

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

NA

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	10	63380
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

62604

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

4052975

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

597800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Enel's 2025-2027 Strategic Plan is also advocating for a greater diversification of the solar net capacity installed in order to diversify our renewables mix. We are planning to increase solar net capacity to reach the 16% of the total installed capacity by 2027. Some of the projects that are contributing to achieve such goal are the solar projects developed in Europe and that became operational in 2024: Aljarafe, Canello Arnone, Emin 2024, Fondo Uccellino 2024, Mudejar, Pian di Giorgio, Piani della Marina 2024, Sabaudia, Terracina. Considering that these power plants are located in Europe we have considered the CO2 price in the EU ETS system in 2024 for calculating the annual savings as these power plants replace existing thermal capacity or avoid the installation of new thermal capacity that would be subject to the EU ETS. The estimated annual CO2 savings are calculated by multiplying the renewable production of the cluster/plant by the national emission factor of the Country (source: National Authorities).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

776

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50242

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Enel, in its commitment to decarbonize its generation mix by 2040 is expected to reach 76 GW of renewable capacity by 2027 and the coal phase-out by 2027. In order to achieve this, the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan envisages a greater development and diversification of the renewable energy sources, specifically, increasing the wind net capacity to a 22% of the total net capacity by 2027. One of the projects that are contributing to achieve such goal is the repowering of wind farm La Buzadera (Spain) developed in Europe and that became operational in 2024. Considering that this power plants is located in Europe we have considered the CO2 price in the EU ETS system in 2024 for calculating the annual savings as this power plant replace existing thermal capacity or avoid the installation of new thermal capacity that would be subject to the EU ETS. The estimated annual CO2 savings are calculated by multiplying the renewable production of the cluster/plant by the national emission factor of the Country (source: National Authorities).

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The European Union's decision-making and regulatory processes influence the ongoing energy transition, affecting company business models, consumer and citizens behaviors, and directly impacting national legislative frameworks in several countries where we operate. In 2024, Enel continued to promote greater climate ambition in line with the Paris Agreement, within a just transition framework. This must be pursued by accelerating the penetration of renewable technologies, developing and upgrading infrastructure through smart grid technologies to support the energy transition and electrification as a means to decarbonize final energy uses. Enel's advocacy in this area is implemented through ad hoc engagement on specific legislative proposals (e.g. the European Climate Law), but also through broader stakeholder engagement at national level through Enel's Energy Transition Roadmap platform. Through such platforms, Enel has been exploring medium to long-term energy transition pathways in the countries in which it operates. In 2024, Enel took part in major regulatory and policy discussions at the global, European, and national levels: - At the global level, it contributed to the UNFCCC climate negotiations and COP29 in Baku, promoting greater private sector involvement and supporting initiatives to accelerate the energy transition. - At the European level, it represented its vision and advocated its position on strategic policies including the Clean Industrial Deal, the Net Zero Industry Act, and the Electrification Action Plan, participating in discussions on competitiveness, decarbonization, and energy governance. - At the national level, it engaged in advocacy efforts and supported climate and energy plans as well as regulations for the development of renewables, regulatory simplification, and electrification, with specific proposals to improve the regulatory and infrastructural framework.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Within an international context in which energy efficiency is considered a priority, we systematically and continuously promote every possible improvement action. Energy consumption is mainly represented by fossil fuels to operate thermal power plants (with coal accounting for 4% and natural gas 30% in 2023), and by uranium, to operate nuclear power plants (42%), however, fossil fuel consumption was reduced by 39.9% compared to 2023. By contrast, a smaller amount of energy consumption is related to the operation of power generation plants relying on renewable sources (biomass and geothermal).

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our process for strategic and industrial planning assesses the impact of carbon prices on operations and to inform about short, medium - and long-term investment decisions. However, because low-carbon growth is one of the four ESG strategic pillars, investment choices in new capacities are automatically and directly in line with 1.5°C path. As for 2024, based on our monitoring and follow-up of carbon price trends, the internal CO2 reference price was 65/ton. The short-term prospects reflect regulatory scenarios and market expectations and allow the impact of the CO2 price on Enel's activities to be assessed. The process of strategic and industrial planning assesses the impact of the carbon price on operations and on short-, medium- and long-term investment decisions. It supports our efforts to: • Align our investment strategy with a 1.5C scenario and align the business with the Paris Agreement; • Accelerate the reduction of GHG emissions; drive investment in energy efficiency initiatives, renewable energy, green procurement and R&D of low-carbon products/services; and • Generate revenue to re-invest in low-carbon activities.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2020, we were the first company in the world to include in our funding contracts a mechanism that links the cost of financing to the achievement of one or more sustainability targets identified in the “Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework”, a document that extends the Sustainability-Linked approach to all financial debt instruments. The “Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework” is updated annually, consistently with the objectives defined in the Group's Strategic Plan. The Sustainability Performance Targets (“SPT”) of the five Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”) included in the framework, and which contribute to the achievement of SDG 7 (“Affordable and clean energy”) and SDG 13 (“Climate action”) as well as the European Environmental Objective of Climate Change Mitigation, were updated: 1. Scope 1 GHG emissions Intensity relating to Power Generation (gCO2eq/kWh), 2. Scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions Intensity relating to Integrated Power (gCO2eq/kWh), 3. Absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions relating to Gas Retail (MtCO2eq), 4. Renewable Installed Capacity Percentage (%), 5. Proportion of Capex aligned to the EU taxonomy (%). On January 2024, Enel Finance International N.V. launched a dual tranche Sustainability-Linked Bond for institutional investors in the Eurobond market for a total of 1.75 billion euros, with reference KPIs linked both to decarbonization targets and to the EU Taxonomy. In June 2024, Enel is the first Italy-based company to issue a senior dollar bond with D&I Broker-Dealers acting as Co-Managers.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Digitalization

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Digital transformation is a key factor for companies in the energy sector, as it can provide solutions and technologies to meet the challenges of the energy transition, optimize grid management, improve the customer experience, enable the development of renewable energy, and facilitate the work experience, ensuring high levels of service and operational efficiency. To achieve sustainable progress, Enel's digital transformation therefore aims to use digital solutions based on specific sustainability criteria. For this reason, Enel continues to adopt advanced digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, integrating them into operational and management processes to increase efficiency, effectiveness and resilience, with impacts on the entire value chain and on working methods

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Innovation is a key element of our strategy and plays a major role in creating shared value with different stakeholders, opening new horizons together with employees and partners for the benefit of customers, the community and the environment. A key factor in a resilient and sustainable future energy system is the development and deployment of new technologies, solutions and models that meet the criteria of sustainability, economic competitiveness, environmental protection, safety and security. Enel's open innovation model leverages several tools to find solutions to business needs. The Company's crowdsourcing activity consists of publishing online – through the openinnovability.com platform – specific challenges addressed to audiences both external and internal to Enel, with the aim of attracting the best talents, ideas and technologies, to provide new solutions that will evolve within the Group. This way, all areas of the Company come into contact with startups, industrial partners, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), research centers, universities, and entrepreneurs. Enel prioritizes innovation aligned with its strategic pillars and SDG objectives for 2025-2027. Key areas include enhancing digital customer relations, promoting circular economy practices, advancing renewable energy projects, fostering responsible consumption, and digitizing networks. These priorities guide Enel's investment in Technological Innovation through an "Open Innovation" model. This approach engages diverse stakeholders such as start-ups, SMEs, universities, R&D centers, and local institutions via platforms like openinnovability.com. Since its launch in 2017, openinnovability.com has evaluated over 15,000 proposals and hosted more than 230 crowdsourcing challenges.

