RWE AG

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

04/04/2025, 08:13 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

RWE is a leading international energy company headquartered in Essen, Germany, with a focus on electricity generation. Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar and climate-friendly power stations are an increasingly important part of our business. Our core activities also include gas and electricity storage, energy trading, the hydrogen business and innovative energy solutions for industrial customers. We generated revenues of 28.6 billion in fiscal 2023. Our key markets are Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the USA. In the field of renewables, our activities stretch far beyond these countries to include numerous European states such as Poland, Spain, Italy, France, Denmark and Greece as well as markets in the Pacific region such as Australia and Japan.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

28566000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE0007037129

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China

☑ Germany
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

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

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Magnum

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-5

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Gersteinwerk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.672154

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.711312

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Great Yarmouth CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.584095

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.732989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pembroke CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.68311

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-4.98842

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Biblis

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.709356

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.415002

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.439908

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.860813

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Didcot B CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.623983

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.266575

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Denizli CCGT power plant (RWE Generation), Turkey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.849558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.415184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RWE Karnap, Mühlheim

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.516443

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

51.516443

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Staythorpe CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.07482

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.85573

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.707532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.846119

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Moerdijk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.689076

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.5808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Lingen/Emsland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.482774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.299554

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Markinch Biomass plant United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.201757

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.159051

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Linne

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.157177

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.940637

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Little Barford CCGT power plant, United Kingdom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.584095

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.268889

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Powerplant Herdecke

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.414768

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.449475

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bernkastel

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.557268

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.045359

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lignite mining operations and lignite power plants

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.9134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.5279

(1.8.1.4) Comment

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

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.154355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.908396

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Power plant
[Add row]

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

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Electricity generation

Other divisions

☑ Coal mining

☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution

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

Coal - Hard

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1469

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

4212

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Lignite

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

8250

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

34285

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Oil

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

Select from:
☑ No

Gas

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

15975

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

42160

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:
☑ No

Other biomass

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

Select from:
☑ No

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:
☑ No

Nuclear

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

146

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3207

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:

☑ No

Geothermal

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

Select from:

☑ No

Hydropower

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

158

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

878

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Figures include capacity/generation from our "pumped storage and batteries" rechnologies. We do not report gross electricity generation.

Wind

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

11926

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

30367

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Solar

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

4181

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

9082

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Marine

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

Select from:

☑ No

Other renewable

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1263

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

5

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We do not report gross electricity generation.

Other non-renewable

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

Select from:

☑ No

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

44420

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

129701
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

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

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

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

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

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

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To identify environmental/nature related impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities we followed the guidance from various frameworks such as the CSRD (Materiality Assessment), SBTN (Steps 12) and TNFD (Leap approach). Biodiversity loss is a major environmental challenge that societies and businesses must tackle. Human activity, such as infrastructure development, agriculture and mining lead to habitat destruction and fragmentation, overexploitation and pollution, which is causing a significant decline in biodiversity worldwide. According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), up to one million species are at risk of extinction. Their loss would have serious implications for ecosystems and human wellbeing. We have made biodiversity one of the priorities of our sustainability strategy. Comparable strict environmental legislation and approval conditions in the countries we operate in, set the baseline for our biodiversity activities. Through a variety of measures, audits, and assessments we comply with the often extensive permit requirements. Responsibility for the fulfilment of our legal obligations relating to planning and building, operating as well as decommissioning our assets rests with the Group companies. Our experts follow the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, regenerate and if necessary compensate for potential biodiversity impacts. With our

ambition of net positive impact we want to go even further. These principles have been established in our biodiversity policy, which we put into effect in 2022. We build knowledge on impacts on biodiversity and wildlife coming from the energy sector and promote collective learning and knowledge transfer. We follow best practice guidance in science-based target setting, such as from the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN). Our commitment to protecting biodiversity is also reflected in the fact that we were one of the first companies that adopted the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

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

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

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

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identification of risks: We have established processes on Group-level to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities. The Group's risk management system is not limited to climate-related risks, but also included due to the fact that several risk categories contain risks linked to or influenced by climate related issues since the power sector is crucial for global efforts to combat climate change. Climate-related risks are identified, assessed and responded in the same way as our substantive financial risks. Within our risk management, identified risks with a substantive financial for the business have a reporting threshold for the medium-term plan from 150 million (net amount of damage) and above a 1% probability of occurrence (threshold figures for all risks applicable at Group-level). Assessment of risks: The Group's risk management system derives potential risks from the individual business fields and operating units. Its tasks also include checking the identified risks for completeness and plausibility. In doing so, it receives support from the Risk Management Committee. A number of additional organisational units and committees have been entrusted with risk management tasks. Normally risks are assessed every six months, using a bottom-up analysis. The risk analysis normally covers the three-year horizon of RWE's medium-term plan, but can extend beyond that in individual cases. From here on we equate risks with risks identified as substantive financial for the business. Each risk rating is based on the level of impact and the probability of impact that is the depicted in the RWE AG risk matrix whereas the level of impact is defined as the level of potential damage the risk can create and is divided into five categories. Each category depends on the potential impact on net income (earning risks) and on the potential impact on liquidity, net debt and/or equity (indebtedness/equity risk). Depending on the evaluation, risks are rated and depicted in three levels: low, medium and high. Responding to of risks: In case of potential risks, we could either 1. avoid these or 2. accept these and mitigate as far as possible. An example for avoidance of risks would be e.g. in case of a potential site with high probability of climate hazards (dependencies), to avoid this site and choose another one with better perspectives. In case we accept a risk, this is taken into consideration by including potential risks in our risk management, as described above. Description of process for opportunities: Climate change is fundamental to RWE's strategy. As close to 75% of global emissions

are energy-related utilities have a special role in transitioning out of a carbon-intensive world and transitioning in a world of sustainable and climate-friendly energy - important conditions to reach international climate targets and limit the worst consequences of climate change. In the past years we have transformed RWE to this changing environment: RWE is now an all-rounder in electricity generation at the forefront of creating a sustainable energy system. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, we will invest billions in e.g. wind energy, photovoltaics and storage technologies as part of our 'Growing Green' strategy. The Executive Board and the Boards of our operating companies are responsible for executing this strategy. They are advised by our internal strategic units that assess and identify climate-related opportunities.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

RWE employs a comprehensive approach to identify and evaluate risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, ensuring the interconnections between these categories are effectively managed. By integrating environmental, climate-related, and financial risks into a single assessment framework, RWE recognizes potential synergies and conflicts early on. Utilizing various frameworks like CSRD, SBTN, and TNFD, RWE conducts cross-functional and multi-scale analyses to identify dependencies on natural resources and ecosystem services. The mitigation hierarchy is used to address potential biodiversity impacts, highlighting the interconnectedness between operational activities and environmental health. Climate-related opportunities, such as investments in renewable energy and storage technologies, are assessed in the context of their potential to mitigate climate risks, ensuring strategies to address risks also capitalize on opportunities. Regular reassessments every six months capture evolving interconnections, allowing RWE to adapt strategies dynamically. Collaborative decision-making involving various organizational units and external experts ensures a thorough exploration of interconnections, supporting informed decisions that balance risk mitigation with strategic growth. For example, long-term water resource planning in the UK is integrated with biodiversity impact assessments, and the transition to renewable energy is evaluated for its potential to reduce financial risks associated with carbon-intensive operations. This holistic approach ensures robust and resilient operations in a changing global landscape.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our ambition is to ensure that all new assets have a net positive impact on biodiversity from 2030 onwards. Therefore, paying special consideration to flora and fauna is a key prerequisite for developing all our assets. We recognise that every project is carried out and each facility operates within a unique natural environment and for this reason, we take a tailored approach to adhere to the mitigation hierarchy principles of avoid, minimise, regenerate and, if necessary, compensate for potential negative impacts. A list of "priority locations" is not yet planned as a separate list, but can be indicated by the locations we will choose for new assets.We follow SBTN and TNFD guidance. E.g. using SBTN-Materiality Tool, IBAT, and other tools and indicators e.g. Biodiversity intactness, Land cover change, Tree loss, etc.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

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

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Application of our Group-wide risk and opportunity assessment. The risk situation has remained largely unchanged since March 2023. We still consider changes to the regulatory framework and market conditions to harbour our greatest risks and opportunities.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

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

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our internal control and risk management system provides a solid methodological basis for the early detection, assessment and management of business-related risks. It also helps us identify and leverage opportunities. The risk situation has remained largely unchanged since March 2023. We still consider changes to the regulatory framework and market conditions to harbour our greatest risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We identify pollutants through different measures and monitoring The classification depends on regulation and license, which might be enforced either on EU level, national level or partially even site-specific. These regulations set out a set of potential water pollutants. For operation of our assets, licenses are based on specific thresholds on the relevant potential pollutants. Depending on generation technology, site and licence requirements, RWE is obliged to monitor relevant potential water pollutants. In accordance with the relevant legislation we identify and classify the required pollutants. RWE remains within all limits.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

hydrocarbons, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), have been associated with potential carcinogenic and mutagenic effects. All legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Other, please specify

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Radiation

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

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

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Contaminated cooling water can pollute water sources through various mechanisms. Cooling water is used in our power plants to remove excess heat generated during operations. However, if the cooling water becomes contaminated, it can introduce pollutants into the environment, e.g.:- Chemical contaminants: Cooling water can pick up and carry chemical contaminants from industrial processes. These contaminants may include heavy metals, organic compounds, solvents, or additives used in manufacturing processes. If the cooling water is discharged into water bodies without proper treatment, these chemical pollutants can be released, leading to water pollution.- Thermal pollution: Cooling water, when discharged back into water bodies at elevated temperatures, can cause thermal pollution. The increased temperature of the receiving water can negatively impact aquatic organisms, affecting their metabolic rates, oxygen levels, and overall ecosystem health. This alteration of the natural temperature regime can disrupt aquatic ecosystems and lead to the loss of sensitive species. All legally relevant pollutants are controlled in accordance with legal requirements and limit values are safely adhered to.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Depending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. Following some examples of measures:According to German regulatory requirements water pollutions are minimized. Human health and water ecosystems are not affected according to German environmental law. According to the German law (WHG, Wasserhaushaltsgesetz), public well-being is not impaired. In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling water.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hydrocarbons

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Other, please specify

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

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

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

RO is a water treatment process that uses a semi-permeable membrane to remove impurities and contaminants from water. The concentrated waste stream generated during RO, known as RO concentrate or brine, contains the impurities and contaminants that were removed from the treated water. If the RO concentrate is not properly disposed of or treated, it can have the following impacts:Elevated salinity: RO concentrate is typically high in salt content due to the removal of dissolved salts from the treated water. Discharging this concentrated brine into water bodies without adequate dilution or mixing can increase the salinity levels, which can negatively affect aquatic organisms and plant life adapted to lower salinity.Disruption of water chemistry: The discharge of RO concentrate can alter the natural water chemistry of receiving water bodies. The increased concentration of certain minerals, metals, or other substances in the concentrate can lead to imbalances in pH levels, nutrient levels, or dissolved oxygen, affecting the health and biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems.Harm to aquatic organisms: The high salinity and altered water chemistry resulting from the discharge of RO concentrate can be toxic to aquatic organisms. It can impair their osmoregulation processes, damage gills and tissues, and impact reproductive capabilities. Some species may be more sensitive to changes in salinity or water chemistry and may suffer population declines or local extinctions. All legally relevan

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

To prevent pollution from RO concentrate and regeneration effluent, several measures can be taken:Dilution and proper mixing: Diluting the concentrate or effluent before discharge can help reduce the potential environmental impact. Mixing the concentrate or effluent with larger volumes of water in controlled conditions can help minimize the localized effects and allow for better dispersion.Treatment and reuse: Implementing appropriate treatment processes, such as evaporation, crystallization, or chemical precipitation, can help recover valuable components from the concentrate or effluent and minimize the volume of waste requiring disposal. Treated water can also be reused within the facility to reduce overall water consumption.Proper disposal and regulatory compliance: Following local regulations and guidelines for the disposal of concentrate and regeneration effluent is essential. This may include obtaining permits, adhering to diDepending on the geographical location and type of power plant, various measures are taken. In Turkey, discharge of reverse osmosis concentrate and high concentrated regeneration effluent for resins legally followed and analysed in laboratory regularly. Up to now no abnormalities detected.In Netherlands, legionella prevention actions are applied to cooling

water. Furthermore there is a mandatory minimisation obligation for substances of very high concern (ZZS), which includes a report that has to be reviewed every 5 years.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

RWE has operated lignite mines and conventional power plants in Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey. As of 31 December 2023 we have 9.7 GW of installed capacity from coal and the share of our coal-related revenues was at approx. 20% of our total revenues. Many political developments have taken place to address problems associated with climate change. New European climate targets were adopted in the European Climate Protection Act in June 2021. The planned initiatives are intended to ensure that the climate-damaging emissions will decrease. Ambitious emission reduction targets have caused the governments in

our core markets to intervene in the energy sector repeatedly. A recent example of this is the Germany's Coal Phaseout Act. It envisages gradually reducing and phasing out coal- and lignite fired electricity generation by 2038. This has been enforced by the Act on Coal Phaseout (KVBG) in 2020. Since late 2020, we have shut down five lignite-fired units and halted our briquette production operations in Frechen, which has weighed significantly on earnings. Bringing forward the phaseout mainly affects our three most modern lignite-fired plants with a combined capacity of 3.1 GW, that were expected to remain operational until 2038. They are now due to be decommissioned on 31 March 2030. In October 2022, RWE agreed to an advanced coal phase-out by 2030.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

9800000000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

9800000000

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

9800000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*For the potential impact figure, we estimate on the basis of 2023 revenue figures: In 2023, approx. 20% of our Group revenue (28.6 billion) were coal-related revenues. This sums up to 5.7 billion EUR (28.6 million * 0.2). We add to this figure our long-term provisions for lignite open cast mining and the corresponding recultivation measures of about 6.7 billion EUR. RWE receives a compensation for early closing of fossil-fueled power plants in Germany, which needs to be subtracted in our calculation (compensation is 2.6 billion EUR. This would lead to 5.7bn 6.7bn – 2.6bn 9.8 billion EUR. The risks of an accelerated phase-out from lignite or hard-coal would impact the revenue from this (non-core) business segment. Moreover accelerated phase-out plans might expose us to higher costs for recultivation and earlier closure of both power plants and mines. RWE already agreed on an advanced coal phase-out by 2030. In accordance with the law, we will therefore receive compensation in the amount of 2.6 billion, to be paid out in equal instalments over a 15-year period. However, the damage we will actually incur will clearly exceed this figure.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Use risk transfer instruments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6741000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to risks refers to provisions that are linked to coal phaseout: RWE will phaseout coal generation by 2030. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased provisions to approx. EUR 6.7 billion in total.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

On the one hand, this is due to the lignite exit, which has been brought forward significantly compared with previous planning, leading to different payout profiles. As plants are decommissioned, sites that have often been operated for years will have to be closed down. This will affect our staff. At the same time, developing and expanding new ways to generate electricity presents us with various opportunities and harbours potential not just for our own employees, but also to the communities in which we operate. As a company, we want to ensure this transition is socially acceptable and considers input from affected stakeholders. 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. Provisions for mining damage consist almost entirely of non-current provisions and fully covered the volume of obligations as of the balance-sheet date. They are reported at their settlement amount discounted to the balance-sheet date. The cost estimates are based on internal planning and estimates and are largely backed by external expert opinions.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Liabilities

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

6741000000

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

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risk: Liabilities refer to provisions that are linked to mining damage: RWE will phaseout coal generation by 2030. Due to the early phaseout of coal and closure of our lignite mines we have increased provisions to about EUR 6.7 billion in total. On the one hand, this is due to the lignite exit, which has been brought forward significantly compared with previous planning, leading to different payout profiles.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

On Group-level, we regularly request all operating companies to report any fines or penalties exceeding certain thresholds. For FY2023, no sanctions were reported to us in our internal survey.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ UK ETS

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

EU ETS

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

80

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

620000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

48600000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

43900000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our gross global Scope 1 emissions in reporting year 2023 account to 61.9 million t CO2e according to our GHG reporting. Calculation of our emission inventory based on subsidiaries with „operational control“. 80% of our gross global Scope 1 emissions fall under the European Emission Trading scheme (EU ETS) in reporting year 2023, which is also an emissions-reporting based regulation. Additionally, RWE operates conventional power plants in the United Kingdom and Turkey.

UK ETS

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

16

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

10200000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

10200000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Our gross global Scope 1 emissions in reporting year 2023 account to 61.9 million t CO2e according to our GHG reporting. Calculation of our emission inventory based on subsidiaries with „operational control“. 16% of our gross global Scope 1 emissions fall under the UK Emission Trading scheme (UK ETS) in reporting year 2023, which is also an emissions-reporting based regulation. Additionally, RWE operates conventional power plants in the EU and Turkey.
[Fixed row]

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

Our European fossil-fuel power plants are subject to the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS). Reporting on CO2 emissions from these power plants is made to the national 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. RWE has to comply with the regulations set out by the ETS and by having implemented corresponding internal processes we ensure to comply. The European Emissions Trading Directive is one of the regulations applicable for this area at European level. The relevant national regulations based on this directive are applicable in Germany and the Netherlands (where RWE operates conventional power plants). We are compliant with the regulations of the EU ETS and have internal processes in place to safeguard the accounting of all relevant emissions. Basis of our calculations are the used raw materials in our power pants that are measured with competent systems. The emission amounts are audited by an external partner. We use CO2 emissions from plants subject to the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) as an indicator for greenhouse gas emissions. We report emissions from our power plants in Turkey and in the United Kingdom together with the EU ETS emissions as the total CO2 output for the RWE Group. In its quest to hit its ambitious climate targets, the EU also reformed the European Emissions Trading System. The amendment became effective on 5 June 2023. It

obliges the sectors covered by the EU ETS incl. energy to reduce their total greenhouse gas emissions by 62% by 2030 compared to 2005. This replace the former goal of 43%. This is in line with RWE's climate reduction targets. In 2005, RWE's CO2 emission footprint in Germany and the UK amounted to 149 million t CO2 emissions. With 61.9 million t CO2 emissions reported for FY2023 RWE has already reduced the direct CO2 emissions by 42% and aims to further reduce them to more than 80% compared to 2005 by 2030. We do that by massively investing in the expansion of renewable energy and having agreed on the phaseout from coal-fired electricity generation The Coal Phaseout Act (Kohleverstromungsbeendigungsgesetz, KVBG) was ratified to this end in 2020. This provides for a plant-specific exit path for lignite-fired power plants in Germany and involves a tender process for the shutdown of hard coal-fired power plants by 2027.RWE's first tender involved its two remaining hard coal-fired power plants in Germany at Westfalen and Ibbenbüren. In the meantime, these have been completely shut down. RWE's biomass co-fired hard coal power plants in the Netherlands will be converted to 100% use of biomass by 2025 and 2030. Furthermore, the lion's share of the initial shutdowns for lignite-fired power plants in Germany falls on RWE plants. In early October 2022, we agreed with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop producing electricity from lignite in the Rhenish mining region by 2030 with a view to putting our company on an ambitious climate path. Bringing forward our lignite phaseout by eight years compared to the previous legal requirement will reduce coal mining and firing by about 280 million metric tons. This will significantly reduce our Scope 1 emissions from 2030 onwards. Moreover, we have continued our efforts and focused on further emission sources within the scope of our sustainability strategy. In addition, RWE's gas-fired power plants located in the UK are obligated to the United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme. Reporting on CO2 emissions from these power plants is made to the UK ETS authority and we hold a greenhouse gas emissions permit. We are compliant with the system and have set-up an account on the UK Emissions Trading Registry. Internal processes to ensure accounting of all relevant emissions are also well established.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

An ambitious growth programme in our green core business forms the centrepiece of our 'Growing Green' strategy. Until 2030, we intend to invest approximately 55 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. This capital expenditure will be divided up roughly four ways between Germany, the United Kingdom, the USA and other markets such as Pacific region. Our initial goal for the period between 2021 and 2030 was to invest approximately 30 billion net – i. e. after deducting cash flows from divestments – in new wind farms, solar assets, battery storage facilities, hydrogencapable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. The aim was to double the installed capacity in our core business to 50 GW. This figure has been prorated, meaning it reflects capacity based on our shareholding ratios. Our progress in delivering our Growing Green strategy has been faster than expected: in the first three years alone (2021 to 2023) our net investments totalled 17.9 billion and we were able to add 9.9 GW of installed capacity to our portfolio. When we first announced our strategy in 2021, we were working towards adjusted EBITDA of around 5 billion by 2030. Now, we have set our sights on more than 9 billion.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

RWE has transformed into a leading renewable energy company. Last year, our operating activities were so successful that we clearly exceeded the earnings forecast we had published at the beginning of 2023. Adjusted EBITDA totaled 8.4 billion, which was substantially higher than the expected range of 5.8 billion to 6.4 billion. The commissioning of new wind and solar farms as well as our acquisition of Clean Energy Businesses had a positive impact. Offshore Wind: At 1,664 million, adjusted EBITDA was withing the forecast range of 1.4 billion to 1.8 billion and recorded 18% gain compared to 2022 (1,412 million). Onshore Wind / Solar: Adjusted EBITDA totaled 1,248 million, confirming our outlook which envisaged a range of 1.1billion to 1.5 billion and recorded a 51% gain compared to 2022 (827 million). This was mainly due to the takeover of Clean Energy Businesses in the US. Hydro/Biomass/Gas: Adjusted EBITDA of 3,190 million, clearly exceeding projected range of 1.75 billion to 2.15 billion and recorded a 34% gain compared to 2022 (2,005 million). Supply & Trading: Adjusted EBITDA recorded by this segment totaled at 1,578 million with a recorded gain of 37% compared to 2022 (1,111 million).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2912000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure of 2,912 million is the sum of the adjusted EBITDA amounts for the two renewable segments Offshore Wind 1,664 million Onshore Wind / Solar 1,248 million in the reporting year.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10653000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunity refers to the CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Proportion of CapEx from goods or services related to taxonomy-aligned economic activities) in the reporting year 2023 (EU taxonomy).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RWE has transformed into a leading renewable energy company. By the end of 2023, we already had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 17 GW attributable to renewables. These figures reflect the generation capacity allocable to us on an accounting basis. In addition to existing assets, we have a wide portfolio of growth projects in various stages of development. Here, the focus is on wind, followed by solar PV. On top of being environmentally friendly, renewable energy also enables stable and attractive returns. An ambitious growth programme in our green core business forms the centrepiece of our strategy, which is titled 'Growing Green' strategy. In the 10- year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately 55 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, hydrogen-capable gas-fired power plants and electrolysers. This capital expenditure will be divided up roughly four ways between Germany, the United Kingdom, the USA and our other markets, such as Pacific region. We will use these funds to massively expand our climate-friendly generation capabilities. Including battery storage and electrolysers, we intend to have a generation capacity of around 65 GW by 2030. This target is a pro-rata figure, meaning we state our capacity according to our shareholding ratios.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Rhine

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Green energy is the lifeblood of a carbon-neutral economy. We believe Hydrogen produced using electricity from renewables also presents us with an opportunity. Together with renowned partners from industry and science, we have set our sights on a hydrogen economy. We have already launched more than 30 projects. Our long-term goal is to supply both green electricity and green hydrogen, a second product with huge potential demand. Further, we try to still optimise the water use in our plants.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

174000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

According to our EU Taxonomy reporting, RWE had investments of 157 Mio. for production of hydrogen and 17 Mio. for storage of hydrogen. Cost calculation for FY2023 is 157 mill. 17 mill. 174 mill., see page 98 in RWE Annual Report 2023.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

10653000000

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

Select from:
☑ 81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of financial metric aligned with opportunity are CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Proportion of CapEx from goods or services related to taxonomy-aligned economic activities).

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

747000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

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

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

At the end of 2023, RWE AG's 20-member Supervisory Board included seven women, four of whom are shareholder representatives. The share of women on the Executive Board of RWE AG was 33.3 %.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024-03-14-rwe-annual-report-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection "Board-level committee" refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for climate topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2023 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to climate issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for climate-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over climate-related topics. The connection of both topics highlights the priority RWE is giving to sustainability issues in the strategic development of the Group. The Board is responsible for capital allocation, investment decisions, mergers and acquisitions and divestments amongst others. Climate Change is crucial for the development of RWE. Considerations such as emission reductions are part of major strategic decisions. Example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee: Along with discussions in the public domain, many political developments have taken place with the objective of addressing the problems associated with climate change. RWE is pursuing a long-term growth and investment strategy that we have presented under the title of "Growing Green". We are making major investments in the expansion of renewable energy, in storage technologies and in flexible backup capacities, as well as in hydrogen production so as to cover the rising demand for electricity associated with digitalisation and electrification, while simultaneously continuing to drive forward our business model in a climate-conscious approach. In

2021, RWE decided additionally a clearly-defined goal of ensuring that the emissions from all scopes are climate neutral by 2040. Furthermore, the company continued on its strategic ambition to grow its renewables business

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection “Board-level committee” refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for water topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2023 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to water issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for water-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over water-related topics. At the international operations of the power plant fleet, responsibility for water management are detailed either based on location or on Group subsidiary. The Executive Board has appointed specialist coordinators for protection of rivers and surface waters. Issues are reported up to the Group Board level.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection “Board-level committee” refers to RWE's Executive Board. We have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Responsibility for biodiversity topics is anchored at the highest management level of RWE Group. As of 31 December 2023 the Executive Board consists of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Human Resources Officer and (CHO) / Labour Director. Explanation of how the individual's responsibility is related to biodiversity issues: The overall and strategic management of the company is with the Executive Board, this includes responsibilities for biodiversity-related issues. The department "Strategy & Sustainability" is allocated in the portfolio of the CEO and encompasses oversight over biodiversity-related topics. We have made biodiversity one of the priorities of our sustainability strategy. Comparable strict environmental legislation and approval conditions in the countries we operate in, set the baseline for our biodiversity activities. Through a variety of measures, audits, and assessments we comply with the often extensive permit requirements. Responsibility for the fulfilment of our legal obligations relating to planning and building, operating as well as decommissioning our assets rests with the Group companies. Our experts follow our mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, regenerate and if necessary compensate for potential biodiversity impacts. With our ambition of net positive impact we want to go even further. These principles have been established in our biodiversity policy, which we put into effect in 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

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

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of RWE AG. This role is part of the Executive Board as the highest body for the strategy of the company. The CEO is responsible for the resorts of "Strategy & Sustainability", "Mergers & Acquisitions", "Energy transition & Regulatory Affairs", "Legal, Compliance, and Insurance", and "Corporate Transformation" (among others). He assesses and monitors the corresponding activities, the Heads of departments regularly reports to the CEO (at least on a monthly basis, majority of regular meeting being in a bi-weekly frequency). In course of these meetings, alignment of activities and progress are discussed with regard to our Group strategy, including climate-related topics. In case

of need, corrective measures to ensure the correct path for target achievement are discussed between the CEO and Head of departments. The CEO is also responsible for our Group-wide Environmental Management System. As part of integrated compliance reporting, the Chief Compliance Officer also reports on environmental protection topics, and on serious incidents relevant for the environment to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of RWE AG. The responsible specialist departments also report directly to the Executive Board on a case-by-case basis. Also, our interdisciplinary working group for TCFD (includes all relevant functions at Group level) reports climate-related risks and opportunities to the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board in a quarterly frequency in course of our integrated reporting. The Board members share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole and collectively decide on all issues of fundamental or significant importance. To manage the Group's activities, RWE AG deploys a Group-wide planning and controlling system to ensure efficient use of resources and provides timely, detailed insight into the current and p

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The members of the Executive Board of RWE AG share responsibility for the conduct of the business as a whole. The Executive Board collectively decides on all issues of fundamental or significant importance as well as on all issues requiring the passage of a resolution by the entire Executive Board in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association, or these Rules of Procedure with due regard to specific topics. This includes decisions on the company's strategy and business plans. Furthermore the Executive Board of RWE AG monitors and manages the overall risk of the RWE Group and decides on the strategic direction of the Group. In 2022 the focus of growth investments in renewable energy and climate neutrality by 2040 is continued. This strategy will also impact our exposure to water risks as it is linked to the phase out of water-intense operations such as nuclear and coal. Connected to this the Board oversees all major decisions for the Group such as budget plannings, mergers and acquisitions or major investments. With regard to sustainability the Executive Board is responsible for the oversight of these issues and monitors the performance of the Group as a whole including actions on water management. As part of the environmental management system approach the competent Board members receive briefings and information e.g. in case of irregularities with ad hoc reporting.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Board sets the guidelines for our biodiversity preservation efforts, supported by our Strategy & Sustaina bility department, which coordinates these activities across the Group. Our Group companies, staffed with experts, ensure compliance with all legal requirements throughout the planning, construction, commissioning, operation, and dismantling of facilities. The Group Directive on Environ mental Protection, which has been in place for many years, is a key component of our biodiversity approach. It contains consistent principles for environmental protection based on ISO 14001:2015. It applies to all Group companies which are covered by the consolidated financial statements. Each Group company includes an environmental officer on its management team. Operating within the established envi ronmental management system, these officers are respon sible for ensuring that environmental protection measures are implemented conscientiously and in compliance with operator obligations, aligning all actions with our sustaina bility principles. In addition, environmental management officers and central environmental coordinators regularly review, evaluate and improve the relevant environmental management systems. Our environmental management and reporting systems play an important role in our efforts to safeguard the environment. The degree of coverage of our environmental management system is a key perfor mance indicator for RWE
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

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. Executive Board members receive a bonus which is based on the economic performance of the company and the degree to which they achieve their individual goals and the collective goals of the Executive Board on an annual basis. The individual 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. These three components each have a weighting of 25%. The remaining 25% weighting is distributed among the components at the Supervisory Board's discretion at the beginning of the fiscal year. This incentive is linked to our net-zero commitment by 2040. We are committed to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, which seek to limit global warming

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

There is currently no water-related targets linked with incentive schemes.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive Board members receive a bonus which is based on the economic performance of the company and the degree to which they achieve their individual goals and the collective goals of the Executive Board on an annual basis. The individual 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. These three components each have a weighting of 25%. The remaining 25% weighting is distributed among the components at the Supervisory Board's discretion at the beginning of the fiscal year.

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

This incentive is linked to our net-zero commitment by 2040. We are committed to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, which seek to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Decarbonisation of the electricity sector is a major factor. We want to be carbon neutral in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol by 2040. To this end, we are reducing our direct and indirect emissions. Our strategy is also oriented to hitting this target. By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. We will retrofit or close existing fossil-fuelled and conventional generation assets. Our plans envisage making a full exit from coal-fired power production by 2030. We develop deployment schedules for our existing gas-fired power stations that enable them to generate electricity in a climate-friendly manner. Research in conversion to hydrogen plays a major role in this context, as does carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in some countries. We are converting our Dutch power plants, which run on hard coal and biomass, to constantly increase the share of biomass firing, so that we can stop generating electricity from hard coal by 2030 in the Netherlands.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We want to be net zero in all three scopes of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) by 2040. As part of this journey, we have set science-based emission reduction targets for 2030. We have updated our targets to fully commit to a 1.5-degree aligned pathway, by setting our sights on reducing total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 67.6 % and our Scope 3 emissions by 42 %. Our base year for these assessments is 2022. For our updated targets, we are currently working to become certified in accordance with the standards of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which focuses on reducing rather than neutralising emissions in the energy sector.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

emission-inventory-and-methodology.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sustainability-management-report-2023.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

rwe-biodiversity-policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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

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

out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

industry-associations-climate-review-2023.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

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

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

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shap ing a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the re sults of our climate review for our associations. This is our fifth review, reassessing past as sociations and adding new groups as our methodology requires. A list of the associations we assessed in the past years is provided in the annex. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakehold ers that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other cli mate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to ex panding renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change. Using publicly available information, the associations were rated as aligned or misaligned based on an assessment of their positions and activities against our expectations. Overall, we consider the alignment of the associations to be high on the six criteria. We do not see any cases of misalignment in this assessment. We will continue to engage with all assessed associations, especially those where we would appreciate further or more explicit positioning. This includes a monitoring of their alignment with our climate-related policy positions
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

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

0

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

RWE attaches great importance to its involvement in associations and initiatives. We see many benefits in sharing and shaping positions. Furthermore, we are convinced that shap ing a sustainable future requires close cooperation. Since 2020, we have published the re sults of our climate review for our associations. This is our fifth review, reassessing past as sociations and adding new groups as our methodology requires. A list of the associations we assessed in the past years is provided in the annex. The effort we put into this assessment is worthwhile: It is important to us and our stakehold ers that the associations share our views on the pressing issue of climate change. We check six key expectations against current public documents, no older than January 2021. These expectations include support for the landmark Paris climate agreement, but also other cli mate-related positions, such as support for climate science, a clear commitment to ex panding renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels in a timely manner, a position on green hydrogen as a future enabler for the decarbonisation of many sectors, a position that climate change needs a global response, and a commitment to a fair and just transition for those most vulnerable to climate change. Using publicly available information, the associations were rated as aligned or misaligned based on an assessment of their positions and activities against our expectations. Overall, we consider the alignment of the associations to be high on the six criteria. We do not see any cases of misalignment in this assessment. We will continue to engage with all assessed associations, especially those where we would appreciate further or more explicit position ing. This includes a monitoring of their alignment with our climate-related policy positions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ Federation of German Industries (BDI)

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Our commitment in this regard is reflected by our own ambitions: we want to be net zero by 2040 at the latest, ten years earlier than the EU. Not only does this apply to our direct greenhouse gas emissions (referred to as Scope 1), but it also covers the upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 2 and Scope 3). We have set ourselves ambitious goals for the current decade: by 2030, we want to reduce our emissions per kWh by 67 % for Scope 1 and 2 (in absolute numbers, we envisage a reduction of appr. 71%), for Scope 3 an absolute emissionreduction by 42% compared to 2022. At the Paris Cli mate Conference in 2015, the global community committed to at best limiting the increase in average global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. Our actions are in line with this target, we are currently undergoing validation by the inde pendent Science Based Targets initiative. As a leading global energy company, we step up for the climate. This is not only evident in our past performance and in our future targets but in our core positions for political climate action.

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

2177

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

1081526

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Bundesverband Energiespeicher (BVES)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

2721

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ BusinessEurope

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

32651

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Carbon Capture and Storage Association

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

31521

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Deutscher Wasserstoff-Verband

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not know their position

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

38093

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Energie Nederland

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

195911

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Energy UK

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

337402

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Eurogas

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

108860

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Federation of Energy Traders

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

6486

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Federatie van de Belgische Elektriciteits en Gasbedrijven

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

16598

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Gas Infrastructure Europe

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

27500

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Hydrogen Europe

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

27209

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Initiative Energien Speichern

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

32651

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 21

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Verband der Industriellen Energie- & Kraftwirtschaft

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

18004

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 22

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**World Energy Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

47125

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 23

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Clean Energy Council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not know their position

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

14908

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ No, we have not evaluated
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ IFRS
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report 2023 with Non-financial declaration, pages 78-83

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-03-14-rwe-annual-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

na

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Several documents available on our homepage, e.g. RWE Sustainability Strategy Report 2023 (https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/09-verantwortung-nachhaltigkeit/cr-berichte/sustainability-strategy-report-2023.pdf), RWE Sustainability Management Report 2023 (https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/09-verantwortung-nachhaltigkeit/cr-berichte/sustainability-management-report-2023.pdf), and RWE Sustaunability Performance Report 2023 (https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/09-verantwortung-)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-management-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

na
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

later than 2040, not just in Scope 1, but also in scopes 2 and 3. Our interim climate targets ensure we maintain focus on our net-zero goal. Specifically, by 2030 we aim to reduce total emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 by 67.6% and Scope 3 emissions by 42%, relative to a 2022 base year. These targets are designed to bring our emissions in line with a warming of no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius and are in the process of being verified by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Through climate risk modelling we aim to understand both the risks and opportunities afforded by a changing climate, for example from changing wind speeds and increasing temperatures. We aim to decarbonise a complex portfolio in a way that mitigates these risks and seizes those opportunities, through a combination of wind and solar power plants, carbon capture and storage, batteries, hydrogen electrolysers and hydrogen powered power plants. As a company, RWE aims to provide reliable green electricity in a changing world.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

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

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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The climate models used for the climate risk analysis do not include projection data for climate hazards from solid materials and certain acute events such as hail.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We assume our existing assets to habe a lifespan of appr. 15 years, which is why the SSP2 – 4.5 in the time horizon 2020-2039 has the highest relevance.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The Science Based Targets initiative has confirmed that our plans to reduce GHG emissions being in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. For our internal scenario analysis, we used planning of conventional power plant capacities from existing internal systems, which were already aligned with our strategic business model, as a database. In addition, commercial and regulatory aspects and transition effects have already been taken into account, to the extent that these are realistically quantifiable. Long-term planning extends to 2040, which is the year RWE is targeting for climate neutrality. Our scenario analysis showed, that RWE's business model is aligned with our target to be carbon-neutral by 2040, although we consider that some uncertainties still need to be evaluated regularly (e.g. technology development). According to our climate-related analysis, which we implemented in reporting year 2022, the following results were seen: The first step of the vulnerability assessment revealed, among other things, changes in wind, sunshine, precipitation and drought duration as being technology-specific climate hazards. The next step will involve looking at further specific data such as the age and service life of individual assets to concretise vulnerability.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

RWE is disclosing progress against the transition plan in the Annual Report. Last year, RWE generated 129,701 GWh of electricity. Renewable energy sources contributed 35 % of this total, surpassing coal (30 %) for the first time in our corporate history. Our electricity generation from renewables rose by 27 %. The single-largest gain came from solar. In the wind business, we registered 9 % growth, which was primarily driven by more favourable weather conditions and the continued expansion of our generation capacities. As of 31 December 2023, we had an installed power generation capacity of 44.4 GW, compared to 39.3 GW in the previous year. The increase was predominantly driven by our Growing Green strategy. We made significant progress thanks to the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses. This transaction added solar and wind farms with a total capacity of 2,726 MW and 341 MW to our portfolio, making us one of the leading renewables companies in the USA. In addition, we completed several solar and wind projects last year. By the end of 2023, renewables accounted for the largest share of our generation capacity (39 %), with gas coming in second (36 %). Our biggest source of renewable energy is wind (11.9 GW), followed by solar (4.2 GW), biomass (0.8 GW) and hydro (0.5 GW). Carbon dioxide emissions from power generation declined by 27 % to 60.6 million metric tons compared to 2022. The main reason for this was that utilisation of our coal and gas power stations was down considerably on the previous year. Specific emissions, i. e. the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per megawatt hour of electricity generated, decreased from 0.53 metric tons to 0.46 metric tons. In addition to lower generation volumes from coal, the increased usage of climate-friendly generation technologies, i. e. wind and solar, came to bear here. In contrast, the shutdown of our last German nuclear power station Emsland eliminated some of our zero-carbon generation.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify **:**Circular economy

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

RWE's other ESG targets and performance are covered in detail in our Sustainability Strategy, Management, and Performance reports. In terms of biodiversity, RWE has the goal for all new assets to have a positive net effect towards biodiversity from no later than 2030. While there are no standardised methods for measuring the impacts of our projects upon the environment, we are involved in developing them by helping the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) initiative. RWE is also determined to support the circular economy. We are a user of many raw materials which can be recycled, such as steel and aluminium, and we have set ourselves the target of achieving a recycling rate of over 90% in our core businesses by 2030. Individual operating companies are developing more detailed targets as well. For

example, the Offshore segment aims to use completely recyclable wind turbine blades by 2030 wherever possible, and increase the portion of recycled steel in any new procurements to 40% by 2030.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

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

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Risks related to the coal phase out and the opportunities related to the growing demand from renewable energy have influenced our product-related strategy and product portfolio. The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change and for this it is necessary to decarbonise its production by 2040. We are now an all-rounder in electricity generation at the forefront of creating a sustainable energy system. In addition, we will ensure security of supply with our flexible power plants. RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, we will invest billions in wind energy, photovoltaics and storage technologies, enter the green hydrogen production business, and phase out electricity generation from coal. As we see more and more industries on the road to decarbonization electricity is a main pillar of their strategy. We see this as an opportunity for our growth business in renewable energy. As one of the world's leading energy companies, we shoulder special responsibility for the implementation of the emission reduction targets in the energy sector. As of December 31, 2023, we had renewable energy assets with a total capacity of 17.4 GW. Compared with 2022, our renewable generation capacity increased by 4.3 GW.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Due to mitigation efforts we see power generation from wind and solar growing in the future. However, wind and solar power generation also presents some challenges for the downstream value chain. These intermittent and volatile energy generation requires grid balancing and storage provisions. This is important for our downstream value chain including industrial customers that depend on reliable energy. Therefore one of our focus in our new strategy are the topics storage (battery systems) and flexible generation system which have a broad applications from frequency stabilisation to load shifting. RWE has been looking into developing, constructing and operating large-scale batteries for many years now. Our operational battery storage capacity in late 2023 amounted to 0.7 GW (pro rata) with assets totalling 1.1 GW under construction. We are expecting to up this figure to 4 GW by 2027 and again to 6 GW by 2030. During 2023, we completed a key battery project in Fresno County, California, taking a 137 MW battery storage facility online – our biggest to date. Companies such as RWE that have set themselves ambitious renewables expansion targets source a large portion of their plant components and logistics services from international suppliers. In recent years, procurement has

become increasingly challenging. Bottlenecks can often only be avoided by placing orders early on and sourcing products from a broad range of suppliers. Rising inflation and resulting cost increases also created problems for the industry, while geopolitical tensions posed challenges when planning investments. This affected the procurement of solar modules from Asia, among other things. Potential trade embargoes or import duties could disrupt supply chains and force companies to source expensive substitutes in other markets.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Risks related to the coal phase out place the need of create innovative solution to guarantee the reliable generation of electricity. Innovation and technology developments play a vital role to achieve a sustainable energy system. Our innovation strategy is oriented to seize opportunities by developing solutions that help us advance the utilisation of renewable energy, expand electricity storage and become involved in large-scale hydrogen production. In our Growing Green strategy, we will invest more than 55 billion euros (gross) in renewable energies by 2030, with innovation as one of nine priority themes. In this respect, our R&D strategy is long-term and reviewed regularly to consider recent demands. 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. The FUREC project plans to transform residual waste into raw material pellets, which are then converted into hydrogen at industrial park Chemelot. This process will reduce the use of natural gas at Chemelot by more than 200 million m3 per year. This is comparable to the annual gas demand of approximately 140,000 households and results in a CO2 reduction of 380,000 tonnes per year. The CO2 released during the production of hydrogen can be either captured and stored or used as a raw material in the future. Our 1,366 patents and patent applications, based on 226 inventions, are testimony to RWE's capability for innovation, as are our range of activities in the field of research and development (R & D). Last year, we advanced 200 R&D projects, involving approximately 350 RWE employees, either full-time or part-time. Such ventures frequently include collaborating with other companies or research institutions, allowing us to leverage their valuable insights. This approach helps share costs and benefits across several partners making it financially beneficial. In 2023 we spent 17 million on R&D (2022: 20 million).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The power sector is crucial to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. For years RWE has reduced emission with making our current power plants more efficient. Besides that changing market environment and political regulation have influenced our decision and strategy regarding the use of our coal-fired power plant. With our early exit from hard coal-fired electricity generation in Germany, we have taken a major step towards improving our carbon footprint. We successfully participated in the first nationwide shutdown auction with our two remaining hard coalfired units and were awarded commissions for the 800 megawatt Unit E at the Westfalen power plant in Hamm and the 800 megawatt Unit B at the Ibbenbüren plant. Both units were no longer positioned in the market from 31 December 2020 and they were finally closed for good in 2021. This means that RWE no longer operates any power plants that are fuelled solely with hard coal. The arrangements for the phaseout of lignite were also laid down in a public-private contract between the Federal Government and the energy producers, with a contract signed in February 2021. The phaseout of lignite, which we produce and use to generate electricity in the Rhenish region to the west of Cologne, is significantly more complex. We agreed with the German government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia to stop producing electricity from lignite by 2030. On the basis of these arrangements, around 1.2 GW of lignite-fired power plant capacity were finally shut down in two stages by 31 December 2021. Other plants with total capacity of some 1.6 GW followed by 31 December 2022. By expediting our phaseout of lignite-fired power generation to 2030, we are laying the foundations to reduce emissions even further.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Acquisitions and divestments
☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

RWE aims to become carbon neutral by 2040. To this end, RWE defined its Growing Green Strategy to invest 55 billion to expand our capacity to 65 gigawatts by 2030. That means an average of 6 billion gross each year for offshore and onshore wind, solar, batteries, flexible generation and hydrogen. The influence that the identified risks and opportunities have on our financial planning is presented below: Revenues: With the growth in our renewables business, revenues from these segments will increase. We see clear indications that seizing this opportunity has impacts on our revenue figures. This will not only help us become greener, but also more profitable: we're aiming for adjusted EBITDA of more than 9 billion in 2030. This would be almost double our previous target. Acquisitions and divestments: RWE has ambitious growth targets in renewable energy generation and to be net zero by 2040, so RWE has significantly increased its investment budgets in acquisitions that contribute to these goals. On 1 March 2023, we purchased Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, a former subsidiary of US-based firm Con Edison specialising in renewables. This transaction added solar and wind farms with a total capacity of 2,726 MW and 341 MW to our portfolio, making us one of the leading renewables companies in the USA.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

10653000000

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

89

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

95

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

95

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

95

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

5

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

We have assessed the alignment of our renewable energy and fossil fuel activities with the EU Taxonomy. The 89% reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we first published in 2021. Our strategy aims to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to reach net-zero on Group level by 2040. Total CapEx is comprised, among other things, of additions in the schedule of fixed assets presented in the EU Taxonomy chapter in the Combined non-financial statement of the Annual Report (Independently verified and audited). We have also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms and hydrogen, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation

meet the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the beginning of the construction phase. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with Item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation. Our fossil fuel power generation activities did not meet the technical screening criteria prescribed under the EU Taxonomy Complementary Delegated Act. As part of our net-zero commitment and Growing green strategy, we plan to increase our taxonomy-aligned CapEx to 95% in 2030. In calculating the figure as a total across both climate-related objectives, we followed the EU Commission's guidance to avoid double counting by separately counting CAPEX associated with activities contributing to climate mitigation and climate adaptation at the activity level.
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Our taxonomy-aligned CapEx of 89 % (previous year: 83 %) reflects our investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we published in 2021. We aim to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group climate-neutral by 2040 at the latest. Accordingly, we apply an increased target of 95 % taxonomy-aligned CapEx to investments as of 2023. Total CapEx is comprised, among other things, of additions in the schedule of fixed assets presented on pages 152 et seq. and 156 et seq. of the Annual Report plus the additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from changes of control on page 210 of the Annual Report. We have also invested in renewable energy projects, predominantly wind and solar farms and hydrogen, which will be commissioned in the coming years. All assets under construction or in operation meet the criteria for taxonomy alignment at the time the properties and land are secured. Therefore, we state these activities as CapEx in accordance with item 1.2.2.2. a) of the Taxonomy Regulation. We continued to pursue our offshore wind project off the north coast of California reported in 2022 as an investment in accordance with item 1.1.2.2. b) and made further investments in the year under review, which are included in the total. We invested 502 million in wind and solar power generation, hydrogen production and energy storage projects in the year under review. In the mediumterm, i. e. over the next three years, we plan to additionally invest we plan to additionally invest in these projects, allocating up to 4.3 billion to wind (CCM 4.3), up to 236 million to solar (CCM 4.1), up to 672 million to hydrogen (CCM 3.10) and 4 million to electricity storage (CCM 4.10). We thus state these activities as CapEx pursuant to item 1.1.2.2 b) of the Taxonomy Regulation. The following summary shows taxonomy-aligned CapEx broken down by the individual component according to the CapEx definition. Additions essentially relate to additions to property, plant and equipment in the renewables business.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

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

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

20

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

95

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

During business development we did piloting for 2nd life batteries in parallel to first life batteries. The 2nd Life projects were around 5m investment whereby the firstlife battery projects invested more than 200m. For financial share of R&D investment, we estimated 5m/3 years development phase, which is appr. 8% of our 2023 R&D budget of total 20 million. Our pilot is in asset development had no investment (FID) yet. The capex is expected for 6m. Ahead of the actual pilot we have no plan to invest in pilots, but RWE plans to invest on taxonomy-aligned assets of 95%. Our investment in the development of technologies for providing inertia aligns with our climate commitments and transition plan by enhancing grid stability in an increasingly decarbonized energy supply. As renewable energy sources like wind and solar do not inherently provide inertia, it is crucial to develop alternative solutions to maintain grid stability. Our pilot project focuses on researching innovative technologies that can bridge this gap while reducing carbon emissions. By leveraging advanced energy storage and management systems, we facilitate a higher integration of renewable energies into the grid, contributing significantly to achieving our climate goals. This investment is a key component of our commitment to a sustainable energy future and supports the transition to a low-carbon energy system.
[Add row]

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

Coal – hard

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Lignite

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

341000000

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

3

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital

Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Oil

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets. RWE does not operate oil-fired power plants.

Gas

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

744000000

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

6

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

4.6

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Sustainable biomass

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

68000000

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

0.6

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

1

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital

Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Other biomass

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Waste (non-biomass)

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

0

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

0

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

0

Nuclear

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

0

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

0

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

0

Geothermal

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Hydropower

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

6000000

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

0

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

0.1

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Wind

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

2630000000

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

22

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

56

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Solar

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

7570000000

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

63

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

19.9

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

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Marine

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

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

12000000

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

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

459000000

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

4

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

16.1

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

2021

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.

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

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

231000000

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Capex actuals according to Taxonomy regulation (in total for RWE Group in 2023 approx. 12bn) which were published as well in the Annual Report (pp.98f). Taxonomy Capex corresponds to the proportion of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the fiscal year before depreciation, amortisation and reevaluations. The above mentioned planned Capex for next 5 years are in line with communicated Growing Green strategy published on Capital Market Day of RWE in November 2023. The share of our investments into sustainable projects acc. to EU Taxonomy will be 95% and RWE will not invest in new coal-based assets.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Hydrogen production and energy storage

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

We invested 502 million in wind and solar power generation, hydrogen production and energy storage projects in the year under review. In the mediumterm, i. e. over the next three years, we plan to additionally invest we plan to additionally invest in these projects, allocating up to 4.3 billion to wind (CCM 4.3), up to 236 million to solar (CCM 4.1), up to 672 million to hydrogen (CCM 3.10) and 4 million to electricity storage (CCM 4.10).

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

676000000

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

13

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2026
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Existing or pending legislation
☑ Scenario analysis

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:
☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:
☑ Evolutionary

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

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

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

90

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

90

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

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

Select from:

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

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

80

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

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

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

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have been trying to understand closely what can be done e.g. with WTG (wind turbine generator) suppliers to work on climate change and invested in specific initiatives such as greener steel. we do request suppliers to confirm they are compliant with applicable regulation and eg actively tackle recent developments such as FSR.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In regions we operate there is mainly no choice on a water supplier.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our GTCs include various aspects and makes reference to "sustainable supply chains" which refers to CO2, decarbonization, renewable energy, biodiversity, circularity, HSE, human rights. Additionally as supplier qualification, our corporate Questionnaire contains questions towards SBTis, renewables energy, GHG

emissions, biodiversity, circularity, sustainability KPIs. In tenders, specific categories have an additional questionnaire focusing on decarbonization and greener options (steel, foundations, etc.). The corresponding tender attachments include HSE conditions of contract, human rights appendix, etc. (can be adapted by purchasers).

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of a climate transition plan

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

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

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ Unknown

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Increase proportion of renewable energy purchased

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We have supply contracts with BMW. In 2023, we continue to supply the plants with appr. 798 GWh and a CO2 footprint of 0 g/kWh, BMW purchased certificates of origin for the entire amount. We have invalidated these for our electricity supply. To offset existing emissions from our electricity deliveries, we offer BMW so-called guarantees of origin. These can be obtained from RWE and cover the emissions for the electricity deliveries made to BMW.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

See "Details of initiative"

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Increase proportion of renewable energy purchased

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

In 2023, we supplied Parker Hannifin Manufacturing Germany GmbH with a total of 48,885 MWh. There are no special regulations here, so our published CO2 standard value of 291 g/kWh (basis 2022) applies. This means CO2 emissions of 14,225 t/CO2.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

See "Details of initiative"
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify **:**RWE supplies electricity from renewable sources on demand (regardless of CDP Supply Chain membership)	*RWE supplies electricity from renewable sources on demand (regardless of CDP Supply Chain membership)*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

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

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

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

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

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

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

See comment in text box left.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

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

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify **:**As a huge international company, RWE regularly merges, acquires or deinvest from subsidiaries or shares of these. See below for details (extracted from Annual Report 2023).

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Eemshaven Magnum B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands; Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. (CEB), Valhalla, USA; JBM Solar; Alpha Solar Group

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On 31 January 2023, RWE purchased 100 % of the shares in the company Eemshaven Magnum B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands. With this acquisition, RWE took over the gas-fired power plant Magnum with a net capacity of around 1.4 GW, together with about 70 employees and related solar activities of approximately 6 MW. The purchase of 100 % of the shares of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. (CEB), Valhalla, USA, was completed on 1 March 2023. This acquisition was agreed with the US group Con Edison, Inc., New York, USA, in October 2022. CEB is a leading renewables company in the United States, with 3.1 GW of power generation capacity, around 90 % of which comes from solar systems. This portfolio is complemented by a development pipeline of more than 7 GW. On 1 March 2023, RWE acquired 100 % of the shares in the British photovoltaic and battery storage developer JBM Solar Ltd, Cardiff, United Kingdom. Along with a PV project pipeline with a total capacity of around 3.8 GW and 2.3 GW of battery storage, RWE has also taken on a team of around 30 employees.At the end of August 2022, RWE completed the purchase of 100 % of the shares in the Alpha Solar Group, a Polish photovoltaics developer with 163 companies. With this acquisition, RWE added a solar project pipeline with a total capacity of 3 GW. Along with the projects, RWE also took on a team of 60 professionals.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Change in the calculation method applied. Emissions from power supply contracts have therefore been reported under category 3.3 rather than Scope 1, provided RWE controls the deployment of the power plants. Before 2022, our Scope 1 emissions contained biogenic emissions, which are reported separately as of 2023. Indirect energy-related emissions (Scope 2) are calculated using the location based method, i. e. location-specific emission factors are applied. Prior year figures have been restated due to a change in the calculation method applied. Since 2022, Scope 2 figures have been retroactively recorded for each location individually, making them more precise. For Scope 3.1 and 3.2 we continue to calculate our greenhouse gas emissions based on our procurement volume. In the year under review, we updated the way in which we calculate certain renewables product groups, i. e. capital goods, by taking a material / usage based approach and applied the relevant emissions factors. The calculation process for all other product groups has not changed compared to 2022. As of 2023, we now also include emissions from waste for third-party processing in addition to third-party disposal. This change has been retroactively implemented for fiscal 2022. Scope 3.15 retroactively included in reporting since 2022. Category 3.15 subsumes relevant financial holdings of the RWE Group that were not fully consolidated in accordance with our accounting policies and are therefore not already included in Scope 1 or 2. We base our selection on our prorated equity and the emissions intensity of the business.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 3

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

Generally, our auditor's threshold for re-calculation would be appr. 5% deviation in case these deviations would occur in the following timeframe.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ 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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:
☑ We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We plan to report Scope 2, market-based figures in the future. Due to the update of our emission inventory our systems are not equipped yet to deliver detailed market-based data.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85352627.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132958.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1531072.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1178569.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4469202.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21987.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the methodology this category encompasses GHG emissions from the following activities: Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a supplier and our own operations: We calculate emissions from transport where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment by calculating the distances in kilometers per means of transport, e.g. by train. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the MLC database provided by Sphera.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202471.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8121.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20552.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5381.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58476

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12771326.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3499251

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

Reporting year

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

61933424.1

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 encompasses GHG emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company. Scope 1 sources differ from company to company depending on its business model and sector. The same holds for Scope 2 and 3. For a long time the main source of emissions in the utilities sector came from power generation assets that burn fossil fuels. With the ongoing transition to a low-carbon future these emissions will decrease. According to the methodology Scope 1 emissions encompass GHG emissions from the following activities: Power generation from combustion of fossil fuels: For CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in our power plants we use the official data that are required under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Additional emissions from assets outside the EU ETS are accounted separately and added to the figure. Power purchase agreements (contracted power plants) have been part of our regular emissions reporting until 2022. In 2023 we reviewed this approach and in line with the operational control definition we only consider these emissions in our scope 3.3 reporting when the dispatching is with RWE. Fuels used in company vehicles: These emissions originate from the combustion of fuels in vehicles that the company owns or operates. We include vehicles such as crew and maintenance ships for our wind farms, ocean cruisers that are operating on our behalf and cars that are owned or leased by RWE. Fugitive emissions from mining: As we operate lignite mines there is a certain amount of outgassing methane that we account for. Biogenic emissions: As of reporting year 2023, biogenic emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are disclosed separately.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

195005

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2086578.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the production or execution of purchased goods and services: Emissions have been calculated on the basis of annual procurement spent data using a model of Carnegie Mellon University (2002). We have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-related calculation. Therefore, for 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.1 and mainly 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumptionbased approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments wrt emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years. For the majority of product groups, we so far used a GHG evaluator factor and are in the process of reviewing the emission factors with more suitable ones, which will keep updated in future. The Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) method estimates the materials and energy resources required for, and the environmental emissions resulting from, activities in our economy. It is one technique for performing a life cycle assessment, an evaluation of the environmental impacts of a product or process over its entire life cycle. For emission factors, we have been making increasing use of public libraries such as DEFRA and the GHG Scope 3 Evaluator.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2797552.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the production of capital goods that the company procures: Similar to approach in Category 3.1 spent data have been used to calculate emissions based on the EIO-LCA Model. An internal assessment has been made to distinguish capital goods from further goods and services. For emission factors, we have been making increasing use of public libraries such as DEFRA and the GHG Scope 3 Evaluator. Regarding the differentiation between capital goods and further goods and services, we have identified the different main products associated with CapEx and construction of our assets by product group. As applicable for category 3.1 we have further developed the approach in procurement towards a content-oriented approach. Therefore, for the 9 key product groups in the renewables area (category 3.2) emissions have been calculated via an improved 'consumption-based approach' using material-related averages for the main components. For all other procurement data the calculation is continued from 2022. Like most peers in the industry, we observe any developments wrt emissions transparency in the supply chain with high interest and expect to receive first product-related emission data out of the supply chain in the next few years. For the majority of product groups, we so far used a GHG evaluator factor and are in the process of reviewing the emission factors with more suitable ones, which will keep updated in future.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3124282.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from extraction, production, and (in part) transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired: Fuel data from internal systems and cradle to gate emission factors have been used. These factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses. All positions in scope 1 and 2 are reflected with indirect emission factors for the upstream emissions of these fuels except for lignite, for which we no longer include upstream emissions from the 2023 reporting year onwards and retrospectively for 2022 to avoid double counting. As of reporting year 2023, biogenic emissions from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass are separately disclosed. The emission factors include all relevant parts of the fuel supply chain, including pipeline grid losses. Further, we report

emissions of specific PPAs, where the dispatch lies with RWE in scope 3.3. For this category, as well as for scope 1 and 2, so far we mainly use emission factors from MLC (Sphera).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

20251.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transportation and distribution of products purchased between a supplier and our own operations: We source hard coal from partners around the world. We calculate emissions from transport by calculating the distances in kilometers per means of transport, e.g. by ship. These distances are based on the country of origin and are approximations. We also include emissions from the transport of some of our products where RWE is responsible for delivery and payment. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the MLC database provided by Sphera.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

180499.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15975.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

23468.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4038.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Shipped distances for delivery of refinement products in ship, train and lorry: Data have been taken from internal systems. For emission calculation we used Life cycle assessment emission factors of the MLC database provided by Sphera.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

49457

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

10803344.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2446723

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

53

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

RWE_Annual_Report_2023+.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 14 & 311

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

RWE_Annual_Report_2023+.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 14 & 311

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

RWE_Annual_Report_2023+.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 14 & 311

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (Scope 1 2) of RWE for this reporting year are 62,128,429.1 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 85,485,586 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 27.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (23,357,156.9/85,485,586) * 100 27.3%. The change from 85,485,586 to 62,128,429.1 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) a decrease in 23,007,941.85 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from conventional power generation, in particular (change in output). In our mining area west of Cologne, the Rhenish mining region, we extracted 48.2 million metric tons of lignite last year. This is 17.1 million tons less than in 2022 and 2) an estimated reduction of 400,819.47 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-23,007,941.85/85,485,586) * 100 -26.9%. This represents a 26.9% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-400,819,5/85,485,586) * 100 -0.5%. This represents a 0.5% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400819.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (Scope 1 2) of RWE for this reporting year are 62,128,429.1 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 85,485,586 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 27.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (23,357,156.9/85,485,586) * 100 27.3%. The change from 85,485,586 to 62,128,429.1 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) a decrease in 23,007,941.85 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from conventional power generation, in particular (change in output). In our mining area west of Cologne, the Rhenish mining region, we extracted 48.2 million metric tons of lignite last year. This is 17.1 million tons less than in 2022 and 2) an estimated reduction of 400,819.47 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-23,007,941.85/85,485,586) * 100 -26.9%. This represents a 26.9% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-400,819,5/85,485,586) * 100 -0.5%. This represents a 0.5% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23007941.9

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

26.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (Scope 1 2) of RWE for this reporting year are 62,128,429.1 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 85,485,586 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 27.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (23,357,156.9/85,485,586) * 100 27.3%. The change from 85,485,586 to 62,128,429.1 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) a decrease in 23,007,941.85 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from conventional power generation, in particular (change in output). In our mining area west of Cologne, the Rhenish mining region, we extracted 48.2 million metric tons of lignite last year. This is 17.1 million tons less than in 2022 and 2) an estimated reduction of 400,819.47 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-23,007,941.85/85,485,586) * 100 -26.9%. This represents a 26.9% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-400,819,5/85,485,586) * 100 -0.5%. This represents a 0.5% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51604.4

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The gross global emissions (Scope 1 2) of RWE for this reporting year are 62,128,429.1 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 85,485,586 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is metric tons of CO2e, equal to a 27.3% decrease, according to the formula in the explanation of terms, above: (23,357,156.9/85,485,586) * 100 27.3%. The change from 85,485,586 to 62,128,429.1 metric tons is attributed to two main reasons: 1) a decrease in 23,007,941.85 metric tons of CO2e emissions due to lower emissions from conventional power generation, in particular (change in output). In our mining area west of Cologne, the Rhenish mining region, we extracted 48.2 million metric tons of lignite last year. This is 17.1 million tons less than in 2022 and 2) an estimated reduction of 400,819.47 metric tons of CO2e achieved due to emissions reduction activities. The emissions value (percentage) for each of these two individual factors can also be calculated using the same formula described in the guidance. The percentage change in emissions due to change in output is: (-23,007,941.85/85,485,586) * 100 -26.9%. This represents a 26.9% decrease in emissions due to change in output. The percentage change in emissions due to emissions reduction activities: (-400,819,5/85,485,586) * 100 -0.5%. This represents a 0.5% decrease in emissions due to emissions reduction activities.*
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Location-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)
	3980292

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4551

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44344422.2

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5662030.9

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1055685

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10206748

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Gas storage*	*20804*
Row 3	*Coal/Nuclear*	*45226211.7*
Row 4	*Gas*	*15780195*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Combustion of fuels (power generation)*	*61273437*
Row 2	*Combustion of fuels (company fleet)*	*623903*
Row 3	*Fugitive emissions*	*35650*

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	*61933424.1*	*Figure based on our GHG accounting.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Please explain
Consolidated accounting group	*61933421.1*	*195005*	*Scope of GHG Accounting on group level in line with GHG Protocol for consolidated group*
All other entities	*0*	*0*	*Scope of GHG Accounting on group level in line with GHG Protocol for consolidated group*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity generation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

In 2023, we did not deliver eleectricity to this requesting member.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

RWE publishes its emissions in our Annual Report (but not in granularity of requesting CDP members)

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

797495

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity generation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We have supply contracts with BMW. In 2023, we continue to supply the plants with appr. 798 GWh and a CO2 footprint of 0 g/kWh, BMW purchased certificates of origin for the entire amount. We have invalidated these for our electricity supply. To offset existing emissions from our electricity deliveries, we offer BMW so-called guarantees of origin. These can be obtained from RWE and cover the emissions for the electricity deliveries made to BMW.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

RWE publishes its emissions in our Annual Report (but not in granularity of requesting CDP members)

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

48885

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14225

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity generation

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

In 2023, we supplied Parker Hannifin Manufacturing Germany GmbH with a total of 48,885 MWh. There are no special regulations here, so our published CO2 standard value of 291 g/kWh (basis 2022) applies. This means CO2 emissions of 14,225 t/CO2.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

RWE publishes its emissions in our Annual Report (but not in granularity of requesting CDP members)
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these 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 labelling will be published with a time lag of 10 months of the reporting year.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8244156

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

193166092

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

201410248

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18790

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

676289

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

695078

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

21332

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

21332

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8262946

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

193863712

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

202126658
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8244156

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

0

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

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

109823833

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

0

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

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

331740

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

0

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

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

79208439

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

0

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

0

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3840875

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

0

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

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

201497504

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1663

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1663.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20685

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

20685.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

775

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

775.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150086.3

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

0

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

20839.7

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

0

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

170926.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4073.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4073.70

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151252.4

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

151252.40

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3910

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3910.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5791

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5791.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5276

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5276.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7049

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7049.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100273.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1165

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

101438.90

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

308711.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

492

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

309203.50
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.48

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

62128424.1

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

129701000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, our power stations emitted around 62 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, a reduction of 23 million metric tons compared to the prior year, mainly due to lower emissions from our conventional power generation. Carbon intensity – i.e. Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit of electricity generated – dropped to 0.48 CO2e/MWh from 0.55 CO2e/MWh in the previous year. As of 31 December 2023, we had an installed power generation capacity of 44.4 GW, compared to 39.3 GW in the previous year. The increase was predominantly driven by our Growing Green strategy. We made significant progress thanks to the acquisition of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses. This transaction added solar and wind farms with a total capacity of 2,726 MW and 341 MW to our portfolio, making us one of the leading renewables companies in the USA. In addition, we completed several solar and wind projects last year. Our electricity generation from renewables rose by 27 %. The single-largest gain came from solar. In the wind business, we registered 9 % growth, which was primarily driven by more favourable weather conditions and the continued expansion of our generation capacities.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3328614

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

790.27

Lignite

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41897597.2

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1222.04

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15780195.1

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

374.29

Nuclear

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Other renewable

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61933424.1

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

477.51
[Fixed row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/25/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85352627.7

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132958.3

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

85485586.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

71

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24790819.940

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61933424.1

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

195005

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

62128429.100

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

38.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes the whole Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and covers the whole organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

RWE aims to reduce its total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 67.6% by 2030 compared to a 2022 base year. The primary objective of this target is to significantly decrease the direct greenhouse gas emissions generated from RWE's own operations and the indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. This ambitious reduction aligns with RWE's commitment to the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. By achieving this target, RWE will substantially lower its carbon footprint, contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change and fostering a more sustainable energy industry.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan for Achieving Target: RWE has developed a comprehensive plan to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target of 67.6% by 2030. This plan involves several key strategies: Transition to Renewable Energy: RWE is investing heavily in renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower. By 2030, the company plans to expand its renewable energy generation capacity significantly. Phase-Out of Fossil Fuels: The company is committed to phasing out coal-based power generation by 2030 and replacing it with cleaner energy sources. Energy Efficiency Improvements: RWE is implementing advanced technologies and operational practices to enhance the energy efficiency of its existing power plants and other facilities. Green Financing: The company is utilizing green bonds and other green financing instruments to fund projects that reduce emissions and support sustainable energy initiatives. Progress made: In 2023, RWEs power stations emitted around 62 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, a reduction of 23 million metric tons compared to the prior year, mainly due to lower emissions from their conventional power generation. The company was able to improve the figures for Scope 2 emissions compared to the previous year. The energy supply of tomorrow needs to not only be environmentally friendly but also reliable and affordable – a challenge which our 'Growing Green' strategy was designed to address. By building and operating renewable assets, battery storage facilities, hydrogen-ready gas assets and electrolysers, we are helping to deliver an energy system that lives up to society's high expectations. We announced our strategy in November 2021, and now two years later, we have already been able to significantly raise our growth targets. Between 2024 and 2030, we plan to invest 55 billion net and expand our generation capacity to over 65 GW.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/25/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1531072.2

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1178569.4

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4469202.6

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21987.6

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

202471.7

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8121.6

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20552.8

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5381.5

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58476

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12771326.4

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3499251

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23766412.800

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23766412.800

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13784519.424

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2086578.22

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2797552.22

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3124282.78

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20152.208

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

180499.774

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15975.463

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23468.711

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4038.868

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49456.976

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10803344.426

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2446723

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21552072.646

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

21552072.646

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

22.18

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all available Scope 3 categories and covers the whole organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

RWE aims to reduce its Scope 3 emissions by 42% by 2030 compared to a 2022 base year. The objective of this target is to address and minimize the indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur throughout the entire value chain of RWE's products and services, including those from suppliers and customers. By focusing on reducing Scope 3 emissions, RWE seeks to promote sustainability practices not only within its own operations but also across its network of partners and stakeholders.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan for Achieving Target: RWE's plan to achieve its Scope 3 emissions reduction target of 42% by 2030 involves a multifaceted approach: Supplier Engagement: RWE is working closely with its suppliers to ensure they adopt sustainable practices and reduce their own emissions. Customer Solutions: The company is developing innovative products and services that help customers lower their carbon footprints, such as energy-efficient solutions and renewable energy options. Lifecycle Emissions Management: RWE is implementing comprehensive lifecycle assessments to identify and mitigate emissions across the entire value chain. Collaborative Initiatives: RWE participates in industry-wide initiatives and partnerships aimed at reducing emissions in sectors beyond its direct control. RWEs Scope 3 emissions dropped notably in 2023. Fuel- and energy-related emissions (category 3.3) and the utilisation of sold products (category 3.11) contributed significantly to this reduction. The energy supply of tomorrow needs to not only be environmentally friendly but also reliable and affordable – a challenge which our 'Growing Green' strategy was designed to address. By building and operating renewable assets, battery storage facilities, hydrogen-ready gas assets and electrolysers, we are helping to deliver an energy system that lives up to society's high expectations. We announced our strategy in November 2021, and now two years later, we have already been able to significantly raise our growth targets. Between 2024 and 2030, we plan to invest 55 billion net and expand our generation capacity to over 65 GW.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No
[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

RWEA-GER-001-OFF Target Validation Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/09/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.612

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.004

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6160000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3080000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

50

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4775

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0015

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4790000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.48

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This intensity target covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions and is organization-wide.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The primary objective of this target is to significantly decrease the carbon intensity of RWEs direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) and their indirect emissions (Scope 2).

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan to decrease carbon intensity involves several key strategies: Transition to Renewable Energy: RWE is investing heavily in renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower. By 2030, the company plans to expand its renewable energy generation capacity significantly. Phase-Out of Fossil Fuels: The company is committed to phasing out coal-based power generation by 2030 and replacing it with cleaner energy sources. Energy Efficiency Improvements: RWE is implementing advanced technologies and operational practices to enhance the energy efficiency of its existing power plants and other facilities. Green Financing: The company is utilizing green bonds and other green financing instruments to fund projects that reduce emissions and support sustainable energy initiatives. Progress made: In 2023, RWEs power stations emitted around 62 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, a reduction of 23 million metric tons compared to the prior year, mainly due to lower emissions from their conventional power generation. The company was able to improve the figures for Scope 2 emissions compared to the previous year. The energy supply of tomorrow needs to not only be environmentally friendly but also reliable and affordable – a challenge which our 'Growing Green' strategy was designed to address. By building and operating renewable assets, battery storage facilities, hydrogen-ready gas assets and electrolysers, we are helping to deliver an energy system that lives up to society's high expectations. We announced our strategy in November 2021, and now two years later, we have already been able to significantly raise our growth targets. Between 2024 and 2030, we plan to invest 55 billion net and expand our generation capacity to over 65 GW. While our former SBT is certified ("well below 2C"), RWE is currently in the validation process of our 1.5 climate target.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/25/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a clear roadmap to net zero. We aim to have no net impact on the climate by 2040 – this promise encompasses all business operations and all three scopes.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

During the year under review, we raised our decarbonisation targets for 2030 and 2040 to emphasise our commitment to a 1.5-degree aligned pathway: we aim to reduce our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 67.6% and our Scope 3 emissions by 42% by 2030 compared to a 2022 base year. For the year 2040, our target is a reduction of 90% for Scope 3 and 99% for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are currently working towards validation for our updated targets by the SBTi, which focuses on reducing rather than neutralising emissions in the energy sector. We're committed to converting or shutting down existing fossil fuel-powered generation plants while meeting our responsibilities to our employees. This transition is underlined by our commitment to phase out coal-based power generation in Germany by 2030 and reach net zero by 2040.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply
☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will not do any offsetting for our 2030 goals. For our net zero target we will not use offsetting for scope 12. We expect that a certain share of Scope 3 emissions will remain. We will compensate for this or cover it with offsets. By 2040 we want to reach Net Zero – across all three scopes The main factor will be actual reductions, e.g. through the phaseout of carbon intense assets or the switch to green hydrogen from natural gas. To a much lesser extent we expect to deploy high-quality offsets to neutralise any remaining and non-abatable emissions. By rapidly expanding renewable energy, we are making our contribution to decarbonising the electricity system. We will retrofit or close existing fossil-fuelled and conventional generation assets. Our plans envisage making a full exit from lignite-fired power production by 2030. We develop deployment schedules for our existing gas fired power stations that enable them to generate electricity in a climate friendly manner. Research in conversion to hydrogen plays a major role in this context, as does carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in some countries.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

During the year under review, we emphazised our decarbonisation targets for 2030 and 2040 and are currently in the process of SBT validation of our commitment to a 1.5-degree aligned pathway. Previously our long-term net zero target for 2040 was not validated by the SBTi and we therefore included our net zero target to be verified by the SBTi as well. We are currently working towards validation for our updated targets by the SBTi, which focuses on reducing rather than neutralising emissions in the energy sector.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress against our targets is publicly available in our annual sustainability performance report, and included within the non-financial statements within the annual report. The ESG reporting team is responsible for collecting the data, which is shared with investors and other external stakeholders as part of the annual and the sustainability progress reports. Our forecasts for 2040 are updated annually, based on the results of mid-term and long-term planning. This enables us to monitor and steer our climate trajectory. We intend to reduce greenhouse gas emissions continuously. However, external factors such as the war in Ukraine and the required reduction of gas usage might impact our strategic plans. In 2023 we have seen our emissions declining as the situation on the energy markets have softened.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*400819.5*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

400819.5

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduced combustion of fuels in company vehicles due to vehicle fleet electrification and massive reduction in company freight ship emissions due to decreased demand.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

RWE acts in compliance to regulatory requirements, which are also part of our operation licenses. Additionally, we have agreements with national governments on shutdown and legally mandated stand-by of power stations.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a department for Research and Development that is driving low-carbon innovation and efficiency projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We perform CO2 price estimates in scenarios, reflecting price projections for EU emissions allowances and apply this price for project calculation and investment decisions.Financial risks resulting from fluctuating market prices for electricity and combustion fuel, and which are associated with CO2 emissions from our power plants, are presented in our risk management. Today, the marketing of electricity generated from renewable energy is still largely based on regulated revenue components, but market-based remuneration components are increasingly becoming part of the mix. We reduce the associated market risks by concludingappropriate hedging contracts. Furthermore, we sell most of the electricity from our power plants in forward transactions and hedge the prices for the combustion fuels and emission allowances required.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

With our new purpose "Our energy for a sustainable life" and activities in our countries we want to encourage our employees to be more sustainable - including savings of emissions. Activities in our countries include e.g. action days (e.g. our themed month "Sustainable September", where employees engage in a broad range of sustainability-related topics with relevance for climate action. Examples are consumption awareness activities on (E-)mobility or nutrition, but also seminars on climate-friendly technology development or market mechanisms like carbon pricing).
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In the past we did not consider our methane emissions as relevant due to its insignificance in comparison to other GHG emissions in RWE's GHG emissions inventory. In 2019 we started a project with the target to reassess our Corporate Carbon Footprint. In that process we have also evaluated methane emissions as one of the seven greenhouse gases we cover in our GHG emissions accounting in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Although there have been adaptions to the accounting process for methane, we still come to the conclusion that this GHG is of minor importance within our carbon footprint, even with regard to its global warming potential. At RWE, methane sources are within the owned mines and occur in our fossil-fuel power plants; as we operate lignite mines there is a small amount of outgassing methane that we account for and that are therefore included in our Scope 1 emissions. With the agreed exit from coal as source of electricity in Germany and other European markets we assume lowering levels of methane from these sources. Within our gas plants and gas storage facilities we recognise that there might be leakages from the piping system. Emissions mainly occur during major investments actions because of planned depressurization or surface equipment. However these actions and investments in the infrastructure help us to reduce methane emissions over the medium term. 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 2022. By design, the former gas-driven pneumatic armatures release some volume of natural gas into the atmosphere when they open and close. The replacement of these armatures leads to a reduction of methane missions that cannot be specified.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renewable energies and low-carbon energies (Wind On- and Offshore, PV, battery storage, green hydrogen

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

RWE AG is a leading international company in the area of climate-friendly electricity generation headquartered in Essen, Germany. The robust commitment to wind, solar and hydropower, along with the areas of hydrogen, battery storage, biomass and biogas mean that we have significantly expanded our portfolio as a power generator producing electricity from renewable energy. Our role is that of an all-rounder in electricity generation. We are a driving force at the leading edge of creating a sustainable energy system. Our flexible power plants and our trading company empower us to contribute to safeguarding the energy supply.Our strategy and goals for our business activities are embedded in an ambitious growth programme in our green core business, which is entitled 'Growing Green'. In the 10-year period from 2021 to the end of 2030, we intend to invest approximately 50 billion in new wind farms, photovoltaic assets, battery storage, gas-fired power plants and electrolysers.The taxonomy-aligned proportion of CapEx of 83 % reflects our substantial investments in renewable energy as part of our Growing Green investment and growth strategy, which we published in 2021. Our strategy aims to significantly expand our green generation portfolio and to make the Group carbon-neutral by 2040.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

89

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Water aspects

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge and offices with less than 100 workplaces are excluded. Also legal entities where RWE only has operational control are not in Scope for water data collection.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not an immediate strategic priority; Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Subsidiaries with limited or no exposure to freshwater resources or limited or no exposure to water discharge and offices with less than 100 workplaces. Also legal entities where RWE only has operational control are not in Scope for water data collection.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow based measurement. Approved techniques.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water withdrawals are regularly measured (all continouesly but our asset in turkey monthly) and monitored according to national regulations and/or taxation/levies. These measures also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow based measurement or watermeter based

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, the Netherlands and UK, water is withdrawn from various sources depending on the power plant technology (gas: water channel, river, groundwater, brackish & saline water hard coal: seawater river water, water channel lignite: ground water and rivers nuclear: rivers In Turkey (CCGT) water is taken from deep water wells (groundwater). Withdrawal is according to national regulations (incl. taxations/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**According to various agreed schedule (depending on specific case)

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

e.g. Samling and analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of all water withdrawals is regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our licenses to operate. In order to ensure a sustainable condition for water operation, for example cooling water is intensively monitored as a precautionary measure in order to identify significant populations of legionella bacteria at an early stage and as necessary to take countermeasures using approved biocides.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses. methods vary by location

(9.2.4) Please explain

We also provide the best possible protection against adverse impacts for aquatic habitats and other ecosystems linked with such habitats. This objective is assisted by discharging water into rivers and surface waters while complying with the statutory limits defined by the authorities during the permitting of the discharge. Furthermore, we limit environmental impacts owing to the use of methods such as recirculation in the power plants, intensification of usage for pumped water from opencast mines, the use of collected rainwater and the reuse of process water. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Methods vary per location

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to national regulations (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Parameters vary per location

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, NL, TR and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits of effluent parameters are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation. Where monitoring is required frequency minimum monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For Turkey: pH, ZSF, Fe, Sulphate, Chloride are followed according to Legal Requirements. This parameters measured twice a month by a licensed 3rd party lab.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The following applies to relevant sites/countries: Limit values of the various substances are indicated in water permits where available or regulators set statutory limits on the discharge quality to ensure the impact on the receiving waterbody is acceptable. For our asset in Turkey: pH, ZSF, Fe, Sulphate, Chloride are monitored according to Legal Requirements. This parameters measured twice a month by a licensed 3rd party lab.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Frequency depends on licences requirement and country legislation

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Temperature increase in comparison to intake Excluding Offices

(9.2.4) Please explain

In Germany, NL, TR and in the UK rules and regulations require that in case of discharging water, only certain limits (temperature increase in comparison to intake) are allowed. All water discharges are regularly measured and monitored according to licence requirements according to national regulations and legislation (incl. taxation/levies) which also form the basis for our operation licenses.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Difference between withdrawals and discharge. Calculated by Environmental Management

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is the difference between withdrawals and discharge according to national regulations and legislation which also form the basis for our operation licenses. Water consumption is monitored and reported.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Used methods are for example the use of collected rainwater and the reuse of process water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is recycled/reused according to technical and commercial boundaries for electricity generation.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facility Management and HSE check functionality regularly

(9.2.4) Please explain

All our employees have washing facilities in place at all premises. This is one of our health and safety approaches. We also have hygiene notifications (how to correctly wash your hands) in all those facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

RWE operates several hydropower operations. Water aspects including downstream environmental flows are included in regulatory requirements, which we have to oblige to in order to operate these assets. RWE complies with all legal requirements which are established in national or partly even in site-specific regulations.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ 1 - 25%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Not monitored for assets in Germany, NL and Wales Scotland – commenced sediment management files to formalise reports on dredging this allow us compliance with SEPA's general binding rules.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4662000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Normal deviation

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We are currently developing Hydrogen business and first projects went in operation in 2023. One pilot project is the GET H2 TransHyDE joint project based in Lingen. It has reached an important milestone in 2023. Hydrogen was produced for the first time on the site of the RWE gas-fired power plant in Emsland (KEM) using a high-temperature solid oxide electrolyser (SOEC) from Sunfire. The electrolyser, with an output of 250 kilowatts (kW), is part of a test facility at which nine project partners are investigating how hydrogen can be safely and reliably transported and stored through pipelines. Another pilot project started in 2023 was adressing green hydrogen supply for commercial vehicles: RWE and the Westfalen Group will work together in future to supply green hydrogen for hydrogen-powered vehicles. Through a joint venture, RWE and Westfalen aim to develop a hydrogen fuel station infrastructure in Germany for heavy commercial vehicles in particular. Up to 70 hydrogen fuel stations will be in place by 2030, depending on how the market develops.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4505000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Normal deviation

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**No changes in business

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

No significant changes in business expected

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

157000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Normal deviation

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We are currently developing Hydrogen business and first projects went in operation in 2023. One pilot project is the GET H2 TransHyDE joint project based in Lingen. It has reached an important milestone in 2023. Hydrogen was produced for the first time on the site of the RWE gas-fired power plant in Emsland (KEM) using a high-temperature solid oxide electrolyser (SOEC) from Sunfire. The electrolyser, with an output of 250 kilowatts (kW), is part of a test facility at which nine project partners are investigating how hydrogen can be safely and reliably transported and stored through pipelines. Another pilot project started in 2023 was adressing green hydrogen supply for commercial vehicles: RWE and the Westfalen Group will work together in future to supply green hydrogen for hydrogen-powered vehicles. Through a joint venture, RWE and Westfalen aim to develop a hydrogen fuel station infrastructure in Germany for heavy commercial vehicles in particular. Up to 70 hydrogen fuel stations will be in place by 2030, depending on how the market develops.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1208615

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

25.92

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Calculation of numbers done on the assumption that Denizli power plant (Turkey) is in an water-stressed area (extremely high, WRI Aqueduct 2024) and all of the withdrawn groundwater is taken from that water-stressed area. Weighting is according to operation of power plant portfolio. Most of the power plants under operational business - conventional fleet are classified as low to medium. Some power plants in Netherlands, Germany and the UK show high stress level (Aqueduct

Water risk atlas, 2024). In the UK there is a requirement for river basin and regional planning of water resources which takes into account the environmental water need. In water stressed areas in the UK the regulator undertakes river basin management planning and has a role in ensuring licenses reflect availability. Since March 2022, we are part of the SBTN's Corporate Engagement Program. We are currently carrying out step 1 of their guidance "impact Assessment". Therefore we are also assessing the impact on Freshwater. A first step is analysing our generation portfolio for water stressed areas by using the WWF Water Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct tool.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1446000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A slight decrease of about 11% compared to 2022 due to less running hours in 2023 for example in hard coal power plants using surface water (ban on coal-fired power generation came into force in Germany)

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2729000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Slight decrease compared to 2022 due to less running hours of related sites.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No groundwater is extracted for renewable energies

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

483000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The groundwater volume is almost the same as last year. The main groundwater withdrawals result from the dewatering (pumping water) or keeping dry of our three German opencast mines, which are (still) in operation.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater lifted during the extraction of lignite and which enters the organisation's boundary

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water from 3. parties consists of groundwater from 3. parties, water from public mains and process water from 3. parties.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2736000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

About the same. There are generally no significant changes

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1733000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

About the same. There are generally no significant changes

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharge as groundwater does not occur separately in the RWE Group.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

About the same. There are generally no significant changes
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given an internal assessment of discharge treatment tertiary treatment has been assessed as not relevant for all RWE operations covered by this disclosure.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given an internal assessment of discharge treatment tertiary treatment has been assessed as not relevant for all RWE operations covered by this disclosure.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given number is wastewater to own operations.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4469000

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharges are subject to permit conditions and remain within the limits/thresholds which are set out in operational licenses.RWE mostly uses water withdrawal as cooling water for power plants or in course of open pit mining. This water volumes are discharged to surface water or seawater/brackish water, no treatment needed.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36000

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Given number is water to 3. Parties and waste water to sewer/3. parties.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Copper

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

According to the German authority database, only one of our power plants emitted 238 kg of Copper (while all other power plants do not report any emissions to water). Data is for 2022 (as 2023 is currently not yet updated)
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

39

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.3.4) Please explain

Offices not included as impact & risks are minor. Conventional operational sites included due to high impact.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Not assessed, as this is not a strategic priority
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Biogas DE

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Several locations (distributed)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.96195

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.61053

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gersteinwerk / Werne (Block K)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.671967

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.711391

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

540

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

407

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

133

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

450

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

450

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

90

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Karnap

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.51633

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.99621

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Waste (non-biomass)

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1686

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1646

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

41

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

502

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

462

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1184

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dormagen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.079268

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.828637

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

812

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

812

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

569

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

569

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

242

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dortmund

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Not relevant

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ruhr

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.518958

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.476772

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Emsland

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.473624

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.323898

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5622

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

5399

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

214

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

9

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3042

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3039

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2580

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Westfalen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify :Datteln-Hamm-Kanal / Lippe

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.680368

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.974046

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1032

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1013

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

21

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

851

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

851

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

181

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro DE - O&M Bernkastel

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mosel

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.910429

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.034047

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro DE - O&M Herdecke

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ruhr

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.410796

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.453552

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1316

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1307955

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1316

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1315

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Amercentrale (ST9)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Donge/Amer

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.711221

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.841342

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

722226.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

722086066

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

140

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

722024.82

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

722015.9

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

201

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eemshaven

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.440347

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.861334

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Coal - hard

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

997370.07

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

997356.7

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

13.37

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

997359.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

997356.7

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10.37

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Claus C

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands
☑ Meuse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.154718

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.909458

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

471849.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

471690000

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

157.54

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

417397.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

417395.6

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

54451.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Magnum

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

58.26127

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-4.98276

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

632960.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

632628.9

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

331.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

632911.19

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

632907.44

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

49.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Moerdijk

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hollands Diep

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.686158

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4.579273

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

127582.55

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

127502590

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

79.97

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

127582.55

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

127582.23

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Linne

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands
☑ Meuse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.167225

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.922889

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.33

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.33

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Swentibold

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Julianakanaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.972144

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5.791617

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1576.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

693382

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

882.72

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

285.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

285.57

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1290.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Markinch

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Leven

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

56.200276

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.160158

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

111.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2769

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

109

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

56

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pembroke

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Other, please specify **:**Milford Haven

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.68492

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-4.949309

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

879651.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

879390.76

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

260.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

879612.94

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

879612.94

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

38.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Staythorpe

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Trent

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53.07717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.86553

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10385.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10375700

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

9.69

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6949.11

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6939.42

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

9.69

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3436.28

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Didcot B

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Thames

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.616618

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.262599

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9286.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

9146166

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

140.22

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6155

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

6155

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3131.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

King's Lynn

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Other, please specify **:**Great Ouse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.727197

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

0.380496

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

24.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

24.7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.7

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Great Yarmouth

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Nordsea / Yare

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.5839

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.73323

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

219942.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

219855.66

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

86.52

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

219942.17

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

219941.09

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Little Barford

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Great Ouse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.231685

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.264317

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2048.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1974257

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

74.52

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1262.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1262.1

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

786.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cowes

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Other, please specify **:**River Medina

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.745959

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.286975

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.35

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.35

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.35

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0.35

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 25

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 25

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Distributed Assets (Summe aus Cheshire, Hythe, Grimsby, Didcot OCGTs)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify :Several locations (see names)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.61663

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-1.26265

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.87

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1.81

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.07

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 26

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 26

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hydro UK

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Several assets

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

57.67466

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-5.49648

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0.21

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 27

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 27

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Turkey - RWE & Turcas Güney Elektrik Üretim A.S.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Other, please specify **:**Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.849872

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.414777

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

242.35

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

242.35

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

72.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

72.7

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

169.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 28

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 28

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Frimmersdorf

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.054007

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.579666

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Lignite

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

21588.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

21568333

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

19.87

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

16.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10.93

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5.64

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

21571.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 29

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 29

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Neurath

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.038695

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.618585

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Lignite

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

492.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

423550

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

68.67

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12260.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

11981.68

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

278.33

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-11767.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 30

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 30

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Niederaußem

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany
☑ Other, please specify **:**Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.993038

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.672539

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Lignite

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

544.28

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

433260

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

111.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

11495.09

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

11396.88

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

98.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-10950.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 31

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 31

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Weisweiler

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.836003

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.316986

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Lignite

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3431.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3291278

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

140.19

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5862.52

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5862.52

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-2431.06

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 32

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 32

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Open Cast Mines

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rhinish lignite area in Germany

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.065663

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.454233

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

504350.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

22356152

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

481779.39

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

215.06

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

410360.39

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

377842.63

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

32517.77

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

93990.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 33

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Knapsacker Hügel

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany
☑ Other, please specify **:**Rhenish lignite area

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.86172

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.84149

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

459.87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

459.87

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6215.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

4025.04

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2190.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-5755.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 34

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 34

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fortuna

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Erft

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.988972

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.66272

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.86

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

28.86

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2427.78

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2427.78

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-2398.92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 35

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 35

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Frechen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rhenish lignite area

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.899486

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.799593

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

942.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

942273

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1071.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1060.69

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.35

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-128.76

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 36

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 36

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gundremmingen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany
☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.515335

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.404865

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

25161.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

25022000

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

139.18

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

26370.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

26272

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

98.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-1209.58

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 37

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 37

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kernkraftwerk Lippe-Ems GmbH

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52.473216

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.321609

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10262.63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10221426

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

41.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2082.06

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2074.56

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

7.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8180.57

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 38

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 38

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Biblis

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

49.70552

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

8.414916

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8553.34

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

8534400

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

18.94

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8556.18

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

8537.15

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

19.03

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

-2.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.

Row 39

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 39

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mülheim-Kärlich

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Germany
☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.408003

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.48591

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.91

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.47

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0.25

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumption depends on development of business activity.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Final treatment mthod varies, depending on which site (national legislation) discharged. RWE complies with the corresponding legislations and this is not a topic of strategic relevance.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Various rules apply to standard water quality, which RWE has to oblige. As this is a non-priority topic, we chose not relevant.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Approach for data collection/validation and reporting was audited acc. to ISAE300 (last in 2021). For FY2023, KPIs were validated internally.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

28566000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

6.13

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We are currently developing Hydrogen business, therefore water withdrawal might increase. In parallel, we expect our revenues might increase by this business activity. Therefore, we assume that total water withdrawal efficiency (wrt revenue) might stay stable.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.21

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Water intensity changes due to changes in business activity. For FY2023, RWE had less production activity and therefore water intensity decreased compared to the previous year. As electricity generation depends on water - mainly for cooling purpose in the case of conventional power plants, we use as a steering KPI the electricity generation. Water intensity is therefore not used as an internal metric as business activity is "leading". In the foreseeable future, water intensity might decrease as RWE's business strategy is to focus on renewable energy generation. By phasing out from conventional power generation (according to our announced plans), water intensity decreases accordingly.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Water consumption in 2023

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.21

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Produced electricity in MWh

(9.12.5) Comment

Specific total water consumption: Total water consumption per unit of electricity generated.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Nuclear power generation and hard coal generation represent less than 10% of our revenue ("non-core business").
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products have a low water impact when the water usage during operation is minimal. Here we also use the data from Encore to get a first indication on impact on water use and water pollutants.We do not include the wider value chain impact (upstream & downstream) yet.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We classify power generated by a renewable source like solar or wind onshore as a low water impact product taken into account the minimal water use during operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Judged to be unimportant or not relevant*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Other water consumption, please specify **:**Specific water consumption m3/ generated electricity MWh

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/12/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers fully consolidated companies

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

RWE introduced this water target newly for FY2023 (therefore no progress on target achievement reportable). Our water target addresses decrease of water consumption. As fossil fuel power generation declines in the coming years, specific water consumption will also decline, as water consumption itself is correlated with conventional power generation.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As decimal input fields are not possible, details of our figures are: Base year figure is 1.00 m3/MWh, Target year figure is 0.29 m3/MWh, Reporting year figure is 1.21 m3/MWh
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

RWE considers legally protected areas within planning, developing, operating, and decommissioning of our assets.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2023 we contributed to the development of cross-industry standards by trialling applications and providing feedback on them. We carried out a nature impact assessment according to the preliminary SBTN guidelines and LEAP approach (TNFD) and shared learnings while testing their fresh water targets guideline. We are currently supporting the TNFD to develop guidance for the energy sector and are working with SBTN to ensure their guidelines are applicable to the energy industry. Operationally, we have progressed and launched pilot schemes, one example being our onshore wind farm in Nysäter (Sweden), where we are examining how best to encourage biodiversity in a forest setting. An environmental compatibility audit prompted us to create a 'creotope' to create habitats for ecologically important plants and animals, e. g. by transforming meadows with deadwood and sand piles. Redesigning these areas is expected to improve biodiversity. These pilot projects help us identify which measures can be best implemented in a forest environment. We will continually monitor the impact these changes have on biodiversity over the lifetime of the wind farm and apply these learning to other projects.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

na
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nysäter

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operationally, we have progressed and launched pilot schemes, one example being our onshore wind farm in Nysäter (Sweden), where we are examining how best to encourage biodiversity in a forest setting. An environmental compatibility audit prompted us to create a ‘creotope’ to create habitats for ecologically important plants and animals, e. g. by transforming meadows with deadwood and sand piles. Redesigning these areas is expected to improve biodiversity. These pilot projects help us identify which measures can be best implemented in a forest environment. We will continually monitor the impact these changes have on biodiversity over the lifetime of the wind farm and apply these learning to other projects.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Project design

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See description

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

With reference to RWE Annual Report 2023, please see our external auditor's report on page 311: https://www.rwe.com/-/media/RWE/documents/05-investor-relations/finanzkalendar-und-veroeffentlichungen/2023-Q4/2024-03-14-rwe-annual-report-2023.pdf

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-03-14-rwe-annual-report-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	na

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of RWE AG

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute