

Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

RWE AG

RWE is a leading international energy company headquartered in Essen, Germany, with a focus on power generation. Energy sources such as wind and solar are an increasingly important part of our business. Our core activities also include the storage of electricity and natural gas, the hydrogen business, trading of energy-related commodities and innovative energy solutions for industrial customers. By 2030, we will have expanded our sustainable generation capacity to 50 gigawatts and we are investing a total of 50 billion euros gross for this. RWE is targeting a high pace of growth in renewable energy, particularly wind power and photovoltaics, along with battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolyzers. Our target: being carbon neutral by 2040. Moreover, we are entering the promising hydrogen technology and bring it to market at full speed. We will put all our energy into making a sustainable life possible. Therefore, we have defined the purpose of the new RWE as: “Our energy for a sustainable life”.

RWE Renewables

RWE Renewables, a subsidiary of the RWE Group, is one of the world leaders in renewables. This past year, we restructured our renewables activities. RWE Renewables will no longer be solely responsible for these operations. Instead, they have been distributed across three organisational units.

The segments continue to be divided as follows:

RWE Offshore Wind: This is the segment in which we pool our offshore wind business. We are a world leader in offshore wind. At the end of 2022, we had a total pro-rata capacity of 3.3 GW in this field. We currently operate wind farms in the coastal waters of the UK, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. Europe is our most important growth region, as exemplified by the British projects Sofia (1.4 GW) and Dogger Bank South (§ GW) as well as Thor (1 GW) located off the coast of Denmark. However, we are also looking to markets outside Europe: together with local partner companies, we are working on projects in the USA, Japan, South Korea, and India.

Onshore Wind / Solar: This is the segment in which we pool our onshore wind and solar business as well as parts of our battery storage activities. Depending on the continent, it is managed by RWE Renewables (Europe / Australia) or RWE Renewables Americas, the latter

having been renamed RWE Clean Energy following the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses on 1 March 2023.

These units have offshore wind as well as onshore wind and photovoltaic plants with a capacity of more than 13 gigawatts, further driving the expansion of renewables in over 15 countries on four continents. With the extensive investment and growth strategy “Growing Green” the company will expand its powerful, green generation capacity to 50 gigawatts internationally by 2030. RWE is investing €50 billion gross for this purpose in this decade. The Americas, our European core markets and new markets in the Asia Pacific region are the main focus.

RWE Generation

With its highly efficient power plants in Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, RWE Generation produces power from gas, biomass and hard coal as well as hydro. On the path of decarbonising electricity generation, storage facilities and backup capacities ensure that the balance between electricity demand and electricity generation is dependably covered. RWE Generation is also responsible for formulating and implementing RWE’s hydrogen strategy. In the Netherlands in particular, the company is focusing on biomass by converting two hard-coal power plants to this carbon-neutral energy source. RWE is also represented in many core markets with hydropower plants.

RWE Power

RWE Power AG, Essen/Cologne, is responsible within the Group for power production from lignite and nuclear energy. In the Rhineland region, it operates open-cast lignite mines, with production there dedicated primarily to electricity generation from its own power plants. In addition, the company is responsible for post-operational and dismantling work on the RWE nuclear plants. Power plants in this business segment currently contribute a total of around 9.7 gigawatts to the grid.

RWE Supply & Trading

RWE Supply & Trading is the interface between RWE and energy markets around the world. This subsidiary is engaged in the trade of electricity, gas, commodities and carbon emission certificates. With precise market analysis and a strong customer focus, they create innovative energy-supply solutions and risk-management concepts for industrial companies. The trading house also ensures commercial optimisation of RWE power plants and marketing renewable electricity. In addition, the separate legal entities of RWE gas storage companies also come under the umbrella of RWE Supply & Trading.

W-EU0.1a

(W-EU0.1a) Which activities in the electric utilities sector does your organization engage in?

- Electricity generation
- Other, please specify
- Trading

W-EU0.1b

(W-EU0.1b) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and the generation for each technology.

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	1,469	3.7	7,241
Lignite	8,250	21	50,019
Oil	0	0	0
Gas	14,269	36.4	51,693
Biomass	798	2	4,645
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	1,482	3.7	11,883
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0
Hydropower	426	1.1	1,629
Wind	10,972	27.9	27,820
Solar	804	2	1,405
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	765	2	1,629
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	39,265	100	156,794

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
 Belgium
 Canada
 Chile
 China
 Czechia
 Denmark
 France
 Germany
 India
 Indonesia
 Ireland

- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Companies not fully consolidated with no high environmental relevance, or which do not operate any facilities/sites and offices with less than 100 workplaces	<p>The Group Directive Environmental Protection is based on ISO 14001:2015 and defines uniform principles for environmental protection. This applies to all the affiliated companies that are integrated in the consolidated financial statements and have environmentally relevant business operations with personnel and/or assets.</p> <p>Water management is part of our environmental management system being data regarding water consumption monitored as part of it. Water data is collected for companies which are in</p>

	the area of application of the above mentioned group directive and for office locations comprising more than 100 workplaces.
Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge	<p>Only a part of our operations are exposed to freshwater resources. This mainly includes our fossil-fuel based electricity generation assets and our mining operations. These encompass operations of our subsidiaries RWE Power and RWE Generation in Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey.</p> <p>We assess the exposure of most of our Supply & Trading as very limited and are only including disclosures for offices with more than 100 workplaces of this subsidiary in this report.</p> <p>RWE Renewables is considered as not exposed to freshwater resources due to its business operations that focus on power generation from wind and solar. Our data includes only water data for offices and administrative buildings of Renewables with more than 100 workplaces.</p>

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	DE0007037129

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Operations (direct use): As power generator the use of fresh water is vital for us as the main use of water is for cooling (power plant) or operations (steam). Hence we need water in large quantity. In addition we operate three open cast mines to source lignite for our power plants in the Rheinisch Lignite Area close to Cologne/Germany. Responsible water management is crucial and

			<p>underlies strict rules and regulations. In general it does not matter if the water necessary for operations is fresh- or recycled or brackish water. Nevertheless we see this as vital to perform and compete. In the future access to water will be important to allow the transition to Net Zero. With the need of approximately 8kg H2O per kg hydrogen, sufficient water supply is an essential part of our hydrogen strategy and plays a key role in identifying suitable sites for electrolysis. Also for green hydrogen power generation, freshwater is crucial to ensure the needed cooling.</p> <p>Supply Chain (indirect use): The indirect use of fresh water is important. As the main step in the supply chain of energy generation, which consumes water, is the fuel supply chain (coal, gas, oil, biomass), i.e. extraction, transport and treatment. Water is crucial for the coal mining for industrial safety reasons and for the process of extraction. Hence for coal, RWE is involved in the Bettercoal initiative, which takes into account the water resources preservation</p>
<p>Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use</p>	<p>Vital</p>	<p>Important</p>	<p>Direct Operations (direct use): As power generator the use of water is vital for us as the main use of water is for cooling (power plant) or operations (steam). Hence we need water in large quantity. In addition we operate three open cast mines to source lignite for our power plants in the Rheinisch Lignite Area close to Cologne/Germany. Responsible water management is crucial and underlies strict rules and regulations. In general it does not matter if the water necessary for operations is fresh- or recycled or brackish water. Nevertheless we see this as vital to perform and compete. In the future access to water will be important to allow the transition to Net Zero. With the need of approximately 8kg H2O per kg hydrogen, sufficient water supply is an essential part of our hydrogen strategy and plays a key role in identifying suitable sites for electrolysis. Also for green hydrogen power generation, freshwater is crucial to ensure the needed cooling</p> <p>Supply Chain (indirect use): The indirect use of recycled or brackish water is important. As the</p>

			<p>main step in the supply chain of energy generation, which consumes water, is the fuel supply chain (coal, gas, oil, biomass), i.e. extraction, transport and treatment. Water is crucial for the coal mining for industrial safety reasons and for the process of extraction. Hence for coal, RWE is involved in the Bettercoal initiative for its hard coal value chain, which takes into account the water resources preservation</p>
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W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Flow based measurement. Approved techniques.	All water withdrawals are regularly measured (all continuously 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	100%	Continuously	Flow based measurement or watermeter based	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

				<p>lignite: ground water and rivers nuclear: rivers</p> <p>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.</p>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>According to various agreed schedule (depending on specific case)</p>	e.g. Samling and analysis	<p>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</p>

				biocides.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses	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	100%	Continuously	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	We also provide the best possible protection against adverse impacts for aquatic habitats and other ecosystems linked with such habitats. 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	100%	Unknown	Methods vary per location	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	100%	Other, please specify Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation	Parameters vary per location	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)	76-99	Other, please specify Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation. Where monitoring is required frequency minimum monthly	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.	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	100%	Other, please specify Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation	Temperature increase in comparison to intake Excluding Offices	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	100%	Yearly	Difference between withdrawals and discharge . Calculated by Environmental Management	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.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Monthly	Used methods are for example the use of collected rainwater and the reuse of process water.	Water is recycled/reused according to technical and commercial boundaries for electricity generation.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	Facility Management and HSE check functionality regularly	All our employees have washing facilities in place at all premises. This is one of our health and safety approaches. We also have hygiene notifications (how to correctly wash your hands) in all those facilities.

W-EU1.2a

(W-EU1.2a) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows	Not monitored	Not monitored on group level - we comply with all legal requirements
Sediment loading	1 - 25%	Not monitored for assets in Germany, NL 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	Not monitored	

W1.2b

(W1.2b) 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?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	4,747,565	About the same	Other, please specify Normal deviation (less than 1% difference)	Higher	Facility expansion	We are currently developing Hydrogen business and first projects will go in operation in 2023.
Total discharges	4,591,439	About the same	Other, please specify Normal deviation (less than 1% difference)	About the same	Other, please specify No changes in business	No significant changes in business expected

Total consumption	156,126	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	Higher	Facility expansion	We are currently developing Hydrogen business and first projects will go in operation in 2023.
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W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	Calculation of numbers done on the assumption that Denizli power plant (Turkey) is in a water-stressed area (extremely high, WRI Aqueduct 2023) and all of the withdrawn groundwater is taken from that water-

								<p>stressed area.</p> <p>Weighting (left side) is according to operation of power plant portfolio.</p> <p>Most of the power plants under operational business - conventional fleet are classified as low to medium. Some power plants in Netherlands, Germany and the UK show high stress level (Aqueduct Water risk atlas, 2023). In the UK there is a requirement for river basin and regional planning of water resources which takes into account the</p>
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								<p>environme ntal water need. In water stressed areas in the UK the regulator undertakes river basin manageme nt planning and has a role in ensuring licenses reflect availability. Since March 2022, we are part of the SBTN's Corporate Engageme nt Program. We are currently carrying out step 1 of their guidance "impact Assessmen t". Therefore we are also assessing the impact on Freshwater . A first step is analysing our</p>
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								generation portfolio for water stressed areas by using the WWF Water Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct tool.
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W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1,602,980	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	A slight increase of about 5% compared to 2021 due to more running hours in 2022 for example in hard coal power plants using surface water (ban on coal-fired power generation came into force in Germany)
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	2,640,745	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Slight decrease compared to 2021 due to less running hours of related sites.
Groundwater – renewable	Not relevant				No groundwater is extracted for renewable energies

Groundwater – non-renewable	Relevant	499,716	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	The groundwater volume is almost the same as last year. The main groundwater withdrawals result from the dewatering (pumping water) or keeping dry of our three German opencast mines, which are (still) in operation.
Produced/Entrained water	Relevant	165,547	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater lifted during the extraction of lignite and which enters the organisation's boundary
Third party sources	Relevant	4,123	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/processes	Water from 3. parties consists of groundwater from 3. parties, water from public mains and process water from 3. parties. slight decrease in the total amount compared to 2021 due to e.g. decommissioning of related power plants and some plant optimisations.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	3,382,795	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same. There are generally no significant changes
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	1,170,473	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same. There are generally no significant changes
Groundwater	Not relevant				Water discharge as groundwater does not occur separately in the RWE Group.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	38,170	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	There are generally no significant changes in the discharge of wastewater to public sewers / third parties.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
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	discharge		reporting year			
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant					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	Not relevant					Given an internal assessment of discharge treatment secondary treatment has been assessed as not relevant for all RWE operations covered by this disclosure.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	15	About the same	Increase/decrease in	100%	Given number is wastewat

				business activity		er to own operations.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant					Discharges are subject to permit conditions and remain within limits.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1,252	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	100%	Given number is water to 3. Parties and waste water to sewer/3. parties.
Other	Not relevant					

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	Please explain
Row 1			

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	38,568,000	4,747,565	8.1237434348	n/a

W-EU1.3

(W-EU1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

No, and we have no plans to do so in the next two years

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
Row 1	Yes

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation	Less than 10%	Nuclear power generation (including hard coal)

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	No	Important but not an immediate business priority	We dont see high water consumptions or risks with our direct suppliers but are currently conducting further assessments.
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes		

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify
local communities, authorities, own employees

Type of engagement

Education / information sharing

Details of engagement

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Rationale for your engagement

RWE has no direct contact to end-consumers as our product, electricity, is sold via the exchange. Nevertheless, we engage with various stakeholders in various occasions, for example when it comes to planning the dismantling of our opencast mines and the design of the remaining lake.

We try to share knowledge, bring awareness to certain issues and risks and also aim to receive different perspectives to make our planning and decisionmaking even better.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Following measures as examples for our engagement:

- Flood protection: Securing an erosion channel as a result from a great flood in 2021, we aimed to protecting both the opencast mine and the community part of Inden as best as possible in the event that such water masses look for new ways again. And another preventive measure is currently being developed: A temporary, max. 1.20 m high so-called "wall" is being built between the recultivated Goldsteinkuppe spoil heap and the erosion channel. This should also provide protection in the event of heavy rain.
- The lead of mine planning department in Cologne works in project management for the Rhine water transport line. He and his team provided information about the major project at two town meetings in Dormagen and Grevenbroich.
- Public relation: We present the prepared information to the public via publications, our homepage and as well as in research center discussions and conferences that take place regularly at Schloss Paffendorf and would like to encourage discussion and an exchange of ideas with the public interested in nature, experts and authorities.
- Environmental Education: We offer lectures and seminars for scientific exchange as well as excursions with universities, research institutes and other professional institutions to our recultivation areas.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
Row 1	No	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) 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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	We identify pollutants through different measures and monitoring. The classification depends on regulation and license. RWE remains within all limits.

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Other, please specify
Hydrocarbons

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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

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

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.

Water pollutant category

Other, please specify

Radiation

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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations
 Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

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.

Water pollutant category

Other, please specify
 Contaminated Cooling Water & Thermal pollution

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Contaminated cooling water can pollute water sources through various mechanisms. Cooling water is used in our power plants to remove excess heat generated during operations. However, if the cooling water becomes contaminated, it can introduce

pollutants into the environment, e.g.:

- Chemical contaminants: Cooling water can pick up and carry chemical contaminants from industrial processes. These contaminants may include heavy metals, organic compounds, solvents, or additives used in manufacturing processes. 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, when discharged back into water bodies at elevated temperatures, 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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Please explain

Preventing contamination of cooling water and subsequent pollution of water sources involves implementing proper management practices:

- Regular maintenance 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.c

Water pollutant category

Other, please specify

Reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent

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, it can have the following impacts:

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: The 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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**Please explain**

To prevent pollution from RO concentrate and regeneration effluent, several measures can be taken:

Dilution and proper mixing: 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 also 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 di

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. Up to now no abnormalities 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.

Water pollutant category

Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water pollution from coal combustion residuals 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.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods

Please explain

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 Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management

Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Nation specific databases, tools, or standards

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

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.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management
Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors

Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

No risk assessment performed in Turkey (Denizli) yet.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise risk management
Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
Materiality assessment

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>We record all activities of RWE that have or could have an impact on surface waters and we determine the type of impact on the ecosystem. We record environmental impacts for rivers, surface waters and groundwater on the basis of existing licences, limits and expert reports, and the operating results of the previous year e.g. by recording discharges. The relevance of these results is assessed for their importance by our internal specialist departments and a group of experts taken from government agencies, associations and accredited external experts.</p> <p>Key issues are the potential level of damage and the frequency or probability of occurrence of the environmental impact. We assess measures already introduced for minimising risks and accident avoidance on this basis. If this action is not adequate, other measures are developed and introduced. As an example, building work on an additional mine water treatment plant has been ongoing since 2021 in the Rhenish mining region. This is because the Coal Phaseout Act (Kohleverstromungsbeendigungsgesetz, KVBG) has introduced changes in the management of opencast mining and a higher quantity of water now has to be treated.</p>	<p>Additionally identification, assessing and responding to water-related risks is executed in course of our company-wide risk management. These processes are described in our ISO 14001 certified management system. At the local and site level, RWE has implemented environmental management systems for all its productions sites in which the responsibilities, actions and targets are clearly defined, so a proper water management at facility level is guaranteed. These actions are overseen by the functions of Health, Safety, Environment that defines the overall</p>		<p>Decision taken by CEO or RWE AG board and presented through Chief Strategy & Sustainability Director or Director Controlling & Risk Management adhoc or as part of risk report.</p>

		environmental strategy.		
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W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The Responsibility for Group risk management lies within the RWE AG, whereof the Executive Board monitors and manages the overall risk of the Group and at the level below, the Controlling & Risk Management Department has the task to identify, assess and manages risks at the earliest possible stage. The Controlling & Risk Management Department provides the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of RWE AG with regular reports on the company's risk exposure. The Group's risk management system that is in line with the requirements of the German Corporate Control and Transparency Act (KonTraG) derives detailed limits for the individual business fields and operating units from the risk caps set by the Executive Board. Its task also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility and aggregating them. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business and that substantive risks have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million and above a 1% probability of occurrence. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis, nevertheless the risk exposure is also monitored between the regular survey dates. The risk analysis covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. Each individual risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix within the RWE Annual Report 2022. The level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create (in € million) and is divided into five categories. Each category depends a.) on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and b.) on the potential impact on net debt and equity (= indebtedness/equity risk). To clearly assign them, thresholds for net income (<300 € million until >= 8,000 € million) and net debt and equity (<1,000 € million until >= 8,000 € million) that implicit the Group's ability to bear risks have been established. Hedging measures are considered. The probability of impact is defined as the probability of the occurrence (P) that is also divided into five risk event probabilities starting at the most unlikely to occur (1% <= P <= 10%) and ending at the very likely to occur (P >50%) probability. Depending on that evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in the risk matrix in three levels: low, medium and high. An example: A high level risk is characterised by following approach: The higher the potential damage (e.g. > 8,000 € million) and the more likely the probability of impact (e.g. P > 50%), the higher the strategic impact on RWEs business and the higher the need for action and initiate measures to mitigate the risks. Regardless of the individual risk level rating and survey date, risks are classified into seven groups depending on their causes: Market risks,

regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. The risk level rating per each risk can/might change during the three-year horizon but their causes likely not. Several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial to global efforts to combat climate change. With the provided risk report the Executive Board of RWE AG and the main operating units meet regularly to analyse the interim and annual financial statements and update the forecasts. In the event that the updated forecast figures deviate significantly from the budget figures, the underlying reasons are analysed and countermeasures are taken if necessary.

RWE plans to invest substantially into green hydrogen targeting for 2GW Electrolyser capacity by 2030. Water plays a crucial role as feedstock in green hydrogen production and will therefore be of importance for RWE's hydrogen business. Water availability will therefore important for our growth ambition and one of many parameters that informs our business strategy.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	So far we see our financial dependency on water availability and/or water quality as limited. This is because we have limited processes (fossil fuel based power generation) with a appreciable amount of water usage. Those assets are mainly in areas without high-level of water scarcity risks. Nevertheless, we are currently progressing our risk assessment focussing on nature and ecosystem dependencies including water to understand our potential financial risks even better.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	The risk for the value chain exists, but we do not consider it being material/substantial, since the main stream for our core processes is covered via pipelines (gas) or own mining. Also storage of critical parts and no in-time delivery and thus reduced dependence on short term deliveries supports our perspective of limited exposure of water-related risks in our value chain.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Sales of new products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

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.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

No, but we plan to develop one within the next 2 years

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	Executive Board Member responsible for environmental protection (for RWE AG it is the CEO)

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans	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 2022 the focus of growth investments in renewable energy and climate neutrality by 2040 is continued. This strategy will also impact our

	Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	exposure to water risks as it is linked to the phase out of water-intense operations such as nuclear and 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.
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W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Directors with backgrounds in Physics and Mining,

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Annually

Please explain

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.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	Water-related issues are important but not an immediate priority

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

The pursuit of laws and regulations relevant to water protection is continuously carried out at EU, federal and state level. RWE develops its position to certain aspects with regard to water policy mainly via fora and committee work which is also the preferred way to present our view. Legislation relevant to the operation and provisions for water protection are regularly communicated internally. We are pursuing a strategy geared to the long term which is oriented towards the currently applicable legal framework conditions and those anticipated in the future. The Group Communications & Public Affairs Department at RWE AG coordinates our contacts. The Department Head reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. RWE maintains two liaison offices in Brussels and Berlin as points of contact. Our conduct in relation to policymakers is clearly regulated in our Code of Conduct. We state there that dialogue with representatives of government institutions and political parties is indispensable as far as we are concerned. At RWE, our strategy and our commitment is communicated both internally to our employees and externally to our investors, NGOs, general public and politics. By informing transparently about our strategy, we ensure that all stakeholders have access to the information they are interested in. Furthermore all employees are bound to the RWE Code of Conduct as guidance for actions on behalf of the company. It asks for business integrity and environmental protection.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	<p>RWE has the goal to reach zero emissions latest by 2040. To achieve this goal we will responsibly phase out coal and nuclear power production in the next years while building upon a pipeline of renewable energy projects around the world.</p> <p>As water is crucial for the mining and to a large part of our assets water-related issues are integrated in our business plan. Examples for this are in Rhinish lignite area with regard to future refilling of mining lakes. E.g. licensing approvals are valid for several years (up to decades), and these licensing approvals form basis for our strategic planning.</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	<p>The Group's strategy aims to deliver value for its stakeholders and achieve the long-term business objectives. RWE has the goal of being net zero in 2040. To achieve this goal we will responsibly phase out coal and nuclear power production in the next years while building upon a pipeline of renewable energy projects around the world.</p> <p>Water-related issues are integrated as it is part of the assessments for each and every new asset we plan to buy or build. Moreover water-related issues remain paramount in our nuclear, coal and mining business.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	<p>The transaction with E.ON in 2020 has turned us into a world-leading producer of electricity from renewable sources. We want to expand this business rapidly. By</p>

			<p>the end of 2022, we already had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 13 GW, with 11.7 GW attributable to wind and photovoltaics.</p> <p>We want to grow our green generation capacity (including battery storage systems and electrolysers) to 50 GW by 2030.</p> <p>We plan to make approx. €30 billion in net cash investments by 2030. Reinvesting proceeds from sales of investments will actually cause the gross expenditure to be much higher (approx. €50bn).</p>
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W7.2

(W7.2) 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?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

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

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

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

Please explain

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>We reflect our business planning and strategy against the various scenarios that are discussed in the public domain. Time horizons of more than 20 years are suitable to reflect qualitatively boundary conditions for the electricity sector. Assessments are made by a dedicated team within RWE, whose expertise and experience is a crucial condition for selection of relevant studies. In 2021, we started a climate-related scenario analysis (TCFD) where we used deployment planning of conventional power plant capacities from existing internal systems,</p>

	<p>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. Informed by all these assessments we extracted main drivers and trends to develop three scenario alternatives. Water availability is a key parameter to inform our hydrogen strategy.</p>
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W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	Different weather years Commodity prices GDP growth Water levels at reservoir Temperature Water availability Water scarcity	Effect on prices and margins of available water in hydro system for electricity production in different weather years. Water scarce areas (Hydrogen strategy)	Risk-optimised portfolio development (group wide). Target countries/areas for hydrogen strategy

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

Not applicable as there is no usage of an internal pricing on water also given the fact that water rights and water pricing vary between the countries itself and river basins within the countries.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain

Row 1	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>We do not include the wider value chain impact (upstream & downstream) yet.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

No, but we plan to within the next two years

W8.1c

(W8.1c) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Important but not an immediate business priority	We are planning to introduce a target within the next 2 years following the SBTN Guideline and also aim to get it validated by SBTN in 2024 / once validation process opened

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	RWE Annual Report 2022, , RWE Non-	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted	RWE published an annual Sustainability Report in which some data with regard to water is included.

	financial Report 2022 (integrated)	Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	Information on our strategy, important events, risks management and business performance are published annually in the Group Annual Report.
W4 Risks and opportunities	RWE Annual Report 2022, , RWE Non-financial Report 2022 (integrated)	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	RWE published an annual Sustainability Report in which some data with regard to water is included. Information on our strategy, important events, risks management and business performance are published annually in the Group Annual Report.
W6 Governance	RWE Annual Report 2022, , RWE Non-financial Report 2022 (integrated)	IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues	RWE published an annual Sustainability Report in which some data with regard to water is included. Information on our strategy, important events, risks management and business performance are published annually in the Group Annual Report.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
Row 1	No – and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage
Production of durable plastic components	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	We do not consider our business as heavily related to plastics or plastic usage

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of RWE AG	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	38,366

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No facilities were reported in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	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.

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Lignite mining operations and lignite power plants	50.9134	6.5279	Lignite mining covers a larger region in Northrhine Westfalia, Germany. In our Rhenish mining area west of Cologne, we produced 51.4 million metric tons of lignite last year. This was 13.4 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 41.8 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, this includes the power plants Neurath, Niederaussem, Weisweiler and Frimmersdorf.
Denizli CCGT power plant (RWE Generation), Turkey	37.849558	29.415184	
Amer biomass- and hard-coal-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands	51.707532	4.846119	
Claus C gas-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands	51.154355	5.908396	
Eemshaven hard-coal-fired power plant (RWE Generation), Netherlands	53.439908	6.860813	
Didcot B CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	51.623983	-1.266575	
Great Yarmouth CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	52.584095	1.732989	
Little Barford CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	52.584095	-0.268889	
Staythorpe CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	53.07482	-0.85573	

Kings Lynn CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	52.727256	0.380117	
Pembroke CCGT power plant, United Kingdom	51.68311	-4.98842	
Markinch Biomass plant United Kingdom	56.201757	-3.159051	
RWE Headquarter, Germany Essen RWE Platz 1-6	51.46677	7.01312	
RWE Office Building, UK, Swindon	51.548975	-1.845639	
RWE Power AG Office Building, Germany, Cologne	50.923096	6.87715	
RWE Karnap, Mühlheim	51.516443	51.516443	
Powerplant Ibbenbueren	52.286134	7.746612	
Powerplant Grundremmingen	48.514569	10.401598	
Powerplant Lingen/Emsland	52.482774	7.299554	
Powerplant Biblis	49.709356	8.415002	
Powerplant Gersteinwerk	51.672154	7.711312	
Powerplant Moerdijk	51.689076	4.5808	
Powerplant Linne	51.157177	5.940637	
SRS Ecotherm	52.313351	7.350795	
Powerplant Herdecke	51.414768	7.449475	
Koepchenwerk (Pumped storage)	51.411316	7.454145	
Schluchsee (Pumped storage)	47.557268	8.045359	
Vianden (Pumped storage)	49.954244	6.176782	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Product name

Water consumption in 2022

Water intensity value

1

Numerator: Water aspect

Water consumed

Denominator

MWh

Comment

Specific total water consumption: Total water consumption per unit of electricity generated.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms