

C0. Introduction

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C0.1

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**(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

With its four subsidiaries RWE Renewables, RWE Generation, RWE Power and RWE Supply & Trading and a portfolio of around 43 gigawatts of generation capacity, RWE supplies clean, reliable and affordable electricity in the future. Our shared guiding principle is clear: "Our energy for a sustainable life". In its new constellation following the completion of the transaction with E.ON, RWE has a generation capacity from renewables including hydropower and biomass of approximately 10 gigawatts. The company intends to further expand this position by investing up to net €5 billion until 2022 in onshore and offshore wind power, photovoltaics and storage. In addition, RWE generates electricity from gas, hard coal, lignite and nuclear power. RWE Supply & Trading is the interface between RWE and the energy markets around the world. In order to push ahead with the energy transition, RWE is investing in innovative projects such as heat storage power plants, the generation and use of hydrogen as an energy source and Power-to-X processes. The group employs a total of around 20,000 people worldwide. RWE AG is headquartered in Essen, Germany.

C0.2

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**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.**

- Canada
- China
- Czechia
- Germany
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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**(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

EUR

C0.5

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**(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.**

Financial control

C-EU0.7

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**(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.**

**Row 1**

**Electric utilities value chain**

Electricity generation

**Other divisions**

Gas storage, transmission and distribution

Battery storage

Coal mining

**C1. Governance**

**C1.1**

**(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

**C1.1a**

**(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	In limiting climate change the energy system will play central role. Promoting sustainable development and combating climate change have become integral aspects of energy planning, analysis and policy making. At RWE we recognise this responsibility. Therefore we have consistently reduced our CO2 emissions by 51% from 2012 until 2019 and are simultaneously massively expanding our renewable energy as a contribution a sustainable energy system and to limiting the consequences of climate change. Climate Change and connected issues are of high importance for RWE. This is reflected amongst others our new climate targets: By 2040, we want to have converted enough of our power plant portfolio to achieve the goal of being carbon neutral. To this end, we will rapidly expand renewable energy, make more use of storage technologies and use CO2-neutral fuels to produce electricity. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) refers to the chairman of the Executive Board of our holding company RWE AG. The Executive Board manages the Company's business in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure. The members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. This includes crucial climate-related topics such as oversight of our corporate emissions and our approach for further reductions. In particular, the CEO deals with the group-level responsibilities Corporate Business Development, Corporate Transformation, Group Communications & Energy Policy, Group Strategy, Human Resources, Internal Audit & Compliance, Legal and in addition holds the role of Labour Director. As the CEO is also responsible for Group Strategy and Business Development, business decisions by the CEO are also based on factors and trends on climate issues. In 2019 the CEO as part of the Executive Board of RWE has jointly approved the new emission reduction target for RWE and has overseen the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of the renewed RWE - a development that turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. Moreover the CEO signs off on external reporting e.g. the non-financial reporting that covers climate change and emissions.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	In limiting climate change the energy system will play central role. Promoting sustainable development and combating climate change have become integral aspects of energy planning, analysis and policy making. At RWE we recognise this responsibility. Therefore we have consistently reduced our CO2 emissions by 51% from 2012 until 2019 and are simultaneously massively expanding our renewable energy as a contribution a sustainable energy system and to limiting the consequences of climate change. Climate Change and connected issues are of high importance for RWE. This is reflected amongst others our new climate targets: By 2040, we want to have converted enough of our power plant portfolio to achieve the goal of being carbon neutral. To this end, we will rapidly expand renewable energy, make more use of storage technologies and use CO2-neutral fuels to produce electricity. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) refers to the Chief Financial Officer within the Executive Board of our holding company RWE AG. The Executive Board manages the Company's business in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure. The members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. This includes crucial climate-related topics such as oversight of our corporate emissions and our approach for further reductions. The responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer include Accounting, Business Services, Controlling & Risk Management, IT, Finance & Credit Risk, Investor Relations, Portfolio Management/Mergers & Acquisitions, and Tax. As the CFO is also responsible for risk management (including – among many other factors – climate-related risks), business decisions by the CFO also include climate-related factors and trends. In 2019 the CFO has jointly approved the new emission reduction target for RWE and has overseen the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of the renewed RWE - a development that turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. Moreover the CEO signs off on external reporting e.g. the non-financial reporting that covers climate change and emissions.
Board-level committee	In limiting climate change the energy system will play central role. Promoting sustainable development and combating climate change have become integral aspects of energy planning, analysis and policy making. At RWE we recognise this responsibility. Therefore we have consistently reduced our CO2 emissions by 51% from 2012 until 2019 and are simultaneously massively expanding our renewable energy as a contribution a sustainable energy system and to limiting the consequences of climate change. Climate Change and connected issues are of high importance for RWE. This is reflected amongst others our new climate targets: By 2040, we want to have converted enough of our power plant portfolio to achieve the goal of being carbon neutral. To this end, we will rapidly expand renewable energy, make more use of storage technologies and use CO2-neutral fuels to produce electricity. The selection "Board-level committee" refers to the RWE Executive Board that consist of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as of 31 December 2019. The Executive Board is meeting regularly to discuss and decide on issues of fundamental or significant importance, e.g. on major investments for Renewable Energy or our approach for further emission reductions. For topic-specific issues, relevant RWE representatives are invited to discuss details in course of the Board-level committee. In 2019 the Executive Board has jointly approved the new emission reduction target for RWE and has overseen the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of the renewed RWE - a development that turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. The Executive Board signs off on external reporting on climate change and emissions, e.g. in our non-financial report.

**C1.1b**

**(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.**

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding business plans</li> <li>Setting performance objectives</li> <li>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</li> <li>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</li> <li>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</li> </ul>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Board refers to the Executive Board of RWE AG that consisted of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of RWE AG. The Executive Board manages the Company's business in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure. The members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. This includes crucial climate-related topics. As such the Executive Board lays down the company's strategy and makes decisions on major investments and divestments, the capital base, key policies, controls and audit matters, risk management and crucial operational matters. If of importance climate-related issues are taken into account and items for discussions. As one example in 2019 the Executive Board discussed and decided on the new climate target of becoming carbon neutral by 2040 and agreed on a growth strategy that aims to invest a net 5 billion EUR in the expansion of renewable energy. The Board monitored the creation of the new RWE and the integration of the Renewables business into RWE in 2019. The Executive Board is also regularly meeting with the Boards of our Operating Companies - RWE Generation, RWE Supply &amp; Trading, RWE Generation and RWE Renewables to oversee and discuss matters of high importance.</p>

**C1.2**

**(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Supervisory Board)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify (Head of Strategy)	<Not Applicable>	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other, please specify (Head of Controlling & Risk Management)	<Not Applicable>	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Risk committee	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Consulting on climate related risks)	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

**C1.2a**

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).**

RWE's operating business is bundled over four companies – RWE Renewables GmbH, RWE Generation, RWE Power and RWE Supply and Trading. All acting with a high degree of autonomy in their respective business areas and totally committed to the success of the new RWE. Within the new RWE, the 4 individuals all have different tasks, but one common objective: "Our energy for a sustainable life". The Company's business in accordance with the provisions of the law, the Articles of Association, and the Rules of Procedure is managed by the highest ranked persons at RWE, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) which form the Executive Board of RWE AG. Both 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 and provides timely, detailed insight into the current and prospective development of the company's assets, its financial position and net worth. Based on the business targets set by the CEO, CFO and management's expectations, a medium-term plan is formulated in which they forecast the development of financial KPIs. This plan contains the budget figures for the following fiscal year and planned figures for the years thereafter. Not only financial KPIs, but also numerous environmental, social and governance issues are integrated into its core functions. This is also achieved by the fact that the degree to which CR targets are met - such as the CO2 intensity of the generation portfolio - has a direct effect on the remuneration of the CEO and CFO of RWE AG. The CEO and CFO are advised by and submit the plan to the Supervisory Board, which reviews and approves it. The Supervisory Board occasionally requests adjustments to be made prior to giving its approval. The CEO and CFO and the main operating units meet regularly to analyse and update the interim and annual financial statements. If updated forecast figures deviate significantly from the budget figures, the underlying reasons are analysed and countermeasures are taken if necessary. The Supervisory Board also notifies immediately the capital market if published forecasts need to be modified. Since RWE aims to integrate sustainability into its core functions, there is no single point of competence as it is part of the business function whenever climate-related issues are considered relevant e.g the CEO and CFO discuss RWE Group's ambitious climate protection goals such as entering the Polish offshore wind market and decides in consultation with the Supervisory Board about the selection of climate related topics for the Non-financial Report (nFR) such as greenhouse gas emissions and environmental compliance. The nFR, the annual CR Report and further climate related projects are referred to the RWE AG Corporate Responsibility (CR) Team headed by the Environmental & Sustainability Manager. Whereas potential non-financial risks extend beyond risk reporting e.g. non-financial environment aspects resulting from our own business activity are related to the Environmental & Sustainability Manager, the Responsibility for Group risk management lies within the RWE AG. The CEO and CFO monitor and manage hereby the overall risk of the Group whereas at a management level below, the Controlling & Risk Management Department - headed by the Head of Controlling & Risk Management - identifies, assesses and manages risks at the earliest possible stage. This includes applying and developing a risk management system. The department receives support from its Risk Management Committee composed of five risk related departments including the Controlling & Risk Management Department which provides the CEO, CFO and Supervisory Board of RWE AG with regular reports about Group's risks. Some of the risks are linked to climate related issues since the power sector is crucial to global efforts to combat climate change: One example, the development of wholesale electricity prices that we assess as a medium market risk. The development of electricity market prices are not only related to the profitability of generation assets but also highly dependent on the prices of fuel and CO2 emissions allowances. Other climate related risks are earnings shortfalls and actual burdens due to the 2020 decided German coal phase out that promotes the energy transformation and reduction of CO2 emissions. As important matters rise, the Head of Strategy is monitoring opportunities linked to climate change as the energy landscape is highly influenced by any development regarding reduction targets or market and technology developments. One major example is RWE's new strategy that focuses on growth in renewable energy and storage with the ambition to be carbon neutral until 2040.

**C1.3**

**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The structure and level of the Executive Board's remuneration are determined by the Supervisory Board of RWE AG and reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether they are appropriate and in line with the market. The remuneration system in place by 31 December 2019 is applied since 1 October 2016. It is made up of non-performance-based and performance-based components. The former consists of the fixed salary, the pension instalment as well as fringe benefits. The performance-based components include the bonus and a share-based payment, the latter of which is a long-term compensation component.

**C1.3a**

**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Supply chain engagement Other (please specify) (Performance in the field of Corporate Responsibility (includes amongst others emission reduction and supply chain engagement))	The structure and level of the Executive Board's (consisting of the CEO and CFO) remuneration are determined by the Supervisory Board of RWE AG and reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether they are appropriate and in line with the market. It is made up of non-performance-based and performance-based components. The former consists of the fixed salary, the pension instalment as well as fringe benefits. The performance-based components include the bonus and a share-based payment, the latter of which is a long-term compensation component. To calculate the individual bonus, the company bonus is multiplied by a factor reflecting the personal performance of the Executive Board members in question. This performance factor depends on the achievement of: (1) individual goals, (2) general collective goals, and (3) collective goals in relation to corporate responsibility and employee motivation. The aforementioned target categories are each weighted by one-third. Degrees of achievement can range between 0 % and 200 %. However, the derivable performance factor is limited to between 80 % and 120 %. This means that the performance factor for an Executive Board member with a 150 % target achievement is only 120 %. Success in Corporate Responsibility depends on the achievement of environmental and social goals and is documented in our sustainability reporting. Employee motivation is measured with a motivation index, which is based on anonymous surveys of employee commitment and satisfaction. With regard to environmental aspects, the reduction of CO2 emissions, the avoidance of major environmental incidents, and the coverage of RWE's environmental management system is included as incentive KPIs. With regard to our supply chain, the production of goods and the provision of services in our supply chains should take place under comparable conditions to those prevailing in our own company. We expect partners in a business relation with RWE to accept the principles of our Code of Conduct as a basis for cooperation. This is implemented by incorporating the RWE Code of Conduct into the contractual relationships. Before we enter into any business relationships in the wholesale market, we review all potential trading partners. The review takes place in a standardised and multistage process that takes account of the RWE Code of Conduct.

**C2. Risks and opportunities**

## C2.1

### (C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

## C2.1a

### (C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Our risk analysis normally covers the three-year horizon of our medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. We also monitor risk exposure between the regular survey dates. The Executive Board of RWE AG is immediately notified of any material changes. Our executive and supervisory bodies are updated on the Group's risks once a quarter.
Medium-term	3	10	Risks and opportunities are defined as negative or positive deviations from expected figures. Their management is an integral and continuous part of operating processes. We assess risks every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. We also monitor risk exposure between the regular survey dates. The Executive Board of RWE AG is immediately notified of any material changes. Our executive and supervisory bodies are updated on the Group's risks once a quarter.
Long-term	10	30	Electricity production is a long-term business with most of our assets having a lifetime of 20 years and longer. Therefore impacts on that long-term horizon are important for us to take into account. All investment decisions encompass a comprehensive risk assessment that takes into account risks arising business risks and possible risks from climate change if important. The assessment includes projections on the development of the energy market and possible technology innovations amongst others. Long-term impacts are mainly covered in the analysis and assessment by our Strategy Department. In some cases the horizon can exceed 30 years.

## C2.1b

### (C2.1b) 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. 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 2019. 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. One 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 RWE's 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. For instance the development of wholesale electricity prices in Germany that we assess as a medium (market) risk. The development of electricity market prices are not only related to the profitability of generation assets but also highly dependent on the prices of fuel and CO2 emissions allowances. Other climate-related but also all non-climate related substantive business risks and opportunities with taken counter measures are listed in the RWE Annual Report 2019. 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.

## C2.2

## (C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

### Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

### Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

### Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

### Description of process

Electricity production is a long-term business with most of our assets having a lifetime of 20 years and longer. In some cases the horizon can exceed 30 years. Therefore impacts on that long-term horizon are important for us to take into account. This includes the development of the energy market and possible technology innovations amongst others. We have established processes on the level of our holding company RWE and within our operating companies to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities. These include climate-related 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 to 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: The Group's risk management system derives detailed limits for the individual business fields and operating units from the risk caps set. Its tasks also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility and aggregating them. 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. For example: Financial risks and credit risks are managed by the Finance & Credit Risk Department, which reports directly to the CFO of RWE AG. 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 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 and that substantive risks have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 € million and above a 1% probability of occurrence. Each risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix whereas 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 on the potential impact on net income (= earning risks) and on the potential impact on net debt and equity (= indebtedness/equity risk). Depending on the evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in three levels: low, medium and high. For opportunities we have separate processes that look into future market developments and technology innovations amongst other factors. In 2019 we have identified risks and opportunities that are linked to effects of climate change: In January 2019, the Growth, Structural Change and Employment Commission (Structural Change Commission), which was appointed by the German Federal Government, made a concrete proposal to achieve climate protection goals within the energy sector. The Commission was introduced as society and politics demanded more ambitious actions to tackle climate change and a transition in the country's power generation from coal-fired power plants to renewable energy. Part of the recommendation of the Commission has been the plan to phaseout Germany's coal power generation until 2038 at the latest. As owner of lignite and hard coal power plants this would have negative consequences for us. This risk has been identified by our risk management process and has consequently been assessed. The state compensation that we have been offered does not fully cover the foreseeable damage. As a response to this identified risk we have been part of discussion with the German Federal Government about compensations for losses that arise from the earlier coal phase out. Furthermore we have answered these risk by increasing provisions that are later used e.g. for re-cultivation efforts in the mines we operate and are likely to cease operation earlier than we have originally expected. As a outcome of these measurements we have been able to mitigate the risks from the German coal phase out. However, the risk of regulatory pressure rising despite this remains, for example through the introduction of price floors for carbon dioxide or the determination of extremely restrictive pollutant emission limits. A physical risk that is identified and assessed is the change in weather conditions in particular wind due to climate change effects. Climate Change might lead to higher or lower wind speeds depending on location and scenarios. As we are the operator of wind farms both onshore and offshore with a installed capacity of around 8.6 GW, wind levels are an important factors for the production of clean energy from these technologies. The short-term effects are taken into account by our processes to identify possible risks that impact our financial results. Although we see a possible impact in the short-term (for financial year 2020 around 150 € million and the level of sensitivity to 10% of production) due to changing wind levels we have not identified a material long-term risks due to climate change effects. Whenever planning future wind farms wind levels and developments are taken into account as part of the project-specific assessment, mitigating measurements might the use of alternative turbines or other features that will fit best to the project.

## C2.2a

**(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?**

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact including climate-related risks. With its greatest importance to the burdens, the phase out of coal-fired power generation in Germany is one example of a current – if not the most recent – (climate related) regulated risk in 2019. As the power sector with its energy production and supply business depends on a stable and reliable framework, agreements like the recently decided phasing out electricity generation from coal in Germany by 2030 have caused a considerable financial burden on RWE. According to the draft law, 2.8 GW of RWE's generation must take off the market by 2022. The first 300 MW block will be decommissioned as early as the end of 2020, followed by three additional 300 MW units in 2021, and another 300 MW facility as well as two 600 MW blocks in 2022. RWE will also be ceasing production of lignite briquettes, thus decommissioning another 120 MW of its capacity. In 2025, a 300 MW block will be taken off the grid. Two further on-site 600 MW units will then follow suit in 2028 and 2029, respectively. Another opencast mine will then also be decommissioned. One of the two remaining 600 MW blocks is set to be shut down at the end of 2029, with the other being placed on security standby for four years starting on 1 January 2030. From 2030 onward, RWE's three most modern lignite units at 1,000 MW will only leave a piece on the market. They will most likely remain operational until the end of 2038. In exchange, the government envisages RWE a €2.6 billion compensation over the next 15 years which will neither fully offset the expected financial burden nor fully covers the foreseeable damage as there is a risk of the actual burdens being more substantial than planned, and, in turn, the earnings shortfalls as well. As much as the most recent decisions to phase out coal place a burden on the business, it can contribute to de-escalating the dispute over coal-based electricity generation, thereby increasing the planning security of power plant operators. However, the risk of regulatory pressure rising despite this remains, e.g. through the introduction of price floors for carbon dioxide or the determination of extremely restrictive pollutant emission limits.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. In all countries we operate in new regulation on energy related topics is under discussion and will influence the way we will be doing business significantly. This encompasses questions on climate targets and related issues, issues in the field on nuclear energy or regulations that refer to specific market designs such as the UK generation business. In the UK generation business, our earnings not only depend on the development of the price of electricity, fuel and emission allowances, but also on the level of the payments we receive for participating in the national capacity market. The payments are determined in annual auctions and fluctuate depending on supply and demand. Although electricity trading prices in our most important generation markets (Germany, UK and Netherlands) are far above the lows in 2016, developments such as a declining demand for fossil fuels and increasing prices for CO2 emission allowances to aim for climate neutrality in 2040 can be expected. Another example is the market scheme for Renewable Energy that refers to different support mechanisms incl. Contracts for Difference, Feed-in tariffs, Merchant approaches amongst others. Within our non-core business (Nuclear/Coal) we keep to be exposed to risks associated with approvals when building and operating production facilities. This particularly affects our opencast mines and power stations. The danger here is that approvals are granted late or not at all and that granted approvals are withdrawn temporarily or for good.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. The power production renewable energy sources only cover a fraction of demand and at other time, they exceed local needs to such an extent that it actually has to be throttled. Consequently, innovation and developments play a vital role to achieve a sustainable energy system as well as storage technologies are increasingly coming to the fore as renewable energy continues to be expanded. The trend towards increasing electrification will cause an impact on our business over the medium to long term. The growing requirement for electricity emanating from additional applications for electricity, for example in the sectors of transport and heating, will counteract falling consumption of electricity resulting from increasingly efficient use of power. Our intention is to strengthen our competitive position and convince our customers over the long term with innovative, attractive and affordable products, efficiency enhancements in our power plants, strategic deployment of power plants and adjustments to our power plant portfolio. In several research and development projects, we are dedicating ourselves to Power-to-Gas technologies, which convert green electricity to hydrogen and then use this gas as a carbon-neutral commodity. Our subsidiary RWE Supply & Trading already offers services to customers with regard to flexibility on the demand side.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. Individual RWE Group companies are involved in litigation and arbitration proceedings due to their operations or the acquisition of companies. Out-of-court have been filed against some of them. Furthermore, RWE companies are directly involved in various procedures with public authorities or are at least affected by their outcomes. We have accrued provisions for possible losses resulting from pending proceedings before ordinary courts and arbitration courts. Since the Group currently has low exposure to legal risks, the amount of examples for these procedures with a climate relation (e.g. in case any emission limits by power generation would be affected) is even lower. However we might be indirectly influenced by legal verdicts and court rules, e.g. the Urgenda Court Rule in the Netherlands. On 20 December 2019, the Dutch Supreme Court, the highest court in the Netherlands, upheld the previous decisions in the Urgenda Climate Case, finding that the Dutch government has obligations to urgently and significantly reduce emissions. As we are operating power plants in the Netherlands consequences of this rule might influence our business depending on actions taken by the regulator to comply.
Market	Relevant, always included	The energy sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. In most countries where we operate, the energy sector is characterised by the free formation of prices: this relates to fuel prices and CO2 emission allowances. The prices of fuels and CO2 allowances determine the costs at which power plants can offer the electricity they produce on the market. Although electricity trading prices in our most important generation markets (G, GB and NL) are far above the lows in 2016, developments such as a declining demand for fossil fuels and increasing prices for CO2 emission allowances to aim for climate neutrality in 2040 can be expected. On the one hand, declining prices on the wholesale electricity markets may lead to generation plants becoming less profitable (power plants, wind farms and other renewable energy plants that are not subsidised with fixed feed-in payments) and result in impairment losses. On the other hand, our power purchase agreements with firm conditions expose us to the risk to pay more for electricity than we can earn when selling it on the market. This may force us to form provisions to cover this risk. We assess the price risks to which we are exposed on the procurement and supply markets taking account of current forward prices and expected volatility. For our power plants, we limit these risks by selling most of our electricity forward and securing the prices of fuels and CO2 emission allowances needed for its generation. We also use financial instruments to hedge our commodity positions. In the consolidated financial statements, such instruments, including those serving the purpose of limiting interest and currency risks, are usually presented through the statement of on- balance-sheet hedges.
Reputation	Not relevant, included	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. According to the Group's risk management system reputation risks are covered in the category "Other risks". Reputation is an indirect financial driver and is associated with non-compliance and criminal offences. Any breaches of the law mean that the company can suffer major and severe reputational damage as well as causing serious disadvantages for communities, countries and companies. As soon as any reputational risk can be linked with financials, in that case the potential risks would be considered in our risk management system. Until September 2019, this category covered the possibility of a failure of the asset swap with E.ON: Because in 2019 we did a major step towards achieving climate targets on a long-term strategy, by the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. This development has turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. For as long as necessary, we will ensure security of energy supply with our flexible power plants. Sustainable power production must be carbon neutral. We intend to meet this ambition as early as 2040. To this end, every year, we will invest billions in wind and solar power as well as in energy storage. And, we will play our part by exiting from coal-based electricity generation early in a socially acceptable manner. By these measures we are playing our role to reduce emission further while powering up efforts for renewable and clean energy supply. This risk has been classified as 'high' due to its huge potential damage on RWE's reputation in case the asset swap would not have been turned out successfully, but has been eliminated since its successful completion in July 2020. As a result, the overall risk in this category is now 'low'.
Acute physical	Not relevant, explanation provided	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. In course of our continuous risk management, our operational subsidiaries assess any potential acute and physical risk our sites could be exposed to. For example, a climate-related acute physical risk could be flooding or favourable weather conditions towards our wind and solar projects. Since both depend on favourable weather conditions for their power output and therefore their revenues, RWE is highly affected of the increase of extreme weather variabilities such as intense storms, rainfalls, thunderstorms, droughts or temperature fluctuations due to climate change. As our sites are located in regions where climate change does not have a direct physical impact on our operations, these risks are not relevant.
Chronic physical	Not relevant, explanation provided	Our risk management systems covers all potential risks with financial impact (including climate-related risks). RWE defines mainly seven risk classes in which potential risks on our business can be fitted: market risks, regulatory and political risks, legal risks, operational risks, financial risks, creditworthiness of business partners, and other risks. In course of our continuous risk management, our operational subsidiaries assess any potential chronic and physical risk our sites could be exposed to. As an example, a climate-related chronic physical risk could be the operation of a power plant in areas where only low water volumes for cooling is available. Another climate-related chronic physical risk is the variability of weather conditions especially for our wind and solar projects. Since both depend on favourable weather conditions for their power output and therefore their revenues, RWE is highly affected of the increase of extreme weather variabilities such as intense storms, rainfalls, thunderstorms, droughts or temperature fluctuations due to climate change. As our sites are located in regions where climate change does not have a direct physical impact on our operations, these risks are not relevant. As our sites are located in regions where climate change does not have a direct physical impact on our operations (especially in case of water supply), these risks are not relevant.

**C2.3**

**(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

**(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.****Identifier**

Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Burdens resulting from German Coal phaseout)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Risk 1 - Risks associated with planned coal phaseout in Germany: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. Within our seven risk classes only the regulatory and political risks are currently classified as 'high'. They primarily result from the coal phaseout in Germany. It is already apparent that the compensation we have been awarded will not fully cover the financial damage we will sustain as a result of the early closure of lignite power plants and opencast mines. In fact, the difference between the compensation and the actual damage could increase if the burdens are greater than planned. Furthermore, regulatory pressure on our lignite business may continue to rise despite the exit agreement. After intense negotiations, we reached an agreement with the government on the early closure of our lignite-fired power plants and opencast mines. In exchange, we were promised compensation, but it will not fully cover our expected financial burdens. Furthermore, there is a risk of the actual burdens being more substantial than planned, and, in turn, the earnings shortfalls as well. Legislation on the coal phaseout in the Netherlands does not provide for compensating the affected power producers at all. Despite this, we are pushing for compensation for our financial disadvantages and will take legal recourse if necessary. As much as the most recent decisions to phase out coal place a burden on us, they can contribute to de-escalating the dispute over coal-based electricity generation, thereby increasing the planning security of power plant operators. However, the risk of regulatory pressure rising despite this remains, for example through the introduction of price floors for carbon dioxide or the determination of extremely restrictive pollutant emission limits.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

3500000000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Potential financial impact figure refers to the costs and burdens that RWE will suffer due to the German Coal Phaseout. The impact can be broken down further: 1. Increase of mining provisions due to higher costs for revised mining and reclamation plan, in particular the preservation of Hambach forest, and changed maturity profile: ~€2.00 billion; 2. Impairment of power plants and lignite mines: ~€0.50 billion; 3. Provisions for personnel restructuring to be borne by company: ~€0.35 billion; 4. Implementation expenditure to enable revised operations of lignite system ~€0.65 billion.

**Cost of response to risk**

2000000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Cost of response to risks refers to provisions that are linked to lignite. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased these provisions by about EUR 2 billion in the short term. 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. On the other hand, the preservation of the Hambach forest and the associated, more complex new open-cast mine planning will have an impact here. A breakdown of the costs to specific purposes can't be given due to the ongoing plannings due to the coal phaseout.

**Comment****Identifier**

Risk 2

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Downstream

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Market	Other, please specify (Development of Wholesale Electricity and CO2 Prices)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Risk 2 - Changing Wholesale Electricity Prices and CO2 prices: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. In most of the countries in which we are active the energy sector is characterised by the free formation of prices. Declines in quotations on wholesale electricity markets can cause generation assets to become less profitable. This relates to power plants as well as wind farms and other renewable energy assets that are not subsidised with fixed feed-in payments. Declines in electricity prices can cause us to recognise impairments. Power purchase agreements with firm conditions expose us to the risk of having to pay more for electricity than we can earn when selling it on the market. This may force us to form provisions to cover this risk. We have identified such a risk inherent in the two contracts we concluded to purchase electricity. Wholesale electricity prices in our most important generation markets, i. e. Germany, the UK and the Netherlands, are far above the lows recorded in 2016. This is primarily due to the development of the prices of fuel and CO2 emission allowances. It cannot be ruled out that electricity prices come under significant pressure again. The continued expansion of renewable energy could be a contributing factor. However, there is also a chance that prices develop in our favour, not least due to the German nuclear and coal phaseouts. The reduction of secured generation capacity could lead to more frequent shortages along with high electricity prices. We assess the price risks to which we are exposed on the procurement and supply markets taking account of current forward prices and expected volatility. For our power plants, we limit these risks by selling most of our electricity forward and securing the prices of the fuel and CO2 emission allowances needed for its generation. We also use financial instruments to hedge our commodity positions. In the consolidated financial statements, such instruments, including those serving the purpose of limiting interest and currency risks, are usually presented through the statement of on-balancesheet hedges.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Magnitude of impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

0

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact of rising CO2 prices is fully hedged until 2030. We use hedging instruments to mitigate these risks. Therefore we see no potential impact until 2030 due to that risk.

**Cost of response to risk**

39000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

The costs of response to risk metric refers to the nominal value of CO2 derivatives as of 31 December 2019. These hedges are mitigating the risks from CO2 prices. Fair value hedges are used to limit the market price risk exposure related to CO2 emission allowances. In the case of fair value hedges, both the derivative as well as the underlying hedged transaction (in relation to the hedged risk) are recorded at fair value with an effect on income. The secured average price (€/metric ton) amounts to 5.57. Climate change and mitigation actions might include further regulatory action on CO2 prices. Market-based or fixed CO2 prices are often used as a mechanism to reduce overall CO2 emissions. In our European markets our fossil-fuel power generation assets fall under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme that asks us to have allowances for the CO2 we emit. In order to mitigate risks from rising CO2 prices we are using hedging instruments. CO2 position are financially hedged until end of 4th compliance period (2030). This means that a change in the price will have no or very limited impact on RWE's financial position. Objective of carbon hedging is to offset price risks arising from RWE's carbon intensive generation portfolio via hedging instruments (physical certificates, financial derivatives, options etc.). RWE's generation portfolio has a higher CO2 intensity compared to the average of the price setting power plants. To avoid pressure on generation margins from increasing carbon prices, RWE is financially hedged. This means, RWE closes the gap between its own carbon intensity and the average of the price setting power plants.

**Comment****Identifier**

Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Risk 3 - Influence of changing wind levels: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. Climate Change might lead to higher or lower wind speeds depending on location and scenarios. As we are the operator of wind farms both onshore and offshore with a installed capacity of around 8.6 GW , wind levels

are an important factors for the production of clean energy from these technologies. The short-term effects are taken into account by our processes to identify possible risks that impact our financial results. Although we see a possible impact in the short-term (for financial year 2020 around 150 € million and the level of sensitivity to 10% of production) due to changing wind levels we have not identified a material long-term risks due to climate change effects. Whenever planning future wind farms wind levels and developments are taken into account as part of the project-specific assessment, mitigating measurements might the use of alternative turbines or other features that will fit best to the project.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

150000000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Potential impact figure refers to possible financial impact on the RWE Group adjusted EBITDA. Due to our analysis we are estimating a sensitivity of wind levels for our two business segments Offshore Wind and Onshore Wind/Solar of approx. 10% on the power production. Taking into account the financial impact of a increased or decreased production of our sites this is amounting to a possible impact on the Group adjusted EBITDA of EUR 150 million for financial year 2020.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Wind levels and their potential development in the short-term are taken into account in the course of the specific plannings of each wind park. As we see the long-term risk of changing wind levels as very low based on our current assumptions we do not address this risk by specific measurements. Therefore a concrete number for costs of response cannot be given.

**Comment**

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## C2.4

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**(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

## C2.4a

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**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

**Company-specific description**

Opportunity 1 - Offshore Wind: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. Promoting sustainable development and combating climate change have become integral aspects of energy planning, analysis and policy making. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) market analysis for renewables Renewable power capacity is set to expand by 50% between 2019 and 2024, led by solar PV. With the extensive asset swap with E.ON RWE has kicked off a transformation to become one of the world's largest producers of renewable energy. The need for climate-friendly energy will continue to rise as the world is limiting the effects from climate change. This encompasses the transport and heating sector amongst others. We see the global wind market as a promising opportunity for future growth in our renewables business. Climate Change mitigation efforts will lead regulators, customers and investors to shift to clean-power solutions. By 31 December 2019 we have an installed capacity of 8.7 GW from Solar, Offshore Wind and Onshore Wind. 28% of this capacity is located in offshore wind farms that we operate around the globe. As a leading operator of renewable energy power plants and the no. 2 offshore global player we are convinced to benefit from the further expansion of offshore wind energy in existing and new markets worldwide.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

900000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

1100000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The potential impact figure range refers to our earnings forecast for financial year 2020. We anticipate that our offshore wind farm business in 2020 will post adjusted EBITDA of €900 million to €1,100 million. This would represent a significant increase over last year's figure (€614 million), which only considered three-and-a-half months of the acquired E.ON operations.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

5000000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

By 2022, RWE wants to invest a net €5 billion in the continued expansion of renewable energy, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through contributions from partners. Of the net investments, 20% is earmarked for Germany, corresponding to about €1 billion. RWE's focus in terms of growth lies on the core markets Europe and North America as well as on the Asia-Pacific region. The company aims to grow its portfolio by more than 4 GW over the next three years. A total of 2.7 GW in capacity is currently under construction. Furthermore, the Group has a sizeable project pipeline of over 20 GW. Of these 5 billion Euro net growth capex approx. 45% are attributed to Offshore wind. In 2019 we have delivered 10 projects, six of them related to solar and 4 in onshore wind. In total they have added 0.5 GW gross capacity to our portfolio. The additions include West of Pecos photovoltaic power plant in the US with 100 MW capacity and Morcone wind farm in Italy with 57 MW installed capacity. Looking forward we have currently 2.7 GW under construction. In 2020 we expect 2 GW of new capacity. The wind farm Clocaenog Forest in the UK, solar farm Alarcos in Spain and wind farm Zukowice in Poland are scheduled to have a commercial operation date in 2020. With Triton Knoll we have a large offshore wind farm in the UK under construction that will add 0.5 W to our renewables portfolio. Furthermore we want to raise the potential from offshore wind by investigating possibilities for floating offshore wind farms. WE currently participate in two demo projects to optimise design, manufacturing and installation processes. Floating wind farms offer new opportunities in deep waters, e.h. in selected European markets, US West Coast and Asia-Pacific.

**Comment****Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Downstream

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

**Company-specific description**

Opportunity 2 - Onshore Wind/Solar: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. Promoting sustainable development and combating climate change have become integral aspects of energy planning, analysis and policy making. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) market analysis for renewables Renewable power capacity is set to expand by 50% between 2019 and 2024, led by solar PV. With the extensive asset swap with E.ON RWE has kicked off a transformation to become one of the world's largest producers of renewable energy. The need for climate-friendly energy will continue to rise as the world is limiting the effects from climate change. This encompasses the transport and heating sector amongst others. We see the global wind market as a promising opportunity for future growth in our renewables business. Climate Change mitigation efforts will lead regulators, customers and investors to shift to clean-power solutions. By 31 December 2019 we have an installed capacity of 8.7 GW from Solar, Offshore Wind and Onshore Wind. 72% of this capacity is located in onshore wind farms and solar power plants that we operate around the globe. As a leading operator of renewable energy power plants and the no. 2 offshore global player we are convinced to benefit from the further expansion of offshore wind energy in existing and new markets worldwide.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

500000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

600000000

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential impact figure range refers to our earnings forecast for financial year 2020. Adjusted EBITDA recorded by our onshore wind power and photovoltaic activities is expected to total between €500 million and €600 million, clearly exceeding 2019 figure (€295 million). In addition to the full-year inclusion of the E.ON business for the first time, the commissioning of new generation capacity will also contribute to the rise in earnings. Reason for the positive impact are amongst others an increased capacity in Onshore Wind/Solar in Europe and US and normalised weather conditions for the remainder of the year assumed versus low wind levels in 2019.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

5000000000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

By 2022, RWE wants to invest a net €5 billion in the continued expansion of renewable energy, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through contributions from partners. Of the net investments, 20% is earmarked for Germany, corresponding to about €1 billion. RWE's focus in terms of growth lies on the core markets Europe and North America as well as on the Asia-Pacific region. The company aims to grow its portfolio by more than 4 GW over the next three years. A total of 2.7 GW in capacity is currently under construction. Furthermore, the Group has a sizeable project pipeline of over 20 GW. Of these 5 billion Euro net growth capex approx. 65% are attributed to onshore wind and solar (including storage). In 2019 we have delivered 10 projects, six of them related to solar and 4 in onshore wind. In total they have added 0.5 GW gross capacity to our portfolio. The additions include West of Pecos photovoltaic power plant in the US with 100 MW capacity and Morcone wind farm in Italy with 57 MW installed capacity. Looking forward we have currently 2.7 GW under construction. In 2020 we expect 2 GW of new capacity. The wind parks Clocaenog Forest in the UK, solar farm Alarcos in Spain and wind farm Zukowice in Poland are scheduled to have a commercial operation date in 2020. With Triton Knoll we have a large offshore wind farm in the UK under construction that will add 0.5 W to our renewables portfolio.

#### Comment

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#### Identifier

Opp3

#### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

#### Opportunity type

Energy source

#### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of new technologies

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

#### Company-specific description

Opportunity 3 - Storage technologies and hydrogen: The energy market and climate change are closely linked. In many places, renewable energies are an important means of decarbonizing the electricity sector and industry. Drivers such as regulation through new climate targets are having a direct impact on our business - both on the conventional side and on the renewable energy business, as well as on the electricity market in which we offer our products. Utility-scale battery storage systems will play a key role in facilitating the next stage of the energy transition towards a sustainable and climate-friendly energy system. RWE is an experienced operator of flexible assets including 2.4 GW of capacity in pumped storage and batteries. With the energy transition underway we expect global need for battery capacities rising. With regard to hydrogen we believe that hydrogen has very bright prospects for use as an energy fuel. It could be used to store vast amounts of green electricity – one of the challenges of the energy transition. When used as a source of energy and a commodity, hydrogen can help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions far beyond the electricity sector. There is no way around hydrogen when it comes to decarbonising industry. RWE is involved in three innovative hydrogen projects – in the UK, in the Netherlands and in Germany. We recently signed a letter of intent with thyssenkrupp Steel Europe. We intend to supply green hydrogen to steel manufacturers in Duisburg/Germany by the middle of this decade.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

More likely than not

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1400000000

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1700000000

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

Data in the column "potential financial impact" refers to outlook for RWE segments Onshore Wind/Solar and Offshore Wind for 2020. This includes impact from our storage business. As storage is still a technology in development and we are investigating potentials (e.g. within R&D projects) a stand-alone impact figure can't be given at the moment.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

5000000000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

By 2022, RWE wants to invest a net €5 billion in the continued expansion of renewable energy, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through contributions from partners. Of the net investments, 20% is earmarked for Germany, corresponding to about €1 billion. RWE's focus in terms of growth lies on the core markets Europe and North America as well as on the Asia-Pacific region. The company aims to grow its portfolio by more than 4 GW over the next three years. A total of 2.7 GW in capacity is currently under construction. Furthermore, the Group has a sizeable project pipeline of over 20 GW. Of these 5 billion Euro net growth capex approx. 20% are attributed to storage (incl. solar). Currently we have a development pipeline of around 2.7 GWh to power up our storage business. We are researching new solutions for mega batteries such as redox flow technology, which in terms of chemical storage has the potential to be a good complement to lithium-ion technology, which is widespread today. This supplements our existing activities. We already operate some storage systems in the USA and as part of a pilot project in Germany. Moreover, construction of a

30 megawatt-hour battery storage system in Ireland will start this year. In the case of the storage system in Ireland major investment decisions have been taken in 2019. The facility will be located in the Irish county of Monaghan within the vicinity of Lisdrumdoagh. The construction will start in 2020. Large storage systems, like the battery facility planned in Lisdrumdoagh, will respond in less than 150 milliseconds to frequency changes, importing or exporting electricity from the grid as needed. As a result, battery storage schemes help not only to even out the fluctuating feed-in from renewable energies, but also to efficiently stabilise the grid and guarantee a reliable electricity supply. After commissioning, the battery storage system in Lisdrumdoagh will have enough capacity to power around 125,000 homes. The planned investment volume for the Lisdrumdoagh storage facility amounts to about €25 million in total. To investigate the possibilities of hydrogen RWE is involved in three innovative hydrogen projects – in the UK, in the Netherlands and in Germany. We recently signed a letter of intent with thyssenkrupp Steel Europe. We intend to supply green hydrogen to steel manufacturers in Duisburg/Germany by the middle of this decade.

**Comment**

**C3. Business Strategy**

**C3.1**

**(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?**

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

**C3.1a**

**(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?**

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

**C3.1b**

**(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.**

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify (Company-specific approach)	<p>We reflect our business planning and strategy against the various scenarios that are discussed in the public domain. Identification of relevant scenarios in the public domain is based on an assessment whether the publicly available scenarios map RWE's relevant issues and whether the scenario modelling is of high quality and reliability. Time horizons of more than 20 years are suitable to reflect 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. These scenarios can offer insights for each year up to 2040 and beyond. Typically, several areas of the organisation are involved in assessing and developing key input drivers of a scenario, meaning experts from all business units of power generation including energy trading. Informed by these assessments we extracted main drivers and trends to develop three scenario alternatives to work with: - In Baseline we extrapolate the current political ambition levels into new regulation and the respective reaction in markets and consumption. - In Efficient &amp; Decentral we assume more efficiency gains as expected today and a decentralised economy. - In Electrification we assume an even more intense use of electricity in all sectors of the economy. These three scenarios are updated on a regular basis with the involvement of all relevant internal stakeholders. The results of the scenario analysis are group internally accessible via an own intranet application and intended for internal use only. The whole scenario preparation process is audited by an external auditor. Based on our internal scenario analysis, business decisions are taken. Examples of potential business decisions would be new-build of conventional or renewable power plants, decisions regarding the strategic direction of the group, M&amp;A acquisitions or PPA contracts for electricity or other commodities. These scenario analyses have been used in 2019 to develop our new climate targets in 2040. In collaboration with a interdisciplinary team RWE we looked at future power generation and attributed emissions. Based on the projections and possible outcomes we set CO2 reduction targets for 2030 of 75% of absolute emissions and aim to be carbon neutral by 2040.</p>

**C3.1d**

**(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.**

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. In 2019 we did a major step towards achieving climate targets on a long-term strategy, by the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. This development has turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. For as long as necessary, we will ensure security of energy supply with our flexible power plants. Sustainable power production must be carbon neutral. We intend to meet this ambition as early as 2040. To this end, every year, we will invest billions in wind and solar power as well as in energy storage. And, we will play our part by exiting from coal-based electricity generation early in a socially acceptable manner. By these measures we are playing our role to reduce emission further while powering up efforts for renewable and clean energy supply.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Due to mitigation efforts we see power generation from wind and solar growing in the future. 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 areas are storage and battery systems that have a broad applications from frequency stabilisation to load shifting. We already operate some storage systems in the USA and as part of a pilot project in Germany. In Ireland a 60-megawatt (MW) facility will be located in the Irish county of Monaghan within the vicinity of Lisdrumdoagh. As the growth of renewable generation continues to replace conventional power generation in Ireland, there is an increasing challenge for the grid operators to safely manage imbalances in the system, which can include the curtailment of wind generators. Large storage systems, like the battery facility planned in Lisdrumdoagh, will respond in less than 150 milliseconds to frequency changes, importing or exporting electricity from the grid as needed. As a result, battery storage schemes help not only to even out the fluctuating feed-in from renewable energies, but also to efficiently stabilise the grid and guarantee a reliable electricity supply. After commissioning, the battery storage system in Lisdrumdoagh will have the ability to deliver 60 MW of power, enough capacity to power around 125,000 homes. The planned investment volume for the Lisdrumdoagh storage facility amounts to about €25 million in total.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Innovation and technology developments play a vital role to achieve a sustainable energy system. In several research and development projects, we are dedicating ourselves to Power-to-Gas technologies, which convert green electricity to hydrogen and then use this gas as a carbon-neutral commodity. In addition to Power-to-Gas and thermal or mechanical storage concepts, batteries can also help to mitigate fluctuations in renewable energy. RWE is already involved in the development and construction of battery storage facilities, which is a business we are expanding. An example for our investments in R&D is the GET H2 project, started in 2019: Using hydrogen to advance the energy transition is the objective of this initiative in which RWE Generation SE, Siemens, ENERTRAG, Stadtwerke Lingen, Hydrogenious Technologies, Nowega, Forschungszentrum Jülich and IKEM – Institut für Klimaschutz, Energie und Mobilität (Institute for Climate Protection, Energy and Mobility) have joined forces. Their first sub-project involves setting up a hydrogen infrastructure in the Emsland region, which links the energy, industrial, transport and heat sectors across the entire value chain. Core elements include the construction of a power-to-gas unit with a capacity of 105 MW, that converts electricity from wind power into "green hydrogen", the transport and storage of the pure hydrogen in existing infrastructures and hydrogen usage. With this first project, the companies have participated in the "Reallabore der Energiewende" (Real-World Laboratories for the Energy Transition) ideas competition initiated by the German Federal Ministry of Economics in 2019.
Operations	Yes	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 regarding the use of our coal-fired power plant. As an example of the influence at the end of September 2019, we took the 300 MW Unit C of the Neurath lignite-fired power plant offline, placing it on legally mandated security standby. This was mainly for environmental reasons. The German Electricity Market Act obliged the country's energy sector to take a total of eight lignite units with a combined capacity of 2.7 GW off the system between 2016 and 2019. However, these blocks are to serve as the last resort to ensure security of supply for four years each, after which they will be shut down for good. RWE is participating in the lignite security standby scheme with five 300 MW units. By the end of September 2017, we had already shut down units P and Q of the Frimmersdorf power plant, with Niederaussem E and F following suit a year later. Furthermore last year, we discontinued a number of hard coal operations. Firstly, we sold our 51 % shareholding in the Bergkamen power station to Essen-based energy utility STEAG. The buyer previously owned 49 % of the plant and exercised a contractual purchase option. The transaction entered into effect on 1 January 2019. The Bergkamen hard coal-fired power station has been in operation since 1981, with a net capacity of 720 MW. RWE was responsible for the commercial management of this plant, while STEAG handled technical operations. The disposal of the stake goes hand in hand with the termination of a contract that obliged us to purchase electricity produced by the station. At the end of March 2019, we decommissioned the hard coal-fired part of the combined Unit K at the Gersteinwerk station in Werne (Westphalia). Unit K consists of a topping gas turbine (K1) with a net capacity of 112 MW and the (now decommissioned) steam turbine (K2), which ran on steam generated by firing hard coal and had a capacity of 620 MW. Electricity is still being produced at Gersteinwerk, albeit only from gas.

**C3.1e**

**(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.**

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	Climate change required steep decarbonization of the power sector over the next decade. RWE is committed to the Paris Agreement's Climate targets and has reduced its direct emissions by 51% from 2012 until 2019. In 2019 we have conducted major steps to conclude the transaction with E.ON and the acquisition of E.ON's Renewables business to become one of the world's largest producer of green electricity - supporting the generation of climate-friendly electricity in many markets around the world. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. With the transaction and the coming into being of the RWE we are steering the company to further growth. RWE is committed to lever the opportunities coming from the increased demand for clean electricity. We have therefore introduced a new strategy in 2019 that also saw major financial planning elements have been influenced and adjusted: Revenues: The renewable energy business that we acquired from E.ON in September 2019 will be contributing to the Group's earnings for a full year for the first time in 2020. This will have a positive impact on adjusted EBITDA, which we estimate will amount to between €2.7 billion and €3.0 billion. This would be substantially above the €2.5 billion achieved last year. Here, we will benefit from the progressive expansion of our wind and solar power capacity. Capital expenditures and capital allocation: With our new strategy we intend to grow our capacity from renewable sources. Therefore we plan to invest a net EUR 5 billion in the continued expansion, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through the contributions from partners. With this money we want to build solar and wind assets and contribute in the mitigation of climate change by providing low-carbon electricity. Acquisitions and divestments: The asset swap with E.ON is a prime example of a transaction that will guide us to a renewables power house. In the course of this transaction we have acquired the former E.ON renewables that strengthened our renewable energy portfolio and made us to one of the global powerhouses in low-carbon and climate-friendly power generation. Furthermore in the course of 2019 we have divested from some hard-coal power plants, as an example we sold our 51 % shareholding in the Bergkamen power station to Essen-based energy utility STEAG. The buyer previously owned 49 % of the plant and exercised a contractual purchase option. The transaction entered into effect on 1 January 2019. Access to capital: We are recognising the recent developments on building a sustainable financial system in the European Union with the taxonomy as key element. We have been part of the consultations and discussions. We are also facing increased interest from investors and banks regarding our performance on environmental, social and governance aspects.

**C3.1f**

**(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).**

In 2019 we saw major steps towards the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. These developments have turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. We intend to transition to a carbon neutral power generation. We intend to meet this ambition as early as 2040. To this end, every year, we will invest billions in wind and solar power as well as in energy storage.

The growth of our renewable energy portfolio is in the centre of our strategy. Expanding renewable energy is not enough. Electricity generated by wind and solar power greatly depends on the weather, time of day and season. Sometimes, power produced from renewable sources only covers a fraction of demand, and at other times, it exceeds local needs to such an extent that it actually has to be throttled. Consequently, storage technologies are increasingly coming to the fore as renewable energy continues to be expanded. They do not yet meet the technical and economic requirements for large-scale use to secure supply. But we are working on changing the situation. In several research and development projects, we are dedicating ourselves to Power-to-Gas technologies, which convert green electricity to hydrogen and then use this gas as a carbon-neutral commodity.

Moreover we see that the energy transformation leads to a growing significance of gas as a source of energy. Building the storage infrastructure required for a nationwide supply of green electricity is a task that will take decades, not years to accomplish. Therefore, power stations capable of offsetting fluctuating wind and solar power feed-ins will remain necessary for the foreseeable future. With our conventional

generation capacity, we are making an indispensable contribution to the reliable and tailored supply of electricity in our core markets in Germany, the United Kingdom and the Benelux region. Our gas-fired power stations, most of which are state-of-the-art, are especially well suited to partner with renewable energy because they emit little carbon dioxide and their output can be adapted to load fluctuations in the grid very quickly. In terms of generation capacity, gas is already our major conventional source of energy, and its share of our power plant portfolio is expected to increase further. However, we believe the greatest potential for growth is currently harboured by the acquisition of existing stations.

As a consequence of the political decisions in some of our markets coal and nuclear power stations will increasingly lose importance within our generation portfolio. This has influenced our strategy and financial planning and was one driver of the new RWE with its growth ambition in the field of renewables. In Germany, nuclear energy is subject to a phaseout roadmap, which stipulates a latest possible shutdown date for every single plant. Two RWE nuclear power stations are still online: Gundremmingen C and Emsland. We can operate these assets until the end of 2021 and the end of 2022, respectively, after which they must be closed. Thereafter, our nuclear operations will largely be limited to safe and efficient dismantling. In addition, we are exploring how to continue to make use of the locations of our power plants in the energy business. Permission to use coal as a source of energy is also likely to end in the foreseeable future. All three countries in which RWE has coal-fired power stations already have concrete phaseout roadmaps. The United Kingdom has set its sights on the earliest exit year, which is 2024. Aberthaw B, the last RWE hard coal-fired power plant in operation there, was taken offline in December 2019 so that it can be decommissioned early. The Netherlands intend to phase out coal by the end of 2029. This has been enshrined in law since last year. We currently have two hard coal-fired power plants there, Amer 9 and Eemshaven, which will have to be converted to run on alternative fuels or shut down after 2024 and 2029, respectively. Thanks to state subsidies, we have begun to co-fire biomass in both these stations. Moreover, we will explore whether we can run them solely on this energy fuel in the long run. In Germany, our main electricity generation market, the stage is now set for an early phaseout of coal-fired power production. In January 2019, the Growth, Structural Change and Employment Commission (Structural Change Commission), which was appointed by the Federal Government, made a concrete proposal to achieve climate protection goals within the energy sector. The panel, made up of representatives from industry, trade unions, science, associations, citizen groups and environmental organisations, called for a coal phaseout by no later than 2038. In addition, the Commission presented a roadmap for plant closures and voted in favour of power plant operators being allocated appropriate compensation. In the course of 2019 the German federal Government worked to incorporate the recommendations of the Structural Change Commission into law. The draft act envisages that RWE will bear most of initial burden for exiting from lignite-fired electricity generation. By the end of 2022, additional generation capacity from lignite amounting to 3 GW should have been removed from the market. Out of this, we will take over 2.8 GW. On the basis of the current planning, the first 300 MW unit is already scheduled for removal from the grid in the Rhineland Lignite Mining Region by the end of 2020. In the following year, three additional 300 MW plants will be switched off. In 2022, another 300 MW unit and two 600 MW units will also be shut down. The main sites affected are the power plant locations Neurath and Niederaußem, and to a lesser extent Weisweiler. In 2022, we will also cease production of lignite briquettes at the Frechen location and hence also operation of electricity generation capacity amounting to 120 MW. By the end of the decade, we will continue to significantly reduce our lignite-fired generation capacity. Already in the year 2025, a 300 MW unit will stop operating in Weisweiler. The two 600 MW units at this site will follow in 2028 and 2029. The lignite from the Inden opencast mine is used exclusively at Weisweiler and this facility will then be closed down. Out of the other two 600 MW units, one is scheduled for shutdown at the close of 2029 and the other will be transferred to legally-mandated security standby for four years on 1 January 2030. From 2030 onward, only our three most advanced lignite-fired units in the 1,000 MW class will remain in the market. They are projected to keep operating until the end of 2038.

## C4. Targets and performance

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### C4.1

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**(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**

Absolute target

### C4.1a

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**(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

Scope 1

**Base year**

2012

**Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)**

180000000

**Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

75

**Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

45000000

**Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

88100000

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

68.0740740740741

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

Climate protection and climate-protection measures constitute key elements of our corporate strategy. This is reflected in the new target(s) that have been announced in 2019: We intend to meet the ambition to be carbon neutral in our power generation until 2040 with a major reduction of 75% until 2030 against a 2012 base year. The target coverage is RWE without innogy - innogy has been discontinued by September 2019. In this CDP disclosure we are still reporting our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in accordance with an old emissions methodology including innogy operations. However the new carbon target is focusing on the new RWE without discontinued innogy operations.

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

Scope 1

**Base year**

2012

**Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)**

180000000

**Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

100

**Target year**

2040

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

100

**Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

0

**Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

88100000

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

51.0555555555556

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

Climate protection and climate-protection measures constitute key elements of our corporate strategy. This is reflected in the new target(s) that have been announced in 2019: We intend to meet the ambition to be carbon neutral in our power generation until 2040 with a major reduction of 75% until 2030 against a 2012 base year. The target coverage is RWE without innogy - innogy has been discontinued by September 2019. In this CDP disclosure we are still reporting our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in accordance with an old emissions methodology including innogy operations. However the new carbon target is focusing on the new RWE without discontinued innogy operations.

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## C4.2

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### (C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

## C4.2a

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### (C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

**Target reference number**

Low 1

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Business division

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

**Target type: energy carrier**

Electricity

**Target type: activity**

Production

**Target type: energy source**

Renewable energy source(s) only

**Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

MWh

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

8700

**Target year**

2022

**Figure or percentage in target year**

13000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

8700

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

0

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No. This target reflects our growth ambition in the RWE renewables business. The new RWE is an all-rounder in electricity generation and is leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. Please note that we report capacity data instead of projected production data.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

RWE has an average net growth ambition of 1.5 GW per year resulting in a total capacity of our carbon free generation portfolio of over 13 GW by 2022. Currently there are 2.7 GW or 60% of the growth target under construction.

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## C4.3

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### (C4.3) 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.

Yes

## C4.3a

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(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	1	57700000
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	2	5600000
Not to be implemented	0	0

### C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

#### Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
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#### Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500000

#### Scope(s)

Scope 3

#### Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

#### Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000

#### Payback period

No payback

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

#### Comment

At our Essen campus we have changed our electricity procurement to a low-carbon product.

#### Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solid biofuels
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#### Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4100000

#### Scope(s)

Scope 1

#### Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

#### Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### Payback period

No payback

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

#### Comment

In 2019 we used biomass in particular in our Dutch hard coal-fired power plants Amer 9 and Eemshaven after necessary retrofitting measures. As of 31 December 2019 our biomass capacity amounted to 610 MW of a total power generation capacity of 42,863 MW.

### C4.3c

### (C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Agreements with national governments on shut down and stand-by of power stations
Internal price on carbon	We perform CO2 price estimates in scenarios, reflecting price projections for EU emissions allowances.
Employee engagement	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.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We have a department for Research and Development that is driving low-carbon innovation and efficiency projects.

## C4.5

### (C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

## C4.5a

### (C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

#### Level of aggregation

Group of products

#### Description of product/Group of products

We offer electricity supply from renewable energy (e.g. through Green Power Purchase Agreements) and renewable energy certificates. A Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a long-term contract under which a business agrees to purchase electricity directly from a renewable energy generator. Power Purchase Agreements provide financial certainty to both customer and the project developer, which removes a significant roadblock to building new renewable facilities. PPAs therefore help to deliver more renewable energy, saving CO2. Examples of our green power commercialisation include: - 15 year PPA for Nysäter project covering 18 TWh - one of the largest onshore wind PPAs globally - 15 year tailored PPA with company Honda for 120 MW offtake from a 150 MW wind farm in Oklahoma, US - 5 year offtake agreement with German Railway (Deutsche Bahn) for portion of Nordsee Ost offshore wind farm

#### Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

#### Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal Assessment )

#### % revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

12

#### % of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

#### Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

#### Comment

The revenue refers to the share of our company RWE Renewables that is responsible for the growth of our renewable energy business. It does not include trading business with renewable energy conducted by RWE Supply & Trading. It is calculated by adding the external revenue from both innogy continued operations and operations acquired from E.ON in 2019 that will form the future RWE Renewables business unit. The share is based on the total revenue of RWE Group of 13,125 million EUR.

#### Level of aggregation

Group of products

#### Description of product/Group of products

We offer energy efficiency products and services for our industrial, commercial, and residential customers to optimise their use of energy.

#### Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

#### Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal Assessment )

#### % revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

5

#### % of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

#### Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

#### Comment

Our trading subsidiary RWE Supply & Trading GmbH has a broad product range which can leverage potential flexibilities with industrial and commercial customers in the context of the energy transition. For example, it offers our industrial customers and distributors price-signal supported load management. This means that a time shift in consumption loads to more favourable market-price phases enables costs for sourcing electricity to be reduced. Our Flex2Market Model – another example – is ideal for companies which have production flexibilities or emergency power units such as those that are gaining greater importance in computer centres, and which would like to make optimum use of these opportunities. For this purpose, we control and market these flexibilities on the Intra-Day Market or as standard energy in the secondary and minute reserve market. We are also teaming up with our customers to develop holistic concepts for leveraging flexibility potentials, which provide an optimum commercial link-up with the use of production flexibilities, generating plants and (battery) storage facilities. RWE Supply & Trading GmbH also offers an electronic trading platform and automatic trading mechanisms. These are intended for industrial customers and distributors who want to procure part of their energy requirement on the exchange with

precise requirements for the day or hour. Furthermore, as a service for our customers, our trading subsidiary takes over direct marketing of power generation from renewable energy that is subsidised under the Renewable Energies Act (EEG). The figure on revenue share is an estimate. Electricity and gas revenue make the largest share of the RWE total external revenue of 13,125 million EUR. Other revenues besides these two product groups amount to 1,697 million EUR or 13% including the products mentioned above.

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#### Level of aggregation

Product

#### Description of product/Group of products

RWE Technology International (RWE TI) is a leading engineering consulting company for internal and external clients, providing independent expertise and technical advice to global energy markets. RWE TI enables organizations in mining, thermal generation, renewables and grids to advance efficiency, safety and sustainability of their business. The subsidiary supports customers across the full value chain - helping them to plan, develop, construct, operate and shut-down their energy assets. By doing so in many cases efficiency measurements or other improvement lead to avoided emissions at the customers. As an examples RWE TI supported the retrofitting measurements in our Dutch power plants. Assigned by RWE Generation (Power Unit), RWE TI's role as lead engineer included the project development, tendering and execution to retrofit several hard coal-fired plants to co-fire biomass. The main challenges of co-firing are related to the properties of different fuel types combusted, particularly the calorific value, moisture content, ash production and combustion characteristics. As such, various technologies perform differently depending on the biomass type and the quantities co-fired.

#### Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

#### Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal Assessment )

#### % revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

5

#### % of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

#### Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

#### Comment

We do not report on the share of revenue for certain operating companies. The above figure is an estimate that takes into account the large shares of product groups electricity and gas within our external revenue.

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## C-EU4.6

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### (C-EU4.6) 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 2019 we started a project with the target to reassess our Corporate Carbon Footprint. In that process we have also evaluated methane emissions. Although there have been adaptations to the accounting process for methane we still come to the conclusion that this GHG is of minor importance within our carbon footprint. In the new RWE, methane sources are within the owned mines and occur in our fossil-fuel power plants. 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. As a concrete example RWE Gas Storage CZ has been replacing gas-driven pneumatic armatures with new electrically-driven ones since 2018, a work that continued in 2019. By design, the former gas-driven pneumatic armatures release some volume of natural gas into the atmosphere when they open and close. In the last two years we replaced 18 pieces of armatures, leading to a reduction of methane emissions that cannot be specified. This project will continue until 2021.

## C5. Emissions methodology

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### C5.1

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## C5.1 Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

### Scope 1

**Base year start**

January 1 2012

**Base year end**

December 31 2012

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

179800000

**Comment**

EU ETS quantities plus emissions from power plants which are not subject to EU ETS. Includes power stations not owned by RWE that we can deploy at our discretion on the basis of long-term agreements. In the year under review, they produced 21.1 million metric tons of CO2 and were allocated certificates for 18.9 million metric tons. We have changed the base year compared to last year as 2012 is our basis for our 2040 long-term target to become carbon neutral.

### Scope 2 (location-based)

**Base year start**

January 1 2012

**Base year end**

December 31 2012

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1900000

**Comment**

Indirect CO2 emissions from the transmission and distribution of electricity purchased from third parties outside the Group in our own grids.

### Scope 2 (market-based)

**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

We only report location-based data.

## C5.2

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### (C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

## C6. Emissions data

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### C6.1

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#### (C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

**Reporting year****Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

91700000

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Our Scope 1 emissions in 2019 encompass emissions from power generation in Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium and Turkey. The figure includes emissions relating to generation capacity not owned by RWE that we can deploy at our discretion on the basis of long-term use agreements. In 2019, these stations emitted a total of 1.3 million metric tons of CO2 (previous year: 2.0 million metric tons). Moreover it includes emission from our discontinued business of innogy. The direct emissions from RWE without innogy operations amounted to 88.1 million metric tons. Last year, our power stations emitted 88.1 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (RWE Group without innogy). This was 29.9 million metric tons, or 25 %, less than in 2018 (2018 figures for RWE without innogy) The main reason for the decline was the substantial reduction in electricity generation from lignite and hard coal last year. We posted a decline not only in our absolute but also our specific emissions, i. e. carbon dioxide emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated, which dropped from 0.67 to 0.58 metric tons.

### C6.2

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**(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

Until 2019 the RWE Group's Scope 2 emissions were made of the emissions from the distribution grid owned by our former subsidiary innogy. With the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON in the course of 2019 these activities have been deconsolidated. For the CDP disclosure for 2019 we are still reporting Scope 2 emissions based on the former methodology - reflecting emissions from discontinued business operations by innogy. We are currently establishing a new emissions inventory that will encompass a new methodology for assessing and calculating RWE's Scope 2 emissions.

**C6.3**

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**(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

4720000

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

<Not Applicable>

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Until 2019 the RWE Group's Scope 2 emissions were made of the emissions from the distribution grid owned by our former subsidiary innogy. With the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON in the course of 2019 these activities have been deconsolidated. For the CDP disclosure for 2019 we are still reporting Scope 2 emissions based on the former methodology - reflecting emissions from discontinued business operations by innogy. We are currently establishing a new emissions inventory that will encompass a new methodology for assessing and calculating RWE's Scope 2 emissions.

**C6.4**

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**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

No

**C6.5**

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**(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalised.

## Capital goods

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalised.

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

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

119200000

### Emissions calculation methodology

Calculation based on used commodities used taken from our environmental data system and the electricity bought from external sources and sold to end customers using applicable emission factors.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### Please explain

End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

68000000

### Emissions calculation methodology

Calculation based on the gas sold to end customers using an applicable emission factor for the use of gas.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

### Please explain

End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Other (upstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

## Other (downstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Prior to 2009 RWE conducted an assessment to identify relevant Scope 3 categories. Based on the further criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol this category was not deemed relevant due to its marginal size compared to the overall emissions footprint and/or missing relevance. End of 2019 we have started a project to evaluate our corporate carbon footprint as consequence of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE as one of the world's leading renewables companies. In the course of this assessment we calculated multiple Scope 3 categories for RWE to assess if they are or will be material. The results of this assessment have not been reflected in the official emissions reporting for financial year 2019 due to the fact that the assessment is not yet finalized.

**(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Yes

**C6.7a**

**(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.**

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	2400000	

**C6.10**

**(C6.10) 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.**

**Intensity figure**

0.58

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**

88100000

**Metric denominator**

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

153200000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

13.4

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The main reason for the decline was the substantial reduction in electricity generation from lignite and hard coal last year and the increased production from renewable energy sources. In 2019 we have delivered 10 projects, six of them related to solar and 4 in onshore wind. In total they have added 0.5 GW gross capacity to our portfolio. The additions include West of Pecos photovoltaic power plant in the US with 100 MW capacity and Morcone wind farm in Italy with 57 MW installed capacity. Furthermore co-firing of biomass in our large Dutch power plants Amer and Eemshaven as a hard coal substitute have contributed to decreased CO2 emissions from our power generation (see implemented measurement in Section C4.3b. Furthermore we discontinued a number of hard coal operations in 2019 including the decommission of UK power plant Aberthaw B. In July 2019, we decided to decommission the Aberthaw B hard coal-fired power plant in Wales early. The station, which has a net installed capacity of 1,560 MW, was taken offline in December. Metric numerator refers to RWE stand-alone Scope 1 emissions only without innogy.

**C7. Emissions breakdowns**

**C7.1**

**(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?**

Yes

**C7.1a**

**(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).**

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	91690120	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	9880	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

**C-EU7.1b**

**(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.**

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	0	0.433	9880	These emissions arise from discontinued innogy business (Grid networks)
Combustion (Electric utilities)	91690120	0	0	91690120	The figure includes RWE stand-alone numbers (88.1 Million t) and innogy emissions.
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	
Combustion (Other)	0	0	0	0	
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	

**C7.2**

**(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.**

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	65100000
Benelux	9100000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12900000
CEE (Central and Eastern Europe)	1000000
Other, please specify (Emissions from discontinued innogy operations in countries (Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary and in the USA) with innogy operations)	900000
Other, please specify (Country reporting for RWE (without innogy operations) is possible for EU ETS emissions including emissions from Denizli Power Plant in Turkey. Remaining RWE Scope 1 emissions cannot be attributed clearly - they occur in UK, Germany, CEE and Benelux )	2700000

**C7.3**

**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

- By business division
- By activity

**C7.3a**

**(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Lignite and Nuclear	57700000
European Power	30400000
innogy - discontinued operations	900000

**C7.3c**

**(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity generation	91700000

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) 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	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	91700000	<Not Applicable>	
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

## C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

## C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	
Other emissions reduction activities	30000000	Decreased		Difference between 2018 and 2019 figures for electricity generation. The main reason for the decline was the substantial reduction in electricity generation from lignite and hard coal last year.
Divestment	0	No change		
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	The acquisition of the former E.ON renewables business came with no influence on our Scope 1 emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

## C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

## C8. Energy

### C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

### C8.2

**(C8.2) 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)	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

**C8.2a**

**(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	19000	7577000	7596000

**C-EU8.2d**

**(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.**

**Coal – hard**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

3977

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

14200

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

12200000

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

859

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Lignite**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

10255

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

48300

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

57700000

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

1224

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Oil**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not operate assets of this source.

**Gas**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

13953

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

50800

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

18200000

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

358

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Biomass**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

610

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

2000

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Waste (non-biomass)**

**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not operate assets of this source.

**Nuclear****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

2770

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)****Net electricity generation (GWh)**

21200

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not operate assets of this source.

**Geothermal****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not operate assets of this source.

**Hydropower****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

601

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)****Net electricity generation (GWh)**

2200

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Wind****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

7841

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)****Net electricity generation (GWh)**

12100

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Solar****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

128

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)****Net electricity generation (GWh)**

100

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not report Gross generation.

**Marine****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Net electricity generation (GWh)**

0

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

We do not operate assets of this source.

**Other renewable****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

2358

**Gross electricity generation (GWh)****Net electricity generation (GWh)**

1800

**Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)**

0

**Comment**

Other renewable consists of Pumped storage, batteries. We do not report Gross generation.

#### Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

#### Comment

We do not operate assets of this source.

#### Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

42863

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)

153200

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88100000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

580

#### Comment

We do not report Gross generation. Absolute Scope 1 emissions and net electricity generation refer to RWE stand-alone without innogy discontinued operations. They include emissions from our Turkish power plant Denizli that is not covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

#### C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

No

#### C9. Additional metrics

##### C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

##### C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for power generation.

Primary power generation source	CAPEX planned for power generation from this source	Percentage of total CAPEX planned for power generation	End year of CAPEX plan	Comment
Wind	4500000000	90	2022	We want to increase our wind and solar capacity, which totalled 8.7 GW (pro-rata) at the end of 2019, to over 13 GW by the end of 2022. Reinvesting proceeds from the sale of stakes in projects could actually cause the gross expenditure to be much higher. Our technological focus rests on wind energy and photovoltaics. Geographically, we will concentrate on markets in Europe, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region. By 2022, the company wants to invest a net €5 billion in the continued expansion of renewable energy, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through contributions from partners.
Other, please specify (Solar and Storage)	500000000	10	2022	We want to increase our wind and solar capacity, which totalled 8.7 GW (pro-rata) at the end of 2019, to over 13 GW by the end of 2022. Reinvesting proceeds from the sale of stakes in projects could actually cause the gross expenditure to be much higher. Our technological focus rests on wind energy and photovoltaics. Geographically, we will concentrate on markets in Europe, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region. By 2022, the company wants to invest a net €5 billion in the continued expansion of renewable energy, with this sum having the potential to rise significantly through contributions from partners.

##### C-EU9.5b

**(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).**

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Large-scale storage	At storage and batteries our renewables business has a development pipeline of around 2.7 GWh. The CAPEX refers to the total investments into renewables. Close to all of our Capex is determined to flow into the expansion of our renewables business including storage.	500000000	10	2022

**C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6**

**(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?**

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	RWE is innovative in many ways. We are motivated both by a desire to remain competitive in an ever-changing environment as well as a passion to be a driving force propelling this transition. With the help of our innovation projects, we are looking to develop solutions that help us advance power generation from renewable sources and harness the potential of our conventional power plants in order to facilitate a successful energy transition. With 1,070 patents and patent applications, based on close to 290 inventions, we are in the leading pack of European utilities. Last year, we worked on approximately 190 projects in the field of research and development (R & D). About 370 of our staff were solely dedicated to these activities or contributed to them in addition to performing their normal tasks. In most R & D projects, we co-operate with other companies or research institutions, meaning we generally only bear a portion of the project costs. In 2019, the RWE Group's operating R & D spending amounted to €21 million (previous year: €18 million).

**C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a**

**(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.**

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Renewable energy	Large scale commercial deployment	21-40%		
Energy storage	Pilot demonstration	≤20%		
Steam turbine and/or other component upgrades	Large scale commercial deployment	21-40%		

**C10. Verification**

**C10.1**

**(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

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

**C10.1a**

**(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

20-04-01\_RWE\_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Pp. 80-81, Pp. 54-56 (verified parts of the Corporate Responsibility Report are marked with a blue check sign in the upper right corner of each disclosure)

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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**C10.1b**

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**(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

20-04-01\_RWE\_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Pp. 80-81, Pp. 54-56 (verified parts of the Corporate Responsibility Report are marked with a blue check sign in the upper right corner of each disclosure)

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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**C10.1c**

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**(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Scope 3 category**

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

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

20-04-01\_RWE\_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Pp. 80-81, Pp. 54-56 (verified parts of the Corporate Responsibility Report are marked with a blue check sign in the upper right corner of each disclosure)

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Use of sold products

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

20-04-01\_RWE\_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Pp. 80-81, Pp. 54-56 (verified parts of the Corporate Responsibility Report are marked with a sign in the upper right corner of each disclosure)

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**C10.2**

**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**

Yes

**C10.2a**

**(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?**

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C1. Governance	Emissions reduction activities	IDW PS 821	20-04-03 RWE ESG presentation.pdf
C2. Risks and opportunities	Other, please specify (Risk Management System)	IDW PS 821	20-04-01_RWE_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf
C3. Business strategy	Other, please specify (Corporate Business Model)	IDW PS 821	20-04-01_RWE_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Emission Targets)	IDW PS 821	20-04-01_RWE_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**C11. Carbon pricing**

**C11.1**

**(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?**

Yes

## C11.1a

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**(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.**

EU ETS

## C11.1b

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**(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.**

EU ETS

**% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**

98.8

**% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**

0

**Period start date**

January 1 2019

**Period end date**

December 31 2019

**Allowances allocated**

1.1

**Allowances purchased**

86

**Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

88.1

**Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Details of ownership**

Facilities we own and operate

**Comment**

Within our reporting we include Denizli (Turkey) with 1 Mio. t CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, but since Turkey is not part of the European Union and therefore not subjected to the European Trading Scheme (EU-ETS), we do not hold allowances for these emissions.

## C11.1d

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**(C11.1d) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from these power plants is made to the national emissions trading offices 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 so that additional corporate regulatory standards are rendered obsolete. The European Emissions Trading Directive is one of the regulations applicable for this area at European level. The relevant national regulations based on this directive are applicable in Germany, the Netherlands and the UK (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 plants that are measured with competent systems. The emission amounts are audited by an external partner.

## C11.2

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**(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?**

Yes

## C11.2a

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**(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.**

**Credit origination or credit purchase**

Credit purchase

**Project type**

Hydro

**Project identification**

Cote small-scale Hydropower plant, UNFCCC #251

**Verified to which standard**

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)**

320

**Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume**

320

**Credits cancelled**

Not relevant

**Purpose, e.g. compliance**

Compliance

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**C11.3**

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**(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?**

Yes

**C11.3a**

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**(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.**

**Objective for implementing an internal carbon price**

Navigate GHG regulations  
Stakeholder expectations

**GHG Scope**

Scope 1

**Application**

Application of an internal carbon price to all relevant generation/company-wide which falls under the regulation of the EU ETS. Estimations of an internal carbon price is based on scenarios which are reflecting price projections/local variations accepted for EU emissions allowances.

**Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)**

32

**Variance of price(s) used**

0

**Type of internal carbon price**

Implicit price

**Impact & implication**

Influence on strategic as well as operating decisions: 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.

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**C12. Engagement**

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**C12.1**

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**(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?**

Yes, our suppliers  
Yes, our customers

**C12.1a**

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**(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.**

**Type of engagement**

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

**% of suppliers by number**

5

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

5

**% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

0

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

At Galloper Wind Farm we introduced new questionnaires within tender documentation relating to the environmental performance of the supplier. Questions included those related to emissions from manufacturing facilities and transport.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Low sulphur marine gasoil is procured for use in Crew Transfer Vehicles.

**Comment**

Figures above are estimates.

---

**Type of engagement**

Compliance & onboarding

**Details of engagement**

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

**% of suppliers by number**

100

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

100

**% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

0

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

The responsible approach to natural resources and promotion of the use of environmental technologies is one of the principles governing conduct at RWE and this principle is enshrined in the RWE Code of Conduct. The compliance rules and principles must be complied with for all procurement transactions alongside the RWE Code of Conduct. The supplier or service provider is obliged to adhere to these regulations. We review business relationships with business partners if it becomes known in the public domain that they have breached the principles of the UN Global Compact. We then take appropriate measures that we consider necessary and put them into action.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

We regularly monitor the proportion of the purchase volume in which the requirements of our Code of Conduct are a constituent element of the contractual relationship. During the year under review, the corresponding level of coverage of RWE Group Procurement met its target value of 100% in relation to the procurement volume for goods and services.

**Comment**

As we do not currently collect emissions for the extended supply chain, the Scope 3 figure cannot be reported.

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**C12.1b**

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**(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.**

**Type of engagement**

Other, please specify (Engagement on possible climate-friendly solutions)

**Details of engagement**

Other, please specify (We engage and discuss possibilities for climate-friendly solutions, e.g. Green Corporate Power Purchase Agreements )

**% of customers by number**

100

**% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

0

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

We want our customers to remain loyal, to be interested in new products and to recommend our company to other people. We work together with our customers as partners to create individual solutions. Our usual high level of product quality, fast and streamlined processes, competitive prices, and a clear customer-centric focus continue to remain our top priorities in this relationship. We hold two customer events every year. The "Energy Dialogue" is held in Germany and the language is German. The "Energy Talks" take place in the Netherlands/Belgium and they are held in English. The exchange with our customers extends from the strategy of RWE Supply & Trading, through topics relating to innovation such as "Green Power Purchase Agreements" to market analyses. These events have provided us with a great deal of constructive feedback from our customers. We have been able to gain concrete proposals for improvement and new ideas from these events. We evaluate these and put them into practice, for example customer-oriented development of green electricity contracts and expanded functionality of the online customer portal.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Figures above are estimates.

**C12.3**

**(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?**

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations

**C12.3a**

**(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	In 2019, the main themes addressed in discussions with policymakers focused on the energy transition and climate protection policy in general. The focus in the EU was on elections to the European Parliament and later the constitution of the new Commission - that quickly proposed the so-called Green Deal. The emphasis in Germany was on the Climate Protection Plan 2050 and the future of coal, and on the amendment to the 13th Federal Emission Control Act (Bundesimmissionschutzverordnung). In the Netherlands, we engaged with a number of topics in discussions with government including renegotiation of a national energy agreement, exit from coal and the role of co-incineration of biomass as a contribution to the Dutch CO2 reduction strategy. In the United Kingdom, we engaged in discussions about Brexit, the British capacity market, and on national climate protection policy.	RWE welcomed the Green Deal and especially the combination of climate protection and competitiveness. As stated in our speech line as of 5 December, RWE welcomes the target of climate neutrality by 2050. This requires an increase of the GHG emission reduction target for 2030. But: In addition to long-term goals, concrete measures to reduce emissions are also needed. RWE supports the decarbonization of all sectors and the increase of the targets for the use of renewable energies in all sectors. However, the competitiveness of European industry must not be jeopardized. Climate protection is a global challenge that can only be met if the entire international community ambitiously decarbonizes. Innovation necessary to achieve climate protection targets should be promoted. This is particularly true in the area of technologies to facilitate sector coupling.
Climate finance	Support with minor exceptions	We have followed the discussions on the EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance including the so-called taxonomy for sustainable activities. To this end we have contributed to the consultations and engaged in political talks.	RWE advocates for a technology neutral approach and rejects a negative list. Additional bureaucracy for listed companies should be avoided. The taxonomy should always measure activities and not companies.
Mandatory carbon reporting	Support with minor exceptions	We have followed the discussions on the EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance including the so-called taxonomy for sustainable activities. To this end we have contributed to the consultations and engaged in political talks. In addition we have followed the discussions on the updated regulation for non-financial information in the EU. This regulation is encompassing environmental issues including emissions.	For years RWE is reporting emissions under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. In addition we publish additional metrics in our Corporate Responsibility Report.

**C12.3b**

**(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?**

Yes

**C12.3c**

**(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.**

**Trade association**

Bettercoal, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI), Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft (BDEW), Business Europe, Deutscher Braunkohlen-Industrie-Verein (DEBRIV), Energie Nederland, Energy UK, EURACOAL, eurelectric, Eurogas, European Federation of Energy Traders (EFET), International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), International Energy Agency Coal Industry Advisory Board (IEA CIAB), Internationaler Verband der Energieanlagenbetreiber (VGB PowerTech), Verband der Industriellen Energie- & Kraftwirtschaft (VIK), Verein der Kohleimporteure (VDKI), VNO NCW, World Energy Council International

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

Associations are an important tool for us in political work and for the articulation of common interests to policymakers, social institutions and other players. As far as we are concerned, they are a place for exchanging ideas on positions and are therefore indispensable for our companies. Our memberships in associations are always directed towards strategic objectives, and related to current and future activities of the Group. RWE cooperates on the positioning of associations with differing intensity but specific association positions may also deviate from our own principles. In the reporting year, we established a process for the topic of climate in order to identify discrepancies of this nature. We also reviewed the positioning of 18 association organisations relating to the Paris Climate Agreement on the basis of public documents. RWE is committed to the targets of the Paris Agreement and would like to ensure that the associations are in conformity with our position. We have published the complete results and a description of the selection and approach in an independent report.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**

In the course of its membership activities, RWE shares our company position and checks whether the association positions published in press releases or in another form match RWE positions on these issues, e.g. on climate change. We expect that any climate-related positions are in line with the Paris Agreement. There was no need for the Group to distance itself from specific association positions in 2019.

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**C12.3d**

**(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?**

No

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**C12.3f**

**(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?**

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.

Associations are an important tool for us in political work and for the articulation of common interests to policymakers, social institutions and other players. As far as we are concerned, they are a place for exchanging ideas on positions and are therefore indispensable for our companies. Our memberships in associations are always directed towards strategic objectives, and related to current and future activities of the Group. RWE cooperates on the positioning of associations with differing intensity but specific association positions may also deviate from our own principles. In the reporting year, we established a process for the topic of climate in order to identify discrepancies of this nature. We also reviewed the positioning of 18 association organisations relating to the Paris Climate Agreement on the basis of public documents. RWE is committed to the targets of the Paris Agreement and would like to ensure that the associations are in conformity with our position. We have published the complete results and a description of the selection and approach in an independent report.

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**C12.4**

**(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

20-03-12-RWE-annual-report-2019.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Annual Report 2019: Various sections in the report, e.g. pp. 28 (Strategy), pp. 51 (Business performance), pp. 72 (Remuneration report), pp. 84 (Development of risks and opportunities)

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics

**Comment**

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**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

20-04-01\_RWE\_Corporate Responsibility Report Non-financial Report 2019.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Non-financial report and Corporate Responsibility Report 2019: Various sections in the report, e.g. pp. 54 (Emissions)

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics

**Comment**

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**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

20-04-03 RWE ESG presentation.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

ESG Presentation: Section on Climate Targets

**Content elements**

Strategy  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets

**Comment**

Attached document: ESG Presentation that is mainly focussing on investors. This document is updated regularly and available on our webpage.

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## C15. Signoff

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## C-FI

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**(C-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.**

In 2019 we saw major steps towards the completion of the extensive asset swap with E.ON and the creation of a renewed RWE. These development have turned us into one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation and are leading the field in the creation of a sustainable energy system. For as long as necessary, we will ensure security of supply with our flexible power plants. Sustainable power production must be carbon neutral. We intend to meet this ambition as early as 2040. To this end, every year, we will invest billions in wind and solar power as well as in energy storage. And, we will play our part by exiting from coal-based electricity generation early in a socially acceptable manner.

In the past most figures in the RWE CDP disclosure have encompassed innogy with its activities in the Renewables, Retail and Grid business. For the disclosure for financial year 2019 we have decided to exclude all so-called discontinued innogy operations. This refers to all activities that will be integrated into E.ON - this is mainly referring to the innogy Grid and innogy Retail business. The innogy Renewables business will be integrated in RWE in the course of 2020. This exclusion is not applicable to the emissions data provided in this 2019 CDP disclosure as we aim consistency with the 2019 reporting and the used emissions methodology.

## C15.1

**(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

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

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

**(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.**

RWE Supply & Trading is a leading European energy trading company. In addition to trading electricity, commodities and certificates, RWEST is responsible for the optimisation of RWE's European gas storage systems and power plants. The company thus functions as the link between commodities and the electricity generation markets.

### SC0.1

**(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?**

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	13125000000

### SC0.2

**(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?**

Yes

### SC0.2a

**(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.**

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	DE	0007037129

### SC1.1

**(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.**

**Requesting member**  
BMW AG

**Scope of emissions**  
Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

333340

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

Power generation from RWE power plants

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

The power supply to BMW is carried by the RWE power plant portfolio based on the intercompany asset allocation. The emissions from power plants and the resulting emissions of BMW are calculated based on the amount of electricity consumed by BMW and the attributed spec. CO2 emissions. The specific CO2-emission are evaluated on the basis of the electricity labeling directive of the EU, in Germany these are specified in the guidelines of BDEW. The decrease of emissions in comparison to 2018 (which were 409.375 mt) results from decreased usage and a lower specific CO2 factor due to increased share of renewable energy sources.

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**Requesting member**

BT Group

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

Electricity generation

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Values given are meant for supplying electricity to the Client. As no electricity was supplied in 2019, emissions are Zero.

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**Requesting member**

Deutsche Telekom AG

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

0

**Major sources of emissions**

Electricity Generation

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Values given are meant for supplying electricity to the Client. As no electricity was supplied in 2019, emissions are Zero.

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## SC1.2

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**(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).**

Used data for calculations are taken from internal systems. We report emissions from our operations in our Annual Report and Corporate Responsibility Report.

## SC1.3

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**(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?**

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
We face no challenges	Carbon emissions from electricity is well defined in our markets. The allocation of power plant emissions to individual customers is not a problem by identifying specific emissions in g / kWh and distribution on the basis of consumed amounts of electricity. Difficult for industrial companies is the timing, because the applicable labeling will be published with a time lag of 10 months of the reporting year.

## SC1.4

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**(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?**

No

## SC1.4b

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**(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.**

The difficulties in timing are due to legal requirements in the Energy Act and EEG. RWE placed this within the usual lobbying activities and at the relevant associations. For other topics, methods working sufficiently well and are in line with applicable regulation.

## SC2.1

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**(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.**

## SC2.2

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**(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?**

No

## SC3.1

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**(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?**

No

## SC3.2

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**(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?**

No

## SC4.1

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**(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?**

No, I am not providing data

[Submit your response](#)

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**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	<b>I am submitting to</b>	<b>Public or Non-Public Submission</b>	<b>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</b>
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms