DORAL

Renewable Energy

Doral's Decarbonization Plan to Achieve Carbon Neutrality (Net Zero) by 2030

As a company leading green energy projects and promoting environmental innovation, Doral is committed to reducing and minimizing the environmental footprint associated with its operations across the value chain. This commitment is manifested in efforts to acquire goods and services from responsible suppliers; in the construction, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy projects and related processes; promoting and implementing breakthrough environmental technologies; fostering awareness and employee; reducing environmental impacts in ongoing business operations; managing the end-of-life of products; and constantly promoting awareness of the issue with suppliers and other stakeholders with whom the Company engages. All these actions are carried out in order to realize the Company's vision of reducing emissions and decreasing our carbon footprint.

In pursuit of our leading vision and values, we have set an ambitious goal of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2030

Background – Decarbonization program

A decarbonization plan is a roadmap that outlines a strategy and action plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions with the aim of minimizing their harmful impacts on climate change. The ultimate goal of a decarbonization program is to achieve net-zero carbon emissions. When an organization achieves net zero carbon emissions this creates a scenario in which the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted into the atmosphere is equal to the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere and prevented by decarbonization, whether as a result of removing the greenhouse gases from the atmosphere or of preventing the emissions in the first place. Prevention or reduction can be carried out both through natural processes and through technological solutions, such as carbon capture.

This plan can include a variety of measures, such as increasing energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable energy sources, electrifying transportation, improving the energy efficiency of operational centers, and promoting sustainable use of various resources. This is in addition to setting targets for gradual emissions reduction, implementing regulations or incentives to encourage the adoption of low-carbon technologies, and investing in research and development to promote innovative green energy solutions.

Decarbonization programs play a significant role in the global effort to tackle climate change as they can help reduce the carbon footprint (arising from greenhouse gas emissions) generated during business operations in a way that facilitates the transition to a low-carbon economy and protects natural ecosystems, thereby minimizing the environmental damage caused by business operations. This impact is considered in view of the growing influence of large corporations in shaping the nature of global business, commercial, and industrial operations, and as a result, their substantial influence on the global social and environmental fabric.

Background – Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

The purpose of the initiative is to mobilize the business sector to lead by in taking urgent action to protect the climate. The initiative provides a framework and guidelines for companies to set ambitious targets to reduce their GHG emissions. The main principles for using SBTi are **aligning with the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement,** in the framework of which world governments have committed to limiting the global temperature rise to well below 2°C (3.6°F) above pre-industrial levels, and to promoting efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C (2.7°F). To achieve these goals, GHG emissions must be halved by 2030 and reduced to zero by 2050. In addition, goals must be based on the latest climate science and account for the unique characteristics and challenges of each business sector.

Doral applies the GHG Protocol to calculate its carbon emissions and is committed to transparency and accurate reporting alongside diligent examination and improvement of its efforts to obtain the ambitious goal it has set out for itself of achieving Net-Zero emissions by 2030.

Doral has decided to implement the plan, and only afterward will it examine the possibility of registration with the SBTi, thereby making the goals and plan accessible for verification by the initiative's analysts.

The purpose of this document is to present the action plan for achieving the Company's goal so that it will serve as a public, binding and guiding document to ensure the implementation of the plan. As noted, the document was formulated and based on the principles of science-based objectives set out by the SBTi, in preparation for the Company's future potential participation in the initiative.

Outline

Background – Doral's business operations to advance green energy globally and in Israel

Doral is a global public entrepreneurial company in the field of green energy and environmental infrastructure that has been operational in Israel and abroad since 2007. Doral works to initiate, develop, plan, license, manage financing procedures, establish, manage, operate, and maintain systems for the production of electricity and green hydrogen from renewable energy sources. Doral is a virtual electricity supplier that will begin supplying green energy to end customers in Israel at the beginning of 2024. In addition, Doral develops and invests in technology and innovation in our operational areas and in cleantech through its subsidiary Doral Tech, the group's investment and innovation division.

Doral's core business involves the initiation and development of projects, beginning from the initial and primary stages, through to the ongoing and long-term maintenance of renewable energy systems (photovoltaic, biogas and wind), including integration of energy storage facilities. The range of our projects extends from large systems with capacities of tens and hundreds of megawatts each that are connected to the ultra-high voltage transmission grid, through to systems installed on land, rooftops, agricultural crops, water reservoirs and fish ponds that connect to the ultra-high voltage distribution network, and small systems installed on commercial and private rooftops, water reservoirs, fishponds and fences.

Doral was established on the basis of environmental sustainability, driven by our work to implement renewable energy, green energy, and innovative solutions in the sector. **The Company's mission is to continue our contribution to reducing the effects of the climate change crisis in Israel and around the world through the generation of clean energy and by contributing to the development of innovative "clean" technologies and processes.**

In 2022, Doral possessed profit-yielding systems to generate green electricity with a total capacity of approximately 201 MW and a storage capacity of approximately 13 MWh | Doral has systems that have completed the construction phase and are ready for connection with a capacity of approximately 73 MW and a storage capacity of approximately 30 MWh | Doral has systems under construction or in pre-construction with a capacity of approximately 2,603 MW and a storage capacity of approximately 2,219 MWh | Doral has projects in advanced development or development phases with a capacity of approximately 15,709 MW and a storage capacity of approximately 10,857 MW·h

It should be noted that Doral's activities to build renewable energy facilities contribute with far greater intensity to prevention of carbon emissions than those activities carried out in our ongoing business operations.

Simultaneously, the Company seeks to reduce the emissions generated in its operations to zero, albeit it already has met its 'Net-Zero' target in this regard, even when calculations regarding emissions arising from the value chain, collected from material suppliers, are included. This estimate is based on data that shows the total Scope 1 (direct, from operations) and Scope 2 (indirect, arising from fuel consumption and electricity procurement) emissions amount to 134

metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$). In addition, a partial measurement of indirect emissions data (Scope 3 including flights, material suppliers' emissions, waste treatment, and water consumption) found emissions to reach about 192,030 $MTCO_2e$. The result is a total emissions calculation of **192,172 $MTCO_2e$**.*

In contrast, the Company **prevents emissions of 166,149 $MTCO_2e$**, compared to conventional production, using renewable energy facilities it co-owns with partners. By 2026, Doral's estimated cumulative contribution to reducing global emissions is expected to reach 5,238,050 $MTCO_2e$.*

* The calculation of the prevention of emissions in Israel is based on the data of the Ministry of Environmental Protection. In the US according to the EPA and in Europe according to the electricity grid emissions data published by the local coefficients of each individual country for the year 2022.

Scope 1- GHG emissions resulting from fuel consumption for ongoing operations.

Scope 2 - GHG emissions resulting from energy procurement and consumption in Doral's facilities and offices (including the US in 2022)

Scope 3 – GHG emissions resulting from indirect activity, including emissions as a result of panel production (according to supplier reporting), material supplier emissions (as stated in the supplier assessment carried out during 2022), flights, water consumption, wastewater treatment and panel waste disposal.

At present, Doral has already exercised green certificates that result in negative Scope 2 emissions.

Milestones for formulating Doral's decarbonization plan:

1. Map centers of emissions and identify opportunities for improvement
2. Define the specifications of the proposed roadmap and its various components
3. Define metrics to measure and track emissions in a clear short- and medium-term format
4. Define workflows to measure supply chain environmental impacts
5. Build a control, measurement, validation, and reporting system – to be reviewed on a quarterly basis
6. Continuously monitor opportunities for improvement and innovation
7. General: preserve biodiversity

1. Map centers of emissions and identify opportunities for improvement

The process of environmental data collection found:

Fuel Consumption 2020–2022

Fuel consumption (In liters)	2020	2021	2022
Gasoline consumption for transportation	27,598	43,519	50,322
Diesel consumption for transportation	0	1,983	2,818
Total	**27,598**	**45,502**	**53,140**

In the context of their work for the Company, project managers and other employees receive a company vehicle that is used to carry out their duties. At present, the majority of the Company's vehicles are hybrid.

The use of diesel fuel arising from use of temporary rental vehicles by new Doral employees, which are used until the procurement of hybrid vehicles is completed.

Electricity consumption 2020–2022

Power consumption (kWh)	2020	2021	2022
Total consumption	**26,605**	**25,766**	**37,745**

Doral's carbon footprint 2020–2022

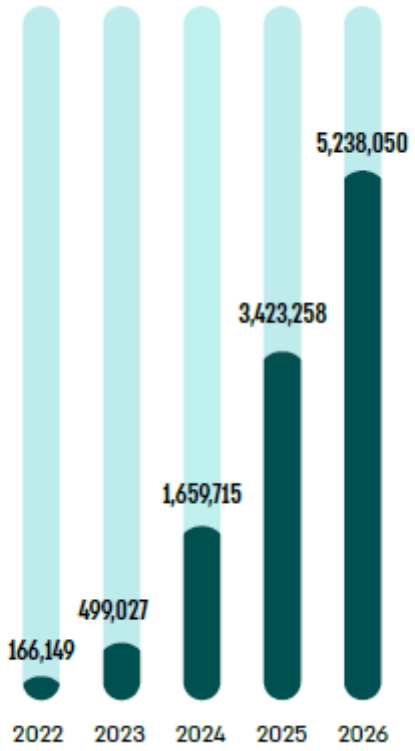
Total carbon footprint MTCO2e	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1 – direct energy consumption (fuels)	62.8	105	125
Scope 2 – indirect energy consumption	13.2	13	17

(procurement from Israel Electric Corporation for company offices and operation of the solar facilities)			
Total scope 1 and 2 emissions	76	117	143
Scope 3 – indirect emissions (Flights, water consumption, wastewater treatment and landfill, panel production (according to supplier reporting) and waste, material supplier emissions (as stated in the supplier assessment carried out during 2022))	-	39	192,030

Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity 2020–2022

Emissions intensity MT CO2e / revenue or employees	2020	2021	2022
Redemption (in $ millions)	6.26	6.44	4.9
Employees (full-time)	0.54	0.48	1.2

Cumulative saving rate of carbon dioxide equivalent (tons Co_2e) until 2026, according to the company's forecasts-



Doral is working to reduce environmental impacts throughout its value chain with an emphasis on its operational facilities:

In planning processes	In installation	In ongoing operations	Product end-of-life
• Examining and certifying environmental aspects • Dialogue with environmental entities	• Responsible PV procurement from ESG suppliers • Reducing environmental impacts in installation	• Environmental management • Reducing water and energy use • Reducing travel for facility maintenance	• Reuse of PV panels at end-of-life (excluding those that are damaged) • Developing solutions for recycling lithium batteries • Restoring land to its original state
		We are currently in the process of reducing electricity consumption in our offices, transitioning to a green office	

Waste treatment at Doral – Emphasis on panel handling at end-of-life

Doral strives to be a leader in its field while remaining committed to the highest environmental standards in all matters related to solid and hazardous waste treatment. Most of the Company's waste is generated by the ongoing wear and tear of photovoltaic panels, batteries and inverters. The Company strives to find solutions for reusing retired panels. In 2021, most of Doral's solid waste, apart from waste from its office operations, was due to the need to retire worn solar panels (only a minimal amount of hundreds of panels), 30% of which were sold in 2021 for reuse, the remainder of which were disposed of. In 2022, approximately 600 old panels were replaced and sold for recycling, while 150 damaged panels were sent to an authorized landfill for building waste. That said, approximately 80% of solar panel waste was sold for reuse. In the future, with the advancement of technology, the maturation of investments in actionable solutions for worn photovoltaic panels, batteries and inverters – the percentage of waste disposed of in landfills is expected to decrease. At the same time, Doral works to identify solutions for managing the end-of-life of solar panels, including through collaborations with the Israeli Circular Economy IL Platform and Afeka Collage.[1]

[1] Approximately 71.4% by total capacity (600 kW and 150 kW, respectively); approximately. 75.2% by weight (10 metric tons and 3.3 metric tons, respectively)

LCA of silicon-based solar panels

A life cycle assessment (LCA) is a structured, comprehensive, and internationally standardized method that quantifies all emissions and resources consumed in order to assess the environmental impact of a product over its lifetime – from manufacturing to disposal. Doral is committed to managing the impacts of products, with an emphasis on the end-of-life, and accordingly has examined LCA studies conducted for the basic product it uses in its facilities: silicon-based solar (PV) panels.

A review published by the University of Pennsylvania found that all silicon-based PVs (amorphous, multi-crystalline, and monocrystalline) produced much more energy during their lifetime than the energy consumed during their manufacturing process. In other words, the benefits of electricity production using all types of solar panels made of modern silicon outweigh the environmental damage caused by its manufacturing process in less than 5 years – even in situations where the deployment of panels in the field is not optimal.

A literature review has shown a great availability of LCA studies on solar PV cells, along with highlighting the fact that key aspects, such as efficiency, geographical location, type of PV cells, technology used in manufacturing, auxiliary component analysis, EoL phase (taking into account material and part recycling), along with the various methodologies, may affect the results obtained. Moreover, even when similar modules are examined, it is difficult to compare different studies since analysts can choose different methodological approaches when conducting an LCA. In addition, other factors (such as the different configurations of the modules, installations, efficiency etc.) make comparing results even more complicated. In any case, it was possible to determine what are the common "hot spots" associated with environmental indicators, or with a specific stage of the process and product life cycle.

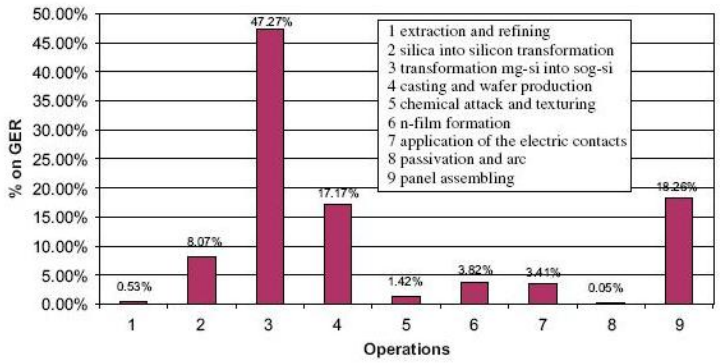
Electricity consumption has had a large impact in most categories, so it is important to strive, as much as possible, for less energy-intensive manufacturing processes or to reduce environmental loads by using an energy mix that is not primarily based on fossil fuels.

The first generation of PV's specific environmental impacts is largely derived **from the production and treatment of silicon** (of mc-Si and sc-Si), which results in an energy-intensive process. Another aspect is the **end-of-life treatment of the product**, when there is an environmental burden in handling some of the elements compared to a simple landfill scenario. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate each case individually and consider the impact of transportation to treatment and energy sites.

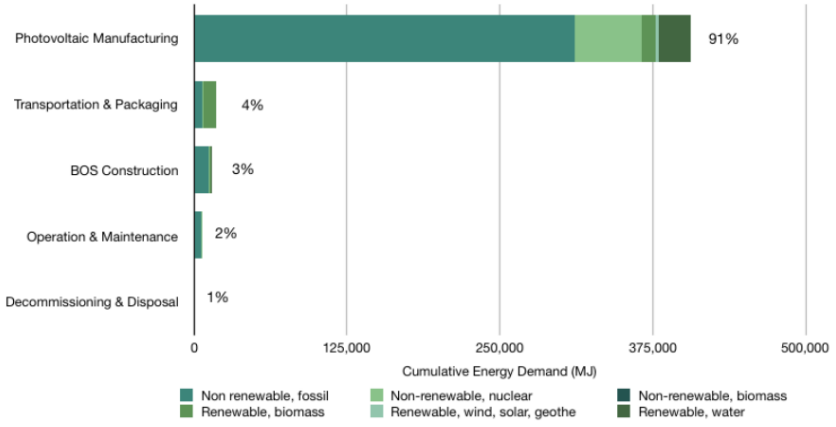
Improved environmental performance in the life cycle can be achieved through improved efficiency in the use phase, application of technological innovations, and by ensuring the energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of production processes and materials used.

Manufacturing photovoltaic panels is overwhelmingly the most energy-intensive phase of PV-module installations. Large quantities of energy are used to convert silica sand to silicon at the high level of purity required for PV cells. The assembly of the PV modules is another resource-intensive step with the addition of high-energy aluminum frames and glass roofing.

Energy requirements of the various stages of production of PV panels as a percentage of the gross energy requirement (GER) of 1,494 MJ/panel (~0.65 m^2 surface):



The EWG06 2017A project performed an economic and life cycle analysis of photovoltaic systems in the APEC region for APEC members with the aim of adopting it for the transition to a low-carbon economy, while promoting energy efficiency and sustainable communities. Since most of Doral's panels are acquired from companies operating in China, we chose this assessment, which is based on the cradle-to-grave approach and includes a 5-step evaluation: **photovoltaic manufacturing | balancing installation/construction of system | transportation and packaging | operation and maintenance | decommissioning and disposal.** The project presents several measurements, the first of which shows that photovoltaic manufacturing leads with 91% of total energy consumption: 405,827.82 MJ compared to the rest of the life cycle. Other measurements also found the effects to be from installation and at the end of the product's life – depending on the amount of metal used in building the site, as well as how the product is handled at the end of its life, such as if it is disassembled into its parts and sent for remanufacture, which impacts the amount of energy invested in manufacturing.



Activities to promote environmental innovation

Most companies that have set carbon neutrality targets rely on the assumption that in addition to mitigation efforts, innovative technologies will be developed to help them generate broader impact. Doral encourages and promotes the development and implementation of innovative environmental technologies through its investment and innovation division, Doral Tech, which holds a portfolio of 16 startups engaged in various fields, whose goals, among others, are to

improve the environmental conduct of the Group's companies. In addition, the Company has another subsidiary that deals with environmental infrastructure and advanced waste treatment of various types.

The 'Doral Environmental Infrastructures' division works to promote technologies and their application in projects. These are environmental applications that have an impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, making water consumption more efficient and reducing pollution caused by raw waste and wastewater. For example, the Company's biogas systems provide a comprehensive end solution for agricultural, livestock, and organic waste as an alternative to transporting the waste to landfills, which occupy large areas and create various environmental hazards in their disposal.

Doral is establishing and investing in a variety of environmental innovation projects, including agro-solar dual-use facilities such as Doral Orchards, green hydrogen projects, the Paulee CleanTech waste treatment project, Zohar Cleantech, Keilot, and others. The following are a few highlights of the Company's relevant innovations in 2021 and 2022:

- Approximately ILS 94 million invested in research, development, and implementation of technologies in the field of renewable energy and cleantech.
- ILS 42 million invested in environmental infrastructure solutions.
- 7 R&D projects with leading academic institutions.
- 12 pilots with startups.
- 2 startup accelerator programs financed and participation in additional selected programs.
- Several patents in the registration process since 2020.

Key steps to reduce Doral's environmental impact

By mapping the Company's environmental activities, it can determine the possible steps to address emissions challenges, as described below:

Challenge	Possible solution
Fuel consumption (Scope 1)	Beginning the process of switching to electric vehicles (from hybrid vehicles) to reduce fuel consumption, which continues to grow as the number of employees and company vehicles increases. Encouraging company employees to commute to work by using public transportation or carpooling. In addition, in the framework of Doral-Agro's activities, the Company will work to switch to electric work tools.
Electricity consumption from the grid – facilities and offices (Scope 2)	Beyond green electricity consumption in the Company's ongoing operations, the Company is conducting an energy survey with recommendations to reduce consumption in offices.
Reducing flights (Scope 3)	Reducing flights and consumption of resources alongside offsets to cover unavoidable emissions
Reducing water use (Scope 3)	• Implementing innovative programs to reduce water use at sites • Integrating control and water-reduction facilities at headquarters
Wastewater reduction (Scope 3)	Entailed in the implementation of the preceding section
Reducing supplier emissions (Scope 3)	Defining mechanisms with material suppliers to reduce their environmental impacts
Treatment of the impacts from our product with an emphasis on end-of-life	Finding sustainable solutions for recycling 100% of solar panels at EoL
Unaddressed emissions	1. Diligent monitoring of potential investment opportunities in startups and innovative developments to reduce Doral's environmental impacts 2. Identifying carbon sequestration opportunities by implementing Doral-Agro initiatives and examining opportunities to integrate generative flora (plants adapted to the local characteristics of the field that contribute to the conservation of soil and the bee population in the area) at Doral Orchards. 3. Offsetting the remaining emissions that have not been reduced – and no more than 10% of total emissions for the base year 2021 – through environmental projects owned by Doral.
More opportunities to offset emissions	Providing green electricity to employees' homes; allowing benefits to be used towards the purchase of energy-efficiency products.

Environmental management infrastructure to ensure achievement of the Company's goal

Doral's actions to achieve its ambitious goal of Net Zero by 2030 will be achieved both by promoting focused measures on emissions factors and through a regulated management infrastructure that includes:

1. Setting an environmental sustainability policy.
2. Appointing an environment officer who will be responsible for the issue in the Group.
   Currently, Doral manages its relevant activities according to a project-based perspective. In every project, the Company receives assistance from external professional consultants, who, together with the project manager, are responsible for ensuring environmental compliance, including compliance with instructions regarding the preservation of the project environment, according to the planning instructions for the construction of the project and regarding its interfaces with the environment, from the beginning of the project through to its ongoing operation.
   In addition, in 'Doral Environmental Infrastructures' projects, the best available technique (BAT) is required by the Ministry of Environmental Protection when planning and constructing biogas facilities and waste-to-energy facilities. Accordingly, the Company works in technological and commercial cooperation with the world's leading and most experienced tech companies, with the latest and best technology in the field.

   At the beginning of 2023, Doral designated a dedicated manager for managing the Company's environmental sustainability.

3. Implementing an environmental management system and supporting procedures. The Company's environmental consultants maintain control and monitoring systems for examining environmental impacts in the Company's production facilities; however, the Company has not yet implemented standards such as ISO 14001 alongside a management, control and monitoring system for its operations, though it intends to implement such systems by the end of 2025.
4. Defining a clear plan with targets and timetables to reduce consumption of energy, water, transportation, and waste treatment.
5. Managing climate change risk.
6. Promoting environmental sustainability with all stakeholders, beginning with Doral-Tech's employees, suppliers, subsidiaries, and portfolio companies.

The plan presented in this document relates to specific indices and initiatives, but does not obviate the need for widespread dedicated activity with all stakeholders:

- **With employees** – cultivating an environmental organizational culture among our employees, which includes raising awareness to improve their relationship with the environment, both in their work for Doral and in their personal lives. Employees benefit from enrichment and informational activities to promote environmental sustainability. This is all in addition to creating a work environment that promotes sustainability by encouraging the use of reusable utensils, reducing printing, installing electricity, and water sensors to prevent waste, and more.

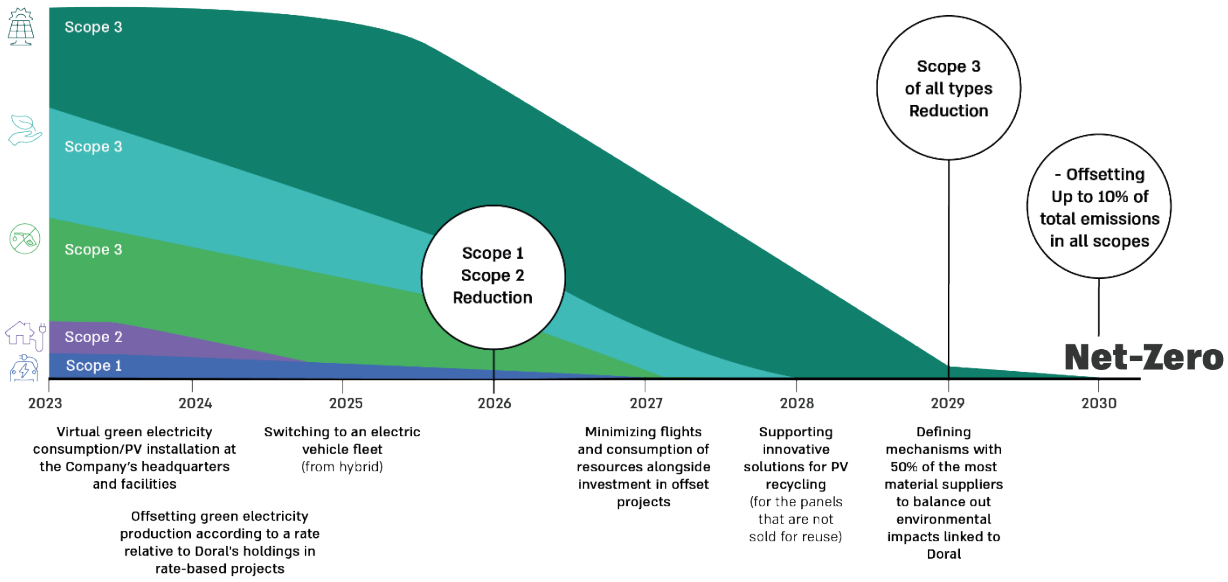
- **With suppliers** – prioritizing green supplies and encouraging suppliers to promote environmental sustainability by transitioning to using renewable energy, implementing a sustainable organizational culture, and more, as well as adopting "responsible procurement" processes and prioritizing suppliers committed to decarbonization policies and responsible environmental regulation, in addition to conducting webinars and enrichment meetings on the topic, and monitoring annual reporting.

- **With subsidiaries and portfolio companies** – evaluating activity to promote ESG and encouraging expanding this activity.

- **With the community** – contributing to and investing in environmental associations and entrepreneurs in the community and promoting volunteering in environmental projects alongside dialogue with environmental organizations. Prior to project construction, the Company conducts public consultations with communities in kibbutzim and moshavim as part of the general meetings about the projects, and maintains constant dialogue with government authorities and representatives. The Company advocates working transparently and openly with all parties involved in the projects it promotes and manages.

2. Define the specifications of the proposed roadmap for implementation

The Company has generated a roadmap to achieve its goal based on the steps identified in the



2022 Emissions Data: -17 ton CO_2e -125 ton CO_2e -86 ton CO_2e -191,943 ton CO_2e -0.8 ton CO_2e

previous stage, which include:

Year	Initiative	Expected emissions reduction
2024	Transitioning to green electricity consumption in the Company's ongoing activities	Calculating emissions from green electricity consumption (Scope 2) at a coefficient of 0 will result in an estimated emissions reduction of approximately 17 TCO_2e.
2025–2029	Switching to electric vehicles (from hybrid vehicles) to reduce fuel consumption, which is growing with the increase in the number of employees.	Reductions in fuel consumption (Scope 1) are estimated at approximately 125 TCO_2e. The electricity consumed to operate the electric vehicles will still be measured. The more this consumption is sourced from green electricity, the more significant a reduction is likely to be estimated.

2026	Reducing flights and consumption of resources alongside offsets to cover unavoidable emissions	An estimated reduction of about 86 TCO_2e with an immediate offset against most flights
2026	• Implementing innovative programs to reduce water use at facilities. • Integrating control and water-reduction infrastructure at headquarters	An estimated reduction of about 1 TCO_2e following a reduction in water and wastewater use as expressed in the calculation of Scope 3 emissions.
2026	Entailed in the implementation of the preceding section	
2028	Defining mechanisms to reduce the environmental impacts by 50% from material suppliers	Reduction of supplier emissions (Scope 3) - estimated at approximately 191,943 ton CO2e.
2029	Encouraging innovative solar panel recycling solutions	Treatment of the product's impact with an emphasis on its end of life (EoL) estimated in emission reduction of about 1 ton CO2e.
2030	• Constant monitoring of potential investment opportunities in startups and innovative developments to reduce Doral's environmental impacts. • Offsetting the remaining emissions that cannot be reduced – and no more than 10% of total emissions for the base year 2021 – through environmental projects owned by Doral	Not yet calculated

3. Define metrics to measure and track emissions in a clear short- and medium-term format

Doral has divided responsibility for tracking the following indices among responsible parties, has defined the level and frequency of collection, and organizes analysis for presentation in a designated dashboard. All data will be forwarded to ESG management for review prior to its presentation on the dashboard.

Below is the list of defined indices:

Metric	Level of collection	Frequency of collection	Responsible party
Fuel consumption (Scope 1)	• In each project • For all company vehicles	Monthly	VP Development and Initiation
Power consumption from the grid (Scope 2)	• Power consumption data at company headquarters • Power consumption data at company sites	Monthly	VP Development and Initiation Operations and Maintenance Director
Flights (Scope 3)	For all trips by company executives	Monthly	Person in charge of flights
Water consumption	• In each project • At company headquarters	Monthly	VP Development and Initiation Operations and Maintenance Director
Wastewater	• In each project • At company headquarters	Monthly	Operations and Maintenance Director
Supplier emissions (Scope 3)	Questionnaire dedicated to material suppliers	Once per year	ESG Manager
Rate of panels handled at EoL: panels sent for recycling; panels sent for recycling in accordance with principles of circular economy	In each project	Once per quarter	Operations and Maintenance Director
Waste management: • Total waste: paper, plastic etc. • How waste is treated – quantity sent for recycling and quantity sent to landfill	• In each project • At company headquarters	Once per quarter	Operations and Maintenance Director

4. Define workflows to measure supply chain environmental impacts

Doral has formulated a dedicated questionnaire to measure the environmental impacts of the material suppliers it works with. This questionnaire assists the Company in obtaining the information required for calculating Scope 3 emissions, and, therefore, the Company intends to gradually expand its implementation over the next few years to all major suppliers affecting its operations (except for consultants and suppliers who are negligible in terms of procurement volumes).

5. Build a control, measurement, validation, and reporting system

Doral has set a series of clear routines and work processes for managing its operations to achieve its carbon neutrality goal by 2030, including:

1. Presentation of the results of the established control indices and plans for dealing with ongoing challenges – presented every six months in a dedicated steering committee meeting headed by senior company managers.
2. Presentation of the progress of the program – once every six months by company management.
3. Presentation of the progress of the implementation of the program – annually to the Company's Board of Directors.
4. Reporting on the Company's progress in implementing the plan – in the annual ESG report.

6. Continuously monitor opportunities for improvement and innovation

Doral will continue to identify opportunities for innovative environmental applications through its investment and innovation arm, Doral-Tech, and Doral Environmental Infrastructures.

7. General: Preservation of biodiversity

Doral is committed to preserving biodiversity at its facilities.

- Doral advocates reducing the use of open spaces to produce renewable energy as much as possible and is working tirelessly to find solutions to save land and reduce harm to ecological corridors, flora, and fauna. As part of this approach, Doral is building and developing a series of projects with various dual-use solutions, such as roofing, factories, buildings and water reservoirs, parking garages, parking lots, interchanges, sports fields, "Doral fences" and Doral Orchards.
- As part of the planning procedures, the environmentally impacted areas are systematically identified and backed up by professional documentation. For example, maintaining an environmental landscape document, a schedule for managing runoff, plan for rehabilitating the site and returning it to farming land (if necessary), and a landscape architect's diagram, as required. Potentially negatively impacted areas could include landscape, ecology, soil pollution, radiation, drainage, dust, and light nuisances.

- As part of the construction of renewable energy projects, the Company uses the Israel Nature and Parks Authority Fence that enables a solution for the passage of animals and minimizes interruptions to the continuity of open spaces. Moreover, the Company complies with the competent authorities' guidelines in all matters related to integrating a variety of flora relevant to projects' surroundings.
- In the Company's other projects, such as biogas projects, a comprehensive environmental document is prepared that examines all the facility's interfaces with the environment (emissions, odors, noise, drainage, and visual impact).
- In Doral Environmental Infrastructures projects, the BAT is a binding directive from the Ministry of Environmental Protection when planning and constructing biogas facilities and waste-to-energy facilities. Accordingly, the Company works in technological and commercial cooperation with the world's leading and most experienced tech companies, with the latest and best technology.
- As part of each project, the company cooperates and coordinates with environmental bodies, including the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Israel Nature and Parks Authority.

At present, the manager responsible for leading the field of biodiversity in the Company, who is responsible for monitoring the implementation of work procedures and reporting, while conducting dialogue with external organizations.

Currently, the Company promotes the implementation of an innovative solution for planting low, local, nectar-rich vegetation in land projects, aimed at preventing pesticide spraying that harms plants and soil, and providing solutions for bees, butterflies, and biodiversity, preventing soil erosion and improving rainwater absorption at the sites.
Other prominent Doral initiatives in this field are:

- The Green Fields project – land systems that enable reductions in water use, spraying, prevention of soil erosion, and conservation of runoff, alongside the expansion of bee pastures.
- Reduction of agricultural waste and water use in Doral-Agro projects.
- Development of innovative solutions through cooperation and open dialogue with green organizations, such as the 'Tapuz project' for the ecological rehabilitation of dried-up fishponds, in cooperation with the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel.