RWE AG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/04/2025, 04:46 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

RWE is a leading international energy company headquartered in Essen, Germany, with a focus on electricity generation. Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar and climate-friendly power stations are an increasingly important part of our business. Our core activities also include gas and electricity storage, energy trading, the hydrogen business and innovative energy solutions for industrial customers. We generated revenues of €24.2 billion in fiscal 2024. Our key markets are Europe - led by Germany and the United Kingdom - and the USA. In the field of renewables, our activities extends to Australia, Japan, and South Korea.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

24224000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE0007037129

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

☑ Portugal

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

We publish data on all our power generation facilities on our website. This includes information on our lignite mines and coal-fired power plants with their specific locations.
[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Magnum

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-5

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Gersteinwerk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.672154

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.711312

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Great Yarmouth CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.584095

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.732989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pembroke CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.68311

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-4.98842

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Biblis

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.709356

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.415002

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eemshaven hard-coal-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.439908

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.860813

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Didcot B CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.623983

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.266575

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Denizli CCGT power plant (RWE Generation), Turkey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.849558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.415184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RWE Karnap, Mühlheim

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.516443

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

51.516443

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Staythorpe CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.07482

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.85573

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Amer biomass- and hard-coal-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.707532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.846119

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Moerdijk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.689076

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.5808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Lingen/Emsland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.482774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.299554

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Markinch Biomass plant United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.201757

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.159051

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Linne

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.157177

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.940637

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Little Barford CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.584095

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.268889

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Herdecke

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.414768

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.449475

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bernkastel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.557268

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.045359

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lignite mining operations and lignite power plants

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.9134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.5279

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Lignite mining covers a lager region in Northrhine Westfalia, Germany. In our Rhenish mining area west of Cologne, we produced 48.2 million metric tons of lignite last year. This was 17.1 million metric tons less than in the preceding year, owing to the lower utilisation of our power plants. We used the lion's share, or 40.5 million metric tons, of lignite to generate electricity. Geodata given is exemplary for those operations. All our lignite power plants are in close distance to these mining operations.

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Claus C gas-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.154355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.908396

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Special Gases

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.96195

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.61053

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dormagen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.079268

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.828637

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Emsland Gas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.473624

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.323898

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Westfalen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.680368

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.974046

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swentibold

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.972144

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.791617

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

King´s Lynn

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.727197

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.380496

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Embedded Assets Cluster

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.61663

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.26265

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

United Kingdom Hydro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.67466

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-5.49648

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gundremmingen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.515335

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.404865

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant (decommissioning)

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mülheim-Kärlich

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.408003

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.48591

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power Plant (decommissioning)
[Add row]

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

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Electricity generation

Other divisions

☑ Coal mining

☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1343

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3726

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3726

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation. Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Lignite

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5832

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

31457

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

31457

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation. Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Oil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Gas

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15992

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

32319

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

32319

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation. Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

798

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3129

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3129

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation. Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Other biomass

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Nuclear

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Some sources not dislosed via CDP. Please refer to RWE Annual Report 2024 (page 41ff) for installed capacities and power generation.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Geothermal

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Hydropower

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

464

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2256

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2256

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation.

Wind

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

12188

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

31826

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

31826

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation.

Solar

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

5709

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

11585

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

11585

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation.

Marine

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Other renewable

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation.

Other non-renewable

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

n.a.

Total

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

44057

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

117801

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

117801

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Our financial reporting does not separate KPIs between gross and net electricity generation. We report net electricity generation.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We are currently mapping our upstream value chain with a strong focus on tier 1 supplier, but also partially include sub-suppliers, OEMs, etc. For some suppliers (e.g. Wind offshore projects and steel OEMs), we identified suppliers up to Tier 4 stage, but not mapping these generally. Within our Central Procurement function direct suppliers are managed through the Procurement supplier lifecycle process. If a new or existing supplier meets certain risk criteria or exceeds defined value limits, prequalification takes place via our supplier portal. Additionally, there are other processes in place to enhance transparency within RWE's supply chain, such as sub-contractor approval, meaning all subcontractors working on our sites must be approved by Procurement. Through sector initiatives, such as WindEurope, Solar Stewardship Initiative (SSI), Branchendialog Energiewirtschaft, Sustainergize and the Dutch IMVO-convenanten (IRBC) RWE actively tries to enhance value chain transparency together with other allies.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*In our value chain, we considered (yet) plastics as not material and therefore did not mapped this.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Time horizon is according to our (financial) Risk management (KontraG), up to 1 year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Time horizon is according to our (financial) Risk management (KontraG).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Time horizon is according to our (financial) Risk management (KontraG). Time horizon is "open ended" in case of quantifiable risks going beyond the 10-year horizon (which is mainly not the case as risks are not reasonably quantifianble in that far future).
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RWE operates a group-wide risk management system. The analysis of potential risks to the Group is regularly performed as a bottom-up analysis. Risks related to water can generally be mapped using this process. Normally the risk identification and assessment process considers risk within the time-span of our mid-term planning, in some cases longer. Besides this overarching company-wide process there are further processes to assess risks linked to water. In the case of possible new plant or major plant retrofit measurements life time water resource availability risks might be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In the UK this would be at least 20 to 30 years with the assessment taking into account site specific pressures on water resources and likely changes to the regulatory environment. As for example, England regional water resource planning is to 2050 and in some cases 2100 but the plans are renewed on a five to six year cycle and changes to abstraction rights cannot be ruled out mid life; regulators have a responsibility to curtail licences if needed to protect the environment. There is no risk assessment performed in Turkey (Denizli) yet. For Germany water availability is checked and approved by the authorities within the framework of German legislation in approval processes and is therefore secured. In the Netherlands, the issue is not so much the availability of water sources but the reduction of the background temperature from 28 to 25 degrees celcius. This is especially a risk for plants that do not have a cooling tower (in the Netherlands, this applies to the WKC Moerdijk). The Eemshaven plant also has no cooling tower but gets its cooling water from the North Sea (waddenzee) and therefore has much more water at its disposal.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Encore tool
☑ IBAT for Business
☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify

Chronic physical
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Other policy, please specify :Increased nature-related regulations (e.g. taxes, fines, disclosure requirements)

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To identify environmental/nature related impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities we followed the guidance from various frameworks such as the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Materiality Assessment), SBTN (Science Based Targets for Nature, Steps 1&2) and TNFD (Leap approach).

Biodiversity loss is a major environmental challenge that societies and businesses must tackle. Human activity, such as infrastructure development, agriculture and mining lead to habitat destruction and fragmentation, overexploitation and pollution, which is causing a significant decline in biodiversity worldwide. According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), up to one million species are at risk of extinction. Their loss would have serious implications for ecosystems and human wellbeing. We have made biodiversity one of the priorities of our sustainability strategy. Comparable strict environmental legislation and approval conditions in the countries we operate in, set the baseline for our biodiversity activities. Through a variety of measures, audits, and assessments we comply with the often extensive permit requirements. Responsibility for the fulfilment of our legal obligations relating to planning and building, operating as well as decommissioning our assets rests with the Group companies. Our experts follow the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, regenerate and if necessary compensate for potential biodiversity impacts. With our ambition of net positive impact we want to go even further. These principles have been established in our biodiversity policy, which we put into effect in 2022. We build knowledge on impacts on biodiversity and wildlife coming from the energy sector and promote collective learning and knowledge transfer. We follow best practice guidance in science-based target setting, such as from the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN). Our commitment to protecting biodiversity is also reflected in the fact that we were one of the first companies that adopted the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We explore and test new innovative methods to measure, avoid and minimize our impacts and actively seek for opportunities to enhance the local biodiversity in and near our sites.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Other market, please specify :Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identification of risks: We have established processes on Group-level to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities. The Group's risk management system is not limited to climate-related risks, but also included due to the fact that several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues. Climate-related risks are identified, assessed and responded in the same way as our substantive financial risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan of150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence (threshold figures for all risks applicable at Group-level). Assessment of risks: The Group's risk management system derives potential risks from the individual business fields and operating units. Its tasks also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility. In doing so, it receives support from the Risk Management Committee. A number of additional organisational units and committees have been entrusted with risk management tasks. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. The risk analysis normally covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business. Each risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is the depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix whereas the level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create and is divided into five categories. Each category depends on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and on the potential impact on liquidity, net debt and/or equity (= indebtedness/equity risk). Depending on the evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in three levels: low, medium and high. Responding to of risks: In case of potential risks, we could either 1. avoid these or 2. accept these and mitigate as far as possible. An example for avoidance of risks would be e.g. in case of a potential site with high probability of climate hazards (dependencies), to avoid this site and choose another one with better perspectives. In case we accept a risk, this is taken into consideration by including potential risks in our risk management, as described above. Description of process for opportunities: Climate change is fundamental to RWE's strategy. In the past years we have transformed RWE to this changing environment: RWE is now an all-rounder in electricity generation at the forefront of creating a sustainable energy system. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, we will invest billions in e.g. wind energy, photovoltaics and storage technologies as part of our 'Growing Green' strategy. The Executive Board and the Boards of our operating companies are responsible for executing this strategy. They are advised by our internal strategic units that assess and identify climate-related opportunities.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

RWE employs a comprehensive approach to identify and evaluate risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, ensuring the interconnections between these categories are effectively managed. By integrating environmental, climate-related, and financial risks into a single assessment framework, RWE recognizes potential synergies and conflicts early on. Utilizing various frameworks like the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN), and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), RWE conducts cross-functional and multi-scale analyses to identify dependencies on natural resources and ecosystem services. The mitigation hierarchy is used to address potential biodiversity impacts, highlighting the interconnectedness between operational activities and environmental health. Climate-related opportunities, such as investments in renewable energy and storage technologies, are assessed in the context of their potential to mitigate climate risks, ensuring strategies to address risks also capitalize on opportunities. Regular reassessments every six months

capture evolving interconnections, allowing RWE to adapt strategies dynamically. Collaborative decision-making involving various organizational units and external experts ensures a thorough exploration of interconnections, supporting informed decisions that balance risk mitigation with strategic growth. For example, in Germany interconnections are checked and approved by the authorities within the framework of German legislation in approval processes and is therefore secured. Another example: long-term water resource planning in the UK is integrated with biodiversity impact assessments, and the transition to renewable energy is evaluated for its potential to reduce financial risks associated with carbon-intensive operations. This holistic approach ensures robust and resilient operations in a changing global landscape.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identified our prioritized locations following the TNFD-Leap Approach (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures): Mapped Operational and Value Chain Activities Identify all own operations and value chain locations (upstream and downstream) where the organization interacts with nature—this includes production sites, raw material sourcing, and land use. Overlayed with Biodiversity-Sensitive Areas Used spatial data (e.g. IBAT, IUCN) to identify whether these locations overlap

with: Protected areas (e.g. Natura 2000, UNESCO sites) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) Ecosystems under pressure (e.g. high deforestation or habitat loss) Assessed Severity of Actual or Potential Impacts Prioritize areas where the company causes or contributes to significant impacts (e.g. habitat degradation, pollution) or depends on vulnerable ecosystem services (e.g. water provisioning, pollination). Applied Criteria for Prioritization Consider: Magnitude and irreversibility of impacts Ecosystem criticality Strategic importance (e.g. high revenue or risk exposure) Stakeholder concerns (e.g. Indigenous lands) Defined 'Priority Locations' Locations that are biodiversity-sensitive and/or where the company has material impacts or dependencies are classified as priority for further assessment, target-setting, and disclosures. For existing portfolio: In our Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) we identified the "Temporary habitat disruption and displacement of species" as an actual negative impact from constructing onshore wind, offshore wind and solar farms and the "temporary local habitat loss due to land-use-change" through our lignite mining activities. Hence we prioritize those asset types in our biodiversity strategy. For new assets: Our ambition is to ensure that all new assets have a net positive impact on biodiversity from 2030 onwards. Therefore, paying special consideration to flora and fauna is a key prerequisite for developing all our assets. We recognise that every project is carried out and each facility operates within a unique natural environment and for this reason, we take a tailored approach to adhere to the mitigation hierarchy principles of avoid, minimise, regenerate and, if necessary, compensate for potential negative impacts. A list of "priority locations" is not yet planned as a separate list, but can be indicated by the locations we will choose for new assets.We follow SBTN and TNFD guidance. E.g. using SBTN-Materiality Tool, IBAT, and other tools and indicators e.g. Biodiversity intactness, Land cover change, Tree loss, etc.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of our operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Application of our Group-wide risk and opportunity assessment. The risk situation is unchanged since last year. We still consider market risks along with regulatory and political risks as "high".

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of our operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our internal control and risk management system provides a solid methodological basis for the early detection, assessment and management of business-related risks. It also helps us identify and leverage opportunities. The risk situation has remained unchanged since last year. We still consider market risks along with regulatory and political risks as "high".
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We identify pollutants through different measures and monitoring The classification depends on regulation and license/permit, which might be enforced either on EU level, national level or partially even site-specific. These regulations set out a set of potential water pollutants. For operation of our assets, licenses/permits are based

on specific thresholds on the relevant potential pollutants. Depending on generation technology, site and licence or permit requirements, RWE is typically obliged to monitor relevant potential water pollutants. In accordance with the relevant legislation we identify and classify the required pollutants. RWE remains within all limits. [Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Hydrocarbons can pollute water through various means, including accidental spills, leaks, and improper disposal, e.g. through oil spills, industrial discharges, underground storage tank leaks, accidental spills during transportation. When hydrocarbons enter water bodies, they can have several negative impacts: - Toxicity: Hydrocarbons can be toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish, amphibians, and invertebrates. They can interfere with their biological functions, damage internal organs, and cause reproductive issues. - Contamination of food chain: Hydrocarbons can bioaccumulate in organisms, meaning they can accumulate in higher concentrations as they move up the food chain. Predatory animals that feed on contaminated organisms can experience higher exposure levels. - Disruption of ecosystems: Hydrocarbons can harm aquatic ecosystems by altering the balance of species, reducing biodiversity, and impairing natural processes such as photosynthesis and nutrient cycling. - Effects on human health: Consuming water contaminated with hydrocarbons can pose risks to human health. Some hydrocarbons, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), have been associated with potential carcinogenic and mutagenic effects. All legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Other, please specify

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Preventing hydrocarbon pollution in water involves implementing effective safety measures, regulations, and best practices in industries handling these substances. Additionally, proper storage, transport, and disposal methods are essential to minimize the risk of contamination. Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency (as well as preventing legionella) which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and reduced emissions to air/MWhe produced. For our turkish power plant, there are no more water pollutant. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Radiation

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Radiation can pollute water primarily through the release of radioactive materials or contaminants into water sources. This can occur due to various sources, including nuclear accidents, improper disposal of radioactive waste, or intentional actions involving nuclear materials. - Radioactive waste disposal: Improper disposal of radioactive waste, such as from nuclear power plants, medical facilities, or research institutions, can lead to the contamination of water sources. If radioactive waste is not adequately stored or treated, it can seep into the soil and eventually reach groundwater or nearby surface water bodies.- Mining and extraction processes: Certain minerals, such as uranium or radium, are extracted through coal mining operations. Also, radioactive materials can be included in biomass (as fuel for electricity generation), or as radioactive sources in various measuring devices. Processes can generate radioactive waste and tailings that contain radioactive materials. If not managed properly, these waste products can contaminate nearby water sources, including rivers, streams, or groundwater. All legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to. The rules for storage and disposal of radioactive material are followed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Preventing radiation pollution in water involves strict regulations and safety measures for nuclear facilities, proper handling and disposal of radioactive waste, and comprehensive monitoring of water sources to detect and address any potential contamination promptly.Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures:According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired.We phased out of nuclear power generation as of April, 2023.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Contaminated Cooling Water & Thermal pollution

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Contaminated cooling water can pollute water sources through various mechanisms. Pollutants may be introduced into the environment in case of contaminated cooling water, e.g.: - Chemical contaminants: The cooling water may be treated with chemicals including biocides to protect the cooling system. For tower cooled systems the concentration of material in the abstracted water is increased because of evaporation within the cooling system. It is also possible for the cooling water to pick up a range of chemicals, which may include heavy metals, organic compounds, solvents, or additives used in manufacturing processes of the system components. If the cooling water is discharged into water bodies without proper treatment, these chemical pollutants can be released, leading to water pollution. - Thermal pollution: Cooling water is used in our power plants to remove excess heat generated during operations. This can cause thermal pollution. The increased temperature of the receiving water can negatively impact aquatic organisms, affecting their metabolic rates, oxygen levels, and overall ecosystem health. This alteration of the natural temperature regime can disrupt aquatic ecosystems and lead to the loss of sensitive species. The impact of the discharge on the aquatic environment will be considered during the design and permitting of the station and limits will be set by the regulator on the discharge to protect the environment. These limits are adhered to by RWE.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Preventing contamination of cooling water and subsequent pollution of water sources involves implementing proper management practices:- Regular maintanance and monitoring- Effective treatment processes- Proper waste management- Compliance with regulations By implementing these practices, the risk of contaminated cooling water polluting water sources can be minimized, helping to protect aquatic ecosystems and human health.Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. E.g. measures:According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired.In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically as there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and reduced emissions to air/MWhe produced.In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected.In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollution from coal combustion residuals but also from biomass and other solid fuels (e.g. Bentonite) through Ash Disposal and Air Deposition. The pollutants can have severe environmental and human health impacts. For instance, heavy metals can accumulate in aquatic ecosystems, leading to bioaccumulation in fish and other aquatic organisms. All legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures: According to German and Dutch regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In Netherlands and UK, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water. Also in the Netherlands, all legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Hydrocarbons

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Radiation can pollute water primarily through the release of radioactive materials or contaminants into water sources. This can occur due to various sources, including nuclear accidents, improper disposal of radioactive waste, or intentional actions involving nuclear materials. - Radioactive waste disposal: Improper disposal of radioactive waste, such as from nuclear power plants, medical facilities, or research institutions, can lead to the contamination of water sources. If radioactive waste is not adequately stored or treated, it can seep into the soil and eventually reach groundwater or nearby surface water bodies.- Mining and extraction processes: Certain minerals, such as uranium or radium, are extracted through mining operations. These processes can generate radioactive waste and tailings that contain radioactive materials. If not managed properly, these waste products can contaminate nearby water sources, including rivers, streams, or groundwater.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Other, please specify

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Preventing hydrocarbon pollution in water involves implementing effective safety measures, regulations, and best practices in industries handling these substances. Additionally, proper storage, transport, and disposal methods are essential to minimize the risk of contamination.Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures:According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired.In UK, it is necessary to consider emissions to water holistically because there are many trade-offs possible between emissions to water and other media. For example, chemicals may be used within cooling systems leading to additional emissions with a view to improving plant resilience and thermal efficiency (as well as preventing legionella) which lead to environmental benefits such as improved fuel use efficiency and reduced emissions to air/MWhe produced.In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected.In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate and high concenrated regeneration effluent

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

RO is a water treatment process that uses a semi-permeable membrane to remove impurities and contaminants from water. The concentrated waste stream generated during RO, known as RO concentrate or brine, contains the impurities and contaminants that were removed from the treated water. If the RO concentrate is not properly disposed of or treated, potential impacts can occur, listed below. Elevated salinity: RO concentrate is typically high in salt content due to the removal of

dissolved salts from the treated water. Discharging this concentrated brine into water bodies without adequate dilution or mixing can increase the salinity levels, which can negatively affect aquatic organisms and plant life adapted to lower salinity.Disruption of water chemistry: Discharge of RO concentrate can alter the natural water chemistry of receiving water bodies. The increased concentration of certain minerals, metals, or other substances in the concentrate can lead to imbalances in pH levels, nutrient levels, or dissolved oxygen, affecting the health and biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems.Harm to aquatic organisms: The high salinity and altered water chemistry resulting from the discharge of RO concentrate can be toxic to aquatic organisms. It can impair their osmoregulation processes, damage gills and tissues, and impact reproductive capabilities. Some species may be more sensitive to changes in salinity or water chemistry and may suffer population declines or local extinctions.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To prevent pollution from RO concentrate and regeneration effluent, several measures can be taken:Dilution: Diluting the concentrate or effluent before discharge can help reduce the potential environmental impact. Mixing the concentrate or effluent with larger volumes of water in controlled conditions can help minimize the localized effects and allow for better dispersion.Treatment and reuse: Implementing appropriate treatment processes, such as evaporation, crystallization, or chemical precipitation, can help recover valuable components from the concentrate or effluent and minimize the volume of waste requiring disposal. Treated water can be reused within the facility to reduce overall water consumption.Proper disposal and regulatory compliance: Following local regulations and guidelines for the disposal of concentrate and regeneration effluent is essential. This may include obtaining permits, adhering to given limits. Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. No abnormalities yet detected.In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water. Furthermore there is a mandatory minimisation obligation for substances of very high concern (ZZS), which includes a report that has to be reviewed every 5 years. Legal limits are maintained.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have established processes on Group-level to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities. The Group's risk management system is not limited to climate-related risks, but also included due to the fact that several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial for global efforts to combat climate change. Briefly summarised, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and responded in the same way as our substantive financial risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial impact for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence (threshold figures for all risks applicable at Group-level). We have assessed environmental risks in the value chain but none of these risks were above the threshold with substantive financial impact.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

RWE operates a group-wide risk management system. The analysis of potential risks to the Group is regularly performed as a bottom-up analysis. Risks related to water can generally be mapped using this process. Normally the risk identification and assessment process considers risk within the time-span of our mid-term planning, in some cases longer. Besides this overarching company-wide process there are further processes to assess risks linked to water. In the case of possible new plant or major plant retrofit measurements life time water resource availability risks might be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In the UK this would be at least 20 to 30 years. As for example, England regional water resource planning is to 2050 and in some cases 2100. There is no risk assessment performed in Turkey (Denizli) yet. For Germany water availability is checked and approved by the authorities within the framework of German legislation in approval processes and is therefore secured.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

RWE operates a group-wide risk management system. The analysis of potential risks to the Group is regularly performed as a bottom-up analysis. Risks related to water can generally be mapped using this process. For plastics, our risk management currently does not include any risks associated with plastics.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

RWE has operated lignite mines and conventional power plants in Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey. As of 31 December 2024 we have approx. 5.8 GW of installed capacity from lignite and the share of our coal-related revenues was at approx. 15 % of our total revenues. Many political developments have taken place to address climate change. Current 2030 as well as 2050 European climate targets were adopted in the European Climate Law in June 2021 intended to ensure that ghg emissions will decrease. Ambitious emission reduction targets have caused governments in our core markets to intervene in the energy

sector repeatedly. One example of this is the Germany's Coal Phaseout Act. It envisages gradually reducing and phasing out coal- and lignite fired electricity generation by 2038. Since late 2020, we have shut down five lignite-fired units and halted our briquette production operations in Frechen. These decomissions have impacted our earnings. Bringing forward the phaseout mainly affects our lignite-fired plants that were expected to remain operational until 2038. They are now due to be decommissioned on 31 March 2030.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

7062000000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

7062000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

7062000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*For the potential impact figure, we estimate on the basis of 2024 revenue figures: In 2024, approx. 15% of our Group revenue (24.2 billion €) were coal-related revenues. This sums up to 3.6 billion EUR (24.2 million € * 0.15). We add to this figure our long-term provisions for lignite open cast mining of about 6 billion EUR. RWE receives a compensation for early closing of fossil-fueled power plants in Germany, which needs to be subtracted in our calculation (compensation is 2.6 billion EUR. This would lead to 3.6 bn + 6 bn – 2.6 bn = 7 billion EUR. The risks of an accelerated phase-out from lignite or hard-coal would impact the revenue from this (non-core) business segment. Moreover accelerated phase-out plans might expose us to higher costs for recultivation and earlier closure of both power plants and mines. RWE already agreed on an advanced coal phase-out by 2030. In accordance with the law, we will therefore receive compensation in the amount of €2.6 billion, to be paid out in equal instalments over a 15-year period.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Use risk transfer instruments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6028000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to risks refers to provisions that are linked to coal phaseout: RWE will phaseout coal generation by 2030. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased provisions to approx. EUR 6 billion in total.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

On the one hand, this is due to the lignite exit, which has been brought forward significantly compared with previous planning, leading to different payout profiles. As plants are decommissioned, sites that have often been operated for years will have to be closed down. This will affect our staff. At the same time, developing and

expanding new ways to generate electricity presents us with various opportunities and harbours potential not just for our own employees, but also to the communities in which we operate. As a company, we want to ensure this transition is socially acceptable and considers input from affected stakeholders. Provisions for mining damage consist almost entirely of non-current provisions and fully covered the volume of obligations as of the balance-sheet date. They are reported at their settlement amount discounted to the balance-sheet date. The cost estimates are based on internal planning and estimates and are largely backed by external expert opinions.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Liabilities

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

6028000000

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

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risk: Liabilities refer to provisions that are linked to mining damage: RWE will phaseout coal generation by 2030. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased provisions to about EUR 6 billion in total. On the one hand, this is due to the lignite exit, which has been brought forward significantly compared with previous planning, leading to different payout profiles.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

On Group-level, we regularly request all operating companies to report any fines or penalties exceeding certain thresholds. For FY2024, no sanctions were reported to us in our internal survey.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS
☑ UK ETS

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

EU ETS

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

84

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/30/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

538407

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

41100000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

44851895

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our gross global Scope 1 emissions in reporting year 2024 account to 53.2 million t CO2e according to our GHG reporting. Calculation of our emission inventory based on subsidiaries with „operational control“. 84% of our gross global Scope 1 emissions fall under the European Emission Trading scheme (EU ETS) in reporting year 2024, which is also an emissions-reporting based regulation. Additionally, RWE operates conventional power plants in the United Kingdom and Turkey.

UK ETS

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

13

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

03/31/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

03/30/2025

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

7025000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7025000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our gross global Scope 1 emissions in reporting year 2024 account to 53.2 million t CO2e according to our GHG reporting. Calculation of our emission inventory based on subsidiaries with „operational control“. 13% of our gross global Scope 1 emissions fall under the European Emission Trading scheme (UK ETS) in reporting year 2024, which is also an emissions-reporting based regulation. Additionally, RWE operates conventional power plants in the United Kingdom and Turkey. UK ETS [Fixed row]

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

Our European fossil-fuel power plants are subject to the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS). Reporting on CO2 emissions from these power plants is made to the national competent authorities and these in turn report to the responsible EU authorities. Rights and obligations of the emitters are regulated in detail at the level of the member states. RWE has to comply with the regulations set out by the ETS and by having implemented corresponding internal processes we ensure to comply. The European Emissions Trading Directive is one of the regulations applicable at European level. The relevant national regulations based on this directive are applicable in Germany and the Netherlands (where RWE operates conventional power plants). We are compliant with the regulations of the EU ETS and have internal processes in place to safeguard the accounting of all relevant emissions. Basis of our calculations are the used raw materials in our power pants that are measured with competent systems. The emission amounts are audited by an external partner. We use CO2 emissions from plants subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) as an indicator for greenhouse gas emissions. We report emissions from our power plants in Turkey and in the United Kingdom together with the EU ETS emissions as the total CO2 output for the RWE Group. In its quest to hit its climate targets, the EU reformed the European Emissions Trading System the last time in 2023. It obliges the sectors covered by the EU ETS incl. energy to reduce their total greenhouse gas emissions by 62% by 2030 compared to

2005. This replace the former goal of 43%. This is in line with RWE's climate reduction targets. In 2005, RWE's CO2 emission footprint in Germany and the UK amounted to 149 million t CO2 emissions. With 53.2 million t CO2 emissions (Scope 1) reported for FY2024 RWE has already reduced the direct CO2 emissions by 64.3% and aims to further reduce them to more than 80% compared to 2005 by 2030. We do that by massively investing in the expansion of renewable energy and having agreed on the phaseout from coal-fired electricity generation The Coal Phaseout Act (Kohleverstromungsbeendigungsgesetz, KVBG) was ratified to this end in 2020. This provides for an exit path for lignite-fired power plants in Germany and involves a tender process for the shutdown of hard coal-fired power plants by 2027.RWE's first tender involved its two remaining hard coal-fired power plants in Germany at Westfalen and Ibbenbüren. In the meantime, these have been completely shut down. RWE's biomass co-fired hard coal power plants in the Netherlands are converted or are planned to be converted to 100% use of biomass by end of 2029. In early October 2022, we agreed with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop producing electricity from lignite in the Rhenish mining region by 2030 with a view to putting our company on an ambitious climate path. Bringing forward our lignite phaseout by eight years compared to the previous legal requirement will reduce coal mining and firing by about 280 million metric tons. This will significantly reduce our Scope 1 emissions from 2030 onwards. Moreover, we have continued our efforts and focused on further emission sources within the scope of our sustainability strategy. In addition, RWE's gas-fired power plants located in the UK are obligated to the United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme. Reporting on CO2 emissions from these power plants is made to the UK ETS authority and we hold a greenhouse gas emissions permit. We are compliant with the system and have set-up an account on the UK Emissions Trading Registry. Internal processes to ensure accounting of all relevant emissions are also well established.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Portugal

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our Growing Green strategy, first introduced in 2021 and updated in 2023 to support RWE's decarbonisation goals, includes plans to make net investments of 35 billion between 2025 to 2030 to expand the company's generation portfolio. These investments (opportunity) focus on wind power, photovoltaics, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. We generated revenues of €24.2 billion in fiscal 2024. Our key markets are Europe – led by Germany and

the United Kingdom – and the USA. In the field of renewables, our geographic focus extends as far as Australia, Japan and South Korea. In 2024, EU Taxonomy-aligned revenue represents 21 % of total revenue (previous year: 17 %) and was largely attributable to renewable energy production, mainly wind power production. The increase over the past year was driven by elevated power generation from wind and photovoltaics, with wind increasing by 3 % and photovoltaics by 1 % compared to the previous year. We expect to be able to further increase the share of taxonomy-aligned revenue through the strategic expansion of electricity production from these sources.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

RWE has transformed into a leading renewable energy company. In 2024, EU Taxonomy-aligned revenue represents 21 % of total revenue (previous year: 17 %) and was largely attributable to renewable energy production, mainly wind power production. The increase over the past year was driven by elevated power generation from wind and photovoltaics, with wind increasing by 3 % and photovoltaics by 1 % compared to the previous year. We expect to be able to further increase the share of taxonomy-aligned. Since our first year of reporting taxonomy-aligned revenue for the FY 2022 (total aligned revenue = 4,622 € million), Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities(taxonomy-aligned) has increased by 12 % in FY 2024 (total aligned revenue = 5,167 € million), compared to FY 2022. Compared to FY 2023 (total aligned revenue = 4,966 € million) the Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities(taxonomy-aligned) has increased by 4 % in FY 2024.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

201000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The value in column "Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)" (Value = 201 € million) is the absolute value of increased € for the FY2024 Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) compared to the FY2023 Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) and translates to a 4% year-on-year increase. FY2024 taxonomy-aligned revenue = 5,167 € million FY2023 taxonomy-aligned revenue = 4,966 € million Compared to FY2023 Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned), the FY2024 Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) has increased by 545 € million, which translates to a 12 % increase compared to FY2023.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

11802000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To provide an estimate, the figure for the cost of realizing the opportunity we calculate the combined values for taxonomy-aligned CapEx and taxonomy-aligned OpEx for the FY2024: Taxonomy-aligned CapEx FY2024 = 11,238 € million + taxonomy-aligned OpEx FY2024 = 564 € million = Cost to realize opportunity = 11,802 € million in FY2024. These yearly CapEx+OpEx drive our opportunities with regard to increasing use of renewable energy sources and related revenues and capacities. This ambition is supported by our Group-wide investments target is to achieve 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx by 2030.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our Growing Green strategy, first introduced in 2021 and updated in 2023 to support RWE's decarbonisation goals, includes plans to make net investments of 35 billion between 2025 to 2030 to expand the company's generation portfolio. These investments focus on wind power, photovoltaics, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. In FY2024, our taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased to 94 % (previous year: 89 %), largely driven by investments in wind power. We aim to expand our generation portfolio and to make the Group net zero by 2040 at the latest. Aligned with these ambitions, our Group-wide investments target is to achieve 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx by 2030. Company-specific example: Battery storage: Increased dependence on more volatile energy sources such as solar and wind calls for more battery storage systems. Our operational battery storage capacity in late 2024 amounted to 1.1 GW (pro rata), with a further 2.3 GW of capacity under construction. In the USA, we often build storage facilities and solar farms together to optimise the timing of photovoltaic feed-ins to the local grid. Conversely, our large-scale batteries in Germany and other European markets are usually operated independently. We use them to capitalise on price variations on the wholesale electricity market or to provide system services for grid operators.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhine

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Green energy is the lifeblood of a carbon-neutral economy. We believe Hydrogen produced using electricity from renewables also presents us with an opportunity. Together with renowned partners from industry and science, we have set our sights on a hydrogen economy. We have already launched more than 30 projects. Our long-term goal is to supply both green electricity and green hydrogen, a second product with huge potential demand. Further, we try to still optimise the water use in our plants. In the Netherlands, the Water Framework Directive is a project for now, here the background temperature of the receiving water goes from 28 to 25 degrees Celsius. The impact on the operations of Dutch plants is currently being evaluated.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

We do not have a figure here, but anticipated financial effect might be material as the energy system faces a (partially) shift to hydrogen production.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

984000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

RWE explores large-scale hydrogen production and storage. Carbon-free hydrogen can make a significant contribution to decarbonising the energy, industry and transport sectors. It is therefore a core component of the green transition in our markets. RWE is currently working on around 30 hydrogen projects centred on Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. The objective is to produce hydrogen on a large scale and build an expansive hydrogen network. One of our most important German hydrogen projects, which we are collaborating on with numerous companies and research institutes, is 'GET H2'. This project was launched in 2019 and covers the entire hydrogen value chain, from production and transport to usage. As part of the initiative, in 2020 RWE Generation joined forces with partners to launch the 'GET H2 Nukleus' project at the site of our Lingen power station. By 2027, we plan to have built three electrolysers on the site, each with a capacity of 100 MW. The German government has dedicated €492 million in funding to the project, The cost to realize this opportunity is therefore 2 €492 million = €984 million*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The transformation of the energy industry presents us with many challenges, which we at RWE are looking to tackle head-on. We want to find solutions by collaborating with our partners in industry and sciences and have launched or further progressed innovation projects for this purpose, e. g. to develop new renewable generation technologies, storage solutions or large-scale hydrogen applications. A core building block for future joint hydrogen solutions, the Lingen-based consortium project GET H2 TransHyDE, reached a key milestone in September: a high-temperature solid oxide electrolyser (SOEC) from Sunfire was used to produce hydrogen for the first time on the site of the RWE gas-fired power plant in Emsland. During the period under review, we also succeeded in gaining the necessary permits for our GET H2 Nukleus project in just seven months. The planned 2 x 100 MW electrolyser in Lingen is the first of its size. In total, the project will have a capacity of 300 MW. We intend to use it to help decarbonise industry. More information on our activities is set out in our Annual Report 2024, chapter 2.2 Innovation.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

11238000000

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

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our taxonomy-aligned CapEx (11,238 € million) increased to 94 % (previous year: 89 %), largely driven by investments in wind power. We aim to expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group net zero by 2040 at the latest. Aligned with these ambitions, our Group-wide investments target is to achieve 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx by 2030. Total CapEx includes, among other things, of additions to the schedule of fixed assets plus additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from changes of control. We also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation met the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the time the properties and land are secured. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation. We invested €854 million (CapEx B) in wind and solar power generation, hydrogen production and hydrogen as well as energy storage projects in the year under review. The projects reported last year for CapEx B (investments of €502 million in 2023) were largely continued. Some onshore wind and solar projects were not pursued further. In the medium term, i. e. over the next three years, we plan to invest up to €2.7 billion in wind (CCM 4.3), up to €411 million in solar (CCM 4.1), up to €35 million in hydrogen production (CCM 3.10), up to €1.5 million in hydrogen storage (CCM 4.12) and €64 million in electricity storage (CCM 4.10) projects. We thus state these activities as CapEx pursuant to item 1.1.2.2 b) of the Taxonomy Regulation. The following summary shows taxonomyaligned CapEx broken down by the individual component according to the CapEx definition. Additions essentially relate to additions to property, plant and equipment in the Renewables business.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

699000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Amount is proportion of “electricity generation from hydro” related to taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) in the reporting year. [Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

At the end of 2024, RWE AG's 20-member Supervisory Board included seven women, four of whom are shareholder representatives. The share of women on the Executive Board of RWE AG was 33.3 %.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection “Board-level committee” refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for climate topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2024 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to climate issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for climate-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over climate-related topics. The connection of both topics highlights the priority RWE is giving to sustainability issues in the strategic development of the Group. The Board is responsible for capital allocation, investment decisions, mergers and acquisitions and divestments amongst others. Climate Change is crucial for the development of RWE. Considerations such as emission reductions are part of major strategic decisions. Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee: Along with discussions in the public domain, many political developments have taken place with the objective of addressing the problems associated with climate change. RWE is pursuing a long-term growth and investment strategy that we have presented under the title of “Growing Green”. We are making major investments in the expansion of renewable energy, in storage technologies and in flexible backup capacities, as well as in hydrogen production so as to cover the rising demand for electricity associated with digitalisation and electrification, while simultaneously continuing to drive forward our business model in a climate-conscious approach. In 2021, RWE decided additionally a clearly-defined goal of ensuring that the emissions from all scopes are climate neutral by 2040. Furthermore, the company continued on its strategic ambition to grow its renewables business

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection "Board-level committee" refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for water topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2024 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to water issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for water-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over water-related topics. At the international operations of the power plant fleet, responsibility for water management are detailed either based on location or on Group subsidiary. The Executive Board has appointed specialist coordinators for protection of rivers and surface waters. Issues are reported up to the Group Board level.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection “Board-level committee” refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for biodiversity topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2024 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to biodiversity issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for biodiversity-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over biodiversity-related topics. We have made biodiversity one of the priorities of our sustainability strategy. Comparable strict environmental legislation and approval conditions in the countries we operate in, set the baseline for our biodiversity activities. Through a variety of measures, audits, and assessments we comply with the often extensive permit requirements. Responsibility for the fulfilment of our legal obligations relating to planning and building, operating as well as decommissioning our assets rests with the Group companies. Our experts follow our mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, regenerate and if necessary compensate for potential biodiversity impacts. With our ambition of net positive impact we want to go even further. These principles have been established in our biodiversity policy, which we put into effect in 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of RWE AG. This role is part of the Executive Board as the highest body for the strategy of the company. The CEO is responsible for the resorts of "Strategy & Sustainability", "Mergers & Acquisitions", "Energy transition & Regulatory Affairs", "Legal, Compliance, and Insurance", and "Corporate Transformation" (among others). He assesses and monitors the corresponding activities, the Heads of departments regularly reports to the CEO (at least on a monthly basis, majority of regular meeting being in a bi-weekly frequency). In course of these meetings, alignment of activities and progress are discussed with regard to our Group strategy, including climate-related topics. In case of need, corrective measures to ensure the correct path for target achievement are discussed between the CEO and Head of departments. The CEO is also responsible for our Group-wide Environmental Management System. As part of integrated compliance reporting, the Chief Compliance Officer also reports on environmental protection topics, and on serious incidents relevant for the environment to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of RWE AG. The responsible

specialist departments also report directly to the Executive Board on a case-by-case basis. Also, our interdisciplinary working group for TCFD (includes all relevant functions at Group level) reports climate-related risks and opportunities to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board in a quarterly frequency in course of our integrated reporting. The Board members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. To manage the Group's activities, RWE AG deploys a Group-wide planning and controlling system to ensure efficient use of resources.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The members of the Executive Board of RWE AG share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole. The Executive Board collectively decides on all issues of fundamental or significant importance as well as on all issues requiring the passage of a resolution by the entire Executive Board in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, or these Rules of Procedure with due regard to specific topics. This includes decisions on the company's strategy and business plans. Furthermore the Executive Board of RWE AG monitors and manages the overall risk of the RWE Group and decides on the strategic direction of the Group. In 2024 the focus of growth investments in renewable energy and climate neutrality by 2040 is continued. This strategy will also impact our exposure to water risks as it is linked to the phase out of water-intense operations such as coal. Connected to this the Board oversees all major decisions for the Group such as budget plannings, mergers and acquisitions or major investments. With regard to sustainability the Executive Board is responsible for the oversight of these issues and monitors the performance of the Group as a whole including actions on water management. As part of the environmental management system approach the competent Board members receive briefings and information e.g. in case of irregularities with ad hoc reporting.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Board sets the guidelines for our biodiversity preservation efforts, supported by our Strategy & Sustainability department, which coordinates these activities across the Group. Our Group companies, staffed with experts, ensure compliance with all legal requirements throughout the planning, construction, commissioning, operation, and dismantling of facilities. RWE has a Group-wide biodiversity policy in place, setting out our ambition. So-called Biodiversity Country coordinators manage the various aspects of our biodiversity strategy and action plans in the corresponding business activities. The Group Directive on Environmental Protection, which has been in place for many years, is a key component of our biodiversity approach. It contains consistent principles for environmental protection based on ISO 14001:2015. It applies to all Group companies which are covered by the consolidated financial statements. Each Group company includes an environmental officer on its management team. Operating within the established envi ronmental management system, these officers are respon sible for ensuring that environmental protection measures are implemented conscientiously and in compliance with operator obligations, aligning all actions with our sustainability principles. In addition, environmental management officers and central environmental coordinators regularly review, evaluate and improve the relevant environmental management systems. Our environmental management and reporting systems play an important role in our efforts to safeguard the environment.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

33

(4.5.3) Please explain

RWE's remuneration system for Executive Board members consists of a fixed and a variable component an is aligned with our purpose and the strategy of the RWE Group. The Supervisory Board determines the structure and level of Executive Board remuneration and reviews it for appropriateness and market conformity both

regularly and when occasioned in accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act. ESG factors affect the level of the Executive Board's short-term incentive (STI) and of the long-term incentive (LTI). ESG factors affect the level of the Executive Board's short-term variable remuneration (STI). The Supervisory Board gave the achievement of ESG and employee motivation targets a weighting of 35 % for fiscal 2024. ESG factors thus affect 35 % of the individual performance factor in the STI. The long-term incentive (LTI) also contains an ESG component, namely carbon intensity. This has a weighting of 33 % and thus affects the target achievement of the respective tranche.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We currently do not include a water-related incentive in our Executive Board's remuneration. If our Supervisory Board reviews Board incentives and decides a Water-related target as a steering KPI, this might be included in the Executive Board's remuneration.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

RWE's remuneration system for Executive Board members consists of a fixed remuneration component and a variable remuneration component. The Executive Board remuneration system is aligned with our purpose 'Our energy for a sustainable life' and the strategy of the RWE Group. The Supervisory Board determines the structure and level of Executive Board remuneration and reviews it for appropriateness and market conformity both regularly and when occasioned in accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act. ESG factors affect the level of the Executive Board's short-term incentive (STI, short-term variable remuneration) and of the long-term incentive (LTI, long-term variable remuneration). ESG factors affect the level of the Executive Board's short-term variable remuneration (STI, short-term incentive). The Supervisory Board gave the achievement of ESG / CSR and employee motivation targets a weighting of 35 % for fiscal 2024. ESG factors thus affect 35 % of the individual performance factor in the STI. The long-term incentive (LTI, longterm variable remuneration) also contains an ESG component, namely carbon intensity. This has a weighting of 33 % and thus affects the target achievement of the respective tranche to this extent. It is measured as the average carbon intensity of the Group's power stations over the last three years in metric tons of carbon dioxide per megawatt of installed capacity per full-load hour (metric ton / MW / full-load hour). This key figure enables carbon dioxide emissions to be measured independent of weather- and market-induced load fluctuations. To improve the informational value of carbon intensity in respect of the ordinary course of business, the Supervisory Board can make limited adjustments and establish an adjusted actual figure for average carbon intensity if exceptional cases have not been sufficiently considered in the established goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive is linked to our purpose 'Our energy for a sustainable life' and our net-zero commitment by 2040. We are committed to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, which seek to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Decarbonisation of the electricity sector is a major factor. We want to be carbon neutral in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol by 2040. To this end, we are reducing our direct and indirect emissions. Our strategy is also oriented to hitting this target. By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. The incentive is

measured as the average carbon intensity of the Group's power stations over the last three years in metric tons of carbon dioxide per megawatt of installed capacity per full-load hour (metric ton / MW / full-load hour). This key figure enables carbon dioxide emissions to be measured independent of weather- and market-induced load fluctuations. To improve the informational value of carbon intensity in respect of the ordinary course of business, the Supervisory Board can make limited adjustments and establish an adjusted actual figure for average carbon intensity if exceptional cases have not been sufficiently considered in the established goals. For instance, this allows for the consideration of effects of acquisitions and sales of generation assets that deviate from forecasts, changes in investment plans as well as regulatory and political changes leading to deviations from the planned renewable energy expansion roadmap and from the coal phaseout roadmap. A carbon intensity of 0.332 metric tons of carbon dioxide per installed megawatt was established as a target for 2024 in the three-year tranche.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We want to be net zero in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) by 2040. As part of this journey, we have set science-based emission reduction targets for 2030. We have updated our targets to fully commit to a 1.5-degree aligned pathway: In the near term, specifically by 2030, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 71.1 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 71.1 % per MWh within the same time frame. Additionally, RWE commits to reducing all remaining absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42 % by 2030. In the long term, specifically by 2040, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 98.3 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 98.3 % per MWh within the same timeframe. RWE AG further commits to reducing all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 90 %. RWE will procure carbon credits for remaining residual emissions, in order to become net zero across the entire value chain by 2040. For climate change our Group Sustainability Statement as part of our Annual Report is the equivalent policy documents that include the directions and goals regarding your environmental performance for climate change.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :We are committed to the goals of the Paris Climate Agree ment, which seeks to limit global warming to a maximum of 1.5-degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In order to protect this resource and the environment, RWE is following a water management approach. Our environmental policy and our environmental Group directive state that environmental protection is an integral part of RWE's sustainability policy and serves as a basis for water-related performance standards. This includes our committement to safely managed WASH in local communities (while not explicitly stated in the policy). RWE is committed to complying with environmental requirements and contributing to the avoidance of environmental pollution through the continuous improvement of processes.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :In 2023 we set ourselves a new environmental target at the Group level for 2030 of reducing water consumption per MWh by 40 %. This target refers to our specific water consumption.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Reduce specific water consumption per MWh by 40%

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Group directive_environmental-protection.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Biodiversity is an integrated part of the annual internal auditing process based on the environmental governance of RWE. In addition, biodiversity will be integrated in internal strategic decision-making processes of the group, as well as in the analysis, management and reporting of long-term risks. For example through biodiversity strategies covering specific targets and KPIs. This policy applies to RWE AG and its subsidiaries. This policy shall also apply, to the extent relevant, to new joint ventures formed, temporary joint ventures and other equivalent associations, if RWE assumes the management thereof. As every site has its own unique natural environment, the principles are implemented in accordance with local environmental conditions and in compliance with local regulations Taking necessary precautions to protect biodiversity where possible and suitable is an integral part of the way we work. From early project development, through the construction, operational and de-commissioning phases

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

rwe-biodiversity-policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

The involvement in associations and initiatives is of great importance for RWE. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shaping a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the results of our climate review for our associations. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakeholders that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other climate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to expanding renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

industry-associations-climate-review-2023.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency register (ID 77608353460-77) and German Lobbyregister (R001655)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shap ing a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the re sults of our climate review for our associations. This is our fifth review, reassessing past as sociations and adding new groups as our methodology requires. A list of the associations we assessed in the past years is provided in the annex. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakehold ers that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other cli mate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to ex panding renewable

energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change. Using publicly available information, the associations were rated as aligned or misaligned based on an assessment of their positions and activities against our expectations. Overall, we consider the alignment of the associations to be high on the six criteria. We do not see any cases of misalignment in this assessment. We will continue to engage with all assessed associations, especially those where we would appreciate further or more explicit positioning. This includes a monitoring of their alignment with our climate-related policy positions.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

RWE engages on various laws and regulations with policy makers. These include generally all laws/regulations which affect electricity generation in governments/countries where we operate assets in. Of upmost importance for us are all laws/regulations correlated with the Paris Climate Agreement as our business strategy "Growing Green" is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other
☑ Climate transition plans

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shaping a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the results of our climate review for our associations. This is our fifth review, reassessing past as sociations and adding new groups as our methodology requires. A list of the associations we assessed in the past years is provided in the annex. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakehold ers that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other cli mate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to expanding renewable

energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change. Using publicly available information, the associations were rated as aligned or misaligned based on an assessment of their positions and activities against our expectations. Overall, we consider the alignment of the associations to be high on the six criteria. We do not see any cases of misalignment in this assessment. We will continue to engage with all assessed associations, especially those where we would appreciate further or more explicit position ing. This includes a monitoring of their alignment with our climate-related policy positions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Federation of German Industries (BDI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our commitment in this regard is reflected by our own ambitions: we want to be net zero by 2040 at the latest, ten years earlier than the EU. Not only does this apply to our direct greenhouse gas emissions (referred to as Scope 1), but it also covers the upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 2 and Scope 3). RWE has set near-term and long-term emissions reduction targets for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions that conform with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria and recommendations. These science-based targets were validated by the SBTi in December 2024 and are in line with a 1.5 ºC global trajectory. As part its strategy, RWE actively engages with stakeholders. We champion ambitious climate targets and market mechanisms that support a reliable, efficient deployment of renewable energy. When engaging with associations, we have expectations on climaterelated topics that we see as material, e. g. support for the targets of the Paris Climate Agreement and for advancing renewable energy deployment. We regularly report on the alignment of our industry associations.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

2000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shaping a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the results of our climate review for our associations. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakeholders that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. RWE pays membership fees according to the ToC's of the respective association.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft (BDEW)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other cli mate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to expanding renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change. Using publicly available information, the associations were rated as aligned or misaligned based on an assessment of their positions and activities against our expectations. Overall, we consider the alignment of the associations to be high on the six criteria.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1151586

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shaping a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the results of our climate review for our associations. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakeholders that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. RWE pays membership fees according to the ToC's of the respective association.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

For Climate, see RWE Annual Report 2024, pages 115-130. For Biodiversity, see RWE Annual Report 2024, pages 131-141: (https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/05-investor-relations/finanzkalendar-und-veroeffentlichungen/2024-gj/2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf). For Water, see RWE Supplementary Sustainability Report, pages 6 and 8 (https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/09-verantwortung-nachhaltigkeit/cr-berichte/supplementary-sustainability-report-2024.pdf).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Group Sustainability Statement was prepared under full application of ESRS.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario are an important tool to envision potential pathways. We are using energy market scenarios for years that are paramount for strategic decision making. In the past years we have also referred to climate scena. In 2022, we started a systematic approach on climate scenario analysis at the Group level, which applies to all activities. We conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios. The climate models do not contain any projection data relating to climate hazards caused by solid matter or certain serious events such as hailstorms. Projected changes to climate variables were identified using a group of global climate models. Various sources of uncertainty are mitigated by taking account of various driver scenarios, amongst other things. In addition, as a rule, technology dependent climate data were also analysed for material identified risks and adaptation solutions were implemented, some of which were extensive. RWE monitors the publications of groups like the IEA and the IPCC when considering our plans to achieve our climate goals, especially technology roadmaps for key technologies we are involved with, such as hydrogen electrolysers. When considering climate risk for assets we use SSP pathways to understand worst case (SSP5) and more typical cases (SSP2) for conducting risk mitigation. Within the context of climate risk analysis we look at SSP5 and SSP2 scenarios. We avoid a 1.5 scenario within this context as any protection of assets from the risks associated with greater climate changes will still be useful even if the climate changes less drastically. While we have 1.5 degree compatible targets, we do not currently explicitly consider a climate scenario compatible with 1.5 degrees. Many of our chosen decarbonisation levers, such as green steel, assume a supply of raw materials which would be unlikely if the world were not heading for 1.5 degrees of warming only. Our general strategy and positioning within the wider market of electricity producers is driven by a desire to succeed competitively within a low-carbon world. Overall we can say that we consider 1.5 degrees, but not explicitly.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RWE is committed to the goals of the Paris Climate agreement and aims to act in a way that limits global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. As a producer of electricity, we have a clear responsibility to decarbonise our operations to enable the decarbonisation of the wider economy. At the same time, we own and operate coal power plants and must ensure a Just Transition for the workers employed as a result of them, providing them with reskilling and development opportunities. We have both long-term and interim targets for the decarbonisation of our operations. We aim to be net-zero in our operations no

later than 2040, not just in Scope 1, but also in scopes 2 and 3. Our climate targets ensure we maintain focus on our net-zero goal. Specifically, by 2030 RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 71.1 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 71.1 % per MWh within the same time frame. Additionally, RWE commits to reducing all remaining absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42 % by 2030. In the long term, specifically by 2040, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 98.3 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 98.3 % per MWh within the same timeframe. RWE AG further commits to reducing all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 90 %. RWE will procure carbon credits for remaining residual emissions, in order to become net zero across the entire value chain by 2040. We aim to decarbonise a complex portfolio in a way that mitigates risks and seizes opportunities, through a combination of wind and solar power plants, carbon capture and storage, batteries, hydrogen electrolysers and hydrogen powered power plants. As a company, RWE aims to provide reliable electricity in a changing world.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2021 we started with a scenario analysis. In 2022, we took a further systematic approach on climate scenario analysis at the Group level. We conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios – up until 2100. For our analysis we used in particular SSP2 – 4.5, SSP3 – 7.0 and SSP5 – 8.5 that correspond to the previous RCP scenarios. All the predefined and evaluable climate hazards listed in annex 2 to the delegated legal act (Taxonomy) were considered. The climate models used for the climate risk analysis do not include projection data for climate hazards from solid materials and certain acute events such as hail.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RWE is committed to the goals of the Paris Climate agreement and aims to act in a way that limits global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. As a producer of electricity, we have a clear responsibility to decarbonise our operations to enable the decarbonisation of the wider economy. With regard to water withdrwawal and discharge, the operation especially of our conventional power plants is correlated, by changing our generation technologies to renewable energies and in parallel phasing out coal power plants, water withdrawal and discharge correlate. At the same time, we must ensure a Just Transition for the workers employed as a result of them, providing them with reskilling and development opportunities. We have both long-term and interim targets for the decarbonisation of our operations. We aim to be net-zero in our operations no later than 2040. We assume our existing assets to habe a lifespan of appr. 15 years, which is why the SSP2 – 4.5 in the time horizon 2020-2039 has the highest relevance.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2021 we started with a scenario analysis. In 2022, we took a further systematic approach on climate scenario analysis at the Group level. We conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios – up until 2100. For our analysis we used in particular SSP2 –

4.5, SSP3 – 7.0 and SSP5 – 8.5 that correspond to the previous RCP scenarios. All the predefined and evaluable climate hazards listed in annex 2 to the delegated legal act (Taxonomy) were considered. The climate models do not contain any projection data relating to climate hazards caused by solid matter or certain serious events such as hailstorms. Projected changes to climate variables were identified using a group of global climate models. Various sources of uncertainty are mitigated by taking account of various driver scenarios, amongst other things. In addition, as a rule, technology dependent climate data were also analysed for material identified risks and adaptation solutions were implemented, some of which were extensive. RWE monitors the publications of groups like the IEA and the IPCC when considering our plans to achieve our climate goals, especially technology roadmaps for key technologies we are involved with, such as hydrogen electrolysers. When considering climate risk for assets we use SSP pathways to understand worst case (SSP5) and more typical cases (SSP2) for conducting risk mitigation. Within the context of climate risk analysis we look at SSP5 and SSP2 scenarios. These SSPs main refer to transitional scenario analysis. We avoid a 1.5 scenario within this context as any protection of assets from the risks associated with greater climate changes will still be useful even if the climate changes less drastically. While we have 1.5 degree compatible targets, we do not currently explicitly consider a climate scenario compatible with 1.5 degrees. Many of our chosen decarbonisation levers, such as green steel, assume a supply of raw materials which would be unlikely if the world were not heading for 1.5 degrees of warming only. Our general strategy and positioning within the wider market of electricity producers is driven by a desire to succeed competitively within a low-carbon world. Overall we can say that we consider 1.5 degrees, but not explicitly.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RWE is committed to the goals of the Paris Climate agreement and aims to act in a way that limits global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. As a producer of electricity, we have a clear responsibility to decarbonise our operations to enable the decarbonisation of the wider economy. At the same time, we own and operate coal power plants and must ensure a Just Transition for the workers employed as a result of them, providing them with reskilling and development opportunities. We have both long-term and interim targets for the decarbonisation of our operations. We aim to be net-zero in our operations no later than 2040, not just in Scope 1, but also in scopes 2 and 3. Our climate targets ensure we maintain focus on our net-zero goal. Specifically, by 2030 RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 71.1 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 71.1 % per MWh within the same time frame. Additionally, RWE commits to reducing all remaining absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42 % by 2030. In the long term, specifically by 2040, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 98.3 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 98.3 % per MWh within the same timeframe. RWE AG further commits to reducing all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 90 %. RWE will procure carbon credits for remaining residual emissions, in order to become net zero across the entire value chain by 2040. We aim to decarbonise a complex portfolio in a way that mitigates risks and seizes opportunities, through a combination of wind and solar power plants, carbon capture and storage, batteries, hydrogen electrolysers and hydrogen powered power plants. As a company, RWE aims to provide reliable electricity in a changing world.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2021 we started with a scenario analysis. In 2022, we took a further systematic approach on climate scenario analysis at the Group level. We conducted the first cross-portfolio climate risk assessment for our taxonomy-aligned business activities. The assessment focused on climate projection scenarios that are the best possible fit for the lifetimes of our newest assets. In so doing, we also considered long-term scenarios – up until 2100. For our analysis we used in particular SSP2 – 4.5, SSP3 – 7.0 and SSP5 – 8.5 that correspond to the previous RCP scenarios. All the predefined and evaluable climate hazards listed in annex 2 to the delegated legal act (Taxonomy) were considered. The climate models do not contain any projection data relating to climate hazards caused by solid matter or certain serious events such as hailstorms. Projected changes to climate variables were identified using a group of global climate models. Various sources of uncertainty are mitigated by taking account of various driver scenarios, amongst other things. In addition, as a rule, technology dependent climate data were also analysed for material identified risks and adaptation solutions were implemented, some of which were extensive. RWE monitors the publications of groups like the IEA and the IPCC when considering our plans to achieve our climate goals, especially technology roadmaps for key technologies we are involved with, such as hydrogen electrolysers. When considering climate risk for assets we use SSP pathways to understand worst case (SSP5) and more typical cases (SSP2) for conducting risk mitigation. Within the context of climate risk analysis we look at SSP5 and SSP2 scenarios. These SSPs main refer to transitional scenario analysis. We avoid a 1.5 scenario within this context as any protection of assets from the risks associated with greater climate changes will still be useful even if the climate changes less drastically. While we have 1.5 degree compatible targets, we do not currently explicitly consider a climate scenario compatible with 1.5 degrees. Many of our chosen decarbonisation levers, such as green steel, assume a supply of raw materials which would be unlikely if the world were not heading for 1.5 degrees of warming only. Our general strategy and positioning within the wider market of electricity producers is driven by a desire to succeed competitively within a low-carbon world. Overall we can say that we consider 1.5 degrees, but not explicitly.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RWE is committed to the goals of the Paris Climate agreement and aims to act in a way that limits global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. As a producer of electricity, we have a clear responsibility to decarbonise our operations to enable the decarbonisation of the wider economy. At the same time, we own and operate coal power plants and must ensure a Just Transition for the workers employed as a result of them, providing them with reskilling and development opportunities. We have both long-term and interim targets for the decarbonisation of our operations. We aim to be net-zero in our operations no later than 2040, not just in Scope 1, but also in scopes 2 and 3. Our interim climate targets ensure we maintain focus on our net-zero goal. Specifically, by 2030 we aim to reduce total emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 by 67.6% and Scope 3 emissions by 42%, relative to a 2022 base year. These targets are designed to bring our emissions in line with a warming of no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius and are in the process of being verified by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Through climate risk modelling we aim to understand both the risks and opportunities afforded by a changing climate, for example from changing wind speeds and increasing temperatures. We aim to decarbonise a complex portfolio in a way that mitigates these risks and seizes those opportunities, through a combination of wind and solar power plants, carbon capture and storage, batteries, hydrogen electrolysers and hydrogen powered power plants. As a company, RWE aims to provide reliable green electricity in a changing world.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

For our internal scenario analysis, we used planning of conventional power plant capacities from existing internal systems, which were already aligned with our strategic business model, as a database. In addition, commercial and regulatory aspects and transition effects have already been taken into account, to the extent that these are realistically quantifiable. Long-term planning extends to 2040, which is the year RWE is targeting for climate neutrality. Our scenario analysis showed, that RWE's business model is aligned with our target to be carbon-neutral by 2040, although we consider that some uncertainties still need to be evaluated regularly (e.g. technology development). In 2022, RWE started systematically assessing climate-related physical risks in consideration of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSPs) scenarios as defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. It does so by focusing on the assessment of the climate projection scenario “SSP2-4.5” and the high emission scenario “SSP3-7.0”. For assets in development, we consider the scenarios in the 2040 to 2059 timeframe, while for all other assets we mainly assessed the scenarios in the 2020 to 2039 timeframe. Our analysis is based on experience gained in almost all technologies. Uncertainties arise with emerging technologies owing to our limited experience, e. g. for impacts of droughts on hydrogen production. To perform the analysis, we used site-specific coordinates and broke project data down by technical area, assigning these areas to the corresponding regions and sites. The resilience analysis for these physical scenarios considers both chronic and acute phenomena. In assessing our sites, we differentiate between specific technological risks and generic infrastructure-related risks. Together with technology experts within RWE, we developed thresholds for specific climate risks in relation to our technologies to consider the specific vulnerability of each technology that we deploy. Technology-related risks were mainly identified for wind assets due to changing

wind patterns. Other technological risks such as temperature rises for solar panels or increasing airflow for water cooling or hydroelectric power plants proved to be negligible or sufficiently mitigated. Description of how the results of scenario analysis have informed at least one decision or action: In our view, the analysis of relevant risks with significant damage potential for infrastructure is relevant for all assets, with the focus resting on assets with a remaining service life of at least 15 years. This infrastructure-based site analysis has become a standard tool in the early exploration and development of new sites. So far, we have assessed over 350 sites based on modelled probabilities of extreme weather events (precipitation / floods, wind speeds / storms, temperatures / heat stress and forest fires). This primarily related to sites being developed or operated for offshore wind, onshore wind and solar farms as well as hydroelectric, hydrogen and gas power plants. Based on the ongoing analysis, to date, we have not identified any significant foreseeable risks in terms of likelihood, scope, or duration caused by physical climate-related hazards, which could have material impacts on our operations through to 2039.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As energy supplies rely increasingly on wind and solar farms, energy storage systems are becoming ever more important for stabilizing the power grids. In addition, we require environmentally friendly, flexible generation assets, which can reliably produce electricity when there is no wind and no sunshine. Modern gas-fired power stations are well-placed to address this need if they are retrofitted to run on carbon-neutral fuels such as hydrogen (H2). The planned exit from this technology cannot be covered by new renewable assets and battery storage solutions alone. Instead, we need flexible generation capacities that can bridge fluctuations in solar and wind energy feed-ins. Gas-fired power plants still play a role in this regard. Furthermore, conditions must be in place (e.g. necessary governmental economic incentives) for us to invest and operate our gas-fired power stations using green hydrogen over the longer term. The German government plans for new flexible generation (gas) assets to ensure security of supply in the future energy system. Our capacity planning is depending on final decision regarding the concrete framework conditions.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We are in constant exchange with our stakeholders, for example with our investors. Talks with investors are already taking place in the run-up to the Annual General Meeting. Topics include the orientation of our business model, including plans for portfolio development. Our plans will be presented at the Annual General Meeting and our shareholders will have the opportunity to provide feedback on them.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

RWE determines the most suitable pathway for reaching net zero according to a multi-step approach. First, RWE's power production and emissions are calculated at the group level to model RWE's sustainability performance within a time horizon of 2040. These are then compared both as absolute values and on the basis of emissions intensity to the SBTi targets we have chosen. We then identify the decarbonisation levers we need and model their impact. Finally, the decarbonization strategy is structured at a group level to enable RWE to achieve its SBTi targets. RWE monitors the publications of groups like the IEA and the IPCC when

considering our plans to achieve our climate goals, especially technology roadmaps for key technologies we are involved with, such as hydrogen electrolysers. When considering climate risk for assets we use SSP pathways to understand worst case (SSP5) and more typical cases (SSP2) for conducting risk mitigation. We share, therefore, the assumptions underpinning these pathways, such as the continued development and price declines for technologies like batteries and electrolysers, continued support for onshore and offshore renewables, and increasingly high carbon prices. In general, our Strategic Ambition is contingent upon continued technological development and regulatory support, especially for technologies which are not yet available at a competitive price, such as green hydrogen and carbon capture and storage. To ensure stability within the supply chain, our supply chain strategy aims to secure capacity to prevent bottlenecks and project delays. At the same time, the wider economy has to overcome inflation and high raw material input pricings, such as on steel, to help keep projects competitive and investible. Finally, to ensure projects are built on time and on budget, we aim to work with regulators to ensure clarity about permitting requirements.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024, RWE generated 117,801 GWh of electricity. Of this, 41 % was from renewables, clearly exceeding the share accounted for by coal (30 %). Our power production declined by 9 % compared to 2023. This was primarily because our gas-fired power stations in the UK were deployed less than in the previous year: in addition to maintenance outages, less favourable market conditions came to bear. Market factors were also a major reason why we produced less electricity from hard coal in the Netherlands. In our German lignite-fired generation business, plant closures due to Germany's legally mandated coal phaseout led to a decline in generation. RWE's generation capacity: share of renewables up to 43 %. As of 31 December 2024, we had an installed power production capacity of 44.1 GW. Despite the closure of lignite-fired units totalling 2.4 GW, the figure only changed marginally compared to 2023 (44.5 GW). This was because we commissioned new wind farms, solar farms and battery storage systems with a combined capacity of 2.1 GW. Amounting to 1.6 GW, the lion's share was added in the USA, where we completed the Bright Arrow and Peregrine solar farms (300 MW each) as well as the Montgomery Ranch onshore windfarm (203 MW) in the year under review. At 19.2 GW, renewable energy accounted for the single-largest portion (43 %) of our generation capacity by the end of 2024. Second place was taken by natural gas with 16.0 GW (36 %). Our biggest source of renewable energy is wind (12.2 GW), followed by solar (5.7 GW), biomass (0.8 GW), and hydro (0.5 GW). The geographic focus of our generation business is Germany, where 30 % of our installed capacity is located. The United Kingdom and the USA each account for 24 %. Based solely on renewable energy, the United States takes the lead, with a share of 50 %. Carbon dioxide emissions down 13 %. Our carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation declined by 13 % to 52.6 million metric tons compared to 2023. The reason for this was the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. Specific emissions, i. e. the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per megawatt hour of power produced, totalled 0.447 metric tons, slightly down compared to the previous year. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here. In contrast, the closure of the Emsland nuclear power station eliminated some of our zero-carbon generation. Our taxonomy-aligned CapEx increased to 94 % (previous year: 89 %), largely driven by investments in wind power. We aim to expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group net zero by 2040 at the latest. Aligned with these ambitions, our Group-wide investments target is to achieve 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx by 2030.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Circular economy

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

RWE's other ESG targets and performance are covered in detail in our Sustainability Strategy, Management, and Performance reports. In terms of biodiversity, RWE has the goal for all new assets to have a positive net effect towards biodiversity from no later than 2030. While there are no standardised methods for measuring the impacts of our projects upon the environment, we are involved in developing them by helping the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) initiative. RWE is also determined to support the circular economy. We have taken initial steps here by looking at the market conditions for and availability of more environmentally friendly steel, concrete and low-carbon polysilicon and glass, as these materials are crucial to the envisioned expansion of our portfolio. As a first pilot project, RWE will utilise Siemens Gamesa's GreenerTowers for 36 wind turbines at its Thor offshore wind farm. Manufacturing the steel for these towers emits on average 63 % less CO2 compared to conventional steel.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks related to the coal phase out and the opportunities related to the growing demand from renewable energy have influenced our product-related strategy and product portfolio. RWE is a power generation company, so our main product is electricity. In 2024, renewable energy accounted for over 40 % of our electricity generation – more than any other source of energy. We rank among the world's leading energy traders and constantly seek to expand our expertise and reach. These activities are managed by RWE Supply & Trading. The company's operations extend far beyond proprietary trading. For example, it sells power generated by the Group and procures the fuel and emission allowances required to produce this electricity. The objective here first and foremost is to limit price risks. On top of that, RWE Supply & Trading is in charge of the commercial optimisation of our power plant dispatch, with associated earnings going to the individual operating companies. RWE's customers can also benefit from the expertise of our trading subsidiary through a wide range of products and services, ranging from traditional energy supply contracts and energy management solutions to sophisticated risk management concepts.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Due to mitigation efforts we see power generation from wind and solar growing in the future. However, wind and solar power generation also presents some challenges for the downstream value chain. These intermittent and volatile energy generation requires grid balancing and storage provisions. This is important for our downstream value chain including industrial customers that depend on reliable energy. Therefore one of our focus in our new strategy are the topics storage (battery systems) and flexible generation system which have a broad applications from frequency stabilisation to load shifting. RWE has been looking into developing, constructing and operating large-scale batteries for many years now. Our operational battery storage capacity in late 2024 amounted to 1.1 GW (pro rata), with a further 2.3 GW of capacity under construction. Companies such as RWE that have set themselves ambitious renewables expansion targets source a large portion of their plant components and logistics services from international suppliers. In recent years, procurement has become increasingly challenging. Bottlenecks can often only be avoided by placing orders early on and sourcing products from a broad range of suppliers. Rising inflation and resulting cost increases also created problems for the industry, while geopolitical tensions posed challenges when planning investments. This affected the procurement of solar modules from Asia, among other things. Potential trade embargoes or import duties could disrupt supply chains and force companies to source expensive substitutes in other markets.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks related to the coal phase out place the need of create innovative solution to guarantee the reliable generation of electricity. Innovation and technology developments play a vital role as opportunities to achieve a sustainable energy system. Our innovation strategy is oriented to seize opportunities by developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand electricity storage and become involved in large-scale hydrogen production. Our Growing Green strategy, first introduced in 2021 and updated in 2023 to support RWE's decarbonisation goals, includes planned net investments of billion euros between 2024 and 2030. These investments focus on wind power, photovoltaics, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. We are currently planning to make net investments of €35 billion between 2025 to 2030 to expand the company's generation portfolio. Our contribution to the energy transition is not simply defined by the volume of our investments, but also by how innovative we are. RWE is constantly seeking new ways to make the energy transition more efficient and costeffective. We initiate research projects, provide the necessary funding, infrastructure and expertise, and are at times the first to put new methods into practice. Our activities in this area focus on developing solutions that help us increase the utilisation of renewable energy, expand energy storage, and drive the

ramp-up of large-scale hydrogen (H2) production. Our 1,248 patents and patent filings based on 224 inventions (as at the end of 2024) demonstrate how active we are when it comes to research and development (R & D). Last year, we drove forward around 200 R & D projects, with around 370 employees working full or part time on these endeavours. In so doing, we often work with other companies or research institutions, allowing us to benefit from their valuable insights. Another advantage is that the costs are then shouldered by many stakeholders. In 2024, our R & D spending therefore amounted to a moderate €18 million (previous year: €17 million).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. For years RWE has reduced emission with making our current power plants more efficient. Besides that changing market environment and political regulation have influenced our decision and strategy regarding the use of our coal-fired power plant. With our early exit from hard coal-fired electricity generation in Germany, we have taken a major step towards improving our carbon footprint. We successfully participated in the first nationwide shutdown auction with our two remaining hard coalfired units and were awarded commissions for the 800 megawatt Unit E at the Westfalen power plant in Hamm and the 800 megawatt Unit B at the Ibbenbüren plant. Both units were no longer positioned in the market from 31 December 2020 and they were finally closed for good in 2021. The arrangements for the phaseout of lignite were also laid down in a public-private contract between the Federal Government and the energy producers, with a contract signed in February 2021. The phaseout of lignite, which we produce and use to generate electricity in the Rhenish region to the west of Cologne, is significantly more complex. We agreed with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop producing electricity from lignite by 2030. Whereas 18 RWE lignite units were still in operation at the end of 2021, this figure has fallen to just seven in the reporting year.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. Our Growing Green strategy, first introduced in 2021 and updated in 2023 to support RWE's decarbonisation goals, includes planned net investments of billion euros between 2024 and 2030. These investments focus on wind power, photovoltaics, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. We are currently planning to make net investments of €35 billion between 2025 to 2030 to expand the company's generation portfolio. RWE continually aims to expand its asset base and thus contribute to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU taxonomy. In fiscal 2024, 94 % of RWE's CapEx was taxonomy-aligned for the following economic activities: electricity generation from renewable sources such as PV, wind, hydropower and bioenergy, as well as electricity storage, and hydrogen production / storage. CapEx in the reporting year related to electricity production and refining from lignite and hard coal amounted to €303 million; for electricity production from gas, CapEx came to €208 million. Together, these expenditures account for 4.3 % of RWE's total CapEx. No significant CapEx expenditures were related to oil during the reporting period. Aligned with our ambitions, our Group-wide investments target is to achieve 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx by 2030. Compared to the previous year, taxonomy-aligned revenue increased from 17 % to 21 %. Taxonomy-aligned OpEx rose to 28 % (previous year: 24 %).
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

11238000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

94

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

95

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

95

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

96

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

4

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We have assessed the alignment of our renewable energy and fossil fuel activities with the EU Taxonomy. The 94% reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we first published in 2021. Our strategy aims to expand our green generation portfolio and to reach net-zero on Group level by 2040. Total CapEx is comprised, among other things, of additions in the schedule of fixed assets presented in the EU Taxonomy chapter in the ESRS aligned Group Sustainability Statement of the RWE Annual Report 2024 (Independently verified and audited). We have also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms and hydrogen, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation meet the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the beginning of the construction phase. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with Item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation. Our fossil fuel power generation activities did not meet the technical screening criteria prescribed under the EU Taxonomy Complementary Delegated Act. As part of our net-zero commitment and Growing green strategy, we plan to increase our taxonomy-aligned CapEx to 95% in 2030. In calculating the figure as a total across both climate-related objectives, we followed the EU Commission's guidance to avoid double counting by separately counting CAPEX associated with activities contributing to climate mitigation and climate adaptation at the activity level.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	According to our Annual Report 2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Our contribution to the energy transition is not simply defined by the volume of our investments, but also by how innovative we are. RWE is constantly seeking new ways to make the energy transition more efficient and costeffective. We initiate research projects, provide the necessary funding, infrastructure and expertise and are often the first to put novel ideas into practice. Our activities in this area focus on developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand energy storage and drive the ramp-up of large-scale hydrogen production. Our 1,2486 patents and patent filings based on 224 inventions (as of the end of 2024) demonstrate how active we are when it comes to research and development (R & D). Last year, we drove forward around 200 R & D projects, with around 370 RWE employees working full or part time on these endeavours. In so doing, we often work with other companies or research institutions, which allows us to benefit from their valuable insights. This approach is also financially advantageous, as the costs are then shouldered by many stakeholders. Last year, our R & D spending therefore amounted to a moderate 18 million (previous year: 17 million).
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our contribution to the energy transition is not simply defined by the volume of our investments, but also by how innovative we are. RWE is constantly seeking new ways to make the energy transition more efficient and costeffective. We initiate research projects, provide the necessary funding, infrastructure and expertise and are often the first to put novel ideas into practice. Our activities in this area focus on developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand energy storage and drive the ramp-up of large-scale hydrogen production. Our 1,366 patents and patent filings based on 226 inventions (as of the end of 2023) demonstrate how active we are when it comes to research and development (R & D). Last year, we drove forward around 200 R & D projects, with around 350 RWE

employees working full or part time on these endeavours. In so doing, we often work with other companies or research institutions, which allows us to benefit from their valuable insights. This approach is also financially advantageous, as the costs are then shouldered by many stakeholders. Last year, our R & D spending therefore amounted to a moderate 17 million (previous year: 20 million). Our investment in the development of technologies for providing inertia aligns with our climate commitments and transition plan by enhancing grid stability in an increasingly decarbonized energy supply. As renewable energy sources like wind and solar do not inherently provide inertia, it is crucial to develop alternative solutions to maintain grid stability. Our pilot project focuses on researching innovative technologies that can bridge this gap while reducing carbon emissions. By leveraging advanced energy storage and management systems, we facilitate a higher integration of renewable energies into the grid, contributing significantly to achieving our climate goals. This investment is a key component of our commitment to a sustainable energy future and supports the transition to a low-carbon energy system.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our contribution to the energy transition is not simply defined by the volume of our investments, but also by how innovative we are. RWE is constantly seeking new ways to make the energy transition more efficient and costeffective. We initiate research projects, provide the necessary funding, infrastructure and expertise and are often the first to put novel ideas into practice. Our activities in this area focus on developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand energy storage and drive the ramp-up of large-scale hydrogen production. Our 1,366 patents and patent filings based on 226 inventions (as of the end of 2023) demonstrate how active we are when it comes to research and development (R & D). Last year, we drove forward around 200 R & D projects, with around 350 RWE employees working full or part time on these endeavours. In so doing, we often work with other companies or research institutions, which allows us to benefit from their valuable insights. This approach is also financially advantageous, as the costs are then shouldered by many stakeholders. Last year, our R & D spending therefore amounted to a moderate 17 million (previous year: 20 million).
[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization’s CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2014

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

259000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

2.3

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

1.5

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2005

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

n.a.

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

180000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1.5

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

8.9

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2000

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

57000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.5

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

1988

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

n.a.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2009

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7754000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

65

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

53

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2454000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

20

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

21

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

n.a

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

n.a.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1082000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

9

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

14

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

117000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2024 12,0bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.108f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations.
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Large-scale storage

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

We invested €854 million (CapEx B) in wind and solar power generation, hydrogen production and hydrogen as well as energy storage projects in the year under review. The projects reported last year for CapEx B (investments of €502 million in 2023) were largely continued. Some onshore wind and solar projects were not pursued further. In the medium term, i. e. over the next three years, we plan to invest up to €2.7 billion in wind (CCM 4.3), up to €411 million in solar (CCM 4.1), up to €35 million in hydrogen production (CCM 3.10), up to €1.5 million in hydrogen storage (CCM 4.12) and €64 million in electricity storage (CCM 4.10) projects.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

65500000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

2

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

RWE primarily uses water as cooling water for its power generation fleet. As our fossil-fuelled generation capacities will decrease over the next few years, we anticipate no further investments in new deployment of water facilities. Besides that, CAPEX for maintenance of the existing facilities will mainly be driven by demand (which we anticipate as stable over the years with no major change). In the mid- to long-term, CAPEX and OPEX might decrease according to the decrease of our generation capacities which are fossil-fuelled.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect carbon certificate prices to increase over time. As the European Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is designed to decrease the amount of available certificates, demand shall be steered by pricing these certificates, thus being interlinked between amount of certificates and demand. In order to incentivise potential certificate buyers to decrease their emissions, the ETS system foresees increasing certificate prices. Other emission trading schemes, like e.g. in UK, work with similar logics.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

90

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

90

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :This price assumption only apply for those business activity, the certificates need to be purchased for (operational conventional power plants applicable for EU Emission Trading Scheme)

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

80

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The emissions generated by RWE are determined in operational terms by the use of our power plants in association with development in the energy markets. The prices for fuels and CO2 certificates determine the costs at which power plants are able to offer the electricity they produce on the wholesale market. The demand for electricity determines when and which power plants are used. More expensive power plants are correspondingly only deployed when there is high demand in the electricity market and they emit correspondingly lower levels of greenhouse gases and other pollutants owing to the lower number of operating hours.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :RWE generates electricity and is not involved in B2C business.

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

RWE does not have B2C customers, therefore we are not engaging here.

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have been trying to understand closely what can be done e.g. with WTG (wind turbine generator) suppliers to work on climate change and invested in specific initiatives such as greener steel. We do request suppliers to confirm they are compliant with applicable regulation and e.g. actively tackle recent developments such as Foreign Subsidies Regulation. Material sourcing is also of increasing importance with regard to regulations or initatives, such as CBAM, Net-Zero Industry Act and Sustainble Industry Reward in the UK.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In regions we operate there is mainly no choice on a water supplier. Mainly, there is only one supplier for water and therefore we are depending on these.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our General Terms and Conditions (GTCs) include various aspects and makes reference to "sustainable supply chains" which refers to CO2, decarbonization, renewable energy, biodiversity, circularity, HSE and/or human rights. Additionally as supplier qualification, our corporate Questionnaire contains questions towards SBTis, renewables energy, GHG emissions, biodiversity, circularity, sustainability KPIs. In tenders, specific categories have an additional questionnaire focusing on decarbonization and greener options (steel, foundations, etc.). The corresponding tender attachments include HSE conditions of contract, human rights appendix, etc. (can be adapted by purchasers).

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our General Termins and Conditions (GTCs) include various aspects and makes reference to "sustainable supply chains" which refers to CO2, decarbonization, renewable energy, biodiversity, circularity, HSE and/or human rights. Additionally as supplier qualification, our corporate Questionnaire contains questions towards SBTis, renewables energy, GHG emissions, biodiversity, circularity, sustainability KPIs. In tenders, specific categories have an additional questionnaire focusing on decarbonization and greener options (steel, foundations, etc.). The corresponding tender attachments include HSE conditions of contract, human rights appendix, etc. (can be removed by purchasers).
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We request potential suppliers (especially for our Offshore and OPEA segment) that meet a certain spend threshold to answer a Corporate Questionnaire, addressing several ESG topics. These include supplier activities with regard to decarbonization policy and/or target (including if validated by Science Based Targets initiative), transition plans, GHG emissions reporting, Concerning “compliance with environmental certifications” and “adoption of the UN ILO principles”: If an existing supplier has been identified as medium or high risk counter party on human rights, they need to undergo an IntegrityNext assessment, which is asking for ISO14001. We do not make a certification mandatory as this certification is very expensive (especially for SMEs).
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier self-assessment questionnaire

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Potential suppliers have to fill out an self assessment questionnaire prior to being selected as one of our suppliers if a certain threshold criteria is met. In this questionnaire, we request an answer to question if they have a decarbonization strategy in place, if they have targets (and if so, are these science based targets), etc.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :As we request suppliers to provide information about this topic, we emphasize our interest in their engagement.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the United Nation’s International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We request potential suppliers (especially for our Offshore and OPEA segment) to answer a Corporate Questionnaire that are meeting a certain spend treshold, addressing several ESG topics. These include supplier activities with regard to decarbonization policy and/or target (including if validated by Science Based Targets initiative), transition plans, GHG emissions reporting, Concerning “compliance with environmental certifications” and “adoption of the UN ILO principles”: If an existing supplier has been identified as medium or high risk counter party on human rights, they need to undergo an IntegrityNext assessment, which is asking for ISO14001. We do not make a certification mandatory as this certification is very expensive (especially for SMEs).

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :As we request suppliers to provide information about this topic, we emphasize our interest in their engagement.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We regularly exchange with our investors and shareholders. RWE informs these about all climate-related aspects which they are interested in.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our investors show great interest in our business strategy "Growing Green", which is mainly based on our decarbonization plans. Their feedback and interest gives us indications on potential adjustments and mainly the general feasibility of our strategy.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We regularly exchange with our investors and shareholders. RWE informs these about all water-related aspects which they are interested in. We therefore cover all interested stakeholders (see input conc. 100%) if they express interest.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As our investors mainly express interest other than water-related, we cannot assess the effect of our information exchange on water-related topics (except if we are informed in specific cases).
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We have supply contracts with BMW. In 2024, we continue to supply the plants with appr. 795 GWh and a CO2 footprint of 0 g/kWh, BMW purchased certificates of origin for the entire amount. We have canceled these for our electricity supply. To offset existing emissions from our electricity deliveries, we offer BMW so-called guarantees of origin. These can be obtained from RWE and cover the emissions for the electricity deliveries made to BMW.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

See description of initiative.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

At RWE, our consolidation approach applies to RWE AG companies with following characteristics: - affiliated companies which are included in the consolidated financial statements and - have environmental relevant business activities with staff and / or assets (e.g. operation of plants, real estate/property management etc.).

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

At RWE, our consolidation approach applies to RWE AG companies with following characteristics: - affiliated companies which are included in the consolidated financial statements and - have environmental relevant business activities with staff and / or assets (e.g. operation of plants, real estate/property management etc.).

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Plastics are not (yet) covered in our management systems, as this topic is assessed as non-material.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

See comment in text box left.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

At RWE, our consolidation approach applies to RWE AG companies with following characteristics: - affiliated companies which are included in the consolidated financial statements and - have environmental relevant business activities with staff and / or assets (e.g. operation of plants, real estate/property management etc.). [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a change in boundary	*GHG Accounting scoping according to ESRS*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Generally, our auditor's threshold for re-calculation would be appr. 5% deviation in case these deviations would occur in the following timeframe. The base year was restated due to methodological changes in the reporting framework (first time application of ESRS).

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Owing to the relatively minor contribution of Scope 2 emissions to its total greenhouse gas emissions, RWE rarely enters into contractual power purchase agreements that stipulate supplier- or utility-specific emission rates. Such agreements are often standard practice for energy producers. As the majority of operating sites mainly use self-produced electricity or RWE-owned electricity from another site, the proportion of contractual agreements with third parties is generally low. In addition, as an energy generating company, RWE purchases electricity from the grid without additional contractual information as to the origin. Therefore, the currently available information on the proportion and types of contractual instruments used for the sale and purchase of energy – whether combined with attributes about related to energy generation or not – is not representative for RWE. As outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, RWE's data quality does not fully align with the Scope 2 quality criteria concerning contractual instruments. Consequently, RWE exclusively relies on the emission factors of the location-based method (national or gridaverage emission factors) to calculate market-related Scope 2 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85736423

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 encompasses GHG emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company. Scope 1 sources differ from company to company depending on its business model and sector. Power generation from combustion of fossil fuels: For CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in our power plants we use the official data that are required under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Additional emissions from assets outside the EU ETS are accounted separately and added to the figure. Power purchase agreements (contracted power plants) have been part of our regular emissions reporting until 2022. In 2023 we reviewed this approach and in line with the operational control definition we only consider these emissions in our scope 3.3 reporting when the dispatching is with RWE. Fuels used in company vehicles: These emissions originate from the combustion of fuels in vehicles that the company owns or operates. We include vehicles such as crew and maintenance ships for our wind farms, ocean cruisers that are operating on our behalf and cars that are owned or leased by RWE. Fugitive emissions from mining: As we operate lignite mines there is a certain amount of outgassing methane that we account for. Biogenic emissions: As of reporting year 2023, biogenic emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are disclosed separately.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195727

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are considered indirect emissions from the generation of acquired and consumed electricity, steam, heat or cooling. According to the methodology Scope 2 emissions encompass GHG emissions from the following activities: Purchased electricity for own use: This includes electricity consumed by our power plants when no own power is generated and external supply is necessary. It further includes electricity consumed in our owned and leased administrative buildings / offices (since 2020). We apply a threshold of 100 workspaces and thus include so far only larger office locations. We use the location-based approach. This refers to a method to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations/countries, including local, subnational, or national boundaries. From financial year 2024 onwards, we also intend to use the market-based approach to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on supplier-specific emission factors. A publicly available generation specific emission factor will be considered equivalent to an emission factor provided by the supplier. Where supplier-specific factors are not available, a default emission factor will be used instead and if this is also not available, the location based factor will continue to apply. Purchased heat for own use: This includes e.g. emissions to generate the heat we purchase for administrative buildings.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195727

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Owing to the relatively minor contribution of Scope 2 emissions to its total greenhouse gas emissions, RWE rarely enters into contractual power purchase agreements that stipulate supplier- or utility-specific emission rates. Such agreements are often standard practice for energy producers. As the majority of operating sites mainly use self-produced electricity or RWE-owned electricity from another site, the proportion of contractual agreements with third parties is generally low. In addition, as an energy generating company, RWE purchases electricity from the grid without additional contractual information as to the origin. Therefore, the currently available information on the proportion and types of contractual instruments used for the sale and purchase of energy – whether combined with attributes about related to energy generation or not – is not representative for RWE. As outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, RWE's data quality does not fully align with the Scope 2 quality criteria concerning contractual instruments. Consequently, RWE exclusively relies on the emission factors of the location-based method (national or gridaverage emission factors) to calculate market-related Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1215132

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Emissions from the production or provision of purchased goods and services: For the majority of products and materials from third parties emissions have been calculated on the basis of annual procurement spent data in combination with suitable emission factors. We have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-related calculation. Therefore, for 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.1 and mainly 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumption based approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments with regard to emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years. For the majority of product groups, we so far used a GHG evaluator factor and are in the process of reviewing the emission factors with more suitable ones, which will keep updated in future.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1013348

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Emissions from the production of capital goods that the company procures: Similar to the approach in category 3.1 spend data has been and is still used to calculate emissions. Regarding the differentiation between capital goods and further goods and services, we have identified the different main products associated with CapEx and construction of our assets by product group. As applicable for category 3.1 we have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-oriented approach. Therefore, for the 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumption-based approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments with regard to emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years.

For the majority of product groups, we so far used a GHG evaluator factor and are in the process of reviewing the emission factors with more suitable ones, which will keep updated in future.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3965967

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Emissions from extraction, production, and (in part) transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired: All positions in scope 1 and 2 are reflected with indirect emission factors for the upstream emissions of these fuels except for lignite, for which we no longer include upstream emissions from the 2023 reporting year onwards and retrospectively for 2022 to avoid double counting. As of reporting year 2023, biogenic emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are separately disclosed. The emission factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses. Further, we report emissions of specific PPAs, where the dispatch lies with RWE in scope 3.3. For this category, as well as for scope 1 and 2, so far we mainly use emission factors from MLC (Sphera).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40552

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a supplier and our own operations: We calculate emissions from transport where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment by calculating the distances

in kilometers per means of transport, e.g. by train. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the MLC database provided by Sphera.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218265

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Disposal and treatment of waste generated in RWE operations: Waste volume separated in different categories as collected in our internal ESG system. Each category is sub-divided into recycled material and different disposal routes. Suitable emission factors are applied for the volumes of each channel. In the calculation, we take into account all quantities of waste externally disposed or recovered by third parties downstream. The share of recovery is fully included from 2023 and retrospectively for 2022 to reflect the complete external volumes. Waste that remains within the organization is not taken into account. This applies, for example, to ash and gypsum.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7438

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: • Travel activities of our workforce including train, air, rental car, hotel stays: We used internal data on the activities and various emissions factors. Certain assumptions had to be made, e.g. on distance categories for flights (continental vs. intercontinental). We include all travel data available through the used booking systems. Mainly emission factors from DEFRA apply.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24120

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Employee commuting: To assess emissions we use global employee figures and average emission factors per country taking into account general distances and modes of transportation per country. Mainly emission factors from DEFRA apply.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since we report GHG by operational control, all leased offices have to be included in scope 1 and 2. Therefore, we do not report category 8 "Upstream leased assets".

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12553

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Shipped distances for delivery of refinement products in ship, train and lorry: Data have been taken from internal systems. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the MLC database provided by Sphera.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102027

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Mineral products and Gypsum production: Through one of our Group companies, we supply customers with various mineral products that can be used for different purposes. Since emissions may be generated in further processing, we also collect these emissions through the quantity of products delivered to end customers.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12122724

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions at customers site using our products from the following activities: Lignite Refinement Products: In various plants in the Rhenish mining area, we produce so-called refinement products from the lignite mined there. These are briquettes, for example. We sell these to traders and intermediaries for further distribution. We classify the emissions from these products as indirect emissions, as they are produced by the end customer. Gas Trading to end-customers: Our trading company RWE Supply & Trading supplies gas to industrial end customers. RWE itself is not the producer, but only a trader. We calculate the emissions from the combustion of the gas at end customers within our inventory. We refer here to the gas sales of a unit that is

responsible for sales to end customers. Hard coal trading to end-customers: In small and further shrinking quantities, a unit within RWE Power trades hard coal to end customers alongside RWE Supply & Trading. We also report emissions from these trading volumes as indirect emissions in our inventory.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category has been identified as not material to the Scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27375

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard in this category emissions from operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year have to be accounted. This category has been identified as not material to the scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In this category emissions from the operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 have to be accounted. This category has been identified as not material to the scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3402104

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In this category emissions from financial participations in the reporting year have to be accounted. From the reporting year 2022 onwards RWE includes emissions from its financial investments not under operational control and with material Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. According to the investment-specific method, emissions are sourced from public reports and weighted with equity share. This assessment of emissions will be periodically reviewed.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53242042

(7.6.3) Methodological details

RWE reports its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the principles, requirements and guidance of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard, using its publicly available Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory & Calculation Methodology. This encompasses all direct greenhouse gas emissions, namely carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorinated compounds, nitrogen trifluoride and sulphur hexafluoride, which are all expressed as CO2 equivalents (CO2e). For CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in its power stations, RWE utilises the official data collected as part of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS). Additional emissions from assets outside the EU ETS are calculated separately and added to the total figure. For emissions resulting from fuel combustion in company-owned or controlled vehicles, RWE reports on crew and maintenance ships for its wind farms, ocean freighters operated on RWE’s behalf, cars that are owned or leased by RWE and other vehicles. As RWE operates lignite mines, it also accounts for very small amounts of outgassed methane. Emission factors RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392956

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392956

(7.7.4) Methodological details

RWE’s Scope 2 emissions mainly stem from purchased electricity and heat for own usage. Purchased electricity includes electricity consumed by power plants when no own power is generated, and an external supply is needed. It also includes electricity consumed by company-owned and leased administrative buildings, offices and electric cars. Purchased heat includes the heat RWE purchases for administrative buildings. Where no reliable data is available, RWE utilises assumptions from comparable sites and extrapolates the available data for all sites. Owing to the relatively minor contribution of Scope 2 emissions to its total greenhouse gas emissions, RWE rarely enters into contractual power purchase agreements that stipulate supplier- or utility-specific emission rates. Such agreements are often standard practice for energy producers. As the majority of operating sites mainly use self-produced electricity or RWE-owned electricity from another site, the proportion of contractual agreements with third parties is generally low. In addition, as an energy generating company, RWE purchases electricity from the grid without additional contractual information as to the origin. Therefore, the currently available information on the proportion and types of contractual instruments used for the sale and purchase of energy – whether combined with attributes about related to energy generation or not – is not representative for RWE. As outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, RWE’s data quality does not fully align with the Scope 2 quality criteria concerning contractual instruments. Consequently, RWE exclusively relies on the emission factors of the location-based method (national or gridaverage emission factors) to calculate market-related Scope 2 emissions. Emission factors RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1283837

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the majority of products and materials sourced from third parties are calculated on the basis of annual procurement spend data combined with suitable emission factors. Emissions from the production or execution of purchased goods and services: Emissions have been calculated on the basis of annual procurement spent data using a model of Carnegie Mellon University (2002). We have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-related calculation. Therefore, for 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.1 and mainly 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumptionbased approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments wrt emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years. For the majority of product groups, we so far used a GHG evaluator factor and are in the process of reviewing the emission factors with more suitable ones, which will keep updated in future. The Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) method estimates the materials and energy resources required for, and the environmental emissions resulting from, activities in our economy. It is one technique for performing a life cycle assessment, an evaluation of the environmental impacts of a product or process over its entire life cycle. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3657603

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Similar to Category 1, spending data is utilised to calculate emissions. Emissions from the production of capital goods that the company procures: Similar to approach in Category 3.1 spent data have been used to calculate emissions based on the EIO-LCA Model. An internal assessment has been made to distinguish capital goods from further goods and services. For emission factors, we have been making increasing use of public libraries such as DEFRA and the GHG Scope 3 Evaluator. Regarding the differentiation between capital goods and further goods and services, we have identified the different main products associated with CapEx and construction of our assets by product group. As applicable for category 3.1 we have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-oriented approach. Therefore, for the 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumption-based approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments wrt emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2293661

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

All positions encompass the corresponding indirect upstream emissions of the positions in Scope 1 and 2. RWE does not account for upstream emissions for lignite, as it is fully encompassed within our own operational activities. Emissions from extraction, production, and (in part) transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired: Fuel data from internal systems and cradle to gate emission factors have been used. These factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses. All positions in scope 1 and 2 are reflected with indirect emission factors for the upstream emissions of these fuels except for lignite, for which we no longer include upstream emissions from the 2023 reporting year onwards and retrospectively for 2022 to avoid double counting. As of reporting year 2023, biogenic emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are separately disclosed. The emission factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses. Further, we report emissions of specific PPAs, where the dispatch lies with RWE in scope 3.3. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31689

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated from transport where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment by calculating the distances in kilometres per means of transport, e. g. by train, and multiplied by the respective mode-specific emission factor. Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a supplier and our own operations: We source hard coal from partners around the world. We calculate emissions from transport by calculating the distances in kilometers per means of transport, e.g. by ship. These distances are based on the country of origin and are approximations. We also include emissions from the transport of some of our products where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

189037

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Suitable emission factors are applied for the different disposal routes, accounting for all waste quantities disposed or recovered in the downstream value chain. Disposal and treatment of waste generated in RWE operations: Waste volume separated in different categories as collected in our internal ESG data system. Each category is sub-divided into recycled material and different disposal routes. Emission factors from literature are then applied for the volumes of each channel. Suitable emission factors are applied for the volumes of each channel. In the calculation, we take into account all quantities of waste externally disposed or recovered by third parties downstream. The share of recovery is fully included from 2023 and retrospectively for 2022 to reflect the complete external volumes. Waste that remains within the organization is not taken into account. This applies, for example, to ash and gypsum. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17989

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

RWE uses internal data on the activities and various emission factors. Certain assumptions are made, e.g. on distance categories for flights (continental vs. intercontinental). RWE includes all travel data available through the booking systems used. Travel activities of our workforce including train, air, rental car, hotel stays: We used internal data on the activities and various emissions factors. Certain assumptions had to be made, e.g. on distance categories for flights (continental vs. intercontinental). We include all travel data available through the used booking systems. Mainly emission factors from DEFRA apply.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28609

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting: To assess emissions we use global employee figures and average emission factors per country taking into account general distances and modes of transportation per country. Mainly emission factors from DEFRA apply.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since most of our contracts for larger office locations are long-term and give us control over power purchase agreements, we have allocated consumption to Scope 2. Therefore, we no longer report category 8 "Upstream leased assets". This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data is sourced from internal systems. Shipped distances for delivery of refinement products in ship, train and lorry: Data have been taken from internal systems. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70829

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

RWE supplies customers with various mineral products that can be used for different purposes. RWE records these emissions generated in further processing, through the quantity of products delivered to end customers. RWE uses an ESG platform from UL Solutions for all GHG emission calculations. Emission factors are obtained from various public and non-public sources, with a preference for contracted databases that receive regular automated updates; we hold paid licences to access some of these databases. Some emissions data is obtained directly from thirdparty suppliers who use their own calculations for customers or partners. In these instances, RWE generally refrains from conducting its own calculations.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11928717

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

RWE markets lignite refinement products directly to end consumers. These emissions are generated by the end consumers. In addition to lignite products, RWE also includes the emissions from gas sold to end customers and used for energy generation. According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions at customers site using our products from the following activities: Lignite Refinement Products: In various plants in the Rhenish mining area, we produce so-called refinement products from the lignite mined there. These are briquettes, for example. We sell these to traders and intermediaries for further distribution. We classify the emissions from these products as indirect emissions, as they are produced by the end customer. Gas Trading to end-customers: Our trading company RWE Supply & Trading supplies gas to industrial end customers. RWE itself is not the producer, but only a trader. We calculate the emissions from the combustion of the gas at end customers within our inventory. We refer here to the gas sales of a unit that is responsible for sales to end customers. Hard coal trading to end-customers: In small and further shrinking quantities, a unit within RWE Power trades hard coal to end customers alongside RWE Supply & Trading. We also report emissions from these trading volumes as indirect emissions in our inventory.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard in this category emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life have to be accounted. This category has been identified as not material to the Scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70522

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

From the reporting year 2024 onwards, RWE includes the emissions for own assets leased to third parties under financial lease agreements, where the asset is no longer recorded on RWE's balance sheet. These are reserve capacities or plants for grid stabilisation that RWE leases to a transmission grid operator.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In this category emissions from the operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 have to be accounted. This category has been identified as not material to the scope 3 inventory for our business and an emissions figure is not calculated. This assessment will be periodically reviewed.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2188004

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the investment-specific method, emissions are sourced from the public reports of affiliated companies and weighted based on RWE's equity share. Prior-year data serves as the basis for estimating the current year's GHG emissions of RWE's financial participations where actual data is not yet available due to differing reporting periods.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 365 - 369

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 365 - 369

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 365 - 369

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2025-03-20-rwe-annual-report-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 365 - 369

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The global gross Scope 1+2 emissions of RWE for this reporting year are 53,634,998 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global Scope 1+2 emissions for the previous reporting year were 62,173,854 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 13.7% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (8,538,856/62,173,854) * 100 = 13.7%. The change (8,538,856) from 62,173,854 to 53,634,998 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) an estimated decrease in 7,970,653 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here (change in output) and 2) an estimated reduction of 568,203 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-7,970,653/62,173,854) * 100 -12.8%. This represents a 12.8% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-568,203/62,173,854) * 100 -0.9%. This represents a 0.9% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

568203

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The global gross Scope 1+2 emissions of RWE for this reporting year are 53,634,998 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global Scope 1+2 emissions for the previous reporting year were 62,173,854 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 13.7% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (8,538,856/62,173,854) * 100 = 13.7%. The change (8,538,856) from 62,173,854 to 53,634,998 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) an estimated decrease in 7,970,653 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here (change in output) and 2) an estimated reduction of 568,203 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions*

*due to change in output is: (-7,970,653/62,173,854) * 100 -12.8%. This represents a 12.8% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-568,203/62,173,854) * 100 -0.9%. This represents a 0.9% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7970653

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The global gross Scope 1+2 emissions of RWE for this reporting year are 53,634,998 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global Scope 1+2 emissions for the previous reporting year were 62,173,854 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 13.7% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (8,538,856/62,173,854) * 100 = 13.7%. The change (8,538,856) from 62,173,854 to 53,634,998 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) an estimated decrease in 7,970,653 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here (change in output) and 2) an estimated reduction of 568,203 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-7,970,653/62,173,854) * 100 -12.8%. This represents a 12.8% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-568,203/62,173,854) * 100 -0.9%. This represents a 0.9% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

3472461

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic emissions result mainly from the combustion of biogenic fuels and only apply to Scope 1, i. e. burning biomass or biogenic fuels in RWE's own operations. [Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40318686

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4994002

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

135

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1166137

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6843449

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3091
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Combustion of fuels (power generation)*	*53134286*
Row 2	*Combustion of fuels (company fleet)*	*67672*
Row 3	*Fugitive emissions*	*12291*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e
Electric utility activities	*53242042*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53242042

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392956

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392956

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope of GHG Accounting on group level in line with GHG Protocol for consolidated group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope of GHG Accounting on group level in line with GHG Protocol for consolidated group
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7467807

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

175315766

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

182783573.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

17408

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1126134

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1143542.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

69831

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

69831.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6994

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6994.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7485214

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

176036422

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

183521636.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7467807

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat. This row contains ESRS KPI:Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.)

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat. All biomass and hydrogen allocated under sustainable biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat. All biomass and hydrogen allocated under sustainable biomass.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

108673566

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

346640

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63070788

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2928226

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

182783573

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

internal data collection granularity does not allow dsclosure for columns MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity & MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3355

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3355.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

568

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

63746

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64314.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55880

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3296444

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6994

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4075

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3363393.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3780

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3780.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172514

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

172514.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39216.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

232

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

232.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6485

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6485.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1112

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1112.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6999

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6999.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141161

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

141161.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

711372

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

711372.00
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.46

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

53634998

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

117801000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation (Scope 1) declined by 13 % to 52.6 million metric tons compared to 2023. The reason for this was the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here. In 2024, RWE generated 117,801 GWh of electricity. Our power production declined by 9 % compared to 2023. This was primarily because our gas-fired power stations in the UK were deployed less than in the previous year: in addition to maintenance outages, less favourable market conditions came to bear. Market factors were also a major reason why we produced less electricity from hard coal in the Netherlands.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0022

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

53634998

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

24224000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our carbon dioxide emissions from electricity generation (Scope 1) declined by 13 % to 52.6 million metric tons compared to 2023. The reason for this was the drop in utilisation of the fossil fuels coal and gas. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased deployment of climate-friendly production technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here. Total Scope 1+2 emissions decreased by 13.7 %. Total revenue decreased by approx. 15% and therefore led to an overall increase (+2%) for the intensity, even though the total scope 1+2 emissions were reduced by 13.7% compared to the previous year.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2949647

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

791.64

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

791.64

Lignite

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38071925

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

1210.28

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1210.28

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11844673

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

366.49

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

366.49

Sustainable biomass

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3471974

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

1109.61

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1109.61

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56338220

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

478.25
[Fixed row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

RWE AG Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/24/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☑ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- ☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1531072

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1178569

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4469203

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21988

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

202472

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8122

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20553

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5381

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58476

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12771326

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3499251

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23766413.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23766413.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

99.99

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13784519.540

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1283837

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3657603

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2293661

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31689

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

189037

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17989

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28609

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6500

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70829

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11928717

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2188004

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21696475.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21696475.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

20.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all available Scope 3 categories and covers the whole organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

RWE aims to reduce its Scope 3 emissions by 42% by 2030 compared to a 2022 base year. The objective of this target is to address and minimize the indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur throughout the entire value chain of RWE's products and services, including those from suppliers and customers. By focusing on reducing Scope 3 emissions, RWE seeks to promote sustainability practices not only within its own operations but also across its network of partners and stakeholders.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In addressing value chain emissions, we encounter challenges related to the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, such as data quality issues, dependence on value chain partners and third-party information. These challenges also impact our ability to identify and implement effective levers for decarbonising Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions originate from our upstream and downstream value chain and require measures beyond our direct control. In setting our current targets, we have prioritised measures for the coming years that focus on decarbonising major sources of emissions. As disclosed in the Metrics – GHG emissions section, GHG emissions stemming from Scope 3 'Category 11: Use of sold products' is the biggest contributor to our total Scope 3 emissions. For the years until 2030, RWE is assessing potential measures for reducing and phasing out the sale of GHG intensive products. This lever will result in an estimated absolute Scope 3 Category 11 emissions reduction of 9.3 million metric tons of CO2e relative to the 2022 base year. However, this depends on economic conditions as well as evolving market demands. Looking beyond 2030, the decarbonisation of our upstream value chain also becomes increasingly important. We have taken initial steps here by looking at the market conditions for and availability of more environmentally friendly steel, concrete and low-carbon polysilicon and glass, as these materials are crucial to the envisioned expansion of our portfolio. As a first pilot project, RWE will utilise Siemens Gamesa's GreenerTowers for 36 wind turbines at its Thor offshore wind farm. Manufacturing the steel for these towers emits on average 63 % less CO2 compared to conventional steel.The total estimated impact of all Scope 3 measures to achieve our Scope 3 targets by 2030 is expected to result in an absolute reduction of 9.3 million metric tons of CO2e by 2030, and 19.9 million metric tons of CO2e by 2040 relative to the base year value of 22.2 million metric tons of CO2e.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

RWE AG Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

05/24/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.544

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.001

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.5450000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

71.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.1575050000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-71.1

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.452

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.003

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.4550000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

23.23

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This intensity target covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions and is organization-wide.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The primary objective of this target is to significantly decrease the carbon intensity of RWE´s direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) and their indirect emissions (Scope 2).

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Decarbonisation levers related to our near-term Scope 1 and 2 targets primarily include the phaseout of lignite in Germany by 2030 and the transition to biomass at our last remaining Dutch hard coal facilities in Amer and Eemshaven. In 2024, we took further steps to phase out coal by permanently shutting down six power plant units in the Rhenish mining area. The affected units were at the Neurath, Niederaussem and Weisweiler sites and had a total generation capacity of 2.4 GW. Another significant milestone was reached when Amer power plant completed its transition to 100 % biomass as of 31 December 2024. We have already decommissioned our hard coal assets in Germany and the United Kingdom. The planned phaseout of lignite-fired energy generation related and the transition from hard coal to biomass by 2030 correspond to an estimated absolute Scope 1 emissions reduction of 64.8 million metric tons of CO2e relative to the 2022 base year. To achieve our long-term decarbonisation targets for our own operations by 2040 and address residual Scope 1 emissions, core initiatives and levers include retrofitting our flexible power generation technologies with carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen combustion solutions. RWE is planning to deploy new gas-fired power plants to facilitate a 2030 exit from lignite and hard coal and to ensure security of supply during periods of low wind and solar generation. These gas-fired power stations will be designed to be either hydrogen-ready or to use carbon capture and storage. RWE currently has no plans to develop new gas-fired power plants without incorporating these decarbonisation measures. However, RWE's decision to invest in new gas-fired power plants depends on suitable technical conditions on the German government providing economic incentives. For existing operational assets, potential options include replacement, back-up or closure strategies, depending on regulatory and economic frameworks. Implementing the aforementioned initiatives and levers is expected to contribute to an overall quantitative reduction in emissions of 0.39 metric tons of CO2e / MWh by 2030 and 0.54 metric tons of CO2e / MWh by 2040 respectively, compared to an intensity value of 0.55 metric tons of CO2e / MWh in the 2022 base year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/24/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

RWE AG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a clear roadmap to net zero. We aim to have no net impact on the climate by 2040 – this promise encompasses all business operations and all three scopes. Long-Term Targets: RWE AG commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation 98.3% per MWh by 2040 from a 2022 base year. RWE AG also commits to reduce scope 1 and scope 3 GHG emissions from all sold electricity 98.3% per MWh by 2040 from a 2022 base year.* RWE AG further commits to reduce all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.*

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

With the SBTi approval in December 2024, we raised our decarbonisation targets for 2030 and 2040 to emphasise our commitment to a 1.5-degree aligned pathway: Overall Net-Zero Target: RWE AG commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040. Near-Term Targets: RWE AG commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation 71.1% per MWh by 2030 from a 2022 base year. RWE AG also commits to reduce scope 1 and scope*

3 GHG emissions from all sold electricity 71.1% per MWh within the same timeframe. RWE AG further commits to reduce all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 42% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. Long-Term Targets: RWE AG commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation 98.3% per MWh by 2040 from a 2022 base year.* RWE AG also commits to reduce scope 1 and scope 3 GHG emissions from all sold electricity 98.3% per MWh by 2040 from a 2022 base year.* RWE AG further commits to reduce all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.*

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

RWE has set near-term and long-term emissions reduction targets for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions that conform with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria and recommendations. These science-based targets were validated by the SBTi in December 2024 and are in line with a 1.5 ºC global trajectory. Our near-term and longterm intensity targets align with the SBTi Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) for the power sector. All absolute near-term and long-term targets were modelled according to the SBTi Absolute Contraction Approach. In the near term, specifically by 2030, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 71.1 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 71.1 % per MWh within the same time frame. Additionally, RWE commits to reducing all remaining absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 42 % by 2030. In the long term, specifically by 2040, RWE aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from power generation by 98.3 % per MWh, relative to the 2022 baseline. RWE AG also commits to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 3 GHG emissions from all electricity sales by 98.3 % per MWh within the same timeframe. RWE AG further commits to reducing all remaining absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 90 %. RWE will procure carbon credits for remaining residual emissions, in order to become net zero across the entire value chain by 2040. RWE's decarbonisation strategy focuses on reducing direct and indirect emissions. Currently, we do not purchase or retire carbon credits for our own decarbonisation. With the exception of the net-zero target, RWE plans to achieve the targets set for 2030 and 2040 exclusively through emissions reduction. To achieve net-zero emissions, RWE will explore the development of proprietary GHG removal projects and the potential use of carbon credits.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

RWE's decarbonisation roadmap considers both technological and regulatory factors. Achievement of the science-based targets is contingent on ongoing technological progress and government support, particularly for emerging technologies not yet available at competitive prices, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), green hydrogen combustion and electrolysers for the production of green hydrogen. When setting climate targets, RWE also considered future growth in operations, the planned portfolio shift from conventional to renewable energy generation, the adoption of new technologies (e. g. hydrogen) and regulatory requirements, such as coal phaseout agreements in certain countries, as well as planned new investments. To monitor progress towards these targets, RWE regularly reviews actual GHG emissions against target trajectories. The Executive Board of RWE AG receives reports on this data, which is collected by the Sustainability department. The department also regularly evaluates the effectiveness and feasibility of the climate targets and actions, ensuring they remain achievable. Furthermore, the baseline and targets are periodically reviewed in light of changes within the Group (e. g. acquisitions or divestments).
[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*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*568202*
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

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

568203

(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)

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduced combustion of fuels in company vehicles due to vehicle fleet electrification and massive reduction in company freight ship emissions due to decreased demand.
[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

RWE acts in compliance to regulatory requirements, which are also part of our operation licenses. Additionally, we have agreements with national governments on shutdown and legally mandated stand-by of power stations.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a department for Research and Development that is driving low-carbon innovation and efficiency projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We perform CO2 price estimates in scenarios, reflecting price projections for EU emissions allowances and apply this price for project calculation and investment decisions.Financial risks resulting from fluctuating market prices for electricity and combustion fuel, and which are associated with CO2 emissions from our power plants, are presented in our risk management. Today, the marketing of electricity generated from renewable energy is still largely based on regulated revenue components, but market-based remuneration components are increasingly becoming part of the mix. We reduce the associated market risks by concludingappropriate hedging contracts. Furthermore, we sell most of the electricity from our power plants in forward transactions and hedge the prices for the combustion fuels and emission allowances required.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

With our new purpose "Our energy for a sustainable life" and activities in our countries we want to encourage our employees to be more sustainable - including savings of emissions. Activities in our countries include e.g. action days (e.g. our themed month "Sustainable September", where employees engage in a broad range of sustainability-related topics with relevance for climate action. Examples are consumption awareness activities on (E-)mobility or nutrition, but also seminars on climate-friendly technology development or market mechanisms like carbon pricing).
[Add row]

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

In the past we did not consider our methane emissions as relevant due to its insignificance in comparison to other GHG emissions in RWE's GHG emissions inventory. In 2019 we started a project with the target to reassess our Corporate Carbon Footprint. In that process we have also evaluated methane emissions as one of the seven greenhouse gases we cover in our GHG emissions accounting in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Although there have been adaptions to the accounting process for methane, we still come to the conclusion that this GHG is of minor importance within our carbon footprint, even with regard to its global warming potential. At RWE, methane sources are within the owned mines and occur in our fossil-fuel power plants; as we operate lignite mines there is a small amount of outgassing methane that we account for and that are therefore included in our Scope 1 emissions. With the agreed exit from coal as source of electricity in Germany and other European markets we assume lowering levels of methane from these sources. Within our gas plants and gas storage facilities we recognise that there might be leakages from the piping system. Emissions mainly occur during major investments actions because of planned depressurization or surface equipment. However these actions and investments in the infrastructure help us to reduce methane emissions over the medium term.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(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 :Generation of renewable and low-carbon electricity (Electricity generation from PV technology, wind energy, hydropower, bioenergy & storage)

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

RWE AG is a leading international company in the area of climate-friendly electricity generation headquartered in Essen, Germany. The commitment to wind, solar and hydropower, along with the areas of hydrogen, battery storage and biomass mean that we have significantly expanded our portfolio as a power generator producing electricity from renewable energy. Our role is that of an all-rounder in electricity generation. Our flexible power plants and our trading company empower us to contribute to safeguarding the energy supply.Our Growing Green strategy, first introduced in 2021 and updated in 2023 to support RWE's decarbonisation goals, includes planned net investments of billion euros between 2024 and 2030. These investments focus on wind power, photovoltaics, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. We are currently planning to make net investments of €35 billion between 2025 to 2030 to expand the company's generation portfolio. The %-value provided in column "Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year" refers to the proportion of our Revenue of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) of the total revenue in FY2024.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

21
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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:

☑ Water aspects

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge and offices with less than 100 workplaces are excluded. Also legal entities where RWE only has operational control are not in Scope for water data collection.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not an immediate strategic priority; Judged to be unimportant or not relevant (less than 1% share).

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge and offices with less than 100 workplaces. Also legal entities where RWE only has operational control are not in Scope for water data collection.
[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

Flow based measurement. Approved techniques.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water withdrawals are regularly measured (all continouesly but our asset in turkey monthly) and monitored according to national regulations and/or taxation/levies. These measures also form the basis for our operation licenses.

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

Flow based measurement or watermeter based

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, the Netherlands and UK, water is withdrawn from various sources depending on the power plant technology (gas: water channel, river, groundwater, brackish & saline water hard coal: seawater river water, water channel lignite: ground water and rivers nuclear: rivers In Turkey (CCGT) water is taken from deep water wells (groundwater). Withdrawal is according to national regulations (incl. taxations/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :According to various agreed schedule (depending on specific case)

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

e.g. Samling and analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of all water withdrawals is regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our licenses to operate. In order to ensure a sustainable condition for water operation, for example cooling water is intensively monitored as a precautionary measure in order to identify significant populations of legionella bacteria at an early stage and as necessary to take countermeasures using approved biocides.

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

according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

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

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses. methods vary by location

(9.2.4) Please explain

We also provide the best possible protection against adverse impacts for aquatic habitats and other ecosystems linked with such habitats, taking also into account economic feasibility. This objective is assisted by discharging water into rivers and surface waters while complying with the statutory limits defined by the authorities during the permitting of the discharge. Furthermore, we limit environmental impacts owing to the use of methods such as recirculation in the power plants, intensification of usage for pumped water from opencast mines, the use of collected rainwater and the reuse of process water. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Methods vary per location

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

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:

☑ Other, please specify :Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Parameters vary per location

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, NL, TR and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits of effluent parameters are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For Turkey: pH, ZSF, Fe, Sulphate, Chloride are followed according to Legal Requirements. This parameters measured twice a month by a licensed 3rd party lab.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The following applies to relevant sites/countries: Limit values of the various substances are indicated in water permits where available or regulators set statutory limits on the discharge quality to ensure the impact on the receiving waterbody is acceptable. For our asset in Turkey: pH, ZSF, Fe, Sulphate, Chloride are monitored according to Legal Requirements. This parameters measured twice a month by a licensed 3rd party lab.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Temperature increase in comparison to intake Excluding Offices

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, NL, TR and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits (temperature increase in comparison to intake) are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Difference between withdrawals and discharge. Calculated by ESG Data & Reporting

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is the difference between withdrawals and discharge according to national regulations and legislation which also form the basis for our operation licenses. Water consumption is monitored and reported.
[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

RWE operates several hydropower operations. Water aspects including downstream environmental flows are included in regulatory requirements, which we have to oblige to in order to operate these assets. RWE complies with all legal requirements which are established in national or partly even in site-specific regulations.

Sediment loading

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

Select from:
☑ 1 - 25%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Not monitored for hydropower assets in Germany, the Netherlands and Wales Scotland – commenced sediment management files to formalise reports on dredging this allow us compliance with SEPA's general binding rules.

Other, please specify

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

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

No additionally water aspect to be assessed as important.
[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)

4224866

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

RWE uses water withdrawal e.g. as cooling water for power plants. As we are phasing out from lignite power generation, water withdrawals is likely to decrease.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4129321

(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:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

RWE uses water withdrawal e.g. as cooling water for power plants. With that, water discharge corresponds. As we are phasing out from lignite power generation, water withdrawals and water discharge is likely to decrease.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

95545

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

RWE's water consumption is mainly as cooling water for power plants. As we are phasing out from lignite power generation, water consumption is likely to decrease. [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)

1051476

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

24.89

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As we mainly had water withdrawals in water stress areas due to power plant cooling purpose, this withdrawal might decrease according to our phase-out of lignite-fired power plants.
[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)

1292654

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A slight decrease of about 11% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2469890

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A slight decrease of about 10% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No groundwater is extracted for renewable energies

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

459654

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A slight decrease of about 5% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater lifted during the extraction of lignite and which enters the organisation's boundary

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2661

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. Water from 3. parties consists of groundwater from 3. parties, water from public mains and process water from 3. parties. A decrease of about 30% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.
[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)

1631642

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A slight decrease of about 6% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2470434

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A decrease of about 10% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge as groundwater does not occur separately in the RWE Group.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27245

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depends on business activities, e.g. usage of colling water for our power plants. A decrease of about 25% compared to 2023 due to less running hours in 2024.
[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

Given an internal assessment of discharge treatment tertiary treatment has been assessed as not relevant for all RWE operations covered by this disclosure.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given an internal assessment of discharge treatment tertiary treatment has been assessed as not relevant for all RWE operations covered by this disclosure.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

24

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given number is wastewater to own operations.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4469000

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharges are subject to permit conditions and remain within the limits/thresholds which are set out in operational licenses.RWE mostly uses water withdrawal as cooling water for power plants or in course of open pit mining. This water volumes are discharged to surface water or seawater/brackish water, no treatment needed.

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)

36000

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given number is water to 3. Parties and waste water to sewer/3. parties.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant
[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)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Copper

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

According to the German authority database, none of our power plants emitted any substances to water. Data is for 2023 (as 2024 is currently not yet updated) [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

38

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

RWE operates a group-wide risk management system. The analysis of potential risks to the Group is regularly performed as a bottom-up analysis. Risks related to water can generally be mapped using this process. Normally the risk identification and assessment process considers risk within the time-span of our mid-term planning, in some cases longer. The assessment includes all sites/facilities which are fully consolidated in our (financial) reporting. With regard to water, especially our large-scale power plants are dependant on water supply for cooling purpose. All water-related aspects are part of the legal permits and licenses, therefore dependancies needs to be considered and, if applicable, measures for potential risks need to implemented.be

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Mostly, our upstream value chain for water supply is limited to one supplier. We have therefore not (yet) evaluated the upstream value chain.
[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)

Biogas DE

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Several locations (distributed)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.96195

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.61053

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

6.39

(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

6.39

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

0.2

(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

0.2

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

6.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gersteinwerk / Werne (Block K)

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.671967

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.711391

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Waste (non-biomass)

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

870.24

(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

719.4

(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

150.84

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

685.23

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

685.23

(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)

185

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Karnap

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.51633

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.99621

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

1890.5

(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

1850.73

(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

39.77

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

687.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

647.55

(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

39.77

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

1203.18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dormagen

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.079268

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.828637

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

584.23

(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

584.23

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

321.53

(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

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

321.53

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

262.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Emsland

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany
☑ Other, please specify :Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.473624

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.323898

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

5899.51

(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

5646.42

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

536.05

(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

17.04

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

4096.85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

4092.67

(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

4.19

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

1802.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Westfalen

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Datteln-Hamm-Kanal / Lippe

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.680368

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.974046

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

668.49

(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

645.17

(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

23.32

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

470.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

470.24

(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)

198.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro DE - O&M Bernkastel

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Mosel

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.910429

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.034047

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

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

6

(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

6

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

5.14

(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

5.14

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

0.86

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro DE - O&M Herdecke

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany
☑ Other, please specify :Ruhr

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.410796

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.453552

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

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

1467.27

(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

1460.05

(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

7.22

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

1467.27

(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

1466.54

(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

0.73

(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

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Amercentrale (ST9)

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Donge/Amer

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.711221

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.841342

(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)

622435.46

(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

622285.43

(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

150.03

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

622244.95

(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

622237.58

(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

7.37

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

190.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eemshaven

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.440347

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.861334

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

1184239.4

(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

1184214.53

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

24.87

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

1184239.4

(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

1184214.53

(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

24.87

(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:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities. Our water accounting categories does not split according to the CDP categories, therefore allocation to categories vary to our reporting.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Claus C

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Meuse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.154718

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.909458

(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)

417444.16

(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

417240

(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

202.48

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.69

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

417439.43

(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

417437.75

(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

1.69

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

4.73

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Magnum

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

58.26127

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-4.98276

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

407488.5

(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

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

407248.8

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

239.7

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

407537.03

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

407533.07

(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

3.97

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

-48.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities. Our water accounting categories does not split according to the CDP categories, therefore allocation to categories vary to our reporting.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Moerdijk

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Hollands Diep

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.686158

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.579273

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

148875.03

(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

148790.83

(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

84.2

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

148875.03

(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

148874.7

(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

0.33

(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

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Linne

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Meuse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.167225

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.922889

(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)

0.13

(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

(9.3.1.17) 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

0.13

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

0.13

(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

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.13

(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

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Swentibold

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Julianakanaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.972144

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.791617

(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)

48.22

(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

47.82

(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

0.4

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

61.88

(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

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

61.88

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

-13.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Markinch

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Leven

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

56.200276

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.160158

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

109.1

(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

1.89

(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

107.2

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

58.97

(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

7.58

(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

51.39

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

50.13

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pembroke

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Other, please specify :Milford Haven

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.68492

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-4.949309

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(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)

749863.1

(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

749573.03

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

290.07

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

749764.21

(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

749764.21

(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)

98.89

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities. Our water accounting categories does not split according to the CDP categories, therefore allocation to categories vary to our reporting.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Staythorpe

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Trent

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.07717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.86553

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

7294.57

(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

7286.62

(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

7.94

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

5220.33

(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

5212.39

(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

7.94

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

2074.24

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Didcot B

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Thames

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.616618

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.262599

(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)

9110.24

(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

8991.01

(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

119.22

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

7186.54

(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

7186.54

(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)

1923.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

King's Lynn

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Great Ouse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.727197

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

0.380496

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

21.89

(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

21.89

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

7.53

(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

7.53

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

14.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Great Yarmouth

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Nordsea / Yare

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.5839

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.73323

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

128923.51

(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

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

128853.64

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

69.87

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

128923.51

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

128922.46

(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

1.05

(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:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities. Our water accounting categories does not split according to the CDP categories, therefore allocation to categories vary to our reporting.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Little Barford

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Great Ouse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.231685

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.264317

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

509.61

(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

488.89

(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

20.72

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

256.48

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

256.48

(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)

253.13

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cowes

(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

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

No corresponding business activity in 2024.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :River Medina

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.745959

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.286975

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 25

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 25

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Distributed Assets (Summe aus Cheshire, Hythe, Grimsby, Didcot OCGTs)

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Several locations (see names)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.61663

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.26265

(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)

1.4

(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

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

1.4

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

1.41

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0.88

(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

0.53

(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

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 26

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 26

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro UK

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Several assets

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

57.67466

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-5.49648

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

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

0.26

(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

4

(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

0.26

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

0.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0.02

(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

0.12

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

0.13

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 27

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 27

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Turkey - RWE & Turcas Güney Elektrik Üretim A.S.

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.849872

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.414777

(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)

296.27

(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

296.27

(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)

85.81

(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

85.81

(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)

210.46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 28

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 28

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Frimmersdorf

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.054007

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.579666

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Lignite

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

11479.24

(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

11454.41

(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

24.83

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

18.78

(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

13.66

(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

5.12

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

11460.47

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 29

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 29

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Neurath

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.038695

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.618585

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Lignite

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

511.4

(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

439.25

(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

72.14

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

11869.2

(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

11586.63

(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

282.57

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

-11357.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 30

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 30

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Niederaußem

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.993038

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.672539

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Lignite

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

537.52

(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

449.31

(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

88.21

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

9970.86

(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

9884.18

(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

86.68

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

-9433.33

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 31

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 31

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Weisweiler

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.836003

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.316986

(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:

☑ Lignite

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

2140.34

(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

1962.71

(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

177.64

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

4762.34

(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

4762.34

(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)

-2622

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 32

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 32

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Open Cast Mines

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Rhinish lignite area in Germany

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.065663

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.454233

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

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

476585.47

(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

23931.08

(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

452466.96

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

187.44

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

381068.72

(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

356790.92

(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

24277.8

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

95516.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 33

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Knapsacker Hügel

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany
☑ Other, please specify :Rhenish lignite area

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.86172

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.84149

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

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

8095.71

(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

1707.47

(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

6341.55

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

46.69

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

6329.78

(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

4425.14

(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

1904.65

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

1765.93

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 34

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 34

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fortuna

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.988972

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.66272

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

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

29.4

(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

29.4

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

2168.2

(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

2168.2

(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)

-2138.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 35

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 35

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Frechen

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Rhenish lignite area

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.899486

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.799593

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

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

804.25

(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

804.25

(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)

1101.12

(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

1073.75

(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

27.37

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

-296.87

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 36

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 36

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gundremmingen

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany
☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.515335

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.404865

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

22349.66

(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

22251

(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

98.66

(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)

23671.87

(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

23590

(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

81.87

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

-1322.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 37

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 37

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kernkraftwerk Lippe-Ems GmbH

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.473216

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.321609

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

6066.59

(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

6050.35

(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

16.24

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

533.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

525.85

(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

7.9

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

5532.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 38

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 38

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Biblis

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.70552

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

8.414916

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

8206.21

(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

8150.4

(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

11.76

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

44.05

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

8183.41

(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

8159.51

(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

23.9

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

22.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.

Row 39

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 39

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mülheim-Kärlich

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

Germany
☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.408003

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.48591

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

7.03

(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

7.03

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

6.55

(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

0.22

(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

6.32

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

0.48

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawal and discharge depend on business activities.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 (revised)

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 (revised)

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Within our Group Sustainability Reporting, water quality is not included and therefore not audited/verified in course of Sustainability Reporting. Nonetheless, water quality is monitored, depending on national requirements.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 (revised)

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 (revised)

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Within our Group Sustainability Reporting, water treatment is not included and therefore not audited/verified in course of Sustainability Reporting. Nonetheless, water treatment is monitored, depending on national requirements.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Within our Group Sustainability Reporting, water quality is not included and therefore not audited/verified in course of Sustainability Reporting. Nonetheless, water quality is monitored, depending on national requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE 3000 (revised)
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

24224000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

5733.67

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We are currently developing Hydrogen business, therefore water withdrawal might increase. In parallel, we expect our revenues might increase by this business activity. Therefore, we assume that total water withdrawal efficiency (wrt revenue) might stay stable.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Water intensity changes due to changes in business activity. For FY2024, RWE had approximately the same water intensity compared to the previous year. As electricity generation depends on water - mainly for cooling purpose in the case of conventional power plants, we use as a steering KPI the electricity generation. Water intensity is therefore not used as an internal metric as business activity is "leading". In the foreseeable future, water intensity might decrease as RWE's business strategy is to focus on renewable energy generation. By phasing out from conventional power generation (according to our announced plans), water intensity decreases accordingly.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Water consumption in 2024

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Produced electricity in MWh

(9.12.5) Comment

Specific total water consumption: Total water consumption per unit of electricity generated.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Hard coal generation represents less than 10% of our revenue, while hazardous waste also occur in our decommissioning activities of nuclear power plants ("non-core business"). Revenue from the mentioned business activities accounted less than 10% of our revenue in FY2024.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products have a low water impact when the water usage during operation is minimal. Here we also use the data from Encore to get a first indication on impact on water use and water pollutants.We do not include the wider value chain impact (upstream & downstream) yet.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We classify power generated by a renewable source like solar or wind onshore as a low water impact product taken into account the minimal water use during operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Other water consumption, please specify :Specific water consumption m3/ generated electricity MWh

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/12/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers fully consolidated companies

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With our technological precautions, routine evaluations and effective wastewater treatment, we proactively ensure that surface waters and groundwater remain uncontaminated and that all activities impacting surface waters are documented. Environmental effects on rivers and groundwater are assessed against current licenses, limits, expert benchmarks and operational results from previous years. The findings are evaluated for significance by our internal experts and a consortium of governmental bodies, associations, and accredited external specialists. In Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, water extraction varies by power plant technology: gas fired plants utilise channels, rivers, seas and groundwater, while hard coal plants draw from seas and rivers and lignite-fired stations from groundwater. In Turkey, water is sourced from deep wells for our combined cycle gas-fired station. All withdrawals comply with national regulations.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have set ourselves a water-related environmental intensity target of reducing total water consumption per MWh of electricity production by 40 % by 2030, compared to a baseline year 2022. This target refers to our specific water consumption, which is the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge divided by the electricity generated. Our ambitions include conserving water and regularly monitoring our operations to reliably protect the environment as best as we can while ensuring compliance with all legal requirements and permit obligations.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

RWE considers legally protected areas within planning, developing, operating, and decommissioning of our assets.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2023 we contributed to the development of cross-industry standards by trialling applications and providing feedback on them. We carried out a nature impact assessment according to the preliminary SBTN guidelines and LEAP approach (TNFD) and shared learnings while testing their fresh water targets guideline. We are currently supporting the TNFD to develop guidance for the energy sector and are working with SBTN to ensure their guidelines are applicable to the energy industry. Operationally, we have advanced our biodiversity initiatives through pilot schemes, most notably the SeaMe project at the Kaskasi offshore wind farm in the German North Sea. Launched in summer 2024 and running through 2026, this three-year program partners with leading institutes, including Helmholtz Institute for Functional Marine Biodiversity, Alfred Wegener Institute, BioConsult SH, DHI A/S, and the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence, to implement an ecosystem-based approach to marine monitoring. Through SeaMe, we're testing a less invasive, low-carbon monitoring framework. We'll continuously evaluate ecological outcomes and apply insights to future offshore projects globally. This pilot sets the standard for evidence-based, nature-inclusive wind farm operations.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operationally, we have advanced our biodiversity initiatives through pilot schemes, most notably the SeaMe project at the Kaskasi offshore wind farm in the German North Sea. Launched in summer 2024 and running through 2026, this three-year program partners with leading institutes, including Helmholtz Institute for Functional Marine Biodiversity, Alfred Wegener Institute, BioConsult SH, DHI A/S, and the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence, to implement an ecosystem-based approach to marine monitoring. Through SeaMe, we’re testing a less invasive, low-carbon monitoring framework. We’ll continuously evaluate ecological outcomes and apply insights to future offshore projects globally. This pilot sets the standard for evidence-based, nature-inclusive wind farm operations.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See description

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Target-setting methodology
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For module 2, all data points are audited except for Q2.5. Our processes to identify risk and opportunities is audited (as adressed in module 3), as demanded by EU legislation CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). See attached RWE Annual Report 2024, e.g. pages 140/141. Audit certificate on pages 365ff.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024_RWE_Annual report.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security
☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reporting of Water aspects is partly included in our audited Sustainability Statement 2024 (as per selected disclosure modules/data in 2nd row). Water discharges– total volumes, Water withdrawals– total volumes and Water Consumption for open cast mines verified.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024_RWE_Annual report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute