the total freshwater withdrawal of those sites. It is clear by looking to the graph in figure 8, that it is the Sines Refinery that has the biggest freshwater withdrawal (80%). Following Sines Refinery, and with a significant difference, are Commercial business (Service Stations) located in water stress areas, representing all together 14% of total water consumption. Enerfuel withdrew around 0,74% of total Galp's volume and Storage Facilities & Terminal sites, represent less than 0,83% of total freshwater withdrawal in water stress areas. The renewables sites are the ones with the smaller consumption of water, representing around 0,1% of total water consumption in water stress areas.

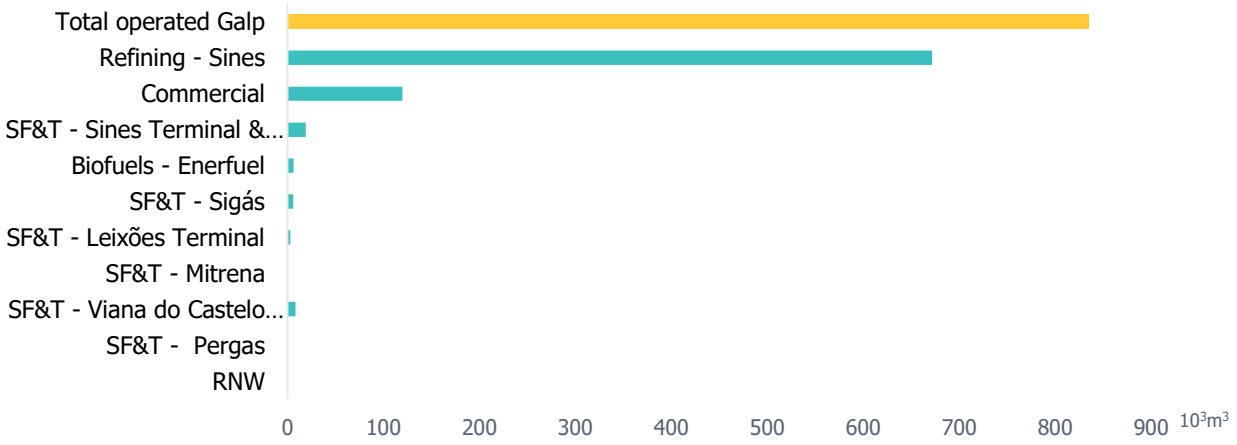

Figure 8 Water withdrawal in Galp's operated sites located in water stress areas

Physical Quality Water Risk

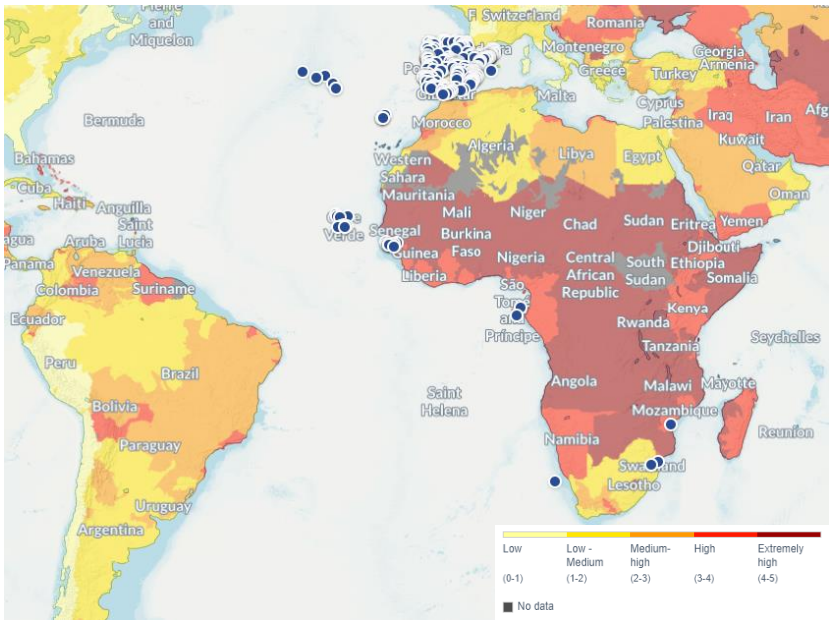

Figure 9 - Physical Quality Water Risk WRI Aqueduct Tool print

In Portugal the physical water quality risk is low and low-medium, a consequence balance of the low untreated connected wastewater and high coastal eutrophication potential indicators. Considering this, around 97% of the sites are located in areas with low-medium and low Physical Water Quality Risk (table 11). All these sites have a low untreated connected wastewater value as they are located in areas with sewerage systems and treated to at least a primary treatment level.

Table 11 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and physical water quality risk category

	Sites proportion	Bio Unit	RNW	SF&T	SR	SS
Low (0-1)	86.0%	-	35	-	-	357
Low - Medium (1-2)	11.2%	1	-	7	1	42
Medium-High (2-3)	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
High (3-4)	**0.9%**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**1**
Extremely High (4-5)	**2.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**

The remaining 3% represents 10 Services Stations in Guinea-Bissau and 3 Storage Facilities & Terminals in Mozambique and Eswatini, with high or extremely high Physical Water Quality Risk. These values are a consequence of the extremely high value of untreated connected wastewater in the affected regions.

Regulatory & Reputational Risk

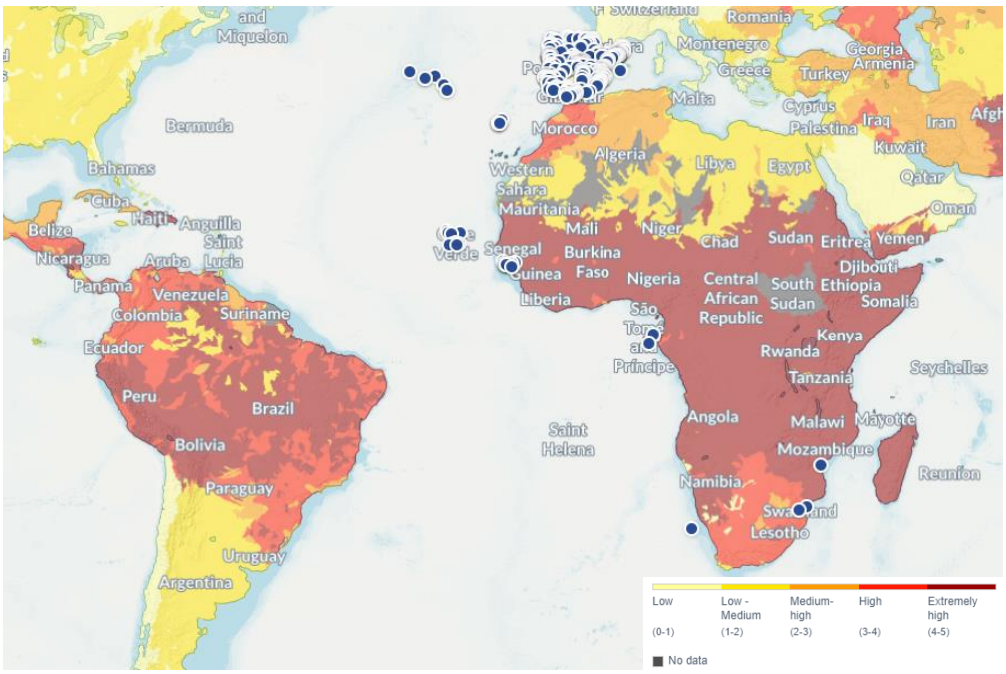

Figure 10 - Regulatory & Reputational Risk WRI Aqueduct Tool print

Table 12 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and regulatory & reputational risk category

	Sites proportion	Bio Unit	RNW	SF&T	SR	SS
Low (0-1)	97.0%	1	35	7	1	399
Low - Medium (1-2)	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Medium-High (2-3)	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
High (3-4)	**0.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Extremely High (4-5)	**3.0%**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**10**

In Portugal and Spain, the regulatory and reputational risk is low as all indicators of sanitation and drinking water are low risk.

All the remaining sites – 3 Storage Facilities & Terminals and 10 Service Stations - in Guinea-Bissau, Eswatini and Mozambique are located in areas with extremely high Regulatory and Reputational Risks, a consequence of the high values of unimproved/no drinking water and unimproved/no sanitation risks.

4.3.2. 2030 Scenarios

Two future scenarios were analysed, for the 2030 timeframe, considering a "Business as Usual" and a "Pessimistic" approach.

- "Business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0): represents a middle-of-the-road future where temperatures increase by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries (WRI, 2023).
- "Pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5): represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by a fossil-fueled development, rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century (WRI, 2023).

For each approach, four indicators were analysed, for each Galp site:

- Water Stress
- Seasonal Variability
- Water Supply
- Water Demand

In the analysis presented below, only the sites with data were considered (471 out of the 493). The remaining 22 sites don't have data available in the WRI Tool and represent mainly offshore Exploration & Production sites, some Storage Facilities, and some Service Stations.

Water Stress

The Water Stress indicator consists of the competition for water resources that is evaluated by the future 2030 ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water. This is evaluated on a scale of projected values to 2030, presented below (figure 10).

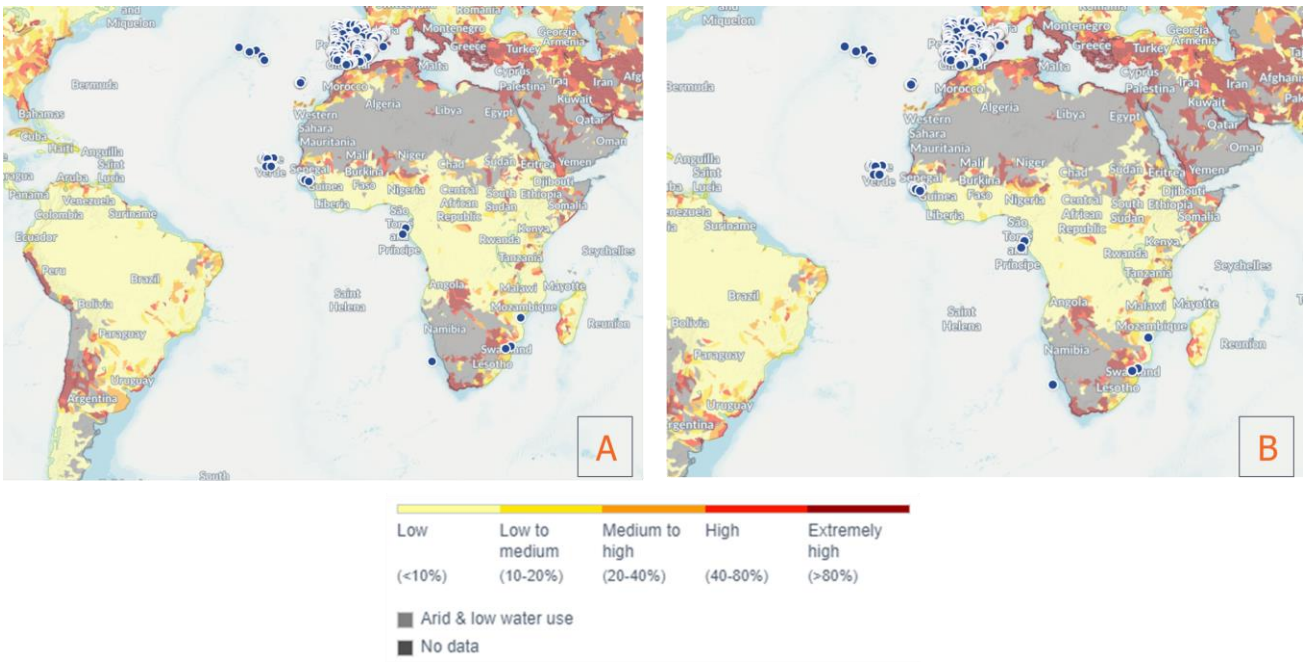

Figure 11 - Projected changes in water stress areas where Galp sites are located, by 2030, considering (A) business as usual and (B) pessimistic approach.

Both scenarios, Business as usual (BaU) and Pessimistic (P), in 2030 reveal that >77% of the sites will be located in water stress areas, in which >50% represent extremely high risk (table 13). Compared to the 2023 baseline, this represents > 41% of the sites located in water stress areas and > 47% with extremely high risk. Most of the sites correspond to refinery, biofuel unit, renewable plants, some service stations and some storage facilities, mainly in Portugal and Spain. The main difference between the two scenarios is the increase of sites located in areas with high risks of water stress, in the case of the Pessimistic scenario.

Table 13 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and projected change in water stress risk category

	Sites proportion		Bio Unit		RNW		SFT&T		SR		SS	
	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P
Low (0-1)	4.5%	4.7%	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	16
Low - Medium (1-2)	4.0%	7.4%	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	18	28
Medium-High (2-3)	1.,6%	9.1%	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	-	55	41
High (3-4)	**23.8%**	**27.0%**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**24**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**91**	**98**
Extremely High (4-5)	**54.1%**	**51.8%**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**238**	**235**

Seasonal Variability

The Seasonal Variability (SV) is an indicator of the variability between months of the year. Increasing SV may indicate wetter wet months and drier dry months, and a higher likelihood of droughts or wet periods. This is evaluated on a scale of projected values to 2030, presented below (figure 11).

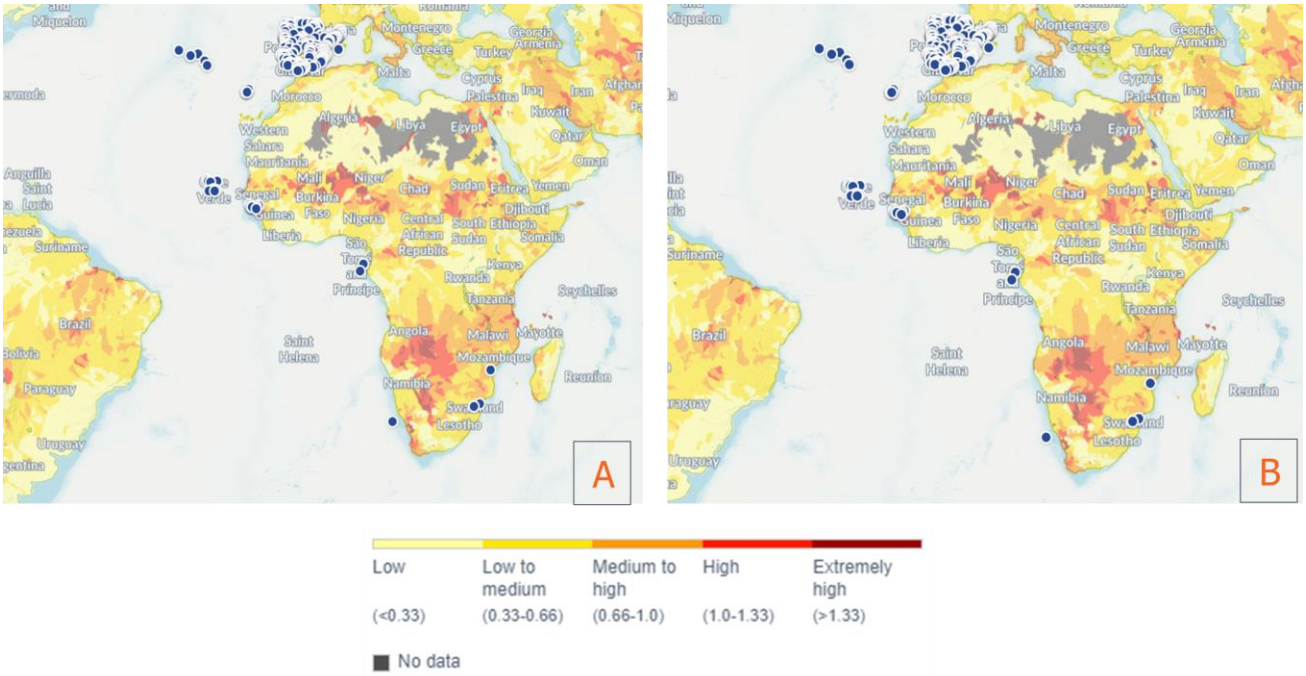

Figure 12 - Projected changes in seasonal variability where Galp sites are located, by 2030, considering (A) business as usual and (B) pessimistic approach

Following both scenarios, in 2030, > 90% of the sites will be located in areas where seasonal variability (SV) is expected to have low or low-medium risk, with marginally higher rates in the Pessimistic scenario (table 14). In the case of the BaU scenario, these sites (440 in BaU and 449 in P) are concentrated mostly in Iberia and include Sines Refinery, Service Stations and some Storage Facilities. None of the sites are located in areas where SV is expected to have extremely high risk. There are no major differences between the two scenarios.

Table 14 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and projected change in seasonal variability risk category

	Sites proportion		Bio Unit		RNW		SFT&T		SR		SS	
	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P
Low (<0.33)	16.3%	16.1%	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	73	72
Low - Medium (0.33-0.66)	77.1%	79.2%	1	1	35	35	7	7	1	1	319	329
Medium-High (0.66-1.00)	3.8%	1.9%	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7
High (1.00-1.33)	**2.8%**	**2.8%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**10**
Extremely High (>1.33)	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Water Supply

The water supply indicator contemplates the total of blue water (renewable surface water) available. This is evaluated on a scale of projected values to 2030, presented below (figure 12).

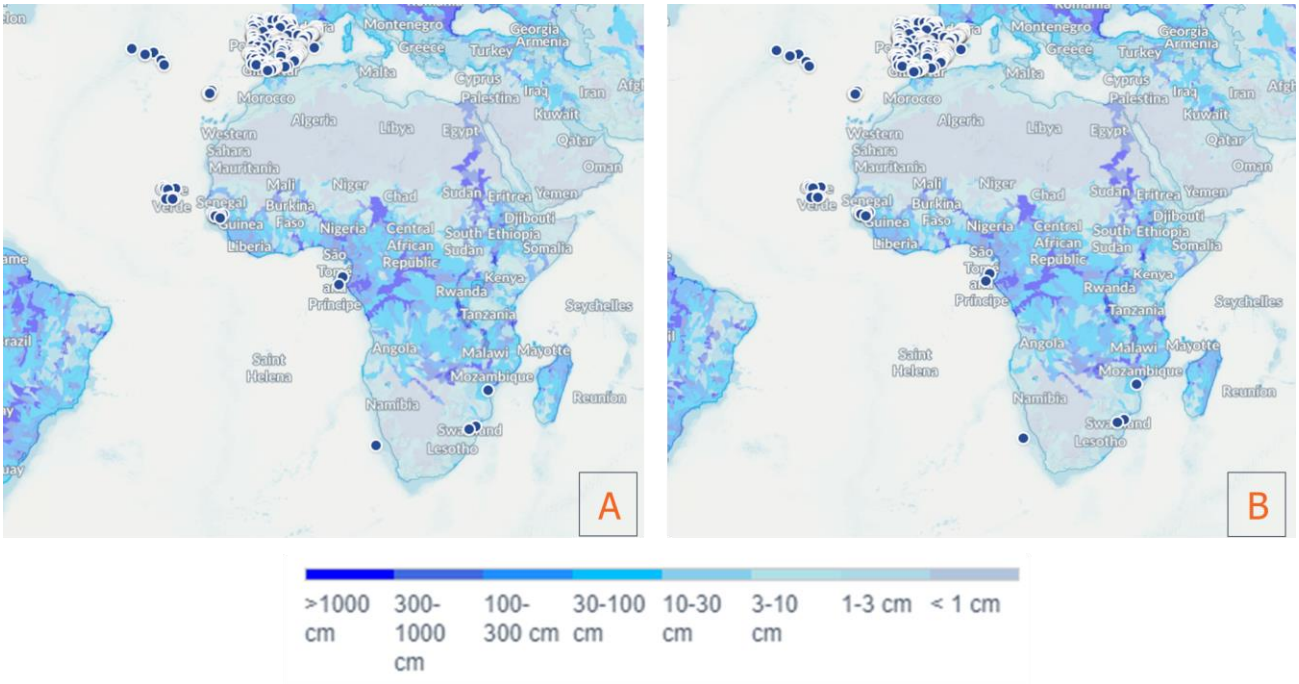

Figure 13 - Projected changes in water supply where Galp sites are located, by 2030, considering (A) business as usual and (B) pessimistic approach.

Looking into both scenarios (table 15), 70% of total operated assets are located in areas where water supply flux is expected to be available between 10-30 cm and 30-100 cm. These represent Enerfuel, Sines Refinery, 30 Renewable sites, 6 Storage Facilities & Terminals and 308 Service Stations. There are no major differences between the two scenarios.

Table 15 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and projected change in water supply risk category

	Sites proportion		Bio Unit		RNW		SFT&T		SR		SS	
	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P
<1 cm	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-3 cm	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-10 cm	16.8%	16.6%	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	77	77
10-30 cm	31.4%	30.6%	1	1	5	1	6	6	1	1	135	135
30-100 cm	43.3%	44.4%	-	-	25	29	6	6	-	-	173	173
100-300 cm	7.0%	7.0%	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	29	29
300-1000 cm	1.5%	1.5%	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
>1000 cm	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Water Demand

Water Demand is considered as water withdrawals, the maximum potential water required to meet sectoral demands (includes domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock). This is evaluated on a scale of projected values to 2030, presented below (figure 13).

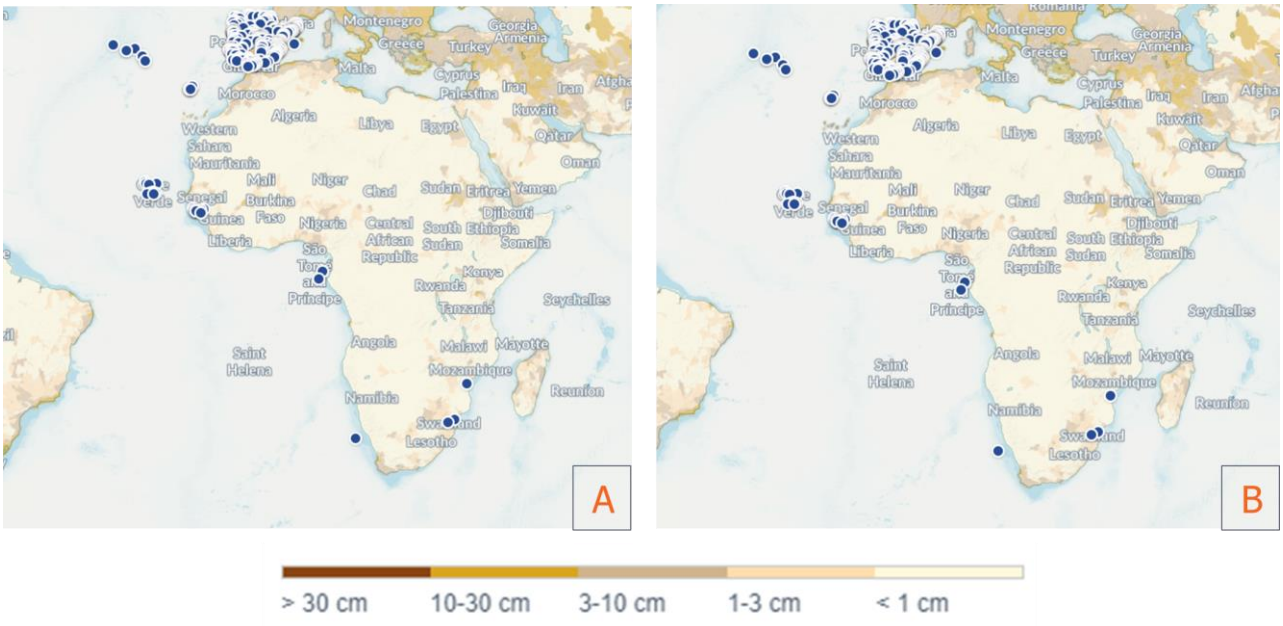

Figure 14 - Projected changes in water demand where Galp sites are located, by 2030, considering (A) business as usual and (B) pessimistic approach.

According to both scenarios (table 16), > 90% of the sites will be located in areas where water demand flux is expected to be equal to or more than 3 cm. These sites (437 in BaU and 446 in P) are mostly Service Stations, all located in Iberia. Adding to this, Sines Refinery, Enerfuel and 26 RNW assets will be located in areas where water demand flux is expected to be between 3 to 10 cm. None of the sites are located in areas where water demand flux is expected to be > 30 cm. There is a subtle distinction between Business as Usual (BaU) and Pessimistic (P) scenarios. In the P scenario, there is an increase in the number of sites situated in regions anticipating a water demand fluctuation

of 10 to 30 cm. Additionally, there's a slight reduction in sites positioned in areas expecting a water demand fluctuation of 1 to 3 cm.

Table 16 - Galp sites proportion by business activity and projected change in water demand risk category

	Sites proportion		Bio Unit		RNW		SFT&T		SR		SS	
	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P	BaU	P
<1 cm	1.3%	1.5%	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	5
1-3 cm	5.9%	3.8%	-	-	4	4	7	4	-	-	17	10
3-10 cm	32.9%	32.5%	1	1	26	26	3	5	1	1	124	120
10-30 cm	59.9%	62.2%	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	272	283
>30 cm	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

5. Conclusions

In 2023, Galp updated its nature risk screening, incorporating an analysis of nature-related dependencies & impacts linked to its sector and business activities within its direct operations. The main purpose of this assessment was to filter potential nature-related issues by mapping Galp's business foototprint (applied to operated sites), identify potential dependencies on ecosystem services and nature-related impacts associated to Galp's sector (without including yet Galp's business context) and interface Organisation's operated sites with key nature-related locations, specifically on biodiversity high importance areas and water-related sensitive areas. This combination will be crucial for gaining a deeper understanding and prioritise potential nature-related issues associated with Galp's activities.

Nature-related dependencies & impacts

By evaluating potential nature-related dependencies & impacts associated to Galp's sector business activities alongside the analysis of water risks (particularly in water-stressed areas) and biodiversity

> The main potential impact drivers associated with each Galp activity are disturbances (E&P and RNW wind), terrestrial ecosystem use (Refinery, RNW Solar PV and SF&T), marine ecosystem use (E&P), GHG emissions and non-GHG air pollutants (Refinery, SF&T and E&P), soil and water pollutants (Refinery, SS, SF&T, E&P), solid waste (Refinery and E&P) and resources use, specifically freshwater (Refinery). The main dependencies are related to climate regulation (RNW solar and wind) freshwater supply (Refinery) and mass stabilization & erosion control (SS, SF&T).

relevant areas, we gain a deeper understanding of our nature-related business footprint. This heightened awareness allows us to prioritize our hotspots effectively and develop appropriate action plans.

As previously noted, this serves as the initial stage of an evaluation process. It is important to compile and analyse company data, including the location of company sites, industry classification and business importance of the site, and ecoefficiency performance. Additionally, site-specific location factors should be taken into consideration.

Biodiversity risk screening

In the Biodiversity assessment, a total of 432 Galp sites underwent analysis. While Galp's overall operated sites amount to 493, 61 Service Stations (26 in Portugal and 35 in Spain) were treated as duplicates for this exercise. These stations are situated in the same geographic area, sharing similar coordinates, and thus yielding identical results.

The assessment evaluated Galp sites based on their location concerning areas of high interest for biodiversity, considering areas classified in global databases, via IBAT.

> From this analysis, it was determined that 29 out of the 432 Galp operated sites analysed, accounting for 6%, are located in or adjacent to IUCN Category I-IV protected areas. Additionally, none of our sites are located in or adjacent to (<1km) UNESCO protected World Heritage Areas. These findings align with Galp's position to respecting conservation zones.

Spain is the country that covers the largest number of IUCN Category I-IV protected areas, primarily due to the significant number of Service Stations situated within its borders. Upon analyzing the sites by type of activity, it can be concluded that Service Stations encompass the largest number of areas of biodiversity importance, including IUCN Category I-IV protected areas across all buffer distances, followed by Storage Facilities and Terminals, Renewables (Solar PV Logro) and Biofuel Unit (Enerfuel).

When juxtaposing the biodiversity results with the nature-related dependencies & impacts evaluation, Renewables is the business activity that has a potential impact on ecosystem use. Consequently, among the 29 sites deemed pertinent for a more comprehensive analysis due to their location in IUCN-protected areas, the Renewable Energy Source - Solar PV Logro was identified as one of the potential hotspots.

It's crucial to note that a more intricate examination, encompassing additional bio-diversity integrity indicators (such as species-level analysis), potential biodiversity-related risks, exist-ing or planned studies (e.g., EIA), and implemented or proposed measures, among other factors.

Water risk screening

In the water risk screening, Galp sites were analyzed using the WRI Aqueduct Water Tool. Around 8% (37) of Galp sites lacked data for water risk analysis, corresponding to the 3 offshore Exploration & Production sites, 18 Storage Facilities & Terminals and 16 Service Stations. Among the sites with available data, over 60% exhibit medium-high or higher Overall Water Risks. Of the total sites, 36% (164) are located in areas with high or extremely high Overall Water Risks, mainly explained by the location of sites in Iberia, characterized by Physical Quantity Water Risk. These include 3 Storage Facilities, 1 renewable plant, 145 Service Stations, Sines Refinery and the Biofuel Unit Enerfuel, all in Iberia (151). Other sites (13) with high or extremely high Overall Water Risks, explained by their location in regions with high levels of Physical Quality, Regulatory and Reputational Water Risks, are 10 Service Stations in Guinea-Bissau and 3 Storage Facilities & Terminals in Mozambique and Eswatini.

Analysing the indicators defined in the WRI Aqueduct Water Tool, which compose the Overall Water Risk Indicator, it is possible to conclude that the Physical Water Quantity Risk indicator is the one with a higher percentage of sites, specifically water-stressed areas, representing around 61% (285) of Galp sites, all located in Portugal and Spain. These sites consist of 264 Service Stations, 1 Biofuel Unit (Enerfuel), Sines Refinery, 12 Renewable Solar PV and 7 Storage Facilities & Terminals.
Looking at the nature-related dependencies & impacts evaluation, Sines Refinery has a material impact on water use resources and dependency on water supply provision service. Given its location in a water stressed area and volume of water withdrawal, Sines Refinery is identified as a hotspot.

It's crucial to conduct a more comprehensive analysis, incorporating existing ecoefficiency plans and planned investments aimed at reducing water consumption and/or increasing the percentage of water recycled, among other relevant information.

When looking at a specific subcategory of the Overall Water Risk, the Physical Water Quality Risk, the sites located in areas with high and extremely high risk, are mainly in African countries, namely Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Eswatini. This high risk is mainly due to the extremely high values of untreated connected wastewater verified in these countries. In contrast, Portugal and Spain, exhibit a different scenario, with a significant proportion of domestic wastewater being connected to sewerage systems and treated to at least a primary treatment level.

Moreover, sites with extremely high Regulatory and Reputational Risks account for 3%, totaling 13 sites. African countries like Guinea-Bissau, Eswatini and Mozambique, face challenges with a low percentage of the population having access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

Considering these factors collectively, it can be inferred that the primary issue at sites located in Portugal and Spain is the heightened Physical Water Quantity Risk, specifically related to water stress. Conversely, in African countries, the predominant concerns revolve around elevated values of Physical Water Quality, Regulatory, and Reputational Risks.

Glossary

AZE Areas: Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) are the last existing locations for some of the most endangered species on the planet. AZE areas are distinct areas containing 95% of the known world population of an endangered (EN) or critically endangered species (CR), or that are used in 95% of cases for activities of particular importance for an EN or CR species, for example: reproduction. The loss of an AZE area would result in the extinction of a species in the wild. These areas are effectively the subset of Key Areas of Biodiversity and Important Bird Areas (IBAs), which require priority conservation actions. For more information on the classification assigned to the species at risk of extinction, see the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species ™.

Source: AZE, 2019

Key Areas of Biodiversity: A priority conservation site for a set of species (not just birds), identified by means of quantitative criteria used for the definition of the IBAS. The IBAs have 4 criteria: the presence of threatened species worldwide; significant populations of endemic species or with limited distribution; a representative sample of species typically from a specific biome; important congregation of species. This prioritization model was launched by BirdLifeInternational and has been used by other organizations for defining equally important locations for other groups of species, which culminated with the development of the concept of Key Areas of Biodiversity.

Source: KBA, 2019

Area of high interest for biodiversity: any area of biodiversity protection or priority conservation identified in this report, according to the data provided by the IBAT tool (IUCN areas, Key Areas of Biodiversity, National, Ramsar, Natura 2000 network, Regional Seas, MAB, Emerald Network and UNESCO World Heritage).

IUCN protected areas: protected areas, both marine and terrestrial, classified by the IUCN using a comprehensive set of default categories, based on management objectives. These allow the comparison of areas between countries, unlike national designations (for example, national parks or forest reserves), which are not internationally standardized.

The characteristics and objectives of IUCN Protected Areas, for each category, are as follows:

- **Category Ia (Strict Nature Reserve):** Strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphic features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure the protection of the conservation values.
- **Category Ib (Wilderness Area):** Usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed to preserve their natural condition.

- **Category II (National Park):** Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities.
- **Category III (Natural Monument or Feature):** Set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.
- **Category IV (Protected area for the management of habitats or species):** Aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority.
- **Category V (Protected Landscape/ Seascape):** Protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.
- **Category VI (Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources):** Conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems.

Source: IUCN, 2019

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™: database with species of animals, plants, fungi and protista at risk of extinction, classified according to the following categories: **L**east **C**oncern, **N**ear **T**hreatened, **Vu**lnerable, **En**dangered, **Cr**itically Endangered, **E**xtinct in the **W**ild and **Ex**tinct.

- **Extinct (EX)** – A *taxon* is Extinct when there is no doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when all exhaustive attempts to find an individual in known and potential habitats at appropriate periods (day, season and year), carried out throughout its historical area of distribution, have failed. The surveys should be made for a period of time appropriate to the lifecycle and biological form of the taxon in question.
- **Extinct in the Wild (EW)** – A *taxon* is extinct in the wild when it is classified as surviving only in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) outside its previous area of distribution. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when all exhaustive attempts to find an individual in known and potential habitats at appropriate periods (day, season and year), carried out throughout its historical area of distribution, have failed. The surveys should be made for a period of time appropriate to the lifecycle and biological form of the taxon in question.

- **Critically Endangered (CR)** - A *taxon* is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered species, whereby it is considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in nature.
- **Endangered (EN)** - A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered species, whereby it is considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in nature.
- **Vulnerable (VU)** - A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable species, whereby it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- **Near Threatened (NT)** – A taxon is Near Threatened when having been evaluated by the criteria, it does not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable, but is however likely to be categorized as endangered in the near future.
- **Least Concern (LC)** – A taxon is Least Concern when it has been assessed by the criteria and does not qualify as any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Broad and plentiful rates of distribution are included in this category.

Source: IUCN, 2019

Protected Area designation: Within IBAT users can filter protected area data by designation in the following categories:

- **National:** Protected areas designated or proposed at the national or sub-national level
- **Natura 2000:** A European network of protected sites under the European Habitats and Birds Directives, aiming to protect the most valuable and threatened European habitats and species.
- **Regional Seas:** Protected areas established under Regional Seas Conventions such as OSPAR
- **World Heritage:** A landmark or area which is selected by UNESCO as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected by international treaties. The sites are judged important to the collective interests of humanity.
- **Ramsar:** Wetlands protected by national governments to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (commonly called the Ramsar Convention).
- **MAB:** A global network of sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme to promote sustainable development based

on local community efforts and sound science.

- **Emerald Network:** An ecological network of protected areas comprised of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI) designated under Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention.

Source: IBAT, 2022

Dependencies (on nature): Dependencies are aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services that a person or an organization relies on to function. A company's business model, for example, may be dependent on the ecosystem services of water flow, water quality regulation and the regulation of hazards like fires and floods; provision of suitable habitat for pollinators, who in turn provide a service directly to economies; and carbon sequestration.

Source: TNFD Glossary, 2023

Impacts (on nature): Changes in the state of nature (quality or quantity), which may result in changes to the capacity of nature to provide social and economic functions. Impacts can be positive or negative. They can be the result of an organization's or another party's actions and can be direct, indirect or cumulative. A single-impact driver may be associated with multiple impacts.

Source: TNFD Glossary, 2023

Ecosystem services: The contributions of ecosystems to the benefits that are used in economic and other human activity.

Source: TNFD Glossary, 2023

Impact Drivers: A measurable quantity of a natural resource that is used as a natural input to production (e.g. the volume of sand and gravel used in construction) or a measurable non-product output of a business activity (e.g., a kilogram of NOx emissions released into the atmosphere by a manufacturing facility).

Source: TNFD Glossary, 2023

Business as usual scenario: The "business as usual" scenario (SSP2 RCP8.5) represents a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels.

Source: WRI, 2023

Coastal Eutrophication Potential: Coastal eutrophication potential (CEP) measures the potential for riverine loadings of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and silica (Si) to stimulate harmful algal blooms in coastal waters. The CEP indicator is a useful metric to map where anthropogenic activities produce enough point-source and nonpoint-source pollution to potentially degrade the environment. When N

and P are discharged in excess over Si concerning diatoms, a major type of algae, undesirable algal species often develop. The stimulation of algae leading to large blooms may in turn result in eutrophication and hypoxia (excessive biological growth and decomposition that reduces oxygen available to other organisms). It is therefore possible to assess the potential for coastal eutrophication from a river's N, P, and Si loading. Higher values indicate higher levels of excess nutrients concerning silica, creating more favourable conditions for harmful algal growth and eutrophication in coastal waters downstream.

Source: WRI, 2023

Coastal Flood Risk: Coastal flood risk measures the percentage of the population expected to be affected by coastal flooding in an average year, accounting for existing flood protection standards. Flood risk is assessed using hazard (inundation caused by storm surge), exposure (population in flood zone), and vulnerability.17 The existing level of flood protection is also incorporated into the risk calculation. It is important to note that this indicator represents flood risk not in terms of maximum possible impact but rather as average annual impact. The impacts from infrequent, extreme flood years are averaged with more common, less newsworthy flood years to produce the "expected annual affected population." Higher values indicate that a greater proportion of the population is expected to be impacted by coastal floods on average.

Source: WRI, 2023

Drought Risk: Drought risk measures where droughts are likely to occur, the population and assets exposed, and the vulnerability of the population and assets to adverse effects. Higher values indicate a higher risk of drought.

Source: WRI, 2023

Groundwater Table Decline: Groundwater table decline measures the average decline of the groundwater table as the average change for the period of study (1990–2014). The result is expressed in centimetres per year (cm/yr). Higher values indicate higher levels of unsustainable groundwater withdrawals.

Source: WRI, 2023

Interannual Variability: Interannual variability measures the average between-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations in available supply from year to year.

Source: WRI, 2023

Optimistic scenario: The "optimistic" scenario (SSP2 RCP4.5) represents a world with stable economic development and carbon emissions peaking and declining by 2040, with emissions constrained to stabilize at ~650 ppm CO2 and temperatures to 1.1–2.6°C by 2100.

Source: WRI, 2023

Pessimistic scenario: The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century.

Source: WRI, 2023

Overall Water Risk: Overall water risk measures all water-related risks, by aggregating all selected indicators from the Physical Quantity, Quality and Regulatory & Reputational Risk categories. Higher values indicate higher water risk.

Source: WRI, 2023

Peak RepRisk Country ESG Risk Index: The Peak RepRisk Country ESG risk index quantifies business conduct risk exposure related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues in the corresponding country. The index provides insights into potential financial, reputational, and compliance risks, such as human rights violations and environmental destruction. RepRisk is a leading business intelligence provider that specializes in ESG and business conduct risk research for companies, projects, sectors, countries, ESG issues, NGOs, and more, by leveraging artificial intelligence and human analysis in 20 languages. WRI has elected to include the Peak RepRisk country ESG risk index in Aqueduct to reflect the broader regulatory and reputational risks that may threaten water quantity, quality, and access. While the underlying algorithm is proprietary, we believe that our inclusion of the Peak RepRisk country ESG risk index, normally unavailable to the public, is a value-add to the Aqueduct community.

Source: WRI, 2023

Physical Water Quality Risk: Physical risks quality measures risk related to water that is unfit for use, by aggregating all selected indicators from the Physical Risk Quality category. Higher values indicate higher water quality risks.

Source: WRI, 2023

Physical Water Quantity Risks: Physical risks quantity measures risk related to too little or too much water, by aggregating all selected indicators from the Physical Risk Quantity category. Higher values indicate higher water quantity risks.

Source: WRI, 2023

Regulatory and Reputational Risk: Regulatory and reputational risks measure risk related to uncertainty in regulatory change, as well as conflicts with the public regarding water issues. Higher values indicate higher regulatory and reputational water risks.

Source: WRI, 2023

Riverine flood Risk: Riverine flood risk measures the percentage of the population expected to be affected by Riverine flooding in an average year, accounting for existing flood-protection standards. Flood risk is assessed using hazard (inundation caused by river overflow), exposure (population in flood zone), and vulnerability.16 The existing level of flood protection is also incorporated into the risk calculation. It is important to note that this indicator represents flood risk not in terms of maximum possible impact but rather as average annual impact. The impacts from infrequent, extreme flood years are averaged with more common, less newsworthy flood years to produce the "expected annual affected population." Higher values indicate that a greater proportion of the population is expected to be impacted by Riverine floods on average.

Source: WRI, 2023

Seasonal Variability (Baseline): Seasonal variability measures the average within-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations of available supply within a year.

Source: WRI, 2023

Seasonal Variability: Seasonal variability (SV) is an indicator of the variability between months of the year. Increasing SV may indicate wetter wet months and drier dry months, and a higher likelihood of droughts or wet periods. We used the within-year coefficient of variance between monthly total blue water as our indicator of seasonal variability of water supply. We calculated the coefficient of variance between months for each year, then estimated projected change in seasonal variability as the 21-year mean around the target year over the baseline period mean.

Source: WRI, 2023

Unimproved/ no drinking water: Unimproved/no drinking water reflects the percentage of the population collecting drinking water from an unprotected dug well or spring, or directly from a river,

dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal (WHO and UNICEF 2017). Specifically, the indicator aligns with the unimproved and surface water categories of the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)— the lowest tiers of drinking water services. Higher values indicate areas where people have less access to safe drinking water supplies.

Source: WRI, 2023

Unimproved/ no sanitation: Unimproved/no sanitation reflects the percentage of the population using pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging/bucket latrines, or directly disposing of human waste in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, other open spaces, or with solid waste (WHO and UNICEF 2017). Specifically, the indicator aligns with JMP's unimproved and open defecation categories— the lowest tier of sanitation services. Higher values indicate areas where people have less access to improved sanitation services.

Source: WRI, 2023

Untreated Connected Wastewater: Untreated connected wastewater measures the percentage of domestic wastewater that is connected through a sewerage system and not treated to at least a primary treatment level. Wastewater discharge without adequate treatment could expose water bodies, the general public, and ecosystems to pollutants such as pathogens and nutrients. The indicator compounds two crucial elements of wastewater management: connection and treatment. Low connection rates reflect households' lack of access to public sewerage systems; the absence of at least primary treatment reflects a country's lack of capacity (infrastructure, institutional knowledge) to treat wastewater. Together these factors can indicate the level of a country's current capacity to manage its domestic wastewater through two main pathways: extremely low connection rates (below 1 per cent), and high connection rates with little treatment. Higher values indicate higher percentages of point source wastewater discharged without treatment.

Source: WRI, 2023

Water Demand: Water demand was measured as water withdrawals. The projected change in water withdrawals is equal to the summarized withdrawals for the target year, divided by the baseline year, 2010. Since irrigation consumptive use varies based on climate, we generated unique estimates of consumptive and non-consumptive agricultural withdrawal for each year. Estimates for consumptive and non-consumptive agricultural withdrawal for each ensemble member, scenario, and target year are the mean of the 21-year window around the target year.

Source: WRI, 2023

Water Depletion: Baseline water depletion measures the ratio of total water consumption to available renewable water supplies. Total water consumption includes domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate larger impact on the local water supply and decreased water availability for downstream users. Baseline water depletion is similar to baseline water stress; however, instead of looking at total water withdrawal (consumptive plus no consumptive), baseline water depletion is calculated using consumptive withdrawal only.

Source: WRI, 2023

Water Stress (Baseline): Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and no-consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users.

Source: WRI, 2023

Water Stress: Water stress is an indicator of competition for water resources and is defined informally as the ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water.

Source: WRI, 2023

Water Supply: Total blue water (renewable surface water) was our indicator of water supply. The projected change in total blue water is equal to the 21-year mean around the target year divided by the baseline period of 1950–2010.

Source: WRI, 2023

Annexes

Annex I – Galp sites' coordinates

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
Biofuel units			
Biofuels Unit - Enerfuel (2nd Generation biofuel plant)	37.995	-8.825	Portugal
Exploration & Production			
EP - Pel 83	-29	14	Namibia
EP - Bloco 12	-0.645	7.292	S. Tome and Principe
EP - Bloco 6	0.633	7.922	S. Tome and Principe
Refining			
Refinery - Sines	37.965	-8.8	Portugal
Renewables			
RNW - Albercas	37.456111111	-7.544722222	Portugal
RNW - S. Marcos	37.448611111	-7.579444444	Portugal
RNW - Pereiro	37.448888889	-7.613611111	Portugal
RNW - Vicoso	37.451944444	-7.668055556	Portugal
RNW - Pitarco A	41.481944444	-1.108888889	Spain
RNW - Pitarco B	41.478055556	-1.098611111	Spain
RNW - Pitarco C	41.475833333	-1.109166667	Spain
RNW - Ictio Solar	39.894444444	-4.266569444	Spain
RNW - Perea	39.327777778	-3.319722222	Spain
RNW - El Vegon	39.323055556	-3.324166667	Spain
RNW - Alcazar 1	39.176111111	-3.330555556	Spain
RNW - Alcazar 2	39.169166667	-3.320555556	Spain
RNW - Valdivieso	39.196666667	-3.328611111	Spain
RNW - Valdecarro	39.188055556	-3.3275	Spain
RNW - Ictio Manzanares Solar	39.096944444	-3.300833333	Spain
RNW - Ictio Alcazar I	39.345833333	-3.319166667	Spain
RNW - Ictio Alcazar II	39.346111111	-3.298888889	Spain
RNW - Ictio Alcazar III	39.346944444	-3.3175	Spain
RNW - El Robledo	41.264722222	-0.170277778	Spain
RNW - Valdelagua	41.250555556	-0.156388889	Spain
RNW - Sierrezuela	41.257777778	-0.151111111	Spain
RNW - Ribagrande	41.259444444	-0.170555556	Spain
RNW - Logro	41.238055556	-0.165555556	Spain
RNW - Escarnes	41.244444444	-0.272222222	Spain
RNW - Envitero	41.260277778	-0.284722222	Spain
RNW - Mocatero	41.242777778	-0.255833333	Spain
RNW - Escatron dos	41.242777778	-0.2725	Spain
RNW - Ignis Uno	41.231111111	-0.253333333	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
RNW - Emocion	41.235	-0.283055556	Spain
RNW - Mediomonte	41.223888889	-0.265277778	Spain
RNW - Palabra	41.228333333	-0.233055556	Spain
RNW - Esplendor	41.199166667	-0.339444444	Spain
RNW - Hazana	41.211944444	-0.339722222	Spain
RNW - Talento	41.205277778	-0.347777778	Spain
RNW - SET Toutico	40.188917	-7.9129	Portugal
Storage Facilities & Terminals			
SF&T - CLCM	32.743	-16.727	Portugal
SF&T - Flores CL	39.378	-31.171	Portugal
SF&T - Horta GPL	38.542	-28.629	Portugal
SF&T - Leixões Terminal	41.187	-8.707	Portugal
SF&T - Nordela LPG	37.736	-25.693	Portugal
SF&T - Valência	39.447	-0.303	Spain
SF&T - Viana do Castelo Terminal	41.686	-8.828	Portugal
SF&T - Matosinhos	41.21	-8.71	Portugal
SF&T - CLCGB	11.839	-15.591	Guinea-Bissau
SF&T - LPG Petrogás	11.84	-15.59	Guinea-Bissau
SF&T - Bolola	11.861	-15.575	Guinea-Bissau
SF&T - Matsapha Fuel	-26.502	31.307	Eswatini
SF&T - Beira	-19.805	34.843	Mozambique
SF&T - LPG Matola (Maputo)	-25.952	32.488	Mozambique
SF&T - Bancas de Sines	37.956	-8.885	Portugal
SF&T - Mitrena	38.479	-8.808	Portugal
SF&T - Sigás	37.965	-8.873	Portugal
SF&T - Sines Terminal	37.954	-8.881	Portugal
SF&T - S.Vicente	16.882	-24.99	Cape Verde
SF&T - Sal	16.756	-22.976	Cape Verde
SF&T - Santiago	14.913	-23.496	Cape Verde
SF&T - Horta CL	38.527	-28.623	Portugal
SF&T - Aeroinstalação do Porto Santo	33.07	-16.346	Portugal
SF&T- Aeroinstalação de Santa Maria	36.974	-25.166	Portugal
SF&T - Aeroinstalação das Lajes	38.755	-27.087	Portugal
SF&T - Aeroinstalação de Ponta Delgada	37.743	-25.696	Portugal
SF&T - Aeroinstalação da Horta	38.521	-28.716	Portugal
SF&T - GOC Santa Maria	36.974	-25.166	Portugal
SF&T - Pergas	41.21349	-8.70236	Portugal
Commercial B2C			
SS - Mosteiros	15.0379811	-24.3313356	Cape Verde
SS - Porto da Praia	14.9142347	-23.5021213	Cape Verde
SS - Tarrafal	15.2583081	-23.7400469	Cape Verde
SS - Porto Inglês	15.1429853	-23.2130876	Cape Verde

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Ribeira Grande	17.1812234	-25.0641743	Cape Verde
SS - Tarrafal de São Nicolau	16.563667	-24.3549976	Cape Verde
SS - Nova Sintra	14.8706117	-24.6986713	Cape Verde
SS - Safim	11.9475	-15.6480555	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Cachungo	12.0719444	-16.0291666	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Bantandjan	12.0505555	-14.8430555	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Jugudul	12.0458333	-15.3308333	Guinea-Bissau
SS - São Domingos	12.41138888	-16.1847222	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Mampatá	11.540833	-14.81194444	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Gabú	12.286111	-14.2441666	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Pindjiguiti	11.8597222	-15.58055	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Háfia	11.8788888	-15.6377777	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Avenida	11.8580555	-15.58	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Luanda	11.8752777	-15.594166	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Quelelé	11.85027777	-15.62222	Guinea-Bissau
SS - Gare Oriente	38,767862	-9,099144	Portugal
SS - Av. do Infante	32.6449300839927	-16.9181913497092	Portugal
SS - Caniçal	32.742842384221	-16.7359324898745	Portugal
SS - Cancela	32.6481919271807	-16.8590574249174	Portugal
SS - Santo António	32.6719320686219	-16.9356340160538	Portugal
SS - Ribeira João Gomes	32.6558367705231	-16.9007033208702	Portugal
SS - Bragança Alto das Cantarias	41.78667	-6.77454	Portugal
SS - Ribeira S. João	32.6501646748726	-16.9191383461684	Portugal
SS - Olivais	38.76306	-9.10889	Portugal
SS - Évora	38.5675	-7.91473	Portugal
SS - Rechousa	41.09501	-8.59862	Portugal
SS - Circunvalação (Caolinos)	41.18372	-8.64016	Portugal
SS - A.Santas (P/A)	41.20079199	-8.56841999	Portugal
SS - Oeiras(Lis/Casc)	38.71501	-9.28445	Portugal
SS - Trofa (Por/Bra)	41.263373	-8.563221999	Portugal
SS - Pombal (S/N)	40.0120999	-8.59957999	Portugal
SS - Ceide (F/G)	41.3892	-8.47978999	Portugal
SS - Sines	37.959372	-8.859142	Portugal
SS - Padre Cruz	38.76556	-9.16556	Portugal
SS - Trofa (Bra/Por)	41.264493	-8.564564999	Portugal
SS - D.Pacheco	38.72304599	-9.167977	Portugal
SS - Ceide (G/F)	41.390335	-8.481916999	Portugal
SS - Vilamoura Norte	37.08237	-8.117959	Portugal
SS - A.Santas (A/P)	41.200023	-8.566067999	Portugal
SS - Oeiras(Casc/Lis)	38.71334	-9.28584	Portugal
SS - Pombal (N/S)	40.0148	-8.6005599	Portugal
SS - Linda-a-Velha	38.71618	-9.240045	Portugal
SS - Valongo	41.18286	-8.473586	Portugal
SS - Celorico da Beira (GD/V)	40.630131	-7.357565	Portugal
SS - Porto Santo	33.066618	-16.340168	Portugal

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Vouzela (AV/V)	40.68607699	-8.231362	Portugal
SS - Alfragide (Amadora/LX)	38.7331999	-9.223209999	Portugal
SS - R. da República (Loures)	38.8269639	-9.163515	Portugal
SS - Celorico da Beira (V/GD)	40.62969	-7.356925	Portugal
SS - Av. Almirante Gago Coutinho	38.749102	-9.130231	Portugal
SS - Aveiro (Aveiro/Viseu)	40.660097	-8.591414999	Portugal
SS - Estoril	38.711285	-9.393527	Portugal
SS - Universidade Católica	41.153342	-8.670923	Portugal
SS - Alto do Valongo	41.194548	-8.516925	Portugal
SS - Vila Nova de Gaia Sul	41.140452	-8.63283	Portugal
SS - Aveiro (V/AV)	40.662162	-8.592456	Portugal
SS - Vila Nova de Gaia Norte	41.14009	-8.633981999	Portugal
SS - Alfragide (LX/Amadora)	38.733021	-9.224213999	Portugal
SS - Senhora da Hora	41.18195	-8.647825	Portugal
SS - Montemor Norte	38.61822	-8.0784	Portugal
SS - Montemor Sul	38.61694	-8.079924	Portugal
SS - Alcochete (N/S)	38.72584	-8.98778	Portugal
SS - Loulé (Loulé/Faro)	37.13694999	-8.11001	Portugal
SS - Vila Velha Rodão (S/N)	39.57468099	-7.782013	Portugal
SS - Boavista	41.166023	-8.677975999	Portugal
SS - Leiria (Azoia)	39.730957	-8.824187	Portugal
SS - Aveiras (S/N)	39.121838	-8.908578	Portugal
SS - Aljustrel (N/S)	37.92501	-8.24306	Portugal
SS - Matosinhos (Mat/Amarante)	41.204353	-8.640259	Portugal
SS - Aveiras (N/S)	39.124383	-8.907084	Portugal
SS - Gondomar	41.14706	-8.53162	Portugal
SS - Guarda A23 (N/S)	40.54396299	-7.215431999	Portugal
SS - Adémia/Coimbra	40.2507999	-8.441839999	Portugal
SS - Ermesinde	41.20189	-8.54537	Portugal
SS - Circunvalação (P. Real)	41.17207299	-8.67841999	Portugal
SS - Oeiras Parque	38.69973	-9.30639	Portugal
SS - Av. Berlim	38.76695	-9.10084	Portugal
SS - Leça da Palmeira	41.20112	-8.69917	Portugal
SS - Palmela (Set/Lis)	38.5842999	-8.9303899	Portugal
SS - Torres Vedras (N/S)	39.157524	-9.22727	Portugal
SS - Torres Vedras (S/N)	39.15639	-9.22695	Portugal
SS - Ajuda	38.71028	-9.20445	Portugal
SS - Alcácer (S/N)	38.5157999	-8.5861499	Portugal
SS - Montijo N/S	38.72584	-8.67084	Portugal
SS - Montijo S/N	38.72667	-8.66917	Portugal
SS - Póvoa do Varzim	41.38889	-8.76362	Portugal
SS - Lagos (Faro/Lagos)	37.14833699	-8.702792	Portugal
SS - Alcochete (S/N)	38.725788	-8.98710999	Portugal
SS - Lagos (Lagos/Faro)	37.148927	-8.70399399	Portugal
SS - Birre	38.710968	-9.446366	Portugal

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Guarda A23 (S/N)	40.543855	-7.21661	Portugal
SS - Vila do Conde (Vila C./Por)	41.289	-8.70322999	Portugal
SS - Vila Velha Rodão (N/S)	39.572262	-7.78270999	Portugal
SS - Malveira da Serra	38.71973	-9.44139	Portugal
SS - Alcácer (N/S)	38.5152	-8.58455999	Portugal
SS - Viseu	40.66334	-7.90584	Portugal
SS - Loulé (Faro/Loulé)	37.1365839999999	-8.111162999	Portugal
SS - Salvaterra de Magos S/N	39.0528929999999	-8.6685999	Portugal
SS - Salvaterra de Magos N/S	39.054107	-8.669157999	Portugal
SS - Aljustrel (S/N)	37.92195	-8.24223	Portugal
SS - Palmela (Lis/Set)	38.5857	-8.93	Portugal
SS - Leiria	39.73584	-8.79889	Portugal
SS - Vouzela (V/AV)	40.687154999	-8.23099	Portugal
SS - Vila do Conde (Por/Vila C.)	41.28864999	-8.704202999	Portugal
SS - Telheiras	38.7675	-9.17084	Portugal
SS - Matosinhos (Amarante/Mat)	41.205627	-8.639875	Portugal
SS - Francos	41.16438	-8.63978	Portugal
SS - Arco do Cego	38.740287	-9.142804	Portugal
SS - Calç. de Carriche (OD/LX)	38.785296999	-9.16883499	Portugal
SS - Loures	38.8265999	-9.16277999	Portugal
SS - Freixo	41.145502	-8.57797	Portugal
SS - Aeroporto (S/N)	38.77945	-9.12223	Portugal
SS - Aeroporto (N/S)	38.77945	-9.12389	Portugal
SS - Calç. de Carriche (LX/OD)	38.78473	-9.1675	Portugal
SS - Paracuellos del Jarama	40.5221	-3.54542	Spain
SS - Monegros Dir. Zaragoza	41.5182	0.0393611	Spain
SS - Monegros Dir. Barcelona	41.5181	0.0419153	Spain
SS - Alt Camp Dir. Lérida	41.288	1.41261	Spain
SS - Alt Camp Dir. Barcelona	41.2866	1.41261	Spain
SS - Roses	42.28033	3.1625	Spain
SS - Guitiriz Dir.Madrid	43.1874	-7.92909	Spain
SS - Guitiriz Dir.Coruña	43.1885	-7.92777	Spain
SS - La Gleva	42.0045	2.24286	Spain
SS - Ronda - Málaga	36.7838	-5.11543	Spain
SS - San Antonio Dir. Alicante	38.79	0.063102	Spain
SS - San Antonio Dir. Tarragona	38.792	0.063124	Spain
SS - La Plana - Dir. Alicante	39.864	-0.1235	Spain
SS - La Plana - Dir. Tarragona	39.8662	-0.1215	Spain
SS - Leganés - San José de Valderas	40.3466	-3.7969	Spain
SS - Los Palacios	37.1961	-5.9112	Spain
SS - Madrid - Villaverde Tobalina	40.3314	-3.71545	Spain
SS - El Puig	39.6067	-0.3443	Spain
SS - Palazuelos	40.9226	-4.0773	Spain
SS - Roquetes	40.8105	0.509331	Spain
SS - Cáceres - Las Capellanías	39.4841	-6.41305	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Avila - Rio Adaja	40.6598	-4.70147	Spain
SS - Villacastin - Dir. Coruña	40.7979	-4.46146	Spain
SS - Lliria - Dir.Valencia	39.6569	-0.650264	Spain
SS - Villacastin - Dir. Madrid	40.7975	-4.4629	Spain
SS - Jonquera - Norte	42.4054	2.8746	Spain
SS - Gironès Sur	41.9057	2.77167	Spain
SS - Gironès Norte	41.9072	2.77348	Spain
SS - Porta de Barcelona Sur	41.468	1.9778	Spain
SS - Agost - AP7 Dir.Murcia	38.4088	-0.599395	Spain
SS - Alcalá Henares - A2 Dir.Barcelona	40.4932	-3.38638	Spain
SS - Alcalá Henares - A2 Dir.Madrid	40.4943	-3.38776	Spain
SS - Agost - AP7 Dir.Valencia	38.4066	-0.599971	Spain
SS - Alcobendas - Antigua N1	40.5328	-3.64223	Spain
SS - Alcobendas - Av.Marq.Valdavia	40.5483	-3.66206	Spain
SS - Alcalá Henares - C/Villamalea	40.5077	-3.35269	Spain
SS - Alcalá Henares - Puerta de Madrid	40.4769	-3.39392	Spain
SS - Alfafar - Pista de Silla	39.4132	-0.379394	Spain
SS - Alfafar - Av.Torrente	39.4154	-0.397943	Spain
SS - Alcalá Henares - Via Complutense	40.494	-3.34866	Spain
SS - Aldehuela de la Boveda	40.8471	-6.05004	Spain
SS - Alcoy - C/Alicante	38.695	-0.478121	Spain
SS - Almassora - Manuel Vivanco	39.9427	-0.0585718	Spain
SS - Almeria - Retamar	36.8518	-2.31118	Spain
SS - Alsasua - Dir.Madrid A1	42.9151	-2.19818	Spain
SS - Alfaz del Pí	38.5678	-0.0829972	Spain
SS - Arriondas	43.3886	-5.18271	Spain
SS - Algezares	37.9436	-1.11879	Spain
SS - Alsasua - Dir.Irún A1	42.9177	-2.19539	Spain
SS - Antequera	37.0272	-4.57655	Spain
SS - Amposta	40.7033	0.567077	Spain
SS - Arcos de Jalon	41.217	-2.29127	Spain
SS - Aspe – Avda. Orihuela	38.3369	-0.777564	Spain
SS - Badajoz - Ctra. Cáceres	38.8933	-6.97035	Spain
SS - Arrasate - Mondragón	43.0485	-2.49873	Spain
SS - Aznalfarache	37.3726	-6.03373	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Almogávares	41.3942	2.18647	Spain
SS - Barajas - Aeropuerto	40.4679	-3.5788	Spain
SS - Badajoz - Av. Portugal	38.8837	-6.99035	Spain
SS - Barbadanes - Dir.Orense	42.3181	-7.8773	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Paralelo	41.3752	2.16057	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Maragall	41.4158	2.18026	Spain
SS - Barbadanes - Dir.Celanova	42.3182	-7.8781	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Calle Y	41.3278	2.14278	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Horta	41.4298	2.16139	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Valle Hebron	41.4193	2.13992	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Barcelona - Z.Franca-Plaza Cerdá	41.363	2.13641	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Pujades	41.4063	2.20625	Spain
SS - Benalmádena - Carvajal	36.5724	-4.59006	Spain
SS - Barcelona - Z.Franca-Puerto	41.3552	2.14208	Spain
SS - Benalmadena - Av.Arroyo Hondo	36.6003	-4.5616	Spain
SS - Bellreguard	38.9494	-0.165143	Spain
SS - Benidorm - Dir.Valencia N332	38.5578	-0.101484	Spain
SS - Benidorm - Dir.Alicante N332	38.558	-0.101893	Spain
SS - Benifaio - Dir.Almusafes CV42	39.2804	-0.415445	Spain
SS - Benifaio - Dir.Algemesi CV42	39.2804	-0.414513	Spain
SS - Borriol	40.0141	-0.125855	Spain
SS - Boadilla - Dir. Boadilla Ctra 513	40.4122	-3.89417	Spain
SS - Cáceres - Ctra. A Trujillo	39.465	-6.29667	Spain
SS - Boadilla - Ventura Rodriguez	40.3987	-3.891	Spain
SS - Boadilla - Dir. Brunete Ctra 513	40.4122	-3.89417	Spain
SS - Burjassot	39.5001	-0.401217	Spain
SS - Calera y Chozas	39.9177	-5.05865	Spain
SS - Cáceres - La Mejostilla	39.4905	-6.36716	Spain
SS - Camarles	40.7621	0.640963	Spain
SS - Calonge	41.8369	3.08593	Spain
SS - Carranque	40.1821	-3.88639	Spain
SS - Castelldefells - Canal Olimpico	41.2817	1.98636	Spain
SS - Cobeña	40.5613	-3.51334	Spain
SS - Cartagena - Unión	37.6049	-0.968	Spain
SS - Castillo de Garcimuñoz	39.6517	-2.35281	Spain
SS - Castellón - Ctra.Alcora	40.0021	-0.104782	Spain
SS - Ciempozuelos	40.1653	-3.63586	Spain
SS - Cocentaina - Dir.Alicante N340	38.7152	-0.463221	Spain
SS - Chiva - Palmeras A3 Dir.Madrid	39.4749	-0.612291	Spain
SS - Cocentaina - Dir.Valencia N340	38.7154	-0.463682	Spain
SS - Collado Villalba - Carrefour	40.6358	-4.00995	Spain
SS - Compostela - Teo	42.8114	-8.58562	Spain
SS - Corvera de Asturias	43.5352	-5.8896	Spain
SS - Cornellá - Ctra.Del Prat	41.3536	2.07655	Spain
SS - Colmenar Viejo - La Mina	40.6545	-3.76022	Spain
SS - Cullera - Dir.Valencia N332	39.1428	-0.27762	Spain
SS - Coslada - Av.Jarama	40.4328	-3.53365	Spain
SS - Cuenca Centro Comercial	40.0769	-2.15138	Spain
SS - Cornellá - C/Progrés	41.3481	2.08191	Spain
SS - Cuenca Ronda	40.0549	-2.1298	Spain
SS - El Escorial	40.6019	-4.12765	Spain
SS - Cullera - Dir.Alicante N332	39.1434	-0.278143	Spain
SS - El Ejido - Ctra Malaga 492	36.7747	-2.80231	Spain
SS - Elche - A7Dir. Murcia	38.3097	-0.605045	Spain
SS - El Bruc	41.5679	1.80173	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Elche - A7Dir. Alicante	38.308	-0.606568	Spain
SS - Denia	38.839	0.0944189	Spain
SS - Fontellas - Dir.Tudela N232	42.0248	-1.58034	Spain
SS - El Espinar - San Rafael	40.7135	-4.18839	Spain
SS - Estepona	36.4342	-5.16069	Spain
SS - Elche - Av. Libertad	38.2603	-0.718009	Spain
SS - El Prat de Llobregat-Vertix	41.3141	2.06962	Spain
SS - Fontellas - Dir.Zaragoza N232	42.0235	-1.58024	Spain
SS - Fraga - Dir.Barcelona N-II	41.5197	0.205797	Spain
SS - Fortiá - Dir.Figueres C68	42.2596	3.04843	Spain
SS - Fuenlabrada - Luis Sauquillo	40.275	-3.80549	Spain
SS - Fraga - Dir.Madrid N-II	41.5203	0.205812	Spain
SS - Fortiá - Dir.Roses C68	42.2593	3.04681	Spain
SS - Fuengirola	36.5643	-4.62107	Spain
SS - Fuengirola - Ctra. Mijas	36.5563	-4.62696	Spain
SS - Fuenlabrada - Av.Hispanidad	40.2816	-3.77062	Spain
SS - Gijón	43.5382	-5.70358	Spain
SS - Granollers - Palou	41.5858	2.28465	Spain
SS - Getafe	40.2946	-3.74498	Spain
SS - Huelva-Gon	37.2536	-6.95214	Spain
SS - Gijón - Puerto del Musel -	43.5482	-5.69466	Spain
SS - Granja de Rocamora - Costa Blanca	38.156	-0.889921	Spain
SS - Jerez - Area Sur	36.6877	-6.15472	Spain
SS - Granollers - Camp	41.6031	2.27724	Spain
SS - Huétor Tajar A-92	37.1798	-4.05935	Spain
SS - Hondarribia	43.3563	-1.79444	Spain
SS - Irun	43.332	-1.81743	Spain
SS - Jonquera - Tramuntana	42.4104	2.87623	Spain
SS - Jonquera - Centro	42.4172	2.87196	Spain
SS - Jerez - A-381	36.5247	-5.98189	Spain
SS - Jonquera - AS24	42.3978	2.88041	Spain
SS - La Galera - Santa Barbara	40.7007	0.478669	Spain
SS - La Bisbal d´Empordà	41.9708	3.03086	Spain
SS - L´Hospitalet - Bellvit.D.Bcna	41.3457	2.10953	Spain
SS - L´Ampolla - Dir.Barcelona-N-340	40.8376	0.711463	Spain
SS - L´Ampolla - Dir.Valencia -N-340	40.8352	0.709959	Spain
SS - L´Hospitalet - Bellvit.D.Cast	41.3464	2.11168	Spain
SS - La Garriga	41.709	2.28107	Spain
SS - La Carolina	38.2951	-3.58911	Spain
SS - L´Hospitalet - Collblanc	41.3758	2.12082	Spain
SS - Lasarte	43.2542	-2.02275	Spain
SS - La Grela	43.3474	-8.42607	Spain
SS - Lezo - AS24	43.3273	-1.8708	Spain
SS - Las Franquesas del Vallés	41.6197	2.3179	Spain
SS - La Nucía	38.6031	-0.129731	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Las Rozas	40.5186	-3.88665	Spain
SS - Madrid - Avda. Arcentales	40.4265	-3.62606	Spain
SS - Madrid - Argentina	40.3736	-3.74343	Spain
SS - Loeches	40.3987	-3.41599	Spain
SS - Lezo	43.327	-1.87055	Spain
SS - Madrid - Sanchinarro	40.494	-3.64822	Spain
SS - Madrid - Sinesio Delgado	40.4737	-3.70147	Spain
SS - Lugo	43.006	-7.57225	Spain
SS - Madrid - Ctra Ajalvir-Vicálvaro	40.4266	-3.6117	Spain
SS - Madrid - C/Bravo Murillo	40.4573	-3.7019	Spain
SS - Marbella - Ricardo Soriano	36.5101	-4.89669	Spain
SS - Madrid - Vallecas	40.369	-3.63104	Spain
SS - Manresa - Av.Dolors	41.7343	1.83666	Spain
SS - Málaga - El Viso	36.7136	-4.48252	Spain
SS - Majadahonda	40.4556	-3.8674	Spain
SS - Marbella - Rodeito	36.4869	-4.96625	Spain
SS - Málaga - El Limonar	36.7398	-4.39451	Spain
SS - Málaga - Santa Barbara	36.6916	-4.46194	Spain
SS - Mataró - Via Sergia	41.5328	2.42298	Spain
SS - Manilva	36.3418	-5.23867	Spain
SS - Mazagon	37.1388	-6.82296	Spain
SS - Martin Muñoz de la Dehesa-Arevalo	41.0528	-4.69933	Spain
SS - Montseny Norte	41.6478	2.42566	Spain
SS - Mazarrón - Camposol	37.6771	-1.34	Spain
SS - Gandia	38.9607	-0.177733	Spain
SS - Alcoy - Ctra.Jijona	38.6835	-0.471412	Spain
SS - Mejorada del Campo	40.3859	-3.49063	Spain
SS - Llançà	42.3605	3.14384	Spain
SS - Betxi	39.9232	-0.184611	Spain
SS - Meis	42.4986	-8.74499	Spain
SS - Barbate	36.1996	-5.92087	Spain
SS - Esplugues de Llobregat	41.3774	2.09168	Spain
SS - Miranda de Ebro	42.6858	-2.9327	Spain
SS - Jonquera - Aduana	42.4283	2.86618	Spain
SS - Maresme Sur	41.4931	2.33403	Spain
SS - Lleida	41.6454	0.566212	Spain
SS - Bollullos	37.3504	-6.13821	Spain
SS - Montseny Sur	41.6468	2.42555	Spain
SS - Cassa de la Selva	41.8613	2.88497	Spain
SS - Medina Del Campo	41.355	-4.95885	Spain
SS - Benavente	41.9997	-5.66405	Spain
SS - Molins de Rei	41.3921	2.02411	Spain
SS - Montellano	36.9948	-5.57669	Spain
SS - Móstoles	40.3183	-3.85196	Spain
SS - Murcia - Ctra. del Palmar	37.9717	-1.13685	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Mislata	39.4692	-0.433165	Spain
SS - Noaín	42.7744	-1.63331	Spain
SS - Ontinyent	38.8257	-0.596078	Spain
SS - Olesa de Montserrat	41.5432	1.88627	Spain
SS - Oliva - Dir.Valencia	38.9131	-0.111707	Spain
SS - Oropesa Del Mar	40.0916	0.13196	Spain
SS - Palamós	41.8641	3.13654	Spain
SS - Oliva - Dir.Alicante	38.9228	-0.124613	Spain
SS - Palma de Mallorca - Manuel Azaña	39.5652	2.66336	Spain
SS - Parla	40.2515	-3.76425	Spain
SS - Perales De Tajuña	40.2237	-3.33455	Spain
SS - Pinto - Eboli Dir.Arganda M506	40.2364	-3.70531	Spain
SS - Poble Nou	41.3975	2.20171	Spain
SS - Pinto - Eboli Dir.Fuenlabrada M506	40.2553	-3.72724	Spain
SS - Reus - C/Racasens i Mercadé	41.1524	1.0841	Spain
SS - Rentería	43.3162	-1.90534	Spain
SS - Puerto Lápice - Dir.Madrid A4	39.2876	-3.45662	Spain
SS - Reus - Avda.María Fortuny	41.1621	1.11267	Spain
SS - Puerto Lápice - Dir.Cadiz A4	39.2883	-3.45431	Spain
SS - Pulianas	37.2138	-3.60977	Spain
SS - Ripollet - Polig. La Siberia	41.5014	2.13949	Spain
SS - Ripollet - C/Tarragona	41.495	2.15556	Spain
SS - S.Carles Rapita - Dir.Valencia	40.6256	0.57928	Spain
SS - Rosal de La Frontera	37.963	-7.23914	Spain
SS - Rojales - Ciudad Quesada	38.0631	-0.728758	Spain
SS - S.Carles Rapita - Dir.Barcelona	40.6259	0.578071	Spain
SS - Sant Adriá de Besòs - Sot	41.4293	2.22767	Spain
SS - San Javier	37.811	-0.828967	Spain
SS - Salnes	42.5625	-8.67207	Spain
SS - Sagunto - El Arenal	39.6321	-0.298521	Spain
SS - S.S.de los Reyes-Jarama	40.6087	-3.57905	Spain
SS - Sabadell - Gran Via	41.5351	2.10426	Spain
SS - Santa Llogaia D'Alguema	42.2298	2.95583	Spain
SS - Sant Pol de Mar	41.608	2.60489	Spain
SS - Sant Adriá de Besòs-C/Guipuzcoa	41.4274	2.21076	Spain
SS - San Antonio de Benagéber	39.5556	-0.486969	Spain
SS - Sarracín - Dir.Burgos N-I	42.2458	-3.70345	Spain
SS - Sarracín - Dir.Madrid N-I	42.2452	-3.70594	Spain
SS - Santa Marta Tormes Av.Serna	40.9504	-5.64109	Spain
SS - Santa Susanna	41.6329	2.70414	Spain
SS - Sevilla - Ctra. Amarilla	37.3877	-5.95437	Spain
SS - Sevilla La Nueva - D.El Escorial	40.339	-4.0183	Spain
SS - Sevilla - Avda.Andalucía	37.3864	-5.94752	Spain
SS - Silleda	42.7163	-8.30127	Spain
SS - Sevilla La Nueva - D.Navalcarnero	40.3386	-4.0191	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Taracena	40.6578	-3.11982	Spain
SS - Tembleque	39.6362	-3.51743	Spain
SS - Torelló - Ter	42.0487	2.25304	Spain
SS - Tavernes	39.067	-0.274583	Spain
SS - Terrassa - Textil	41.5446	2.02525	Spain
SS - Torrejón de Ardoz - Avda Constitución	40.4584	-3.46665	Spain
SS - Torrent - A7Dir.Alicante	39.4006	-0.493606	Spain
SS - Terrassa - Ctra.Olesa	41.5561	1.99183	Spain
SS - Torrent - A7Dir.Castellón	39.4007	-0.491101	Spain
SS - Torrelavega	43.3591	-4.06534	Spain
SS - Valdemoro - Los Olivos	40.1855	-3.6928	Spain
SS - Torrent - Picanya	39.4371	-0.446996	Spain
SS - Valencia - Emilio Baró	39.4893	-0.360454	Spain
SS - Valdepeñas	38.688	-3.43734	Spain
SS - Torredembarra	41.152	1.39345	Spain
SS - Valencia - General Avilés	39.4817	-0.406471	Spain
SS - Valencia - Serrería	39.4645	-0.335609	Spain
SS - Venta de las Ranas	43.5134	-5.51221	Spain
SS - Vallirana	41.3796	1.91969	Spain
SS - Vigo - Lavadores	42.2231	-8.69797	Spain
SS - Valencia - Primado Reig	39.4904	-0.372048	Spain
SS - Vilanova - Av.Cubelles	41.2191	1.71645	Spain
SS - Vidreres C-35 Dir. Granollers	41.7856	2.76175	Spain
SS - Villargordo Cabriel - Dir.Valencia A3	39.5261	-1.4373	Spain
SS - Viladecans - Av.Progreso	41.321	2.02924	Spain
SS - Villanueva de Perales D.Madrid	40.3796	-4.09259	Spain
SS - Vilanova - Toldrà 67	41.2281	1.73606	Spain
SS - Villargordo Cabriel - Dir.Madrid A3	39.5288	-1.43344	Spain
SS - Villalbilla	40.4465	-3.36185	Spain
SS - Villagarcia de Arosa	42.5759	-8.73142	Spain
SS - Villatoro	42.3661	-3.69273	Spain
SS - Villanueva de Perales D.Navas Rey	40.3787	-4.09315	Spain
SS - Ziordia	42.8648	-2.23564	Spain
SS - Yecla	38.6148	-1.10271	Spain
SS - Vitoria - Armentia	42.8377	-2.69835	Spain
SS - Zaragoza - A2 Dir.Barcelona	41.6155	-1.05883	Spain
SS - Zaragoza - A2 Dir.Madrid	41.6184	-1.04247	Spain
SS - Zaragoza - Av.Valle del Broto	41.6662	-0.877147	Spain
SS -Villarrobledo	39.272	-2.59407	Spain
SS - Zumárraga	43.0871	-2.31286	Spain
SS - Alcalá de Guadaira - Bansur	37.3794	-5.89561	Spain
SS - Barakaldo	43.2887	-3.00966	Spain
SS - Culleredo	43.3189	-8.37421	Spain
SS - Chiva - Cheste A3 Dir.Valencia	39.4715	-0.645348	Spain
SS - Monforte de Lemos	42.5175	-7.50523	Spain

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
SS - Pozuelo - Hipercor	40.4586	-3.80097	Spain
SS - Ribarroja del Turia - Pol.Entrevía	39.5424	-0.555973	Spain
SS - Santander - Av.V.Trueba-El Alisal	43.4571	-3.85681	Spain
SS - Sopelana Dir. Bilbao	43.3822	-2.98792	Spain
SS - Sopelana Dir. Plencia	43.3824	-2.98769	Spain
SS - Valencia - Archiduque Carlos	39.4563	-0.405274	Spain
SS - Sant Boi de Llobregat - S. Creu Calafell 41	41.3317	2.04214	Spain
SS - Valdemoro - Avda. de Madrid	40.2066	-3.68389	Spain
SS - Lliria - Dir.Ademuz	39.6564	-0.650732	Spain
SS - Utrera - San Juan Bosco	37.1756	-5.77772	Spain
SS - Nules - Dir. Valencia	39.8414	-0.180446	Spain
SS - Viladecans - Av.de Gavà	41.3121	2.01577	Spain
SS - Villarejo de Salvanes	40.1725	-3.29152	Spain
SS - Peraleda de la Mata - A5 Dir. Badajoz	39.892	-5.42829	Spain
SS - Zamudio	43.2932	-2.89672	Spain
SS - Nules - Dir. Castellon	39.8419	-0.180981	Spain

Annex II – Number of high biodiversity importance areas covered by Galp sites in each business activity (within 1km and 10km radius distance)

High biodiversity importance areas	1 km	10 km
Exploration & Production		
UNESCO	0	0
IUCN I-VI	0	0
• Ia	0	0
• Ib	0	0
• II	0	0
• III	0	0
• IV	0	0
• V	0	0
• VI	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0
Ramsar	0	0
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0
Refinery		
UNESCO	0	0
IUCN I-VI	0	2
Ia	0	0
Ib	0	0
II	0	0
III	0	0
IV	0	1
V	0	1
VI	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0
Ramsar	0	1
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	1
Biofuels		
UNESCO	0	0
IUCN I-VI	1	2
Ia	0	0
Ib	0	0
II	0	0
III	0	0
IV	1	1
V	0	1
VI	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0
Ramsar	0	1

High biodiversity importance areas	1 km	10 km
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	1
Renewables		
UNESCO	0	0
IUCN I-VI	1	27
Ia	0	0
Ib	0	6
II	0	0
III	0	1
IV	1	15
V	0	5
VI	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	2
Ramsar	3	22
Key Biodiversity Areas	10	25
Storage Facilities & Terminals		
UNESCO	0	1
IUCN I-VI	10	58
Ia	2	3
Ib	0	5
II	0	0
III	2	5
IV	2	18
V	2	16
VI	4	11
Natura 2000 network	0	0
Ramsar	0	6
Key Biodiversity Areas	9	38
Service Stations		
UNESCO	0	6
IUCN I-VI	58	1135
Ia	2	20
Ib	0	11
II	4	89
III	6	185
IV	12	282
V	28	462
VI	6	86
Natura 2000 network	9	104
Ramsar	4	62
Key Biodiversity Areas	82	494

Annex III – Number of endangered species found within 50 Km of each site

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
Biofuels - Enerfuel	22	38	68	128
EP - Bloco 12	6	15	24	45
EP - Bloco 6	6	15	23	44
EP - Pel 83	5	18	21	44
RNW - Albercas	21	45	78	144
RNW - Alcazar 1	2	17	38	57
RNW - Alcazar 2	2	17	39	58
RNW - El Robledo	4	11	44	59
RNW - El Vegon	2	18	39	59
RNW - Emocion	4	10	44	58
RNW - Envitero	4	10	44	58
RNW - Escarnes	4	10	43	57
RNW - Escatron dos	4	10	43	57
RNW - Esplendor	4	10	41	55
RNW - Hazana	4	10	42	56
RNW - Ictio Alcazar I	2	18	39	59
RNW - Ictio Alcazar II	2	18	39	59
RNW - Ictio Alcazar III	2	18	39	59
RNW - Ictio Manzanares So-lar	2	17	39	58
RNW - Ictio Solar	2	19	44	65
RNW - Ignis Uno	4	10	43	57
RNW - Logro	4	11	44	59
RNW - Mediomonte	4	10	44	58
RNW - Mocatero	4	10	43	57
RNW - Palabra	4	11	43	58
RNW - Perea	2	18	39	59
RNW - Pereiro	21	45	78	144
RNW - Pitarco A	4	8	45	57
RNW - Pitarco B	4	9	46	59
RNW - Pitarco C	4	9	46	59
RNW - Ribagrande	4	11	44	59
RNW - S. Marcos	21	45	78	144
RNW - SET Toutico	5	19	42	66
RNW - Sierrezuela	4	11	44	59
RNW - Talento	4	10	42	56
RNW - Valdecarro	2	17	39	58
RNW - Valdelagua	4	11	44	59
RNW - Valdivieso	2	17	39	58
RNW - Vicoso	21	45	78	144
Refining - Sines	22	39	69	130

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SF&T - Aeroinstalação da Horta	23	59	60	142
SF&T - Aeroinstalação das Lajes	13	55	58	126
SF&T - Aeroinstalação de Ponta Delgada	23	54	53	130
SF&T - Aeroinstalação do Porto Santo	30	42	69	141
SF&T - Beira	18	36	95	149
SF&T - Bolola	25	38	54	117
SF&T - CLCGB	25	38	54	117
SF&T - CLCM	51	65	91	207
SF&T - Flores CL	18	40	47	105
SF&T - GOC Santa Maria	21	30	48	99
SF&T - Horta CL	25	60	61	146
SF&T - Horta GPL	25	60	61	146
SF&T - LPG Matola	20	50	78	148
SF&T - LPG Petrogas	25	38	54	117
SF&T - Leixões Terminal	18	36	61	115
SF&T - Matosinhos	18	35	61	114
SF&T - Matsapha Fuel	7	13	26	46
SF&T - Mitrena	20	40	69	129
SF&T - Nordela LPG	23	54	53	130
SF&T - S.Vicente	15	40	41	96
SF&T - Sal	10	22	38	70
SF&T - Santiago	7	35	40	82
SF&T - Sigás	22	39	68	129
SF&T - Sines Terminal	22	39	68	129
SF&T - Valência	21	39	80	140
SF&T - Viana do Castelo Ter-minal	20	35	65	120
SF&T- Aeroinstalação de Santa Maria	21	30	48	99
SS - A.Santas	18	35	59	112
SS - AdemiaCoimbra	19	37	65	121
SS - Aeroporto	20	40	68	128
SS - Ajuda	20	39	68	127
SS - Alcacer	19	41	68	128
SS - Alcochete	20	40	69	129
SS - Alfragide	20	40	68	128
SS - Aljustrel	16	37	65	118
SS - Alto do Valongo	18	36	58	112
SS - Arco do Cego	20	39	68	127
SS - Av. Berlim	20	40	68	128
SS - Aveiras	19	37	64	120
SS - Aveiro	19	38	64	121

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Birre	19	37	66	122
SS - Boavista	19	36	61	116
SS - Calc. de Carriche	20	40	68	128
SS - Canical	51	65	91	207
SS - Celorico da Beira	8	22	44	74
SS - Circunvalacao P. Real	19	36	61	116
SS - Ermesinde	18	35	58	111
SS - Estoril	19	38	67	124
SS - Francos	19	37	61	117
SS - Freixo	19	35	59	113
SS - Gondomar	19	36	58	113
SS - Guarda A23	7	22	46	75
SS - Lagos	23	44	73	140
SS - Leca da Palmeira	18	36	61	115
SS - Leiria	20	37	68	125
SS - Leiria (Azoia)	20	36	68	124
SS - Linda-a-Velha	20	39	68	127
SS - Loule	20	47	76	143
SS - Loures	20	40	69	129
SS - Malveira da Serra	19	37	66	122
SS - Matosinho	18	37	61	116
SS - Matosinhos	18	37	61	116
SS - Montemor Norte	5	17	28	50
SS - Montemor Sul	5	17	28	50
SS - Montijo NS	19	38	66	123
SS - Montijo SN	19	38	66	123
SS - Oeiras	20	39	68	127
SS - Oeiras Parque	20	39	67	126
SS - Palmela	20	41	71	132
SS - Pombal	21	36	63	120
SS - Porto Santo	30	42	69	141
SS - Povoa do Varzim	18	34	60	112
SS - Salvaterra de Magos	19	37	66	122
SS - Telheiras	20	40	68	128
SS - Torres Vedras	21	38	68	127
SS - Universidade Catolica	19	36	62	117
SS - Valongo	18	36	58	112
SS - Vila Nova de Gaia Norte	19	37	62	118
SS - Vila Nova de Gaia Sul	19	37	62	118
SS - Vila Velha Rodao	6	11	39	56
SS - Vila do Conde	18	35	61	114
SS - Viseu	4	20	39	63
SS - Vouzela	18	38	64	120
SS - Agost - AP7 Dir.Murcia	19	44	81	144

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Agost - AP7 Dir.Valencia	19	44	81	144
SS - Alcala Henares - A2 Dir.Barcelona	2	20	44	66
SS - Alcala Henares - A2 Dir.Madrid	2	20	44	66
SS - Alcala Henares - Puerta de Madrid	2	20	44	66
SS - Alcala Henares - Via Complutense	2	20	44	66
SS - Alcala Henares - Villa-malea	2	20	44	66
SS - Alcala de Guadaira - Bansur	14	38	64	116
SS - Alcobendas - Antigua N1	3	21	49	73
SS - Alcobendas - Av.Marq.Valdavia	3	21	49	73
SS - Alcoy - Alicante	19	41	84	144
SS - Alcoy - Ctra.Jijona	19	41	84	144
SS - Aldehuela de la Boveda	4	16	42	62
SS - Alfafar - Av.Torrente	21	38	81	140
SS - Alfafar - Pista de Silla	21	38	81	140
SS - Alfaz del Pi	20	44	82	146
SS - Algezares	18	40	78	136
SS - Almassora - Manuel Vi-vanco	20	39	82	141
SS - Almeria - Retamar	20	50	87	157
SS - Alsasua - Dir.Irun A1	12	28	82	122
SS - Alsasua - Dir.Madrid A1	12	28	82	122
SS - Alt Camp Dir. Barcelona	17	35	87	139
SS - Alt Camp Dir. Lerida	17	35	87	139
SS - Amposta	19	30	78	127
SS - Antequera	18	50	84	152
SS - Arcos de Jalon	5	16	37	58
SS - Arrasate - Mondragon	16	27	85	128
SS - Arriondas	13	33	83	129
SS - Aspe ï¿½ Avda. Orihuela	19	41	81	141
SS - Av. Almirante Gago Cou-tinho	20	40	68	128
SS - Av. do Infante	46	59	85	190
SS - Avenida	25	38	54	117
SS - Avila - Rio Adaja	5	20	50	75
SS - Aznalfarache	15	38	65	118
SS - Badajoz - Av. Portugal	6	13	37	56
SS - Badajoz - Ctra. Caceres	6	13	37	56
SS - Bantandjan	19	33	47	99
SS - Barajas - Aeropuerto	3	20	47	70
SS - Barakaldo	18	25	85	128

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Barbadanes - Dir.Cela-nova	6	17	34	57
SS - Barbadanes - Dir.Orense	6	17	34	57
SS - Barbate	27	62	89	178
SS - Barcelona - Almogavares	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Calle Y	17	35	86	138
SS - Barcelona - Horta	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Maragall	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Paralelo	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Pujades	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Valle Hebron	17	37	86	140
SS - Barcelona - Z.Franca-Plaza Cerda	17	36	86	139
SS - Barcelona - Z.Franca-Puerto	17	36	86	139
SS - Bellreguard	20	45	81	146
SS - Benalmadena - Av.Arroyo Hondo	19	48	80	147
SS - Benalmadena - Carvajal	19	45	80	144
SS - Benavente	3	15	37	55
SS - Benidorm - Dir.Alicante N332	20	44	82	146
SS - Benidorm - Dir.Valencia N332	20	44	82	146
SS - Benifaio - Dir.Algemesi CV42	20	40	83	143
SS - Benifaio - Dir.Almusafes CV42	20	40	83	143
SS - Betxi	20	37	83	140
SS - Boadilla - Dir. Boadilla Ctra 513	3	22	50	75
SS - Boadilla - Dir. Brunete Ctra 513	3	22	50	75
SS - Boadilla - Ventura Rodri-guez	3	22	49	74
SS - Bollullos	17	41	67	125
SS - Borriol	20	37	84	141
SS - Braganca Alto das Can-tarias	4	19	39	62
SS - Burjassot	21	38	82	141
SS - Caceres - Ctra. A Trujillo	3	10	37	50
SS - Caceres - La Mejostilla	3	11	37	51
SS - Caceres - Las Capella-nias	3	11	37	51
SS - Cachungo	25	37	57	119
SS - Calera y Chozas	5	24	47	76
SS - Calonge	18	37	88	143
SS - Camarles	18	29	78	125

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Cancela	46	59	85	190
SS - Carranque	3	24	48	75
SS - Cartagena - Union	18	39	70	127
SS - Cassa de la Selva	18	39	92	149
SS - Castelldefells - Canal Olimpico	16	35	83	134
SS - Castellon - Ctra.Alcora	20	37	83	140
SS - Castillo de Garcimunoz	4	17	41	62
SS - Ceide	18	35	60	113
SS - Chiva - Cheste A3 Dir.Valencia	21	35	81	137
SS - Chiva - Palmeras A3 Dir.Madrid	21	35	82	138
SS - Ciempozuelos	2	22	46	70
SS - Circunvalacao (Caolinos)	19	37	61	117
SS - Cobena	3	21	46	70
SS - Cocentaina - Dir.Alicante N340	19	41	85	145
SS - Cocentaina - Dir.Valen-cia N340	19	41	85	145
SS - Collado Villalba - Carre-four	3	21	51	75
SS - Colmenar Viejo - La Mina	3	20	51	74
SS - Compostela - Teo	16	30	62	108
SS - Cornella - Ctra.Del Prat	17	35	86	138
SS - Cornella - Progres	17	35	86	138
SS - Corvera de Asturias	13	29	69	111
SS - Coslada - Av.Jarama	3	21	45	69
SS - Cuenca Centro Comer-cial	4	22	44	70
SS - Cuenca Ronda	4	22	44	70
SS - Cullera - Dir.Alicante N332	19	44	78	141
SS - Cullera - Dir.Valencia N332	19	44	78	141
SS - Culleredo	16	30	64	110
SS - D.Pacheco	20	39	69	128
SS - Denia	20	44	77	141
SS - El Bruc	17	39	90	146
SS - El Ejido - Ctra Malaga 492	19	60	93	172
SS - El Escorial	3	22	52	77
SS - El Espinar - San Rafael	4	21	50	75
SS - El Prat de Llobregat-Ver-tix	17	35	83	135
SS - El Puig	21	39	82	142
SS - Elche - A7Dir. Alicante	19	45	80	144

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Elche - A7Dir. Murcia	19	45	80	144
SS - Elche - Av. Libertad	19	42	78	139
SS - Esplugues de Llobregat	17	36	86	139
SS - Estepona	23	53	92	168
SS - Evora	5	16	31	52
SS - Fontellas - Dir.Tudela N232	4	11	45	60
SS - Fontellas - Dir.Zaragoza N232	4	11	45	60
SS - Fortia - Dir.Figueres C68	20	45	99	164
SS - Fortia - Dir.Roses C68	20	45	99	164
SS - Fraga - Dir.Barcelona N-II	3	11	49	63
SS - Fraga - Dir.Madrid N-II	3	11	49	63
SS - Fuengirola	19	47	80	146
SS - Fuengirola - Ctra. Mijas	19	47	80	146
SS - Fuenlabrada - Av.Hispa-nidad	3	21	49	73
SS - Fuenlabrada - Luis Sau-quillo	3	22	49	74
SS - Gabu	8	10	14	32
SS - Gandia	20	45	81	146
SS - Getafe	3	21	47	71
SS - Gijon	14	29	70	113
SS - Gijon - Puerto del Musel -	14	29	70	113
SS - Girones Norte	18	40	98	156
SS - Girones Sur	18	40	98	156
SS - Granja de Rocamora - Costa Blanca	18	37	78	133
SS - Granollers - Camp	17	38	89	144
SS - Granollers - Palou	17	38	89	144
SS - Guitiriz Dir.Coruna	16	28	62	106
SS - Guitiriz Dir.Madrid	16	28	62	106
SS - Hafia	25	38	55	118
SS - Hondarribia	15	32	100	147
SS - Huelva-Gon	23	45	84	152
SS - Huetor Tajar A-92	17	48	83	148
SS - Irun	15	32	101	148
SS - Jerez - A-381	26	49	81	156
SS - Jerez - Area Sur	25	49	76	150
SS - Jonquera - AS24	20	52	104	176
SS - Jonquera - Aduana	20	53	104	177
SS - Jonquera - Centro	20	53	104	177
SS - Jonquera - Norte	20	52	104	176
SS - Jonquera - Tramuntana	20	52	104	176

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Jugudul	24	37	52	113
SS - L Ampolla - Dir.Barce-lona-N-340	18	29	80	127
SS - L Ampolla - Dir.Valencia -N-340	18	29	80	127
SS - L Hospitalet - Bell-vit.D.Bcna	17	35	86	138
SS - L Hospitalet - Bell-vit.D.Cast	17	35	86	138
SS - L Hospitalet - Collblanc	17	36	86	139
SS - La Bisbal d Emporda	19	38	93	150
SS - La Carolina	4	22	39	65
SS - La Galera - Santa Bar-bara	18	32	81	131
SS - La Garriga	17	40	88	145
SS - La Gleva	8	26	63	97
SS - La Grela	16	30	66	112
SS - La Nucia	20	45	82	147
SS - La Plana - Dir. Alicante	20	38	82	140
SS - La Plana - Dir. Tarra-gona	20	38	82	140
SS - Las Franquesas del Va-lles	17	38	89	144
SS - Las Rozas	3	21	49	73
SS - Lasarte	15	31	100	146
SS - Leganes - San Jose de Valderas	3	22	50	75
SS - Lezo	15	32	101	148
SS - Lezo - AS24	15	32	101	148
SS - Llanca	20	46	102	168
SS - Lleida	3	14	53	70
SS - Lliria - Dir.Ademuz	21	37	84	142
SS - Lliria - Dir.Valencia	21	37	84	142
SS - Loeches	2	19	46	67
SS - Los Palacios	16	38	65	119
SS - Luanda	25	38	54	117
SS - Lugo	4	16	30	50
SS - Madrid - Argentina	3	21	49	73
SS - Madrid - Avda. Arcenta-les	3	21	47	71
SS - Madrid - Bravo Murillo	3	21	50	74
SS - Madrid - Ctra Ajalvir-Vi-calvaro	3	21	45	69
SS - Madrid - Sanchinarro	3	21	49	73
SS - Madrid - Sinesio Del-gado	3	22	50	75
SS - Madrid - Vallecas	3	21	45	69

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Madrid - Villaverde To-balina	3	21	47	71
SS - Majadahonda	3	22	50	75
SS - Malaga - El Limonar	19	52	83	154
SS - Malaga - El Viso	19	53	84	156
SS - Malaga - Santa Barbara	19	52	83	154
SS - Mampata	21	34	56	111
SS - Manilva	27	60	96	183
SS - Manresa - Av.Dolors	17	36	89	142
SS - Marbella - Ricardo Sori-ano	21	49	87	157
SS - Marbella - Rodeito	22	50	90	162
SS - Maresme Sur	17	37	86	140
SS - Martin Munoz de la Dehesa-Arevalo	4	14	43	61
SS - Mataro - Via Sergia	17	38	86	141
SS - Mazagon	22	43	81	146
SS - Mazarron - Camposol	18	41	78	137
SS - Medina Del Campo	2	13	37	52
SS - Meis	16	33	63	112
SS - Mejorada del Campo	2	21	46	69
SS - Miranda de Ebro	5	13	48	66
SS - Mislata	21	39	80	140
SS - Molins de Rei	17	36	86	139
SS - Monegros Dir. Barcelona	3	11	47	61
SS - Monegros Dir. Zaragoza	3	11	47	61
SS - Monforte de Lemos	5	18	33	56
SS - Montellano	15	42	65	122
SS - Montseny Norte	17	39	88	144
SS - Montseny Sur	17	39	88	144
SS - Mosteiros	10	41	38	89
SS - Mostoles	3	22	50	75
SS - Murcia - Ctra. del Pal-mar	18	38	77	133
SS - Noain	4	21	67	92
SS - Nova Sintra	10	41	38	89
SS - Nules - Dir. Castellon	20	38	83	141
SS - Nules - Dir. Valencia	20	38	83	141
SS - Olesa de Montserrat	17	39	91	147
SS - Oliva - Dir.Alicante	20	46	81	147
SS - Oliva - Dir.Valencia	20	46	81	147
SS - Olivais	20	40	68	128
SS - Ontinyent	19	43	83	145
SS - Oropesa Del Mar	20	36	80	136
SS - Padre Cruz	20	40	68	128

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Palamos	19	37	88	144
SS - Palazuelos	3	19	48	70
SS - Palma de Mallorca - Ma-nuel Azana	17	31	62	110
SS - Paracuellos del Jarama	3	21	46	70
SS - Parla	3	21	47	71
SS - Peraleda de la Mata	5	26	46	77
SS - Perales De Tajuna	2	20	46	68
SS - Pindjiguiti	25	38	54	117
SS - Pinto - Eboli Dir.Arganda M506	3	20	45	68
SS - Pinto - Eboli Dir.Fuenla-brada M506	3	20	46	69
SS - Poble Nou	17	37	86	140
SS - Pombal	21	36	63	120
SS - Porta de Barcelona Sur	17	38	89	144
SS - Porto Ingles	7	34	40	81
SS - Porto da Praia	7	35	40	82
SS - Pozuelo - Hipercor	3	22	51	76
SS - Puerto Lapice - Dir.Cadiz A4	2	18	40	60
SS - Puerto Lapice - Dir.Ma-drid A4	2	18	40	60
SS - Pulianas	13	39	58	110
SS - Quelele	25	38	54	117
SS - R. da Republica (Loures)	20	40	69	129
SS - Rechousa	19	36	58	113
SS - Renteria	15	32	101	148
SS - Reus - Avda.Maria For-tuny	17	32	85	134
SS - Reus - Racasens i Mer-cade	18	32	87	137
SS - Ribarroja del Turia - Pol.Entreviaa	21	35	83	139
SS - Ribeira Grande	15	39	41	95
SS - Ribeira Joao Gomes	46	59	85	190
SS - Ribeira S. Joao	46	59	85	190
SS - Ripollet - Polig. La Sibe-ria	17	38	87	142
SS - Ripollet - Tarragona	17	37	87	141
SS - Rojales - Ciudad Que-sada	19	39	78	136
SS - Ronda - Malaga	22	52	84	158
SS - Roquetes	19	30	80	129
SS - Rosal de La Frontera	6	23	35	64
SS - Roses	19	44	99	162

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - S.Carles Rapita - Dir.Barcelona	18	30	78	126
SS - S.Carles Rapita - Dir.Va-lencia	18	30	78	126
SS - S.S.de los Reyes-Jarama	3	20	47	70
SS - Sabadell - Gran Via	17	38	87	142
SS - Safim	25	38	55	118
SS - Sagunto - El Arenal	21	39	80	140
SS - Salnes	16	31	59	106
SS - San Antonio Dir. Ali-cante	20	45	78	143
SS - San Antonio Dir. Tarra-gona	20	45	78	143
SS - San Antonio de Benage-ber	21	39	82	142
SS - San Javier	18	38	75	131
SS - Sant Adria de Besos Sot	17	37	86	140
SS - Sant Adria de Besos-Guipuzcoa	17	37	86	140
SS - Sant Boi de Llobregat	17	35	85	137
SS - Sant Pol de Mar	17	39	86	142
SS - Santa Llogaia D Al-guema	19	46	101	166
SS - Santa Marta Tormes Av.Serna	4	18	42	64
SS - Santa Susanna	17	38	87	142
SS - Santander - Av.V.Trueba-El Alisal	15	23	76	114
SS - Santo Antonio	46	59	85	190
SS - Sao Domingos	27	37	60	124
SS - Sarracin - Dir.Burgos N-I	3	12	38	53
SS - Sarracin - Dir.Madrid N-I	3	12	38	53
SS - Senhora da Hora	19	37	61	117
SS - Sevilla - Avda.Andalucia	14	37	64	115
SS - Sevilla - Ctra. Amarilla	14	37	65	116
SS - Sevilla La Nueva - D.El Escorial	3	22	52	77
SS - Sevilla La Nueva - D.Na-valcarnero	3	22	52	77
SS - Silleda	13	29	62	104
SS - Sines	22	39	68	129
SS - Sopelana Dir. Bilbao	17	25	83	125
SS - Sopelana Dir. Plencia	17	25	83	125
SS - Taracena	2	18	44	64
SS - Tarrafal	7	35	40	82
SS - Tarrafal de Sao Nicolau	14	35	40	89
SS - Tavernes	19	45	80	144

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Tembleque	2	19	43	64
SS - Terrassa - Ctra.Olesa	17	40	90	147
SS - Terrassa - Textil	17	39	89	145
SS - Torello - Ter	6	25	63	94
SS - Torredembarra	17	33	84	134
SS - Torrejon de Ardoz	2	20	46	68
SS - Torrelavega	15	27	80	122
SS - Torrent - A7Dir.Alicante	21	38	81	140
SS - Torrent - A7Dir.Castellon	21	38	81	140
SS - Torrent - Picanya	21	39	81	141
SS - Trofa	18	36	60	114
SS - Utrera - San Juan Bosco	16	38	64	118
SS - Valdemoro - Avda. de Madrid	2	19	45	66
SS - Valdemoro - Los Olivos	2	21	45	68
SS - Valdepenas	4	16	41	61
SS - Valencia - Archiduque Carlos	21	39	80	140
SS - Valencia - Emilio Baro	21	39	81	141
SS - Valencia - General Aviles	21	39	81	141
SS - Valencia - Primado Reig	21	39	82	142
SS - Valencia - Serreria	21	39	81	141
SS - Vallirana	17	37	88	142
SS - Venta de las Ranas	14	30	75	119
SS - Vidreres C-35 Dir. Gra-nollers	17	37	90	144
SS - Vigo - Lavadores	18	35	65	118
SS - Viladecans - Av.Progreso	17	35	83	135
SS - Viladecans - Av.de Gava	17	35	83	135
SS - Vilamoura Norte	21	47	76	144
SS - Vilanova - Av.Cubelles	16	36	87	139
SS - Vilanova - Toldra 67	16	37	87	140
SS - Villacastin - Dir. Coruna	4	16	50	70
SS - Villacastin - Dir. Madrid	4	16	50	70
SS - Villagarcia de Arosa	16	33	61	110
SS - Villalbilla	2	20	46	68
SS - Villanueva de Perales D.Madrid	3	21	48	72
SS - Villanueva de Perales D.Navas Rey	3	21	48	72
SS - Villarejo de Salvanes	2	18	47	67
SS - Villargordo Cabriel	5	17	40	62
SS - Villatoro	3	13	41	57
SS - Vitoria - Armentia	6	14	52	72
SS - Yecla	6	20	41	67

Sites name	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endange-red (EN)	Vulne-rable (VU)	Total
SS - Zamudio	18	25	83	126
SS - Zaragoza - A2 Dir.Barce-lona	4	9	45	58
SS - Zaragoza - A2 Dir.Ma-drid	4	9	45	58
SS - Zaragoza - Av.Valle del Broto	3	10	45	58
SS - Ziordia	11	28	80	119
SS - Zumarraga	16	30	88	134
SS -Gare Oriente	20	40	68	128
SS -Villarrobledo	4	17	39	60
SF&T - Pergás	18	35	61	114