



ENEL S.p.A.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Enel is a leading multinational power company deeply invested in the global power and gas markets. In 2024, Enel continued its path along the strategic guidelines outlined last year: (i) profitability, flexibility and resilience, (ii) effectiveness and efficiency, (iii) financial and environmental sustainability, achieving a more solid and balanced financial structure, essential for long-term growth and value creation. With a workforce of over 60,000 employees, Enel confirmed its position as the world's largest renewable energy operator with around 66 GW of managed capacity, as well as the world's largest electricity distribution company serving about 68.5 million end users. It also has the largest customer base, with over 55 million electricity and gas customers. In line with our strategy, we have defined our purpose to "Build the future through sustainable power" and the vision to "Drive electrification, fulfilling people's needs and shaping a better world". We contribute to decarbonization and lead the electrification process of final consumption through innovative technologies and reliable services, while remaining focused on our core business: the generation, distribution and sale of energy in a way that is sustainable from a financial, environmental and social point of view. Enel has an integrated approach to enable a fair and inclusive energy transition which puts local communities, institutions, suppliers, customers, workers and shareholders at the core of its strategy to create shared value in the long term, while being strongly committed to safety and human rights. Furthermore, we invest in training and refresher programs and pursue the goal of creating sustainable production processes, reducing the need for critical raw materials through innovative solutions and processes, drawing on the skills of around 7,500 qualified suppliers. Finally, our commitment to sustainability is strengthened by a solid governance model, ensuring transparency, integrity and

responsibility in managing corporate activities. The focus on sustainability is also confirmed by our consistent inclusion in the world's main sustainability rankings and indexes

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

78947000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Enel SpA – ISIN IT0003128367

ISIN code - equity**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:*☒ No**CUSIP number****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:*☒ No**Ticker symbol****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:*☒ No**SEDOL code****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:*☒ No**LEI number****(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?***Select from:*

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Peru
☒ Chile
☒ India
☒ Italy
☒ Spain
☒ Argentina
☒ Guatemala
☒ Costa Rica
☒ South Africa
☒ United States of America

☒ Brazil
☒ Mexico
☒ Panama
☒ Colombia
☒ Portugal

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, this is confidential data	<i>No further information to be added</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

- ☒ Distribution
- ☒ Electricity generation
- ☒ Electricity purchasing

Other divisions

- ☒ Battery storage
- ☒ Microgrids
- ☒ Smart grids/demand response

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.**Coal - Hard****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4627

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2377

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2377

(1.16.1.5) Comment

CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O from the combustion and SF₆ leaks

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

N/A

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4766

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

5606

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

5606

(1.16.1.5) Comment

CO2, CH4 and N2O from the combustion in oil&gas plants and CH4 and SF6 leaks

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

11622

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

26411

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

26411

(1.16.1.5) Comment*CO2, CH4 and N2O from the combustion in CCGT plants and CH4 and SF6 leaks***Sustainable biomass****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ Yes**(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

6

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

36

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

36

(1.16.1.5) Comment*CH4 and N2O, gasoil for the auxiliary engines***Other biomass****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

N/A

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

N/A

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3328

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

24152

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

24152

(1.16.1.5) Comment

N/A

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ No**(1.16.1.5) Comment**

N/A

Geothermal**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ Yes**(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

860

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

5500

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

5500

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

27697

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

64358

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

64358

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Diesel for the auxiliary engines and fugitive CH4 emissions from hydro basins and SF6 leaks

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15739

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

46078

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

46078

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

12305

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

17356

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

17356

(1.16.1.5) Comment*Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks***Marine****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ No**(1.16.1.5) Comment***N/A***Other renewable****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ No**(1.16.1.5) Comment***N/A***Other non-renewable****(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source***Select from:*☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

N/A

Total**(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)**

80950

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

191873

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

191873

(1.16.1.5) Comment*Enel does not produce Heat anymore after the disposal of Russian power plants**[Fixed row]***(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?****(1.24.1) Value chain mapped***Select from:*☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain**(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping***Select all that apply*

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Enel's sustainability strategy, including both upstream and downstream activities: Upstream: Enel requires suppliers to comply with laws and best practices in governance, ethics, human rights, health, safety, climate, and the environment. To identify suitable suppliers, Enel uses a qualification system. Qualified suppliers can then participate in tenders and contracts, where sustainability is monitored. Enel also conducts ongoing performance appraisals based on climate and environment criteria. As part of its decarbonization roadmap, Enel works with tier 1 suppliers to measure GHG emissions and forecast their evolution to meet Net Zero targets validated by SBTi. This involves mapping the supply chain and defining decarbonization pathways for components and materials. Specific GHG reduction targets are set for some suppliers. In 2024, Enel's contracts for works, services, and supplies totaled over 19 billion euros, with significant portions in Italy, Spain, Chile, and Brazil. Enel discloses supply chain mapping results annually in its Annual Report. Downstream: Enel also maps its downstream value chain, mainly concerning its customers and their impact on climate and environment from the products and services that the company sells to them. Concerning climate, the Group has the mechanisms in place to track and monitor primary data from customers that are key to calculate the GHG emissions connected to the products that are sold to them, while also to identify business solutions to contribute to reduce their carbon footprint. Actually, the GHG emissions from the electricity that is distributed to Enel grids customers, as well as those emissions from the electricity and gas that is sold in the retail market are included in the GHG targets validated by SBTi and included in the Sustainability Linked Financing framework of the Group (for which a second party opinion is issued by a third independent party).

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Recycling
☒ Waste to Energy
☒ Incineration
☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term horizon (1-3 years) is considered to assess impacts of risks and opportunities in the immediate future. To this purpose, sensitivity analysis based on the Strategic Plan (2025-2027) presented to investors in 2024 are performed.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

11

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term horizon covers the period 2028-2035, in which it is possible to assess the effects of different pathways of the energy transition.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

12

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term period refers to the horizon 2036-2050, in which chronic structural changes in the climate may begin to emerge. As part of our decarbonization plan, for example, we have set a target to cease the generation of energy from thermal power plants (coal by 2027 and gas by 2040) which are the most water-consuming technologies, in line with the long-term commitment of the Strategic Plan, which envisages the evolution towards renewable sources that are not dependent on the water, and the reduction of generation from fossil fuels. We estimate that by 2040, with the phase-out of the power plants that use significant amounts of water in their process, we will achieve a saving of approximately 24.6 x103 Ml of water per year (water used in the production process for thermal power plants in 2024). Future developments envisaged by European legislation on sustainability reporting standards (specifically considering water and marine resources) and the results of the risks and priority analysis carried out at the Group level have been considered to set long-term objectives.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ IBAT for Business

- ☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☑ Internal company methods
- ☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ☑ Risk models
- ☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :ERA (Environmental Risk Analysis)

International methodologies and standards

- ☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Scenario analysis
- ☑ Other, please specify :ENCORE, WRI Aqueduct, GRI 303, ERA 8Environmental Risk Analysis)

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ☑ Drought | ☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons |
| ☑ Avalanche | ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| ☑ Wildfires | ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| ☑ Heat waves | |
| ☑ Cold wave/frost | |

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Enel incorporates climate-related risks into its risk management through its Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS), which is regularly updated to handle key corporate risks, including climate change. Key Process Elements: • @Governance and Oversight: The Control and Risk Committee annually reviews a quantitative analysis of risks and opportunities related to Enel's strategic positioning, including climate aspects. It supervises climate-related risks biannually, especially before strategic plan approvals and sustainability reports. • Climate Change Risks and Opportunities Policy: Issued in 2021, this policy supports resilience and value creation by: Phenomena and Scenario Prioritization: Developing physical and transition scenarios through data analysis. Impact Assessment: Evaluating operational, economic, and financial effects over short (1-3 years), medium (2028-2035), and long-term (2036-2050) periods. Strategic and Operational Actions: Integrating findings into Group decisions and activities. Risk Identification and Management: Physical Risks: Chronic: Assessing long-term climate effects on production using sensitivity testing. Acute: Analyzed with IPCC climate scenarios, internal data, and insurance sector information, managed through Adaptation Plans and Insurance Strategy. Transition Risks: Evaluating energy scenarios and their impact on electricity demand and EBITDA. • Scenario Analysis: Developing and analyzing climate scenarios (Slower and Accelerated transitions) and their impacts on 2035 targets, combined with vulnerability assessments to estimate impacts and adaptation options. • Strategic Planning: The Three-Year Strategic Plan is updated annually to address risks and opportunities, focusing on decarbonizing the energy mix (e.g., phasing out coal-fired plants by 2027). • Regulatory Developments and Double Materiality: Under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Enel assesses double materiality, covering material risks, impacts, and opportunities related to climate change. • Types of Risks Assessed: Includes regulatory compliance, emerging regulations, technology, legal issues, market dynamics, reputation, and physical risks. This involves monitoring environmental laws, adapting to energy regulations, adopting new technologies, managing climate-related litigation, and assessing both acute and chronic risks.

Water-Related and Biodiversity Risks: Enel also manages water-related risks within its governance model, aligned with the latest regulations (CSRD, ESRS, TNFD, GRI). This includes: Defining ICRMS pillars. Conducting annual materiality analysis and stakeholder engagement. Updating matrices on environmental impacts and water resource dependencies. Setting indicators, policies, and targets for water management. Prioritizing assets based on environmental impacts and dependencies. Biodiversity: Integrated into the risk governance model and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, addressing biodiversity impacts and risks through policies and analyses. This summary demonstrates how Enel integrates climate, water, and biodiversity risks into its risk management, adhering to international standards and guidelines.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The interconnections between these elements are complex and multidimensional. For example: • Dependency and Risk: Dependency on water resources can pose a risk in the face of water scarcity due to climate change. • Impact and Opportunity: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions (impact) can create new opportunities in carbon credit markets and enhance Enel's competitiveness in an increasingly regulated and climate-conscious market. • Risk and Opportunity: The transition to a low-carbon economy presents regulatory risks but also opportunities to lead in renewable energies and clean technologies.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

During the past years Enel performed an IRO assessment based on TNFD methodology on its consolidated operating assets, identifying 54 priority locations (hotspots), which represent a small portion of the Group's overall footprint (less than 5%). Local natural conditions were assessed by considering indicators of natural area transformation, the presence of biodiversity-significant habitats (protected areas, endangered species and critical habitats) and areas subject to water stress conditions (assessed through the Aqueduct tool Water Ratio Index (WRI)). Conversely, the significance of impact factors was estimated by introducing threshold values for the main technology indicators, chosen from the relevant hotmaps. Technology indicators range from land occupation and transformation, water withdrawals, pollutant emissions, waste generation and disturbance effects on animal species. To the assets thus selected were added additional ones considered relevant to the organization as a result of the occurrence of environmental events, improvement actions that emerged from inspections/audits (e.g. ECoS), and the results of environmental risk analysis provided by management Systems. The LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) analysis conducted on the priority sites, launched in 2024 and concluding in 2025, analyzes potential and residual IROs in the specific local contexts, introducing qualitative metrics for estimating their scope, magnitude/ gravity, likelihood, and level of control, and also includes assessment of relationships with local stakeholders and communities.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CDP 2025 2.3 List of priority locations.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The process of defining the Group's strategy is accompanied by a careful analysis of the main risks and opportunities connected to it, also including aspects related to climate change. Before approving the Strategic Plan, we develop a quantitative analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with the Group's strategic positioning focused in risk factors such as exchange rates, inflation, prices and volumes, policy and regulatory developments, industrial growth, customer portfolio and efficiency, weather and climate events and risks connected with the competition are identified. We have a framework in place to identify the main types of physical and transition-related climate risks and opportunities and their financial impact on the business in a structured manner consistent with the TCFD. This framework represents explicitly the main relationships between scenario variables and types of risks and opportunities. In this sense, the financial impact of the main climate risks and opportunities has been publicly disclosed in the 2024 Annual Report, establishing the following quantification ranges: - Below 100 MM, - 100 MM - 300 MM, - 300 MM The materiality threshold for defining a substantive impact or strategic impact related to climate risks is set as +/-100 million /year, which represents approximately +/-0.5% of EBITDA, in line with the financial materiality threshold. These figures consider the output of the climate scenario analysis carried out along with the analysis of transition scenarios which include economic and energy variables such as commodity prices, interest rates, CO2 prices, technology deployment or power demand, among others. Such risks, considered to have a substantive impact, are monitored and responded through the Strategic Plan, which is valid for a three-year period, and updated on annual basis. These risks are presented to the Control and Risks Committee within the Board of Directors on the review of the Strategic Plan, and they are reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and the Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The process of defining the Group's strategy is accompanied by a careful analysis of the main risks and opportunities connected to it, also including aspects related to climate change. Before approving the Strategic Plan, a quantitative analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with the Group's strategic positioning is performed. In particular, risk factors such as exchange rates, inflation, prices and volumes, policy and regulatory developments, industrial growth, customer portfolio and efficiency, weather and climate events and risks connected with the competition are identified. We have a framework to identify the main types of physical and transition-related climate risks and opportunities and their financial impact on the business in a structured manner consistent with the TCFD. This framework explicitly represents the main relationships between scenario variables and types of risks and opportunities. In this sense, the financial impact of the main climate risks and opportunities has been publicly disclosed in the 2024 Annual Report, establishing the following quantification ranges: - Below 100 MM, - 100 MM - 300 MM, -

300 MM The materiality threshold for defining a substantive impact or strategic impact related to climate risks is set as +/-100 million /year, which represents approximately +/-0.5% of EBITDA, in line with the financial materiality threshold. These figures consider the output of the climate scenario analysis carried out along with the analysis of transition scenarios which include economic and energy variables such as commodity prices, interest rates, CO2 prices, technology deployment or power demand, among others. Such risks, considered to have a substantive impact, are monitored and responded through the Strategic Plan, which is valid for a three-year period, and updated on annual basis. These risks are presented to the Control and Risks Committee within the Board of Directors on the review of the Strategic Plan, and they are reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and the Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Expected hydroelectric production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by changes in hydraulicity, with an associated impact on the hydroelectric production of 10% / -10% per year • Expected thermal production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by the implementation of water consumption constraints enforced by local Authorities, with an associated impact on the thermal production of -10% and, finally, on the EBITDA of at least 100 MM, which represents a 0.5% of change in EBITDA. • Breaches in water-related legal requirements or withdrawal/discharge conditions included in operational permits, which can lead to fines equal of at least of up to 100 MM, which represent a 0.5% change in EBITDA As per climate, the materiality threshold for defining a substantive impact or strategic impact related to water risks connected to climate issues is set as /-100 million /year, which represents approximately /-0.5% of EBITDA, in line with the financial materiality threshold. Such risks, considered to have a substantive impact, are monitored and responded through the elaboration of the Strategic Plan, which covers a three-year period and is updated on annual basis. These risks are presented to the Control and Risks Committee from the Board of Directors on the Strategic Plan and they are ultimately publicly reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and in the Sustainability Report, according to TCFD recommendations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Expected hydroelectric production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by changes in hydraulicity, with an associated impact on the hydroelectric production of 10% / -10% per year. • Expected thermal production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by the implementation of water consumption constraints enforced by Local Authorities, with an associated impact on the thermal production of -10% and, finally, on the EBITDA of at least 100 MM. • Breaches in water-related legal requirements or withdrawal/discharge conditions included in operational permits, which can lead to fines equal of at least of up to 100 MM. Such risks, considered to have a substantive impact, are monitored and responded through the Strategic Plan, which covers a three-year period and is updated on annual basis. These risks are presented to the Control and Risks Committee from the Board of Directors on the occasion of the elaboration of the Strategic Plan and they are ultimately publicly reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and in the Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Enel ensures effective environmental risk management through ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management Systems, which include structured policies and procedures. The company utilizes international standards such as GRI 303 and European water protection regulations. The Environmental Risk Analysis (ERA) IT tool supports site-level risk assessments under ISO 14001 EMS, evaluating environmental impacts and water pollution, and reviewing mitigation controls and compliance with regulatory and voluntary improvement targets. The analysis also incorporates results from Extra Checking on Site (ECoS) visits. Enel adheres to pollutant emission limits set by national authorities, with monitoring based on permit requirements. For instance, thermal power plants use water quality monitoring systems to track indicators like temperature, turbidity, pH, nitrates, and metals, ensuring comprehensive and continuous control across various organizational levels.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The potentially polluting inorganic substances present on water discharges from thermal plants mainly consist of metallic compounds such as Iron, Aluminum, Silicon, Calcium or Magnesium in solution or, to a lesser extent, suspended solids. Metals such as iron, aluminum or calcium can increase water turbidity and endanger water acceptability for human consumption. Additionally, they can sediment and modify the pH of the downstream water bodies which can affect water biodiversity. We are aware of these potential impacts and all our plants have implemented procedures to control water inorganic pollutants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We continuously monitor and manage potential inorganic contaminants to ensure minimal risk for our business. Discharges always occur after a treatment process that removes pollutants to levels compliant with national regulations and operating permits. We enhance efficiency by maximizing the recovery of process wastewater, improving cooling systems and evaporative towers, and using advanced control and recovery systems. Key interventions include employing crystallizers for zero liquid discharge (ZLD) and reusing rainwater collected in plant areas, which is stored and repurposed in our processes to reduce environmental impact. Our Global Compliance Processes ensure adherence to legal water-quality discharge requirements, with monitoring and control procedures to manage metal water pollutants from thermal plants and prevent excessive discharges. Emergency Management Processes address potential water-related incidents, including spills, aligning with our environmental accident classification policy to mitigate impacts on sensitive areas and the organization. In 2024 Enel has adopted an internal Water Management Policy, which defines guidelines for the utilization and supply of water and marine resources, considering the entire life cycle of the assets, with particular attention to water-stressed areas and engaging communities, in line with international directives (Water Framework Directive)..

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Cooling processes are an essential process to operate our thermal plants activities safely. Cooling water is returned to the environment and may have a higher temperature than the receptor water body where it is discharged. Some of the impacts that thermal pollution may cause on water bodies are: • Reduced oxygen levels; • Disturbed ecosystem balance; • Changes in water chemistry. Additionally, a temperature increase of stagnant water bodies as lakes may boost algae and bacteria proliferation, causing the eutrophication of the lake. Eutrophication has a significant impact on the lakes biodiversity and significantly affects water quality for human consumption or recreation activities. Most of our power plants using water for cooling purposes are located near the sea, which implies less affection to the receptor body since it has minimal impact on the sea temperature.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The water discharge temperature limit from the cooling process, defined by the local authority is ensured through the control of thermal pollution at all thermal plants, guaranteeing the legal temperature rise limits in the receiving body of water. The permits set a limit in terms of temperature rise between the upstream part of the river and the temperature of the water discharged considering the type of receiving bodies. If the temperature becomes higher, the plant reduces its production to reduce the volume of water discharged and the temperature. The environmental authority can require stopping the operation during extreme hot weather to avoid the increase of temperature and a potential negative effect on aquatic\marine ecosystem. The Global Compliance Processes ensure compliance with legal water-quality discharge requirements, for which we have established monitoring and control procedures. The Emergency mgmt Processes minimize water-related impacts derived from potential incidents in our plants, including spill management, which is linked to our Policy for classification and analysis of environmental accidents, especially on potentially sensitive areas and their impact on the organization. In 2024 Enel adopted an internal Water Mgmt Policy, defining guidelines for the utilization and supply

of water and marine resources, considering the entire life cycle of the assets, with attention to water-stressed areas and engaging communities, in line with international directives

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Accidental oil spills, rather than continuous discharge, can occur in thermal and hydropower plants, as well as in other energy generation technologies and electricity distribution facilities. Oil pollution can harm aquatic life, including fish, amphibians, and other organisms. The oil forms a thin film on the water surface, reducing oxygen exchange and light penetration, which affects photosynthesis and aquatic plant growth. Oil can also clog the fish gills, making it difficult for them to breathe. This disruption in the food chain can have severe effects on the entire ecosystem. All types of oil share chemical and physical properties that produce similar effects on the environment. The severity of the impact of an oil spill depends on a variety of factors, including environmental conditions, such as water temperature and weather, the characteristics of the oil and also the resilience of the ecosystem.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Assessment of critical infrastructure: all at-risk equipment in our plants and substations are equipped with containment basins and a dedicated oil sewage system with proper treatment regularly inspected. Emergency Preparedness mgmt Process minimizes water-related impacts from potential incidents in our plants, and we conduct periodic emergency training actions, including spill mgmt. Stop Work Policy empowers all workers and subcontractors to halt operations in case of potential environmental risks. Extra Checking on Site Policy facilitates cross-divisional expert visits to facilities, improving mgmt and sharing best practices, including oil spill prevention. Global Compliance ensure adherence to legal water-quality discharge requirements through established monitoring and control procedures. Policy for classification and analysis of environmental accidents is based on their possible impact on the environment, potentially sensitive areas and on the organization. All Environmental Events are analyzed to highlight potential weakness in the control and mgmt of associated environmental aspects and to define the appropriate corrective actions to mitigate the impacts and prevent their recurrence. In 2024 Enel adopted an internal Water Management Policy, defining guidelines for the utilization and supply of water and marine resources, considering the entire life cycle of the assets, with attention to water-stressed areas and engaging communities in line with international directives

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

With rising concerns about plastic pollution and its environmental effects, governments globally are taking measures to tackle the issue. These actions include enforcing stricter regulations and policies to reduce plastic waste, encouraging recycling, and shifting to more sustainable alternatives. Plastic-related risks were assessed and none was considered as having a substantive effect on Enels business (Double Materiality).

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Changes in renewable resources availability pattern

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Colombia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures, and solar and wind patterns. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business over all time periods, as the energy generation from renewable sources is directly affected by the availability of resources and changing weather patterns will be more frequent due to climate changes. The company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7GW of wind generation (representing 19.4%) and 12.3GW of solar (representing around 15.2% of overall generation). Considering that climate patterns may vary significantly in the future, it could impact the average resource availability and the related production for all three types of generation mentioned: hydroelectric generation could be directly affected by the variation in the average level of rainfall, snowfall and temperatures; solar generation could be affected by the variation in the average level of solar radiation, temperature and rainfall; and wind generation is exposed to wind levels variation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climatological models project potential variation of weather patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies, which represents 69.9% of our total installed capacity. Enel is assessing those chronic changes that will produce material structural impacts over the long-term. The effects vary considerably depending on the geographic location and so, have to be estimated at high resolution and will become material over the long-term. According to the model, we estimate a decrease in the availability of renewable energy (specific by country, in line with the historical weather volatility and the range of chronic trends). The impact will mostly affect hydroelectric production, since it is the most used renewable energy source by Enel, followed by wind and solar, which would be less affected.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is estimated as follows: lower water availability may affect hydro, as well as lower wind availability and lower solar radiation may affect wind and solar generation, leading to a negative total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum. These numbers consider the impact in volumes of energy sold and the evolution of energy prices, in the perimeter of analysis. The difference between the 0 and 100M figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, and considering that volatility may also change and impact the group within this range.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Additional human resources costs in renewables

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The potential variation of weather patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies may lead to an increase in Renewable human resources costs. To account for the additional costs necessary to address the challenges posed by climate change, there is an estimated need to strengthen the Renewable structure, both locally and globally, with a tolerance threshold represented by approximately 80 additional FTEs, each valued at approximately 90k/FTE.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Enel adopts several best practices to manage the impact of weather events on electricity generation, such as: •Hydrological simulations, territory surveys, assessment of potential solutions to optimize plant capacity & •Advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters on dams and hydroelectric civil works. •Real-time remote monitoring of generation plants. •Verification of potential climatic trends aimed to evaluate potential adaptation measures such as repowering and flexibilization projects aimed at increasing plant efficiency and adapting to variations in flow regimes; floating photovoltaic systems on company-owned and third-party basins, contributing to the reduction of evaporation phenomena; selective sediment removal to enhance operational flexibility; • Coordination with stakeholders to manage drought emergencies and acute weather events (e.g., floods)

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Water Scarcity

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Chile
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Guadiana
- ☒ Po
- ☒ Other, please specify ::Besós, Aconcagua, Mediterranean, Canary, Santa Barbara, Sardinia, Sicily, Middle Appenines, Calabria, Marta, Tajo and Catania river basins for water stress and a wide number of river basins across Italy, Spain, Colombia, Chile and Brazil for hydro.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The effects of climate change will also have an impact on hydroelectric generation as it could be directly affected by the variation in the average level of rainfall, snowfall and temperatures. The company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity). These power plants are located in two main geographical areas: South of Europe (Italy and Spain) and Latin America. These two areas are expected to be further exposed to lower water availability in the future due to climate change, which will affect the hydraulicity and thus the production of the hydropower plants that Enel is operating in these regions. In addition, the effects of climate change could also have an impact on freshwater availability, especially in water stress areas, that could affect the production of Enel's thermal power plants that consume freshwater in their processes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climatological models project potential variation of weather patterns affecting hydropower generation technologies, which represents 34.2% of our total installed capacity. Enel is assessing those chronic changes that will produce material structural impacts over the long-term. The effects vary considerably depending on the geographic location and so, have to be estimated at high resolution and will become material over the long-term. According to the model, we estimate a decrease in the availability of renewable energy (specific by country, and the range of chronic trends). The impact will mostly affect hydroelectric production, since it is the most used renewable energy source by Enel. In addition, the lower availability of freshwater, especially in water stress areas, could also impact the productivity of thermal power plants located in the areas and decrease their production and revenues with respect to previous years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is estimated as follows: lower water availability may affect hydro, leading to a negative total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum. These numbers consider the impact in volumes of energy sold and the evolution of energy prices, in the perimeter of analysis. The difference between the 0 M and 100M figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, and considering that volatility may also change and impact the group within this range.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Additional human resources costs in renewables.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The potential variation of weather patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies may lead to an increase in Renewable human resources costs,. To account for the additional costs necessary to address the challenges posed by climate change, there is an estimated need to strengthen the Renewable structure, both locally and globally, with a tolerance threshold represented by approximately 80 additional FTEs, each valued at approximately 90k/FTE.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Enel adopts several best practices to manage the impact of weather events on electricity generation, such as: •weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events, with warning systems to ensure the protection of people and assets. •hydrological simulations, territory surveys, assessment of potential solutions to optimize plant capacity & •advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters on dams and hydroelectric civil works. •Real-time remote monitoring of generation plants. •verification of potential climatic trends for the main project parameters in order to take them into account in the sizing of systems for relevant projects and civil engineering works We implement dedicated emergency management procedures as well as a Lesson Learned feedback

process In addition, Enel constantly monitors all electricity generation sites located in areas at risk of water scarcity (water stress areas) to ensure efficient use of water resources. Mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) referring to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress”. With the aim of identifying technological solutions to reduce consumption, special attention is paid to assets in areas of high water stress. The risk of water scarcity is also mitigated by the growth in generation from renewable sources, such as wind and solar, which are not essentially dependent on the availability of water for their operation.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Other market risk, please specify :Impact of a Slower Transition Scenario

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brazil

☒ Chile

☒ Colombia

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of our most significant risks is the potential change in expected return from the renewable business if regulatory and market conditions become less ambitious than anticipated in our current Strategic Plan. Between 2025 and 2027, the Group plans to install around 12 GW with an improved technology mix featuring over 70% onshore wind and dispatchable technologies (hydropower and batteries). In 2027, the Group's renewable capacity is expected to reach approximately 76 GW, with emission-free production reaching an approximate 86%. The fulfilment of this ambition, presented in our 2025-2027 Strategic Plan and the pursuit in the medium long term, depends on the evolution of policies and mechanisms that promote the deployment of renewables and on the existence of long-term market signals, such as the signing of PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) with industrial customers. Consequently, the lack of clear and stable regulatory frameworks and potential lower willingness from industrial customers to buy renewable energy could put at risk the achievement of Enel's renewable growth, having an impact on the expected revenues from the renewables business line.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Enel is a global advocate for sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The company actively participates in various several international debates and initiatives that promote the development of frameworks, policies, and regulatory mechanisms supporting the energy transition. Enel focus on strategic pillars such as decarbonization, electrification, digitalization and platforms. Through a dedicated function responsible for low carbon policies, Enel engages numerous consultation processes at European Union level to support the many elements that enable a fair and sustainable energy transition, ranging from renewable energy market mechanisms to electrification policies and carbon reduction legislation. Additionally, in the main countries where the Group operates, specific Regulation and Public Affairs units work at the local level to develop regulation frameworks that support renewables energy deployment and market designs capable of integrating these technologies.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The pursuit of the growth strategy outlined in the 25-27 industrial plan, in the medium and long term, may be hindered by a less favourable scenario for the penetration of renewables. Assuming a benchmark year, The Group has estimated in the medium term the negative effects of a lower availability of affordable renewable energy, which, from an integrated business perspective, can be mitigated through the adoption of more effective commercial policies (e.g. optimize the customer base).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Additional human resources costs required for the implementation of a more effective commercial strategy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5850000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To address the negative effects related to the lower developed renewable capacity, the group can, from an integrated perspective, seek to optimize the commercial lever, aligning with key business drivers such as enhancing the value of the portfolio through bundled offers, optimizing customer relationship management channels and acquisition processes, and rationalizing both the product portfolio and the geographic footprint To this end, the strengthening of the Commercial structure has been hypothesized, both locally and globally, in 65 additional FTEs, valued at approximately 90k/FTE.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Enel may adopt several best practices to optimize/continuously improving its commercial strategy, for example: its structure to: 1.strengthen market, competitors analyses (e.g monitoring offers, business models, market shares), and market research 2.strengthen of a global data model along with advanced Analytics. 3.explore new technological and business opportunities to continuously improve the products and services portfolio. 4.define the best strategy to acquire, manage and retain customers.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)**

100000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures**

One of the main effect of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures, and solar and wind pattern. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business, and in particular for the energy generation from renewable sources considering that the company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7GW of wind generation (representing 19.4%) and 12.3GW of solar (representing around 15.2% of overall generation). Lower water availability may affect hydro, as well as lower wind availability and lower solar radiation may affect wind and solar generation, leading to a negative total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum. The difference between the 0M and 100M figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years considering that volatility may also change and impact the group within this range. Therefore, another significant risk to be investigated is associated to a "Slower Transition Scenario" characterized by slower energy transition, with a lower penetration of renewables, compared to the Reference Scenario. The pursuit of the growth strategy outlined in the 25-27 industrial plan, even in the medium and long term, may be hindered by a less favourable scenario for the penetration of renewables. The Group has estimated in the medium term the negative effects of a lower availability of affordable renewable energy, which, from an integrated business perspective, can be mitigated through the adoption of more effective commercial policies, with estimated range for the potential financial impact on the company's EBITDA of 0M and 100 M per year.

Water**(3.1.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

One of the main effect of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, snow and temperatures. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business, and in particular for the energy generation from renewable sources such as hydropower, which represents 34.2% of Enel's installed capacity with 27.7 GW in operation. Lower water availability may affect hydro, leading to a negative total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Besós River Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Besós Thermal Power Plants is a facility operated by Enel in Spain, located in the Besós River Basin, a water-stressed area. It represents 0.07% of Enel's total number of facilities (more than 1,400). The electricity production of the Besós Thermal Power Plant during 2024 was 2,615 GWh, representing 1.36% of the total electricity generation for the year (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant on the company's revenue is estimated at less than 1%. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (10%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Balearic Islands

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Ibiza, Son Reus, and Alcudia Thermal Power Plants are operated by Enel in the Balearic Islands(Spain), located in the Mediterranean Basin. Together, they represent 0.22% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1.400). In 2024, the electricity production for these plants was as follows: - Ibiza Thermal Power Plant: 327 GWh, representing 0.17% of the total electricity generation for the year (191,873 GWh). - Son Reus Thermal Power Plant: 5 GWh, representing 0.00% of the total electricity generation. - Alcudia Thermal Power Plant: 4 GWh, representing 0.00% of the total electricity generation. Together, these facilities account for less than 1% of Enel's group revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by these plants out of total O&G generation (6%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from O&G generation business (which are the 0.3% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the ESG Focus for Investors (May 2025, slide 70) out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: Those power plants have been reported here due to their location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Santa Barbara Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities**

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected**

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(3.2.11) Please explain**

The Santa Barbara Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Italy (Santa Barbara Basin) and located in a water-stressed area. It represents 0.07% of the total number of Enel facilities (more than 1,400). Electricity production of the Santa Barbara Thermal Power Plant during 2024 was 1,319 GWh, which represents 0.70% of the total electricity generation for the year (191,873 GWh). In 2024, Santa Barbara Thermal power plant accounted for less than 1 % of Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (5%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 4**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Sardinia Island

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Sulcis and Assemini Thermal Power Plants, located in water-stressed areas on Sardinia Island, Italy, are operated by Enel. Together, they represent 0.14% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Sulcis Plant produced 1,025 GWh of energy, accounting for 0.5% of Enel's total electricity production (191,873 GWh). The Assemini Plant produced 3 GWh, representing 0.00% of the total. Together, these facilities account for less than 1% of Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by the Sulcis plant out of total Coal generation (43%) and for Assemini plant out of total O&G generation (0,00%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from Coal generation business (0.2% of the total revenues) and O&G generation (0.3% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report and for O&G and Coal in the ESG Focus for Investors (May 2025, slide 70), out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into

the final figure. Note: Those power plants have been reported here due to their location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Sicily Island

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Priolo Gargallo and Porto Empedocle Thermal Power Plants are operated by Enel on Sicily Island in Italy, both located in water-stressed areas. Together, they account for 0.14% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Priolo Gargallo Plant produced 670 GWh of energy, making up 0.3% of Enel's total electricity production (191,873 GWh). The Porto Empedocle Plant produced 58 GWh, representing 0.1% of the total. The potential business impact of Priolo Gargallo and Porto Empedocle power plants on the company's revenue is estimated less than 1% This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by the Priolo Gargallo plant out of total CCGT generation (3%) and for Porto Empedocle plant out of total O&G generation (0,1%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) and O&G generation (0.3% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, and in the ESG Focus for Investors for O&G (May 2025, slide 70), out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: Those power plants have been reported here due to their location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Po

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Porto Corsini Thermal Power Plant, operated by Enel in the River Po Basin of Italy, is situated in a water-stressed area. It constitutes 0.07% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Porto Corsini Plant generated 1,181 GWh of energy, accounting for 1% of Enel's total electricity production (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant is estimated at less than 1% of the company's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (4%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to it is located in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Middle Appenines

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Pietrafitta Thermal Power Plant, operated by Enel in Italy's Middle Appenines Basin, is situated in a water-stressed area and constitutes 0.07% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Pietrafitta Plant generated 718 GWh of electricity, accounting for 0.4% of the total electricity production for the year (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant is estimated less than 1% of Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (3%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure.. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Calabria Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Rossano Calabro Thermal Power Plant, operated by Enel in Italy's Calabria Basin, is located in a water-stressed area and represents 0.07% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Rossano Calabro Plant generated 8 GWh of electricity, accounting for 0.00% of the total electricity production for the year

(191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant is estimated less than 1% of the company's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (0,03%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Marta river basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Montalto di Castro Thermal Power Plant, operated by Enel in Italy's Marta's river Basin, is located in a water-stressed area and represents 0.07% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Montalto di Castro Plant generated 0.56 GWh of electricity, accounting for 0.03% of the total electricity production for the year (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant is estimated less than 1% of the company's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (0.2%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million).. Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Guadiana

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Colon Thermal Power Plant, operated by Enel in Spain along the Guadiana River, is situated in a water-stressed area and represents 0.07% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Colon Plant generated 171 GWh of electricity, accounting for 0.1% of the total electricity production for the year (191,073 GWh). The potential business impact of this power plant is estimated less than 1% Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total CCGT generation (1%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report, out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure.. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Tejo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Almaraz and Trillo Nuclear Power Plants are the facilities operated by Enel in the Tejo River Basin, Spain, located in water-stressed areas. They represent 0.14% of the total number of Enel facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the energy produced in the Trillo and Almaraz Plants was 5,416 GWh, and 71 GWh respectively. These figures represent 2.8% and 0.4 % of the total electricity produced by Enel (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of these power plants is estimated less than 1% of Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated by carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total nuclear generation (22%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from the Nuclear generation business (1.7% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the ESG Focus for Investors (May 2025, slide 70) out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: Those power plant have been reported here due to their location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☒ Other, please specify :Aconagua

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Quintero and San Isidro Thermal Power Plants, operated by Enel, are located in Chile's water-stressed Aconcagua Basin areas. Together, they represent 0.14% of Enel's total facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the Quintero Plant produced 361 GWh of energy, while the San Isidro Plant produced 3,430 GWh. These outputs

represent 0.2% and 1.8%, respectively, of Enel's total electricity production for the year (191,873 GWh). Each of these power plants accounts for less than 1% of Enel's Group Revenue. This estimation has been calculated carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by the San Isidro plant out of total CCGT generation (13%) and for the Quintero plant out of total O&G generation (6%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from CCGT generation business (2419 MM) and O&G generation (0.3% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the EU Taxonomy Report within the 2024 Annual Report and for O&G in the ESG Focus for Investors (May 2025, slide 70), out of total Group revenues (78,947 million).. Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: Those power plants have been reported here due to their location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Vandellos Nuclear Power Plant is the facility operated by Enel in the Mediterranean Sea, Spain, located in water-stressed areas. It represents 0.07% of the total number of Enel facilities (more than 1,400). In 2024, the energy produced in the Vandellos Plant was 5,564 GWh. These figures represent 3% of the total electricity produced by Enel (191,873 GWh). The potential business impact of these power plants is estimated less than 1% of Enel's revenue. This estimation has been calculated by carrying out a proxy based on the weight of the energy produced by this plant out of total nuclear generation (23%), applying the same ratio to estimate the revenues considering total revenues from the Nuclear generation business (1.7% of the total revenues) as disclosed in the ESG Focus for Investors (May 2025, slide 70) out of total Group revenues (78,947 million). Ultimately, an impact of approximately 10% has been incorporated into the final figure. Note: This power plant has been reported here due to its location in a water stress area according to the mapping of production sites in water-stressed areas conducted in line with the criteria GRI 303 (2018). Therefore, the approach differs from the criteria used for the selection of priority locations disclosed in question 2.3, which covers additional nature related criteria.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Enel received a resolution to initiate sanction proceedings for a suspected environmental non-compliance related to the ecological flow for energy generation in Spain. Resolution of the proceeding is still pending. To manage the risk of such occurrences and mitigate potential impacts, Enel adopted an approach that enables a high level of integration of control processes across all levels of the organization, effectively prioritizing improvement actions. Enel introduced a unified model to classify and assess risks and opportunities related to environmental impact. This includes evaluating operational aspects' interactions with environmental factors and the mitigation controls in place to ensure regulatory compliance and voluntary improvement targets. The approach also incorporates analyses of accidental environmental events and periodic site visits (Extra Checking on Site – ECoS), ensuring continuous control across the organization.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ EU ETS

☒ Other carbon tax, please specify :Chile, Green Tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

73

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

14663885

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

14663885

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate**(3.5.2.10) Comment**

Figures here reported refer to the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese market, being Enel's prevalent markets of operation, which represents 72,7% of Group EBITDA out of a presence in more than 30 countries and 73% of global Scope 1 emissions. Since 2013, electric generation is no longer eligible to get free allocation of emission allowances, and therefore Enel needs to buy all allowances required to compensate emissions from its power plants under the EU ETS market.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

11.5

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

10923075

(3.5.3.5) Comment

*This figure refers to the Chilean market, which represents 11.5% of global Scope 1 emissions. The Chilean system does not allocate or purchase allowances.
[Fixed row]*

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We are committed to carrying out our direct and indirect public advocacy actions in line with the Paris Agreement and with the target of limiting global warming to below 1.5°, involving institutional stakeholders, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, and academia to promote our vision on climate. We interact directly with policy makers, contribute to the positioning of trade associations, and engage with a broader set of stakeholders to build consensus and support for specific policy proposals. The global coordination of Enel's advocacy on climate policies is provided by the Energy and Climate Policies unit, responsible for ensuring the consistency of global scenarios and position of the Group on climate policies with the support of Country and the Global Business Lines. Its objective is to guide Enel's national and local advocacy activities, thanks to a continuous dialog with institutions and the widest possible range of stakeholders active in the climate debate. We strongly support carbon pricing as a means to decarbonize economic systems efficiently and effectively around the world and supports the integration of carbon pricing into the decision-making process in all countries where we operate. In doing so, it underlines the importance of well-functioning mechanisms for carbon taxation and emissions trading. In 2024, Enel continued to engage proactively with European institutions and stakeholders to support the development of a regulatory framework aligned with EU climate targets and the Group's strategic priorities. Advocacy efforts focused on key legislative initiatives such as the Net Zero Industry Act

and the Clean Industrial Deal, promoting the adoption of non-price criteria in renewable energy auctions and the creation of a robust PPA market to accelerate the deployment of clean technologies. Enel also contributed to the definition of the Electrification Action Plan, advocating for measures to boost electrification across sectors, and actively participated in the revision of the EU Governance Regulation and the Energy Taxation Directive, promoting regulatory coherence, reduced administrative burdens and stronger investment signals. Further support was expressed for the review of the F-gas Regulation and the recognition of anticipatory investments in grid infrastructure. All advocacy activities were conducted transparently, in line with Enel's registration in the EU Transparency Register, and aimed at supporting a competitive, inclusive, and accelerated energy transition.[AC1] [AC2] In 2024, the emission allowances' price in the auctioning market was 65 €/ton CO₂ by the end of the year. As we are highly exposed to changes in the price of the emission allowances Enel has established a strategy based, among others, on the following actions: Reduction of emissions – In 2024, the percentage of emissions related to EU-ETS was 73% of the total Scope 1 and the percentage of emissions related to the green tax system in Chile (Sistema de Impuestos Verdes) accounted for 11.5%. Enel is strongly committed to reduce its GHG emissions and to this aim, at the centre of Enel's sustainability strategy lies the ambition to achieve zero emissions in 2040, as well as completing the phase-out of all its coal-fired power plants by 2027. To achieve this, in 2024, Enel increased its renewable installed capacity by 2.6 GW from 2023, which reached up 56.6 GW and accounting for 69.9% of total net installed efficient power. During the year, 2.3 GW of new solar capacity, 0.2 GW of new wind capacity and 0.2 new hydro capacity were installed. To keep contributing toward the decarbonization goal, between 2025 and 2027, the Group expects to deliver around 12 GW of new renewable capacity in all geographies where it operates, well on track to reach its decarbonization targets in line with the Paris Agreement. Set an internal carbon price – Until our total decarbonization is achieved by 2040, Enel has also implemented an emissions allowance price monitoring and forecasting system to estimate future emissions and allowances needs until we are able to complete our coal and gas phase out strategies, in line with our decarbonization and net zero plan. Currently, our CO₂ reference price is in line with the EU ETS, being to 65 €/ton in 2024. This internal control allows us to develop more accurate forecasts and serves a base for decision making processes, especially related to the phase out of thermal generation plants. Enel's coal phase-out in Italy and Spain is in line with the two countries' objective of phasing out coal-fired power generation by 2027.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ United States of America

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Colombia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures, and solar and wind patterns. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business over all time periods, as the energy generation from renewable sources is directly affected by the availability of resources and changing weather patterns will be more frequent due to climate changes. The company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7 GW of wind generation (representing 19.4%) and 12.3 GW of solar (representing around 15.2% of overall generation), with the aim of increasing this capacity to around 76 GW by 2027 (12GW) in line with Enel's 2025-2027 strategic plan to continue to deploy renewable generation. Considering that climate parameters trends may vary significantly in the future and due to Enel's growing renewable capacity, these may bring the company opportunities to increase productivity and as a consequence generate higher business revenues. Following the same reasoning, intensification of rainfall patterns could have a positive effect on hydropower generation in some regions that could positively impact Enel's business results,

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased revenues as per higher sales/output linked to higher renewable production (hydro, wind and solar

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

By using models and scenario analysis, that take into consideration physical and transition variables, we are able to estimate the potential variation of water and wind availability and solar radiation that allow us to calculate the potential financial figure regarding higher renewable production. We assume an increase (specific by

country, in line with the historical weather volatility and the range of chronic trends) in the availability of renewable energy sources, mostly from hydroelectric production since it is the most used renewable energy source by Enel, followed by wind and solar, which were less affected, according to the model

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is due to Higher Water availability that may affect hydro, and higher wind availability and higher solar radiation that may affect wind and solar generation. leading to a positive total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum. Therefore, an estimated range for the potential financial impact on the company's EBITDA of 0 M and 100 M per year was forecasted. The difference on the two figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, taking into considering that exposure to volatility may also change and impact the Group within this range mentioned to the technology

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The potential variation of climate patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies may lead to an increase in Renewable human resources costs. To account for the additional costs necessary to address the challenges posed by climate change, there is an estimated need to strengthen the Renewable structure, both locally and globally, with a tolerance threshold represented by approximately 80 additional FTEs, each valued at approximately 90k/FTE

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enel adopts several best practices to manage the impact of weather events on electricity generation, such as: 1. weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events, with warning systems to ensure the protection of people and assets. •2. hydrological simulations, territory surveys, monitoring of possible vulnerabilities using digital GIS systems and satellite measurements. •3. advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters on dams and hydroelectric civil works. •4. Real-time remote monitoring of generation plants •5. safe rooms in areas exposed to tornadoes and hurricanes. •6. verification of potential climatic trends for the main project parameters in order to take them into account in the sizing of systems for relevant projects (for example, assessments of the temperature of the coolant source in order to ensure greater flexibility in cooling in new CCGTs) and civil engineering works (for example, rainfall assessments for designs of drainage systems at solar plants). •7. estimation of extreme wind speeds using updated databases containing the logs and historical trajectories of hurricanes and tropical storms. 8. Long-term climate scenarios analysis under different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP): RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Colombia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Canary Islands % different river basins in Italy, Spain, Chile, Colombia, Brazil and United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

One of the main effects of climate change is modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business over all time periods, as the energy generation from renewable sources, and in particular from hydroelectricity, is directly affected by the availability of resources and changing weather patterns will be more frequent due to climate change. The company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity, which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity and it is the most relevant renewable source of the company's energy mix. Considering that climate parameters trends may vary significantly in the future and due to Enel's hydropower capacity is widespread across different geographies, these may bring the company opportunities to increase productivity and as a consequence generate higher business revenues. Following the same reasoning, intensification of rainfall patterns could have a positive effect on hydropower generation in some regions that could positively impact Enel's business results, especially in South America due to the importance of hydropower generation in Enel's portfolio in the region.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Increased revenues as per higher sales/output linked to higher renewable production (hydro, wind and solar).

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium**(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons**

By using models and scenario analysis, that take into consideration physical and transition variables, we are able to estimate the potential variation of water availability that allow us to calculate the potential financial figure regarding higher hydropower production. We assume an increase (specific by country, in line with the historical weather volatility and the range of chronic trends) in the availability of hydropower energy sources.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes**(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)**

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is due to Higher Water availability that may affect hydro. leading to a positive total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum Therefore, an estimated range for the potential financial impact on the company's EBITDA of 0 M and 100 M per year was forecasted. The difference on the two figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, taking into considering that exposure to volatility may also change and impact the Group within this range mentioned to the technology.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Variation of weather patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies may lead to an increase in Renewable human resources costs, To account for the additional costs necessary to address the challenges posed by climate change, there is an estimated need to strengthen the Renewable structure, both locally and globally, with a tolerance threshold represented by approximately 80 additional FTEs, each valued at approximately 90k/FTE.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enel adopts several best practices to manage the impact of weather events on hydropower generation, such as: •weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events, with warning systems to ensure the protection of people and assets. •hydrological simulations, territory surveys, monitoring of possible vulnerabilities using digital GIS systems and satellite measurements. •advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters on dams and hydroelectric civil works. •Real-time remote monitoring of generation plants •safe rooms in areas exposed to tornadoes and hurricanes. tropical storms Long-term climate scenarios analysis under different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP): RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Impact of an Accelerated Transition ScenarioOther

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Chile
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

One of our most significant opportunities is the potential increase in expected revenues from the renewable business if regulatory and market conditions become more favorable than anticipated in our current Strategic Plan, given that Enel's strategy is strongly focused on expanding renewable capacity. Between 2025 and 2027, the Group plans to install around 12GW of new renewable capacity in all geographies where it operates, backed by a robust pipeline. In 2027, the Group's renewable capacity is expected to reach approximately 76 GW, with emission-free production reaching an approximate 86%. The fulfilment of this ambition, presented in our 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, and its pursuit over a medium long-term horizon, depends on the evolution of policies and mechanisms that promote the deployment of renewables and on the existence of long-term market signals, such as the signing of PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) with industrial customers. The presence of clear and stable regulatory frameworks and an increased willingness from industrial customers to buy renewable energy could enhance the achievement of Enel's renewable growth, positively impacting the expected revenues from the renewables business line.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Unlikely (0–33%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Enel is a global advocate for sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The company actively participates in various several international debates and initiatives that promote the development of frameworks, policies, and regulatory mechanisms supporting the energy transition. Through a dedicated function responsible for low carbon policies, Enel engages numerous consultation processes at European Union level to support the many elements that enable a fair and sustainable energy transition, ranging from renewable energy market mechanisms to electrification policies and carbon reduction legislation. Additionally, in the main countries where the Group operates, specific Regulation and Public Affairs units work at the local level to develop regulation frameworks that support renewables energy deployment and market designs capable of integrating these technologies.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The pursuit of the growth strategy outlined in the 25-27 industrial plan, may be even more ambitious, with a considerable impact in the medium and long term, following a more favorable scenario for the penetration of renewables. Assuming a benchmark year, The Group has estimated the positive effects of a higher availability of affordable renewable energy in the medium term on an integrated business perspective (e.g. to shorten long customer position)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3150000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To capitalize on the opportunities presented by a scenario with greater penetration of renewables, it is hypothesized that a necessary strengthening of the Business Development structure, both at the global and local levels, is required. This should be consistent with the additional growth assumptions and foresee the addition of up to approximately 35 additional FTEs, evaluated at around 90k/FTE.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enel has taken strategic actions to seize the opportunities offered by the energy transition. Enel continuously analyses the evolution of electricity markets in various countries through an ongoing strategic assessment process, integrating internal analyses with the anticipated developments outlined in national plans regarding new renewable capacity and decarbonization strategies. As a result, Enel has a mature pipeline distributed across different geographies. Furthermore, the new renewable capacity envisaged in the 2025-2027 business plan is also widespread in order to minimize potential regulatory risks.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures, and solar and wind pattern. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business, and in particular for the energy generation from renewable sources considering that the company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7GW of wind generation (representing 19.4%) and 12.3 GW of solar (representing around 15.2% of overall generation). Higher water availability may affect hydro generation, as well as higher wind availability and higher solar radiation may affect wind and solar generation, leading to a positive total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum. The difference between the 0 and 100M figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years considering that volatility may also change and impact the group within this range. In addition, another significant opportunity is connected to an Accelerated Transition Scenario characterized by a more ambitious scenario vs the Reference Scenario, with higher renewables penetration. The pursuit of the growth strategy outlined in the 25-27 industrial plan, in a more ambitious framework, may have a considerable impact in the medium and long term. The Group has estimated in the medium term the positive effects of a higher availability of affordable renewable energy, on an integrated business perspective (e.g. to shorten long customer position) with estimated range for the potential financial impact on the company's EBITDA of 100 M and 300 M per year.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business, and in particular for the energy generation from renewable sources considering that the company currently has 27.7GW of hydroelectric installed capacity

(which represents approximately 34.2% of Enel's total installed capacity. Higher water availability may affect hydro generation, leading to a positive total impact on EBITDA of a range between 0 and 100 M per annum

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Diversity Policy describes the optimal characteristics of the Board's composition to ensure it can fulfil its duties as effectively as possible, making decisions that can tangibly benefit from the contribution of a plurality of different qualified members able to examine the issues under discussion from diverse perspectives..

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

diversity-policy-of-the-board-of-directors.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Individual role descriptions

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Organizational Regulations of the various Committees at board level

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We are committed to achieving full decarbonization by 2040. This commitment is on top of our business strategy and, therefore, the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan aims at establishing the specific guidelines and decarbonization and operational targets to achieve it. The highest mgmt levels discuss, organize and manage all the climate-related issues, which affect their respective operations, services and business strategies. The Board of Directors examines and approves the corporate strategy, including the annual budget and Business Plan. In addition to the BoD, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee (in which one member (Arbib) serves as a sustainability expert), chaired by the Board Chair, assists the Board in assessment and decision-making on climate-related issues such as overseeing climate-related targets, which include all GHG sources across the entire value chain and monitoring their implementation and disclosure in the Sustainability Report, along with the actions and drivers to meet the targets. The correct identification, monitoring and mgmt of climate-related risks is considered of high importance due to the significant impact they have on achieving company objectives. For this purpose, the Board of Directors is committed to develop guidelines to ensure that decisions at all levels within the Group are consistent with the company's risk appetite. The Board has established a Control and Risks Committee to provide support in making decisions concerning the approval of the Business Plan and of financial reporting. This Committee examines the contents of the Sustainability Report and the Non-Financial Statement, (relevant for the purposes of the Internal Control and Risk Mgmt System) and containing the corporate disclosure on climate. It also provides the BoD with an opinion relative to the system of internal controls and risk management guidelines so that the main risks per subsidiary are properly identified, measured, managed and monitored. We also have specific internal committees composed of senior mgmt, such as the Global Business Lines and Global Services Functions, that are responsible for governing and overseeing risk mgmt, monitoring, and control. In 2024, the BoD dealt with climate and sustainability-related issues during 10 out of the 12 meetings held. In addition, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee dealt with climate change and sustainability issues during 4 of the 7 meetings held, and the Control and Risk Committee during 11 out of the 15 meetings held. The Board also defines the remuneration policy for Directors, Auditors and Key mgmt personnel, based on the pursuit of the Company's sustainable success. The remuneration policy includes specific GHG targets (covering Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions) for key managers. The CEO reports to the BoD on the activities carried out when exercising proxies, including the business activities aimed at maintaining Enel's commitment to tackling climate change.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Enel's organizational and corporate governance model ensures that sustainability issues are appropriately taken into consideration in all relevant Company decision-making processes, by defining specific tasks and responsibilities for the main corporate governance bodies. The Board of Directors examines and approves the corporate strategy, including the annual budget and Business Plan. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Board Chair, assists the Board in assessment and decision-making on water related issues such as overseeing water targets within the Sustainability Plan, or the stakeholders expectations concerning water as part of the materiality analysis review or the water related performance achieved in main ESG ratings and indices. During 2024, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Board Chair, dealt with nature-related issues, including water, reflected in the strategies and related implementation methods in 3 of the 7 meetings held, in which the main activities performed during the year included: addressing sustainability-related issues (including climate-related) on the occasion of the examination of: (i) the 2023 Sustainability Statement, which incorporates the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement pursuant to Legislative Decree 254/2016 for the same year; (ii) the EU and national regulatory framework on sustainability, with particular reference to Directive 2022/2464/EU (the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - CSRD) and Legislative Decree 125/2024 implementing it, as well as Directive 2024/1760 (the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive - CSDDD); (iii) the process and outcomes of double materiality, also for the purposes of preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, within which the impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) relevant to the Enel Group were presented to the Committee; (iv) the 2025-2027 Sustainability Plan; (v) human rights due diligence within the Enel Group; (vi) voluntary disclosure on sustainability; (vii) the main sustainability activities performed by

the Enel Group in 2024. The CEO (the only C-suite officer member of the Board of Directors) is under the supervision of the Board of Directors and is primarily responsible for managing the company and defining a sustainable business model. He is in charge of spreading down the main environmental guidelines set by the Board of Directors and reports to them on the progress achieved, including water related topics. The CEO holds the role of Director in charge of setting up and maintaining the ICRMS. The ICRMS consists of the set of rules, procedures and organizational structures aimed at effective and efficient identification, measurement, management and monitoring of the main corporate risks, including risks related to environment (among which water related risks).

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Enel's organizational and corporate governance model ensures that sustainability issues are appropriately taken into consideration in all relevant Company decision-making processes, by defining specific tasks and responsibilities for the main corporate governance bodies. The Board of Directors examines and approves the corporate strategy, including the annual budget and Business Plan. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Board Chair, assists the Board in assessment and decision-making on biodiversity related issues such as overseeing the no net losses biodiversity commitment within the Sustainability Plan, or the stakeholders expectations concerning biodiversity as part of the materiality analysis review or the performance on biodiversity management achieved in main ESG ratings and indices. The CEO (the only C-suite officer member of the Board of Directors) is under the supervision of the Board of Directors and is primarily responsible for managing the company and defining a sustainable business model. He is in charge of spreading down the main environmental guidelines set by the Board of Directors and reports to them on the progress achieved, including biodiversity. The CEO holds the role of Director in charge of setting up and maintaining the ICRMS. The ICRMS consists of the set of rules, procedures and organizational structures aimed at effective and efficient identification, measurement, management and monitoring of the main corporate risks, including risks related to environment (among which biodiversity). During 2024, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee dealt with nature-related issues, reflected in the strategies and related implementation methods in 4 of the 7 meetings held, in particular during the review of: (i) the Sustainability Report for the 2023 financial year, coinciding with the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 254/2016 for the same year; (ii) the materiality analysis and the guidelines of the Sustainability Plan 2025-2027, including environmental targets; (iii) updates on the main activities carried out in 2024 by the Enel Group in the field of sustainability, on the status of implementation of the Sustainability Plan 2025- 2027 and regarding Enel's inclusion in the main sustainability indices and ratings.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :As part of the annual assessment by a third party, Enel evaluated the Board's ability to manage climate risks. Areas for improvement were identified, leading to the launch of a climate-related induction program.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In executing the power he holds, the CEO has defined a sustainable business model by identifying a strategy targeted toward guiding the energy transition toward a low-carbon model; furthermore, within the scope of the powers assigned, the CEO manages the business activities connected to Enel's commitment to combating climate change. The CEO reports to the Board of Directors on the activities carried out when exercising proxies, including the business activities aimed at maintaining Enel's commitment to tackling climate change. He also represents Enel in various initiatives dealing with sustainability, holding relevant positions in institutions of international importance such as the Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance launched by the United Nations in 2019. Regarding risk management, the CEO holds the role of Director in charge of setting up and maintaining the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS). The ICRMS consists of the set of rules, procedures and organizational structures aimed at effective and efficient identification, measurement, management and monitoring of the main corporate risks, including risks related to climate change. The CEO is also responsible for the oversight of the supply chain engagement strategy, whose GHG emissions are embedded into our decarbonization roadmap and net zero targets. In addition, he is also responsible for the oversight and the definition of the electrification strategy, through which the Group is promoting the customers' switch from fossils consumption to renewable electricity consumption.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Control and Risk Committee, chaired by the CEO, is responsible for strategic guidance and risk management supervision through the definition of risk response strategies. The corporate governance and sustainability committee assists with preliminary functions, both propositive and consultative, the board of directors on its assessments and decisions related to the corporate governance of the Company and the Group and to sustainability issues, included water management. As a member of the Board of Directors, the CEO provides information and is informed on water-related targets and performance included in the Group's Sustainability Plan.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Conserving biodiversity is a strategic objective of our environmental policy, approved at the board level, and guided by a biodiversity policy adopted in 2015 and renewed in 2023 following CBD-COP 15. This policy aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and outlines our commitment to concrete actions, time-bound targets, and a specific Biodiversity Action Plan, as published in the 2023 Sustainability Report. The Board of Directors appoints the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, consisting of at least three Directors, including a Chair. This Committee assists the Board in sustainability assessments and decisions, including biodiversity. It monitors sustainability issues, examines the sustainability plan, and assesses the achievement of objectives, integrating risk and opportunity assessments into decision-making processes. Biodiversity targets focus on reducing impacts, restoring habitats, and sharing ecosystem benefits with communities.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

The compensation policy for 2024 provides that a significant portion of the long-term variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer/General Manager and executives with strategic responsibilities will be tied to performance objectives in relation to climate change. In the LTI 2024-26 the weight of the environmental objective concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions remained unchanged to 15% of the total – compared to the previous plan. This target reflects the Scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions intensity relating to Integrated Power, thus covering both direct emissions relating to power generation (i.e., Scope 1 emissions) and indirect emissions relating to the generation of power purchased and sold by the Group to end customers (i.e., Scope 3 emissions). A gate target linked to Group Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity relating to Power Generation was associated with this target.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

The long term incentive plan 2025-2027 does not include a specific monetary incentive related to water, as it covers the highest environmental related priority, which is climate, in coherence with shareholders and investors expectations. Nevertheless, the climate metric considered in the plan consisting on reducing greenhouse gas emissions is much connected to water related performance. Its achievement will be directly linked to phasing out water-consuming technologies (thermal plants) and replacing them with more water-efficient renewable technologies. The specific climate metrics defined have a direct positive impact on water performance.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)