Enel operates a global network of Innovation Hubs and Labs (6 Hubs, with three also serving as Labs, and three Labs dedicated to startups). These hubs facilitate collaboration with stakeholders across the innovation spectrum, particularly in scouting startups and SMEs to meet business line innovation needs. This strategic approach underscores Enel's robust commitment to R&D in low-carbon products and services, supporting sustainability objectives and aligning with CDP's inquiry on organizational investments in low-carbon innovation.

[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Enel monitors non-biogenic methane emissions throughout its value chain, including both direct and indirect emissions. There are two sources of direct methane emissions (Scope 1): • methane emissions from the combustion of fuels, mainly in power plants for electricity generation, and to a lesser extent in auxiliary power plant services, grids, and building and fleet management. These emissions are calculated based on fuel consumption by applying the corresponding fuel-specific IPCC emission factor. This source amounted to 13292 tCO₂eq, accounting for 0.07% of Scope 1 emissions in 2024; • methane emissions from leaks in gas-fired power plants. They are monitored and calculated according to internal procedures that follow the leak detection and repair (LDAR) method. This source amounted to 8338 tCO₂eq in 2024, accounting for 0.04% of Scope 1 emissions in 2024. As for indirect methane emissions (Scope 3), they relate mainly to fuel combustion and losses in the coal mining process and in the extraction and transportation of fossil fuels from the Group's suppliers. They are calculated using reliable secondary data for each specific phase (from the extraction phase to gas distribution) in line with IPCC factors, and are part of the previously disclosed data on Scope 3 emissions from upstream fuels. All direct and indirect emissions from methane leaks and fuel combustion in the Group's power plants and all indirect emissions related to the natural gas retail business will be fully mitigated by 2040, when the Group completes the divestment of all its thermoelectric capacity and gas retail business.

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable energy capacity and production development

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Enel's commitment of zero emissions ambition by 2040, according to a roadmap that is in line with the Paris objectives to limit the average global temperature increase to below 1.5 C compared to pre-industrial values. To this end, the Group has planned to exit coal-fired generation by 2027, and the Group has brought forward its public commitment by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040, to complete the decarbonization process of its entire value chain, including its own direct and indirect emissions (so-called "Net Zero"). To achieve this ambition, we are increasing our renewable energy capacity while reducing the thermal one, offering to our clients the option to buy low-carbon energy products, such as the 100% renewable energy contract in which we ensure we produce the total amount energy consumed by our clients of these products from renewable sources. In 2024, produced energy from renewable sources amounted to 133TWh (70% of the total net production), compared to 127TWh in 2023. The increase in generation from renewable sources (6.3 TWh) is essentially attributable to greater Hydro generation (3.4 TWh), which benefited from greater water availability in several countries, and to solar generation (2.7 TWh). As for net efficient renewables capacity, there was an increase of 1.1 GW as a result of renewable energy investments made by the Group during the year

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Avoided Group emissions are calculated as the product of the generation of electricity obtained from a renewable or nuclear source and the specific CO2 emissions from the thermoelectric generation of the country in which Enel is present

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Total amount in tons of CO2 emission avoided due to renewable energy production re-placing an equivalent amount of energy produced by the power plants operating in the same Country (e.g., tones of CO2 emissions avoided for each GWh produced by a new renewable plant that replaces the energy that would have been produced by power plants in a particular country (considering current energy mix), multiplied by the actual production of the new renewable plant.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Avoided CO2 is calculated assuming that if the specific renewable power plant is not built, a mix of power plants similar as the current energy mix will be necessary to cover the energy demand. Reference service is the energy produced by national power plants operating in the country where the new renewable plant will be built. Resulting figure is the product of the electricity generated from renewable sources by the country specific CO2 emission factor from national emission factor generation.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1263569

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We calculate the avoided emissions as the sum of the avoided emissions in the various countries. The resulting value is calculated as the product of the generation of electricity obtained from a renewable or nuclear source and the specific CO2 emissions from the national emission factor for generation of the country in which Enel is present. This is determined by multiplying the effective generation by the emission factor linked to the national emission factor from power generation of the country in which the plant is located.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

11.2

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.****Row 1****(7.79.1.1) Project type**

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration**(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity**

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction**(7.79.1.3) Project description**

Nestled in the lush jungles of eastern Cambodia, the Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (KSWS) is a haven for biodiversity and a vast storehouse of forest carbon. Spanning over 290,000 hectares, the protected area is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including 84 globally threatened species and the world's largest population of black-shanked douc and yellow-cheeked crested gibbon. The KSWS also holds a unique cultural significance for the Indigenous Bunong people, who have called this forest home for centuries and whose culture and livelihoods are deeply entwined with the forest. Despite the importance of this area, it faces a high threat of deforestation due to various factors, including forest conversion for agriculture and illegal logging. The Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary REDD+ Project (KSWS REDD+), launched in 2010 as a collaboration between the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), has made impressive strides in reducing deforestation and promoting alternative livelihoods. The project has prevented the release of more than 20 million tons of CO₂e emissions and saved 25,000 hectares of forest from destruction. It has also created jobs, supported education and training initiatives, and established an ecotourism venture that supports local communities. The project has also distributed nearly \$1 million through its Cash for Communities (C4C) program, a mechanism that shares the revenue of carbon credits sales. These funds go directly to local communities, who decide how they should be spent to support sustainable development activities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure like wells and bridges. In Cambodia, the Ministry of Environment is at the forefront of protecting the

country's protected areas, with a focus on preserving the nation's forests. The WCS is a leading global conservation organization operating in 60+ countries and brings its extensive knowledge and experience in conservation to the project.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Investment analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :baseline scenario: continuation of existing land-use

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream/downstream emissions
- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

AFOLU non permanence risk analysis. judgment of the overall risks to the permanence of the project's benefits to be low

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.1650 - <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1650> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identify the quality of the projects.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Vishnuprayag Hydroelectric Project (VHEP) is a 4 x 100 MW Run-of-the-River Project located across river Alaknanda near Joshimath in district Chamoli of Uttaranchal state of India which is being implemented by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. (JPVL), a subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL).

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

629

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2007

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Identification of risks that may substantially affect the project's GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements: no significant risk Demonstration to confirm that the project was not implemented to create GHG emissions primarily for the purpose of its subsequent removal or destruction: not applicable Project Rejected Under Other GHG Programs: not applicable The monitoring procedures align with the monitoring plan. Net electricity generation is accurately tracked using calibrated energy meters. Monthly readings are recorded at a fixed time, and the results are documented and signed. These readings form the basis for calculating emission reductions.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.173 -<https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/173> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identify the quality of the projects.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The purpose of this project is to promote household biogas digesters and biogas stoves to households with one or two cattle located in Nepal through the capacity enhancement of the private sector to be able to carry out feasibility, installation and after sales services of the biogas plants. The digesters enable households to displace firewood and fossil fuels with biogas from animal waste and human excreta. The generated biogas will feed biogas cook stoves, and replace the firewood used for cooking in wood stoves in the baseline scenario. The replacement of firewood that is non renewable biomass (NRB) is counted as emission reduction under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Emission reductions are determined by defining the percentage of NRB in the firewood replaced, since firewood is the only biomass source replaced by the project of which a part is NRB.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5846

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Use or diversion of non-renewable woody biomass saved: the project may be used or diverted by non-project users who previously relied on renewables. To address this potential leakage, it applies an adjustment factor, as prescribed by AMS-I.E method.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The selected program requires projects to address a confirmation of Non-Renewable Biomass (NRB) Displacement and Internal Audit procedures Stakeholder Engagement and Environmental Impact Assessment: even if not required by Nepalese law for biogas projects, the program encourages an Integrated Environmental Impact Assessment (IEIA) to evaluate impacts on energy, environment, health, and socio-economic conditions.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.NP5415; NP5416 <https://cdm.unfccc.int/PRCContainer/DB/prcp454255903/view> <https://cdm.unfccc.int/PRCContainer/DB/prcp576891454/view> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identity the quality of the projects. Vintage of credits at cancellation: please note that the project is a CP2 (2013-2020)

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Rwanda is a developing country with about 90% of the population engaged in, mainly subsistence, agriculture. It is the most densely populated country in Africa and is landlocked with few natural resources and minimal industry. Rwanda continues to receive substantial aid and obtained IMFWorld Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative debt relief in 2005-06. Rwanda also received Millennium Challenge Account Threshold status in 2006. Rwanda faces acute electricity supply shortage even though only 7% of its total population is disconnected to the grid. Therefore, it is imperative that while developing electricity access in the residential sector, the electricity consumption should simultaneously be reduced or limited. The purpose of the project activity is to expand the use of high-efficiency lighting technology in Rwanda's residential sector through the distribution of high-quality Compact Fluorescent Lamps, starting with the units already connected to the grid (Component 1) and also considering the units that will be connected as part of the national electrification program (Component 2). This efficient lighting project will benefit the customers providing them high quality, low price CFLs, thereby reducing their electricity consumption and their bills. It also enables the poorest clients to afford access to electricity on a more sustainable basis while proposing a competitive alternative to traditional fuels – such as kerosene lamps and small batteries, which have a negative impact on the local and global environment and health.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

723

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :AMS-II.J. ver. 7 - Demand-side activities for efficient lighting technologies

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project acknowledges the environmental risks associated with CFLs, particularly mercury content. REG Ltd commits to procuring high-quality CFLs with low mercury levels (less than 5 mg), in line with international standards. A safety information campaign was conducted to educate users on proper handling and disposal of CFLs. A study is planned to propose waste management solutions for discarded CFLs, contributing to national policy development

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.RW3404 <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/AENOR1265819671.65/view> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identify the quality of the projects. Vintage of credits at cancellation: please note that the project is CP2 (2013-2020)

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Geothermal

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The objective of Olkaria II Geothermal Expansion Project is to increase the capacity of the existing Olkaria II Geothermal Power Plant by adding a third generating unit of 35MW. This addition resulted in an average annual generation of 276GWh which was exported to the Kenyan grid. The Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) currently owns and operates the two geothermal power stations, Olkaria I and Olkaria II. Olkaria I (three units commissioned between 1981 and 1985) has an installed capacity of 45 MW, although its steam gathering capacity could produce up to 70 MW. Olkaria II has an installed capacity of 70 MW (2 x 35MW) and its steam gathering capacity could produce approximately 98 MW. Therefore, the estimated steam surplus between the two steam fields is roughly 53 MW. To make use of this surplus steam, KenGen added a third generating unit (Unit 3) of 35 MW at Olkaria II. The project results in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by

displacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation in the Kenyan grid with clean geothermal power. The project activity covers the installation of a dry/flash steam geothermal power plant. The project boundary covers the power generation equipment, steam well, and national grid of Kenya, i.e. all power plants/units connected physically to the electrical system. The baseline is CO2 emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants in the national grid of Kenya, which is displaced due to the project activity.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2186

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The CDM program, particularly through the Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF), requires an Implementation of a Community Benefits Plan and Stakeholder engagement: Moreover the project must address environmental concerns, including Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) emissions, noise and water disposal

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.KE3773 -<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1276170328.71/view> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identity the quality of the projects. Vintage of credits at cancellation: please note that the project is CP2 (2013-2020)

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The objective of the CTR Candeias Landfill Gas Project is to capture and burn the landfill gas (LFG)¹ generated by the decay of organic waste from the CTR Candeias Sanitary landfill located in the municipality of Jaboatão dos Guararapes, in the Recife Metropolitan Area. The project also intends to generate electricity from the combustion of LFG and sale it to the national electricity grid and thus reduce CO₂ emissions by displacing electricity generated from fossil fuels. The landfill of CTR Candeias, built and operated by Haztec Tecnologia e Planejamento Ambiental SA (HAZTEC), is strategically located close to major cities in the Recife Metropolitan Area and is the first sanitary landfill in the State of Pernambuco. The landfill started operations in August 2007 and received all necessary environmental licenses for operations. The landfill was designed to operate over a 21 years-period and will thus be closed by the end of 2027.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3783

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ☒ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Barrier analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :Technology barrier, barrier due to prevailing practice

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- ☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project aims to reduce environmental impacts by capturing and combusting landfill gas, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, which are potent greenhouse gases. This process helps prevent health risks, unpleasant odors, and other local environmental issues. Although combustion can release small amounts of pollutants, these are significantly lower than emissions from uncontrolled gas release. The project also includes leachate management to prevent water pollution and energy generation from methane, contributing to sustainable development by accelerating waste stabilization. Additional risks like fires, gas migration, noise, and visual impacts are minimized through proper site management.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.BR3958 -<https://cdm.unfccc.int/PRCContainer/DB/prcp642697031/view> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identify the quality of the projects. Vintage of credits at cancellation: please note that the project is CP2 (2013-2020)

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Solar**(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity**

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction**(7.79.1.3) Project description**

The key goal of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) is to advance rural electrification in Bangladesh. With the support of additional CDM finance, IDCOL hopes to achieve this goal by substantially increasing the number of solar home systems (SHSs) in Bangladesh. 2. General operating and implementing framework of PoA The small scale programme of activities aims to provide households 1 and other users in Bangladesh with electricity that have no access to the power grid by implementing SHSs32 with typical capacities ranging from 20 to 2003Wp, depending upon the amount of electricity planned to be used4. Electricity is generated by the SHS on site by the end user for own use. The Program households currently use kerosene lamps for lighting and batteries to run television sets and other small appliances. The small appliances are charged from time to time at local stores, using small domestic diesel generators. The Program Coordinating/Managing Entity is IDCOL5. IDCOL provides financing to the CPA Implementers and approves new CPA Implementers into the Program. It is also a CPA Implementer and implements the program through Participating Organisations (POs) which, have given up their ownership of emission reductions to IDCOL. Grameen Shakti is a second CPA Implementer and owns the emission reductions generated by its SHS activities. Therefore, there are 2 CPA Implementers (IDCOL and Grameen Shakti). The number of POs is expected to be increased by IDCOL over time. POs select project areas and potential customers, extend loans, install the SHS and provide maintenance support

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6479

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?*Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement**

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?*Select from:*☒ Purchased**(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued***Select from:*☒ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)**(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project***Select all that apply*☒ Other, please specify :AMS-I.A. Version 14 – Electricity generation by the user This methodology is designed for small-scale, decentralized renewable energy systems like Solar Home Systems (SHS)**(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk***Select all that apply*☒ No risk of reversal**(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed***Select all that apply*☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project follows a conservative approach and No permanent changes were made that would affect the integrity of the emission reductions

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.BD2765 -<https://cdm.unfccc.int/PRCContainer/DB/prcp997304148/view> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identity the quality of the projects. Vintage of credits at cancellation: please note that the project is CP2 (2013-2020)

Row 8**(7.79.1.1) Project type**

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project, located in western DRC, Africa, will protect 248,956 hectares of forest from industrial logging, unsustainable fuel wood extraction and slash and burn agriculture. Carbon validation will be undertaken by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and major socio-economic co-benefits ensured by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standard. The project is developed and managed in a joint venture by forest carbon leaders ERA-Ecosystem Restoration Associates Inc. and Wildlife Works Carbon LLC. This groundbreaking project will be the first of its kind in the Congo Basin and utilizes the novel methodology developed by Wildlife Works, VM0009, 'Methodology for Avoided Deforestation' approved by the VCS in October, 2012. The project is estimated to deliver over 175MT CO2-e over 30 years.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1240

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement*Select from:*☒ Voluntary offsetting**(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement**

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?*Select from:*☒ Purchased**(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued***Select from:*☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)**(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project***Select all that apply*☒ Barrier analysis☒ Other, please specify :Technology barrier, barrier due to prevailing practice**(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk***Select all that apply*

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream/downstream emissions
- ☒ Activity-shifting
- ☒ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

AFOLU non permanence risk analysis. judgment of the overall risks to the permanence of the project's benefits to be low

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.934 -<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/934> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identify the quality of the projects.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The proposed grouped project activity is a step towards supporting the implementation and installation of grid connected renewable energy power plants in India. The implementation of grouped project activity ensures energy security, diversification of the grid generation mix and sustainable growth of the electricity generation sector

in India. The main goal of grouped project activity is to implement renewable energy projects in the country and the significant importance of revenues from sale of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) to achieve this goal forms the basis of the implementation of this grouped project activity. The grouped project activity is a voluntary action and Hero Future Energies Private Limited will be the Coordinating / Managing Entity (CME) or Project Proponent for all the project activity Instances. Hero Future Energies Private Limited act as a parent company formed different SPV (Special Purpose Vehicles) for wind projects and projects are developed by name of SPVs.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1880

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :1000591491

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Identification of risks that may substantially affect the project's GHG emission reductions or removal enhancements: no significant risk

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Project n.1582 -<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1582> Internal team of Global Energy and Commodities Management & CPO are responsible for the purchase of the credits based on market and. projects requirements. Internal procedure, additional to KYC specification, are set to identity the quality of the projects
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Compared to the water consumed in other parts of the organization, particularly the generation plants, the water usage in our offices is negligible, being primarily for sanitary and cleaning purposes. Office water data is not included in this questionnaire, which focuses on water use in power generation plants. Office water management is integrated into our Environmental Management System, certified against ISO 14001 or EMAS, with consumption data being monitored as part of this system.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

In 2024, water withdrawal in our offices amounted to 7351 MI, representing just 0.04% of the total water withdrawn. Therefore, this questionnaire will focus on water use in power generation plants. Office water management is part of our Environmental Management System, certified against ISO 14001 or EMAS, with consumption data being continuously monitored.

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The water turbinized through our hydropower plants, returned to the environment in the same quantity and quality, is not considered to be withdrawn, discharged or consumed. Therefore, it is not included in our reporting scope. We are currently verifying the methods of estimating, as requested by ESRS, the quantities "consumed" (lost) by evaporation from the basins, that will be included in the water balances starting in the next few years.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☒ Data collection is in progress

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The water from our hydroelectric plants is considered water use instead of water consumption since the water withdrawn is returned to the environment in the same quantity and quality. Thus, is not included within our reporting boundary.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our plants continuously monitor the total volume of withdrawals. For the highest volume of withdrawals (open cycle cooling). Withdrawal is calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours using fixed flow pumps. Smaller, process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our Environmental Management Systems rigorously track water withdrawals from all our water-intensive power plants, including thermal and nuclear power plants. These plants use fixed-flow pumps to measure withdrawals, calculating volumes based on nominal flow rates and operating hours. This monitoring helps us to anticipate potential water availability issues and ensure compliance with local authority permits. Our water withdrawal sources include surface water, groundwater, municipal water, external wastewater, rainwater, and seawater. The frequency of measurement may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants, as their water withdrawal and consumption are minimal compared to our thermal and combined cycle plants.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our plants continuously monitor the volumes by source of withdrawals using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. Smaller, process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our plants meticulously monitor water withdrawals by source, categorizing them as freshwater and non-freshwater sources, which include surface water, groundwater, municipal water, external wastewater, rainwater, and sea water. To adhere to permits governing our plants' water usage, we use fixed flow pumps for continuous consumption monitoring, calculating volume based on nominal flow rates and operational hours. Smaller, process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters). The frequency of measurement frequency may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants, as their water withdrawal and consumption are comparatively minor.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Enel conducts chemical analyses of suspended solids and metals as part of its monitoring activities. The frequency of monitoring, the specific pollutants analyzed, and the methods used are detailed in the environmental license for each site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water used in our operations is crucial, as lower quality can escalate operational and maintenance costs, requiring additional water pretreatment systems. Our Environmental Management Systems employ multiple databases and monitoring systems to ensure the environmental performance of our plants. Each plant's environmental license dictates monitoring frequency, analyzed pollutants, and methods used. In thermal power plants, monitoring varies based on processes such as cooling systems and demineralized water processes, and withdrawal sources. Parameters monitored include pH, conductivity, turbidity, chlorides, with continuous, weekly, or monthly chemical analyses for suspended solids and metals where applicable. Measurement frequency may be reduced in hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants due to their minimal water withdrawal and consumption compared to other types of plants.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For the highest volume (open cycle cooling) discharge is calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours using fixed flow pumps. Smaller process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our Environmental Management Systems employ diverse monitoring systems to oversee water management, including discharges. Using fixed-flow pumps, these systems ensure continuous monitoring to calculate the total volume of water discharged from our plants based on nominal flow rates and operational hours. Smaller

process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters). This data enables us to promptly implement necessary mitigation measures. Aligning with our environmental policy, optimizing effluent treatment and preserving water quality in the receiving environment are integral to our strategic goals. Monitoring frequency may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants due to their minimal water consumption and discharge compared to other types of plants.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps for continuous monitoring of the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and the number of operating hours. Smaller process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Careful measurement and categorization of water discharges are conducted based on their destination, which includes surface waters, seawater, or off-site treatment facilities. Continuous monitoring is facilitated by fixed flow pumps throughout this process. The volume of discharged water is calculated by considering nominal flow rates and operational hours. Smaller process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters). We are committed to responsible management of hydrogeological basins, aiming to preserve their integrity for diverse land uses and safeguard the quality of water resources. In our company's context, "plants" or "power plants" specifically denote our thermal and combined cycle facilities. Monitoring frequency may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants due to their minimal water consumption and discharge compared to other plant types.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps for continuous monitoring of the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and the number of operating hours. Smaller process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our Environmental Management System meticulously monitors water discharge volumes resulting from various treatment methods, such as filtration, sedimentation, and flocculation. Fixed flow pumps ensure continuous monitoring throughout operations. The volume of discharged water is calculated based on nominal flow rates and operational hours, offering valuable insights into the efficiency of our treatment processes. Smaller process-used volumes are usually metered with dedicated equipment (flow meters). Monitoring frequency may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants due to their minimal water consumption and discharge compared to other types of plants.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We have established internal procedures, typically integrated into the ISO/EMAS-certified Environmental Management Systems (EMS) at our plants, to effectively monitor, control, and minimize the release of pollutants into water sources. Each plant's environmental license specifies the monitoring frequency, pollutants to be assessed, and the methods to be used. Generally, the effluent parameters monitored include metals, nitrogen, COD, BOD, phosphorus, oils, and other relevant parameters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our power plants are equipped with treatment systems to ensure compliance with water use regulations and permits mandated by authorities. Additionally, within our ISO/EMAS certified Environmental Management Systems, we implement comprehensive internal procedures to actively monitor, control, and minimize pollutant emissions into water sources. Each plant's environmental permit specifies monitoring frequency parameters to be monitored, and the methods employed. Effluent parameters typically controlled include metals, nitrogen, COD, BOD, phosphorus, and oils. Monitoring frequency may be reduced for hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants due to their minimal water consumption and discharge compared to other plant types.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :As requested in the environmental permits.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Other emission to water requested in environmental permits are verified by sampling and analysis procedures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Enel is committed to minimizing the discharge of wastewater from plants into surface water bodies, following internal recovery and reuse actions. In plants not equipped with zero liquid discharge (ZLD) systems, discharge quality emissions monitoring occurs where it is legally required. The discharges are licensed by the competent national environmental authorities, and relevant parameters, along with the frequency of monitoring, are defined by these authorities based on the nature of the effluent and the characteristics of the receiving water body. For thermal power plants, the potentially polluting substances present in discharges mainly consist

of metallic species (Fe, Al, Si, Ca, Mg) present in solution or, to a lesser extent, suspended solids. There are no pesticides or substances classified as hazardous, while insignificant quantities of nitrates and phosphates might be present, linked to thermal power generation rather than to the use of chemical substances.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Enel continuously measures the temperature of the discharged water through thermocouples.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Within our Environmental Management Systems, all our thermal and combined cycle power plants are equipped with treatment systems that comply with national, regional, and local water usage regulations. As part of our commitment to environmental stewardship, we use thermocouples to continuously monitor and measure the temperature of discharged water. This approach ensures the integrity of the receiving water body and preserves the health of its ecosystem.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We maintain a continuous measurement and monitoring system to track the total volume of water consumed across all plants. This involves calculating the difference between water withdrawals and water discharged, allowing for an accurate assessment of water consumption.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We maintain a continuous measurement and monitoring system to track the total volume of water consumed in all plants. This involves calculating the difference between water withdrawals and water discharged. Through this monitoring process, we can ensure that we are making progress towards achieving the Group's target of reducing specific freshwater withdrawals for production process by 65% by 2030, compared to the value recorded in 2017. As the consumption of each process is already minimized through BAT's adoptions, the aim is to minimize the quantitative and qualitative impact of water withdrawals, promoting internal water recovery and avoiding the use of the most precious fresh water. The frequency of the measurement is continuous in Thermal Power Plants, it might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption is not significant compared to the others.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At each power plant, we maintain continuous monitoring of the volumes of water that are reused or recycled. This monitoring is carried out using water meters, which allows us to accurately track the amounts of water being reused or recycled. Additionally, we also monitor the volumes of water withdrawals and discharges to ensure comprehensive water management practices throughout our operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In each of our power plants, we continuously monitor water volumes reused or recycled using water meters. We also closely track water withdrawals and discharges. In 2024, 5.1% of our total water requirements came from treated wastewater, including process water withdrawals and closed-circuit cooling water withdrawals. This underscores our commitment to sustainable water management and the promotion of water reuse within our operations. The frequency of water measurement is reduced in hydroelectric, wind, and solar plants since their water consumption is not as significant, with hydroelectric plants returning nearly all water to the environment.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We continuously monitor our employees and contract workers well-being and safety. That's why we prioritize providing fully functional and safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services at all our generation plants, based on their needs assessed during the design phase.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We recognize access to clean water and sanitation as a fundamental human right and align with Sustainable Development Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. To support this commitment, we provide fully functional and safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services to all our employees and contract workers at every plant. These services are tailored to their specific needs, assessed during the design phase, ensuring adequate access to clean drinking water and reliable sanitation systems. This prioritizes the health and safety of our workforce. Additionally, these services are legally mandated in most of our operational areas, and we ensure full compliance with these requirements. Our dedication to meeting these legal obligations underscores our commitment to maintaining a healthy and safe working environment for our employees and contract workers.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Downstream environmental flows are locally defined by Water Basin Authorities, who establish the minimum outflows necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of rivers and support the well-being of both ecosystems and human communities dependent on them. As a responsible water user, we recognize the significance of hydroelectric power plants in water management. These plants operate without increasing our water consumption, as the water is fully returned to its source (with the exception of the evaporation loss), and they provide numerous societal benefits beyond renewable energy generation. The reservoirs of hydroelectric plants play a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of climate change by enhancing protection against severe flooding and prolonged droughts. We manage the outflows from hydroelectric plants through specific programs designed to preserve required water volumes and maintain the ecological health of rivers, including the provision of minimum vital flows. In collaboration with public stakeholders and private entities, we manage water resources to provide multi-purpose services, including flood control, drinking water and irrigation supply, fire prevention measures, river waste management through retention works, and various cultural, leisure, and nature-based initiatives. These efforts contribute to the overall well-being of the surrounding communities.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

As part of our Environmental Management System, we ensure that all our plants comply with legal requirements across all countries. This includes monitoring and controlling sediment loads in reservoirs. While sediment load data is actively locally monitored for operational purposes, detailed quality data (such as physical and chemical characteristics) are generally less critical for routine operations, except for parameters like temperature and turbidity. We recognize the potential effects of

sediment loading on dams, which include: • Reduction in water storage capacity • Concerns regarding the stability of downstream hydraulic structures • Channel incision and localized erosion within reservoir waters • Alteration in the transport of nutrients and organic matter • Retreat of downstream deltas, impacting river courses and estuaries that rely on sediment deposition • Limitation of reservoir usage • Propensity for eutrophication and related issues • Damage to turbines and other mechanical equipment While we consider these effects, sediment studies and assessments are typically conducted in specific situations, such as extraction or floating operations, or when notable concerns or critical issues arise. We remain committed to addressing sediment-related challenges to ensure the efficient and sustainable operation of our facilities.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

No further information to be added

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8145414

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as “About the same” • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Water withdrawals (only from our thermoelectric and nuclear facilities, as hydropower facilities are excluded since they do not consume water) were lower in 2024, decreasing by 25.4% compared to 2023 due to a reduction in thermal power generation from 55.480GWh in 2023 to 34.393 GWh. Water withdrawals are expected to decrease over the next five years due to the implementation of water efficiency projects and an increase in other types of renewable energy generation. Additionally, we are committed to using wastewater, third-party and seawater as substitutes for freshwater, positively impacting the environment.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8114534

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as “About the same” • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Water discharges (only from our thermoelectric and nuclear facilities, as hydropower facilities are excluded since they do not consume water) were lower in 2024, decreasing by 25,5% compared to 2023 due to a reduction in thermal power generation from 55.480GWh in 2023 to 34.393 GWh. Water discharges are expected to decrease in the next few years due to reduced water needs through innovation, efficiency projects, and the decarbonization of the energy mix, along with an increased commitment by the Enel Group to wastewater reuse.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

30881

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as “About the same” • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Total water consumption (water withdrawals minus water discharges) in our thermal and nuclear power plants (process water and cooling water consumption) during 2024 was 12.9% lower compared to 2023 (35449 Ml). The decrease during 2024, is due to a reduction in thermal power generation from 55.480GWh in 2023 to 34.393 GWh. Water consumption is expected to be reduced in the coming years mainly due to coal firing plants phase-out program.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

12308

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Change in accounting methodology**(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast***Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast***Select from:*☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process**(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress**

0.15

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool*Select all that apply*☒ WRI Aqueduct**(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with previous reporting year data are: 0%-5% variation is categorized as "About the same", 6%-50% variation is categorized as Lower/Higher, 51%-100% variation is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. We employ the GRI 303 (2018) criteria and refer to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify power generation sites in water-stressed areas. These areas are defined based on the "Water Stress" conditions outlined in the WRI tool, which considers the ratio between total annual surface water or groundwater withdrawals for various purposes (civil, industrial, agricultural, and livestock) and the total annual renewable water supply available. We classify areas as water-stressed when the level of competition among users is high (40-80%) or extremely high (80%). Additionally, we include plants located in zones classified as "arid" by the WRI tool to further enhance environmental protection. This information serves several purposes: • Comparing our water requirements with water availability at the country and watershed levels • Assessing the significance of water risks within our portfolio to prioritize appropriate actions • Facilitating effective communication with internal and external stakeholders By leveraging this data, we can make informed decisions, proactively address water-related challenges, and ensure sustainable water management practices across our operations. In 2024, the analysis covered 1049 energy production facilities comprising nuclear, biomass, solar & wind, geothermal, thermal and hydroelectric plants. The analysis concluded that there are 21 facilities, mainly thermal and nuclear power plants, withdrawing a significant quantity of water (100m³/y) in water stressed areas. Withdrawals in water-stressed areas, which in 2024 amounted to 12308 ML, is slightly lower compared with 2023 due to the phase-out of some coal plants in water stress areas and to the methodological update of the Aqueduct tool (from v3.0 to v4.0) which caused the inclusion of other facilities in the perimeter. Hydroelectric power plants are not considered for the water consumption accounting since almost 100% of the water captured is returned to the environment. Also, in the case of solar plants located in water-stressed areas, although the volumes are insignificant, Enel adopts innovative solutions aimed at drastically reducing local water consumption used for the periodic cleaning of photovoltaic panels. More generally, since 2020 Enel has been implementing the WaVE (Water Value Enhancement) project to reduce the use of water resources in all thermoelectric and renewable power generation sites, particularly in water-stressed areas. The project continued in 2024, refining the mapping of assets and focusing on the effects that climate change may have on the availability of water resources.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2849052

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, these withdrawals decreased slightly by 5% vs 2023 due to a lower demand for power from coal production in Europe following the drought period and the geopolitical context. Water withdrawals for industrial uses of all our power plants, are monitored through fixed flow pumps and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours, allowing for continuous monitoring. Withdrawals are expected to decrease in the coming years due to water efficiency projects and the increase in renewable energy generation, with lower water needs.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5289849

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from seawater are relevant for Enel as they are crucial for the continuity of our business activities, especially in water stressed areas, where fresh water source may be limited. Seawater withdrawals were lower during 2024 (33% lower) compared to 2023. Although seawater withdrawals are promoted to replace freshwater withdrawals for our industrial uses, as it is a non-critical source, a reduction in seawater withdrawals is anyway expected in the coming years in view of the foreseen reduction in thermoelectric production, where it is mainly used for cooling and industrial water obtainment. As part of our Environmental Management System, water withdrawals of all our powerplants (including water stressed areas), are monitored through fixed flow pumps which allows for continuous monitoring, as the volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4590

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Although groundwater withdrawals are smaller compared to other sources, in some cases it's the only available option, making it important for our operations. These withdrawals were reduced (43% lower) compared to 2023 and is due to the efforts to increase water efficiency, use water responsibly and the use of other water sources to operate. As part of our Environmental Management System, water withdrawals of all our power plants, including those located in water stressed areas, are monitored through fixed flow pumps, which allows for continuous monitoring. The volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours. Moreover, for groundwater sources, the amount withdrawn is generally metered with dedicated instruments (flowmeters). Withdrawals from groundwater sources are expected to decrease in the following years due to progressive replacement by seawater sources and to an improvement in energy efficiency measures.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Enel does not abstract water from non-renewable groundwater sources. We do not expect to withdraw water from groundwater non-renewable sources in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Enel production processes doesn't involve produced/entrained water and not expected to use in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1496.87

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Third-party industrial water supply, including a minor amount of municipal potable water, is relevant for some few plants as the only available freshwater source for non-cooling processes. Withdrawals from this source were much lower (-66.2%) compared to 2023. This type of withdrawal is expected to decrease in the following years and to be replaced by non-fresh water sources, as part of our integrated water management and also due to the increase in renewable energy generation. As part of Enel's Environmental management system, water withdrawals of all our power plants, including those located in water stressed areas, are monitored through fixed flow pumps, which allows for continuous monitoring, as the volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2829433

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- “About the same” • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher. In 2024, water discharges into fresh surface water decreased just by 5% compared to 2023. The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurements, calculated based on nominal flow and operating hours, or measured using meters at the discharge point. Water discharges are expected to continue decreasing due to our efforts to reduce water withdrawals and improve efficiency through our programs (zero discharge).

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5223684

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges into the sea have decreased by 33% compared to 2023 due to reduced power demand from coastal power plants. The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurements, calculated based on nominal flow and operating hours, or measured using meters at the discharge point. Given the high volumes of cooling water discharged into the sea and the sensitivity of the marine environment, we consider this a significant discharge destination. Coal phase-out and energy transition towards renewables programs are expected to further decrease discharges in the coming years. Our Environmental Management System effectively monitors this reduction progress.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges into groundwater were 0 during 2024 as well as 2023. In the future the discharges into this source are expected to remain 0 MI.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

60604.1

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges into third-party destinations decreased by 17.3% in 2024 compared to 2023. The discharge into this source is a minor share of total discharges (0.75%). The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated on the basis of the nominal flow and operating hours or measured on meters at the discharge point. It is expected that discharges into this source to remain stable in the short term.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

0 volume treated. Tertiary treatment is applied to waters for domestic use, which are excluded of the CDP Water Security report.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

13290

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation-“About the same” • 6%-50%-“Lower/Higher” • 51%-100% - “Much Lower-Much Higher” In 2024, the volume discharged into secondary treatment was 13290 MI, lower (38%) compared to 2023. Enel implements this treatment in all thermoelectric plants. Chemical analysis on suspended solids and metals are carried out. Some of the parameters controlled in our plants include: metals, nitrogen,

COD, BOD, phosphorus, and oils. In addition, the physic-chemical treatments that are carried out include filtration, sedimentation and flocculation. Water discharges are expected to decrease due also to efforts to reduce water consumption and our efficiency programs.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

0 volume treated. Primary treatment is only applied to rainwater.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge any effluent from industrial processes to the environment without treatment, excluding open cycle fresh water as not altered in their quality. Discharge always takes place downstream of a treatment process that removes any pollutants present to a level where they will not have a negative impact on the receiving water body or environment, in compliance with the limits provided for under national regulations and by operating permits.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

60604.1

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous re-orting year are: • 0%-5% variation-“About the same” • 6%-50%-“Lower/Higher” • 51%-100% - “Much Lower-Much Higher” In 2024, the volume discharged was lower (17%) compared with 2023. The third party corresponds to consortium water sold to consortia for the treatment and production of industrial waters within industrial areas. The volume of discharged water to a third party is not significant compared to total volume of discharges (0.75%). Water discharges are expected to remain stable in the short term.

Other**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

No further information to be added
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

617.8

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The potentially polluting substances present in discharges mainly consist of metallic species (Fe, Al, Si, Ca, Mg) present in solution or, to a lesser extent, suspended solids in thermal power plants. However, there are no pesticides or substances classified as hazardous, while insignificant quantities of nitrates might be present, linked to thermal power generation rather than the use of chemical substances. The value disclosed is the average measured value.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

21

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2024, Enel renewed its commitment to preserving water resources, aiming for a 65% reduction in specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 compared to 2017. Enel focuses on water vulnerability by mapping and monitoring all generation sites in water-stressed areas, using criteria from GRI 303 (2018) and the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Water-stressed areas are defined where annual withdrawal ratios are high (40-80%) or extremely high (80%). In 2024, Enel analyzed 1049 energy facilities, and 21 (about 2%) that withdraw freshwater are located in water stressed areas. These mainly thermoelectric and nuclear plants are monitored to minimize consumption freshwater and favor non-scarce water sources like wastewater, industrial, or seawater. Withdrawals in water-stressed areas are not subjected to significant variations (-3,7%) in 2024. The trend of this KPI depends on 2 contributors: 1-Change of WRI Aqueduct tool from 4.0 to 3.0 that led to the inclusion of additional facilities in water stressed areas. 2- The phase-out of some coal plants not located in water-stressed areas that impacted on the total amount of withdrawn freshwater. The specific withdrawal of fresh water in water-stressed areas was 0.10 l/kWh in 2024, about the same than the previous year but in general lower than the total Group value reported above (0.16 l/kWh), underlining the Company's priority commitment to adopting, in water-stressed areas, renewable technologies (solar and wind) that do not require significant quantities of freshwater or, in the case of thermoelectric plants, seawater desalination technologies. Also, for solar plants in water-stressed areas, Enel adopts innovative solutions to drastically reduce the minimal water used for cleaning photovoltaic panels.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

The ongoing IRO analysis of the supply chain started in 2024 with the identification of product categories in the annual procurement plans and the assessment of purchasing volumes. By analyzing the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) certification data provided by accredited suppliers, proxy environmental impact indicators, including water use, were selected and their average calculated per product unit. Based on the quantities purchased, cumulative impact values were determined and then normalized into an impact index, specific for each product with respect to the planned procurement plan. This index, combined with an environmental performance index of the countries of origin, allowed us to formulate a prioritization index of the most relevant product categories on which to start the IRO analysis.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CT IBIZA

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Balearic Islands

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.91889

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.43111

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4841.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

20.09

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

4818.02

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.03

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4821.39

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

4817.25

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

4.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

At this facility, seawater is used in cooling and industrial processes. Freshwater is only used for civil purposes. Water withdrawals were slightly higher in 2024 (6%) compared to 2023, although production was similar. Consequently, water discharges also increased. Seawater withdrawals accounted for 99.58% of total withdrawals during 2024. The second largest reported source is municipal water; rainwater is also reported, and no groundwater withdrawals (renewable or non-renewable), produced water, or discharges to freshwater sources were recorded during the year. Water consumption has decreased significantly, by around 56%, which is explained by constant monitoring of withdrawal and discharge points and an improvement in the water efficiency of all processes. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303

(2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CT ALCUDIA

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Balearic Islands

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.81013

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

3.09223

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress*Select from:*☒ Yes**(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility***Select from:*☒ Coal - hard**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

7802.79

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0.58

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

7752.62

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

49.6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7745.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

7745.36

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

57.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

The Alcudia thermal power plant is located in an area with water stress, where water withdrawals come mainly from non-freshwater sources (ocean) and, to a lesser extent, from external sources (municipal water). Seawater withdrawals for industrial use, and especially for cooling, decreased by 31.7% in 2024 compared to 2023, due to a 22.5% decrease in electricity production. As a result, discharges also decreased by a similar proportion. The plant is awaiting closure permission and is currently only permitted to operate for a maximum of 500 hours per year. The other sources reported are municipal water and rainwater, but these only accounted for 1% of total withdrawals in 2024. There are no groundwater withdrawals (renewable or non-renewable) or produced water withdrawals. Consumption data has decreased significantly, by around 60%, due to the plant's reduced activity and therefore its consumptive water uses. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison are the same used in row 1

Row 3**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CTCC SON REUS

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage*Select from:*☒ Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility***Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies**(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year***Select from:*☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges**(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin**

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Balearic Islands**(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

39.64645

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.68062

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

146.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

146.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

101.08

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

101.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

45.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals for industrial use from external sources at the Son Reus combined cycle power plant, located in the stress zone (Palma de Mallorca), increased by 20% in 2024 compared to 2023 (122 ml), although combined cycle production fell by 20%. Discharges increased by only around 7%, because this year part of the plant's process discharged water has been reused for washing panels and irrigating vegetation screens in the Mallorca photovoltaic park. Water consumption also for this reason has been significantly high in 2024 (more than 60% compared to 2023). No groundwater (renewable or non-renewable) and produced water is extracted. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CN ALMARAZ

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Tajo River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.8077

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-5.69848

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

887390.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

887390.67

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

885622.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

885622.01

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1768.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

The plant, located in the Tajo River basin (Extremadura), uses water from surface sources (Arrocampo reservoir) for industrial and cooling purposes. No water withdrawals are made to third parties. Withdrawals and discharges have remained virtually unchanged from the previous year, as has consumption (all of these water flows have decreased by around 5%), in line with production, which has also decreased by around 7.5%. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the

facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CCTC BESOS

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean sea (Besòs River mouth)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.420804

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.231541

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

483240.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

483235.35

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

483239.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

483235.79

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.36

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Water withdrawals for process use (not for cooling) from external sources at the Besós combined-cycle plant, located in the stress zone (inland basin of Catalonia), decreased by around 55% in 2024 compared to 2023 (9.55 MI), but the sum of all withdrawals, including seawater for cooling, increased by around 4%, as did discharges. Consumption, however, has decreased very significantly compared to 2023, by more than 90%. This decrease in consumption is partly due to the fact that the plant's electricity production decreased by approximately 11% in 2024, but mainly due to water efficiency improvements introduced in the freshwater network. No withdrawals are made from groundwater sources (renewable and non-renewable) or produced water. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher.

Row 6**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

CTCC COLON

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Odiel and Tinto River Basins (Huelva)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.215753

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-6.942686

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

100548.16

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

59.99

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

100487.29

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.88

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

100531.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

100531.04

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17.12

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

The Colón combined-cycle power plant is located in the river basin district of the Tinto and Odiel rivers (mouth), in the province of Huelva, Andalusia, and is partly supplied with water from the estuary and also from seawater. Withdrawals for all uses, as well as discharges, decreased by around 15% in 2024 compared to 2023. Consumption has decreased significantly compared to 2023, by around 60%, largely due to the decrease in the plant's electricity production. No withdrawals are made from underground sources (renewable and non-renewable) or produced water. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher.

Row 7**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 7**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

VANDELLOS

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility*Select all that apply*☒ Dependencies**(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year***Select from:*☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges**(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin**

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean sea**(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

41.02

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

0.833

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress*Select from:*☒ Yes**(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility***Select from:*☒ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1026763.85

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

1026244

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

519.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1026618.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

1.2

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

1026617.42

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

145.23

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Vandellós is a nuclear plant located in Mediterranean sea, an stress zone in Catalonia. Production in 2024 has decreased by 10% compared to 2023, which has led to an approximate 8% reduction in both withdrawals and discharges due to lower water requirements. Consumption, however, has experienced a significant drop of around 45%, mainly due to improvements in water efficiency, particularly within the freshwater network. No extractions are made from groundwater sources (renewable or non-renewable), nor from produced water. The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TRILLO

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☒ Other, please specify :Tajo River Basin**(9.3.1.8) Latitude**

40.7

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-2.59

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress*Select from:*☒ Yes**(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility***Select from:*☒ Nuclear**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

238.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

238.11

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

79.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Lower**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

79.69

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

158.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Trillo nuclear Power Plant is operated in the Tajo River Basin under water stress conditions. The area is classified by the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as an high scarcity area where the ratio is high (>40%) between total water withdrawals and available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. The Tajo River basin is located in the central area of the Iberian Peninsula, between the basins of the Duero (to the North), Ebro and Júcar (to the East), and Guadiana (to the South). The average annual temperature is around 14-16 °C in the flat areas, where the main aquifers are located. This year, CN Trillo's production has decreased by almost 8% compared to 2023. This has resulted in a decrease in the plant's water requirements (there has been a reduction in water withdrawals, discharges and consumption, all around 15%). The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% -About the same; 6%-50% -Lower/Higher; 51-100% -Much Low/Hig

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SAN ISIDRO

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☒ Other, please specify :Aconcagua River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-32.9329

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.3338

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3508

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3508

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1710

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

1466

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

244

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1798

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - About the same - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher In 2024, water withdrawals at San Isidro and Quintero decreased by 19% compared to 2023 data. Part of San Isidro withdrawals are transferred to the Quintero plant (less than 1 %) which does not withdraw water. Therefore, the total withdrawals figure reported in 2024 refers to the total withdrawals from Quintero and San Isidro plants. Water discharges were about the same (4%) than in 2023, and the total water consumption was lower by 33%. Energy production for this plant was almost the same during 2024. For this facility: - Groundwater withdrawal decreased by 19% vs 2023. There were no withdrawals of fresh surface water, seawater, groundwater (non-renewable) sources, municipal water and/or produced water.

Row 10**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 10**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

QUINTERO

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☒ Other, please specify :Aconcagua River Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-32.9329

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.3338

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility. - Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours. - Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes. The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: - 0%-5% - “About the same” - 6%-50% - Lower/Higher - 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher. The total withdrawals, discharges, consumption, and production values for 2024 are reported together with San Isidro, in the row above since Quintero does not withdraw water.

Row 11**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ASSEMINI

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :Sardinia Island

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.2277

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

8.9964

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☒ Oil

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.65

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher