EDP S.A.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

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10/03/2024, 11:00 am

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C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

EDP is a global energy leader with a presence in four regions including Europe, North America, South America and Asia Pacific. The company operates across four primary platforms (Renewable Generation Assets, Networks, Client Solutions and Global Energy Management), counting on the talent of its more than 13.000 employees across the globe. We are pioneers in renewable energy and one of the largest producers in the world through a global and distinctive portfolio of assets across onshore and offshore wind and solar, as well as hydro, totaling 29 GW of installed capacity. We are continually leveraging this portfolio to drive increased renewable deployment through the technologies of the future such as green hydrogen, the hybridization of renewable assets and storage, while expanding our grid infra-structure – a key enabler of the energy transition. At EDP, we are proud to be one of the greenest utilities in the world, with 97% of our energy generated from renewable sources and ranking first globally as the most sustainable utility company in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. We are going coal-free by 2025, all-green by 2030, and net-zero by 2040, investing more than 17 billion into the energy transition by 2026. This will boost our renewable capacity, reinforce our electricity networks, support our clients and empower communities in the transition to a more sustainable planet.
[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:*	*Select from:*

	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
		☑ Yes	☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PTEDP0AM0009

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

PTEDP0AM0009

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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

4103596

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900CLC3WDMGI9VH80

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]

(1.8) 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:

☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

EDP recognizes the value of geolocation data in assessing environmental impact and risk exposure. However, due to the confidential nature of this information, we are unable to provide geolocation data for our facilities at this time. We are committed to exploring alternative ways to collaborate and contribute to the assessment of risk exposure in water-stressed areas, while respecting the need to maintain the confidentiality of our data.
[Fixed row]

(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)

916

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3534

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

3249

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Coal-fired power plants EDP owns in Spain

Lignite

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not won lignite power plants

Oil

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own oil power plants

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)

2903

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

4299

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

4177

(1.16.1.5) Comment

CCGT plants EDP owns in Portugal and Spain, plus a CHP plant EDP owns in Portugal

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own sustainable biomass power plants

Other biomass

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own other biomass power plants

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own waste power plants

Nuclear

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP owns a small share in a nuclear power plant in Spain, without financial or operation control. This plant is out of our consolidated perimeter

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage powerplants

Geothermal

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own geothermal power plants

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)

6921

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

14214

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

14099

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Hydropower plants EDP owns in Portugal, Spain and Brazil

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)

12432

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

31758

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

31669

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Wind farms EDP owns in different geographies: Europe, North America, South America and APAC

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)

3377

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2162

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2156

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Solar parks (centralised and decentralised) EDP owns in different geographies: Europe, North America, South America and APAC

Marine

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own marine power plants

Other renewable

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own other renewable power plants

Other non-renewable

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

EDP does not own other non-renewable power plants

Total

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

26549

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

55967

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

55350

(1.16.1.5) Comment

All power plants EDP owns or controls
[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 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

EDP maps all its direct suppliers, collecting global supplier information, such as the identification of the contracted company, parent company, country of origin, awarded purchase volume, EDP asset with which it conducts business, purchasing category, among others. In addition to this master data, EDP also maps a set of ESG supplier data, including its criticality, where the ESG risk of the supplier is assessed, including Ethical, human and labor rights of the contracted activity; Supplier access to protected personal data; Supplier access to reserved data; Risks of occupational accidents from the contracted activity; and Environmental risks from the contracted activity. As an integral part of its supply chain due diligence process, EDP maps a set of supplier ESG information related to its commitments and policies regarding decarbonization, circular economy, human rights, among others. This due diligence process also includes traceability as a fundamental process, where traceability protocols cover critical equipment and are being expanded to others. The current traceability protocol includes a supply chain map, audits, and specific traceability for each project.
[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	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :Own operations

[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)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

This timeframe (2023-2025) encompasses EDP's Business Plan time horizon, in which EDP presents its commitments for the period. It allows to anticipate the most immediate consequences of possible transition risks and opportunities.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

8

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

This timeframe corresponds to the 2026-2030 period, for which EDP has several energy transition targets defined. It allows to anticipate possible transition risks and opportunities – namely how governments can structure viable roadmaps towards carbon neutrality (policies and regulation) and the role companies such as EDP can play in supporting this transition with the knowledge and the technology required to deliver these roadmaps, under certain economic conditions – as well as it can also foresee possible physical risks and opportunities, with an impact on the company's strategy.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

9

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

27

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

This timeframe (2031-2050) is in line with the global objective set by the Paris Agreement to control unprecedent climate change effects by limiting global warming to below 2C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5C, in the second half of the century. It foresees long-term structural risks and opportunities for the company. For the physical risks and opportunities, the main driver is resilience. Anticipate and adapt to what can be the consequences of structural changes in climate patterns, such as chronic physical impacts which are not immediate and can only be truly assessed in the long-term. As for the transition risks/opportunities, it is not contemplated in this time horizon, as its impact is on short medium term.
[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

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :Copernicus

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

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

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

EDP Group conducts an annual Climate Risk Assessment and Quantification process, led by the corporate Risk and Sustainability departments. This process evaluates the primary physical and transition climate risks and opportunities in all Business Units with significant turnover, including EDP Produção, E-REDES, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDPR, and EDP Brasil. The process covers Iberia, Brazil, and US markets and spans generation, networks, and client solutions businesses. The process involves: 1. Revising risk and opportunities taxonomy (based on TCFD and aligned with corporate risk management taxonomy); 2. Defining climate scenarios (physical and transition); 3. Defining risk physical parameters and market variables; 4. Quantifying physical and transition risks and opportunities at BU level through stochastic analysis; 5. Consolidating results and estimating Climate Value at Risk (EBITDA at Risk related to climate) through stochastic and parametric analysis. Additionally, the Risk department develops a Risk Report and Risk Appetite Dashboard every three months to monitor volatile risks and update EDP's exposure to key risk sources. Case Study 1: EDP assesses the impact of precipitation on which our business depends on, by updating physical and transition variables, such as annual average precipitation (mm) and pool price, considering 3 different climate scenarios and over 3 different time horizons - 2025 and 2030 for transition scenarios and 2030 and 2050 for physical scenarios. The affected BUs consider their exposure (in MWh planned) and quantify potential generation reduction due to decreased precipitation, in average and worst-case scenario. The impact on EBITDA is evaluated by pricing the reduction by the pool price, calculating overall cost in EBITDA of precipitation reduction. As a result, EDP has adjusted its portfolio, reducing its exposure to hydro generation in regions expected to experience significant precipitation decrease – in 2021 EDP sold 1.6GW of hydro generation in Portugal (reducing 25% hydro installed capacity) and in 2022 0.2GW of hydro generation in Brazil. Case Study 2: Transition risks, more uncertain than physical ones, challenge EDP's resilience. Carbon price increases discourage carbon-intensive generation, altering the generation mix towards RES and lowering pool price. This price drop affects several PPA contracts' profitability, based on different price evolution assumptions. The termination of higher-priced PPAs and exposure to lower market prices will impact EDPR's profitability, affecting EDP Group (in 2020, EDPR had 94% of contracted generation in TWh terms, representing 40% of EDP Group EBITDA). EDP mitigates this through a continuously adjusted hedging structure and entry into new markets with business opportunities, offsetting lower value PPAs' cost. Consequently, EDPR is entering new markets (e.g., Sunseap deal in Asia & Pacific, acquiring 92.28% stake, with a portfolio of about 10 GW at various development stages). Case Study 3: EDP regularly reviews hydro volumes due to their short-term impact on availability, despite long-term climate changes. This review provides insights into asset profitability and precipitation vulnerability. High volatility in Portuguese hydro plants led to a portfolio adjustment, with the sale of 1.6GW of hydro generation in Portugal in 2021 and 0.2GW in Brazil, aligning with low-risk strategic aspirations.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ Risks

(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

(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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risk map (Group and Business Unit-level): annual exercise with quarterly interim updates. Identification of the most relevant risks within budget and business plan time horizons (incl. business, financial, and operational) and their mapping according to expect loss (average scenario) and maximum loss (worst case scenario). This allows for the prioritization of risks according to their materiality and for the setting of a risk agenda focused on relevant topics. Climate-related strategic physical risks (e.g. structural reduction of hydro productivity) and transition risks (e.g. change in market design, volumes and prices) are assessed through sensitivity and stochastic analysis at Group level, consolidating all geographies and business segments. At operational level, risks related to generation and distribution asset losses and damages from increased frequency of extreme weather events are also assessed. Case study 1: The physical risk of hydro availability, by reduction of inflows or precipitation, is assessed through stochastic simulation and/or sensitivity analysis. The various paths are analysed, the value at risk for the 95% percentile is identified and its impact on EDP's EBITDA is assessed and evaluated (a reduction of 1TWh has an impact of 60M, considering a pool price of 60/MWh). This quantification is then used to determine the price hedging strategy of the company in order to avoid the risk of having a misaligned energy integrated position. Additional mitigation measures also include geographical and technological diversification to decrease exposure, in relative terms, to hydro generation. Case study 2: Given decarbonization ambition, the pricing CO2 is a relevant driver to force businesses to decarbonize, and EDP is exposed to this price mostly in terms of impact in electricity pool price. The price of CO2 that is identified and modelled through stochastic analysis, assuming the estimated price, and considering the volatility calculated based on its historical series. The impact of the CO2 price variation is evaluated in the company's EBITDA, and its exposure to each Business Unit is also calculated, as energy markets risks represent more than 50% of total annual EBITDA@Risk of the Group. In terms of mitigation measures, in addition to a diversified portfolio focused on renewable energies, EDP has also in place a defined limit structure for the CO2 exposure and regularly hedges this exposure to avoid price shocks on its open position. Besides the current response throughout the year, this analysis also informs on the risk of capital allocation and M&A strategies, that can result in the reshuffling or disposal of some assets. One example is the sale of hydro assets to reduce the exposure to hydro risk (physical risk) and the sale of CCGTs in Spain that also allows to reduce exposure to transition risks (e.g., CO2 prices) that might reduce the economic value of these assets in the future.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Budget: annual exercise to plan the year ahead, encompassing all geographies and business segments. Among others, Risk identifies possible transition risks for the next year with impact on EDP's results through sensitivity and stochastic analysis to several indicators (e.g., impact of hydro coefficient variation under several sensitivity scenarios). Case study 1: Annually, EDP plan its budget for the year, taking into consideration market projections and the defined strategy. Projections for hydro productivity shape the hedging strategy assumed, contracting financial instruments to guarantee a stable price. However, when hydro productivity is lower than expected (more common in the last years) there is a mismatch between the energy integrated position, i.e., lower hydro generation than contracted, requires buying energy from the market with a higher price due to generation mix with more thermal. As result, financial accounts at the end of the year may have a significant gap vs projections, for example, 2017 was a very dry year in Iberia and recurring EBITDA declined 44% YoY, to 603m, due to: i) a more expensive generation mix (34/MWh in 2017 vs. 20/MWh in 2016), stemming from the replacement of lower-cost hydro production (22% weight in generation mix in 2017 vs. 45% in 2016) by coal and CCGT's. More recently, EDP's financial performance in the 1Q2022 was strongly impacted by the extreme drought in Portugal in winter 2021/2022, the driest in the last 90 years, which resulted in a record shortfall of EDP's hydro production in the Iberian market of 2.6TWh compared to the historical average. This hydro shortfall resulted in the need to buy electricity in the Iberian wholesale market, in order to satisfy the consumption of the customer portfolio, in a quarter of historical maximum prices (average electricity price 229/MWh in the 1Q22, a rise of 407% year-on-year). The strong increase in the cost of electricity sold, which did not impact our clients, implied a 0.4bn loss in 1Q22 in terms of EBITDA, which justifies the negative net result of -76m recorded by EDP in the 1Q22 (a decrease of 256m YoY). Case study 2: Annually a sensitivity analysis is performed to pool price, within the exercise of budget. An increase on pool price may impact business profitability, considering the energy exposed to market price. To reduce market risk, EDP has strategic goal for 85% contracted activity by 2025 (BP2021-2025), supported by an active hedging strategy, in order to have a stabilized cash flow (in 2021 80% of EBITDA was LT contracted/ regulated). Nonetheless price risk still exists and as result, in Iberia, Client solutions & Energy management platform recurring EBITDA decreased to 24m in 2021, strongly penalized by the sharp increase in energy

prices in the wholesale markets, especially in 2H21, that implied a significantly higher production and sourcing costs as well as a negative mark-to-market impact on hedging contracts in energy markets.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Business Plan: bi-annual prospective exercise of the EDP's activity for the next 5 years, taking into account risks that may affect EDP's results, including climate-related risks, encompassing all geographies and business segments. Strategic decisions, business plans and targets are defined after a structured reflection about market conditions that consider historical and prospected evolution of: transition risks, e.g., regulation and policies, costs of technologies, among others; and physical risks, e.g. incl. renewable volumes. Sensitivity and stochastic analysis to EBITDA@Risk and NI@Risk according to different scenarios assumed is also performed. Case study 1: As an example, the physical risk of hydro availability, by reduction of inflows or precipitation, is assessed through stochastic simulation and/or sensitivity analysis. The various paths are analysed, the value at risk for the 95% percentile is identified and its impact on EDP's EBITDA is assessed and evaluated (a reduction of 1TWh has an impact of 60M, considering a pool price of 60/MWh). This quantification is then used to determine the price hedging strategy of the company in order to avoid the risk of having a misaligned energy integrated position. Additional mitigation measures also include geographical and technological diversification to decrease exposure, in relative terms, to hydro generation. Case study 2: Given decarbonization ambition, the pricing CO2 is a relevant tool to force businesses to decarbonize, and EDP is exposed to this price mostly in terms of impact in electricity pool price. The price of CO2 (transition risk) that is identified and modelled through stochastic analysis, assuming the estimated price, and considering the volatility calculated based on its historical series. The impact of the CO2 price variation is evaluated in the company's EBITDA, and its exposure to each Business Unit is also calculated, as energy markets risks represent more than 50% of total annual EBITDA@Risk of the Group. In terms of mitigation measures, in addition to a diversified portfolio focused on renewable energies, EDP has also in place a defined limit structure for the CO2 exposure and regularly hedges this exposure to avoid price shocks on its open position. Besides the current response throughout the year, this analysis also informs on the risk of capital allocation and M&A strategies, that can result in the reshuffling or disposal of some assets. One example is the sale of hydro assets to reduce the exposure to hydro risk (physical risk) in Portugal and Brazil and the sale of CCGTs in Spain that also allows to reduce exposure to transition risks (e.g., CO2 prices) that might reduce the economic value of these assets in the future.

Row 5

(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

☑ 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:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Stress tests

Other
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Energy outlook scenario analysis: annual exercise performed by EDP's corporate energy planning, based on World Energy Outlook scenarios, that prospects transition risks/opportunities impact for the medium and long term (up to 2050). It sets scenarios according to different decarbonisation paths and defines different evolution trends for demand, fuels and CO2 prices, capacities, among others, forecasting different generation mixes, RES generation shares and capacity changes. Case study 1: According to different climate ambitions, generation mix evolves differently. Annually, EDP consults several scenario projections of global generation mix evolution and specifies it to EDP's portfolio. With this analysis, managers are able to decide upon strategic investments taking into consideration market evolution, namely the prevalence of renewable generation in a climate ambitious scenario and the adjustment of investment strategy (EDP's generation investment is 85% in renewable, cumulative capex until 2026). This reduces the risk of technological obsolescence and imparity of assets. Currently the portfolio is already 56% renewable in terms EBITDA, as of end of 2022. Case study 2: Physical risks influence the profitability of assets. Assumptions of profitability of renewables for the next years shape the strategy. According to scientists, hydro generation will be affected in the regions where EDP is present (mainly, Iberia and Brazil), for that reason EDP growth is focused on wind and solar generation and networks, expecting an investment of 25Bn in the 2023-2026 period. As a result, 80% of EBITDA is already result from renewables (excl. hydro) and networks, as of end 2022.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

☑ 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:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Emerging risks survey: exercise developed at least every 2 years to assess main concerns of EDP Group top management for the next 10 years of the company (focused on Strategic risks, for all geographies and business segments). The first exercise was focused on identifying all the key trends and define a framework, based on a benchmark of several sources (internal and external), that focus on 6 dimensions: geopolitics, economic, social, technological, environmental and sectorial. In 2019 the first cyclical process for emerging risks assessment was launched, which consisted of interviews and survey to the top management, followed by the consolidation of results and comparison with external sources, and finally a definition of an action plan. Climate risks/opportunities (physical and transition) are present in several dimensions, namely increase of frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and a structural reduction of precipitation (physical risks), as well as rise of political and regulatory pressures for decarbonisation and other related sectorial risks (transition risk). Case study 1: Besides the risk map of short-medium term risks, there a strategic reflection over the most relevant concerns of EDP's top management regarding the next 10 years, considering the key trends of the world. Environmental trends reveal a number of risks, and the reduction of precipitation/ water availability is a concern for the next years of EDP, according to management survey. For that reason, EDP must increase its portfolio resilience, through diversification in terms of technology and geographically. Recently, EDP's financial performance in the 1Q2022 was strongly impacted by the extreme drought in Portugal in winter 2021/2022, the driest in the last 90 years, which resulted in a

record shortfall of EDP's hydro production in the Iberian market of 2.6TWh compared to the historical average. This hydro shortfall resulted in the need to purchase electricity in the Iberian wholesale market, in order to satisfy the consumption of the customer portfolio, in a quarter of historical maximum prices (average electricity price 229/MWh in the 1Q22, a rise of 407% year-on-year). The strong increase in the cost of electricity sold, which did not impact our clients, implied a 0.4bn loss in 1Q22 in terms of EBITDA, which justifies the negative net result of -76m recorded by EDP in the 1Q22 (a decrease of 256m year-on-year). Case study 2: Sectorial trends are also a source of risk for EDP. According with management survey, the regulatory instability and unclear market design are defined as critical transition risks. For that reason, EDP is actively following market conditions through reports, and shaping its portfolio. The company is committed to be coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net zero by 2040, already closing its coal-fired power plant in Portugal. In recent years, the application of ISP in Iberia represented around 20% of coal taxation and an expense of 20M in 2021.

Row 7

(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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(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:

☑ A specific environmental 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

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ 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

Water-related risks' evaluation is integrated into the company's development strategy and business plan, supporting the decision of geographical and tech diversification, and highlighting the most relevant risks – guaranteeing strategic resilience in the long term. Additionally, at operational level, Environmental Impact Assessments, like the In-depth Water Risk Analysis (namely water stress asset exposure), help mitigate water risks at local level. EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct and the Water Risk Filter tool to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%. Wind generation and distribution assets are excluded given their low dependency on water availability. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Water-related risks in new investments are analysed through scenario analysis with water availability and regulation effects in energy prices and volumes, as well as hydro resource evaluation integrating long-term effects of climate change and impact on new hydro capacity. This assessment is updated on a 2-3-year basis or whenever a new project requires it.

Row 9

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(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 and quantitative

(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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :SBTI

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

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

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

EDP's procurement process includes an analysis of potential risks that may occur throughout the supply chain, from risks that occur in upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment, to those that could occur in the company's own operations and facilities. Procurement teams implement measures to mitigate technical, operational or ESG risks at different stages. The entire procurement and due diligence process specified below is intended to avoid and mitigate supply chain risks related to: (1) equipment efficiency risks due to poor manufacturing or maintenance; (2) lack of supply due to supply chain disruption; (3) possible risks related to ethics and compliance of the company partners; (4) abolition of human rights risks such as forced labour or child labour, as well as other bad labour practices or lack of safety; (5) environmental risks due to bad supply chain practices or lack of preparedness; (6) other ESG and operational risks. The risk management process is based on the EDP's Sustainable Procurement Protocol, being critical suppliers those with high impacts and risks and therefore those for which engagement and dditional measures should be prioritized. Therefore, through criticality analysis, the EDP group identifies and segments the potential risks associated with each type of specification. The analysis is carried out using a Sustainability Matrix defined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol, which combines the relevant risks of the activity, identified by consulting stakeholders and attributable to the sector, with the characteristics of the specifications. Based on this internal process, the following criteria are considered in the analysis: financial, business relevance and continuity; dependence and autonomy; access to data; facilities; customers; local communities; cybersecurity; emissions potential; waste; environmental accidents; accidents at work; integrity and compliance; human and labour rights. Once the risks of each type of purchase have been identified, non-negotiable clauses are included in the specifications that establish the minimum qualifications standards that suppliers must meet, as well as the rules for monitoring execution of the contract. Suppliers that submit proposals only enter the negotiation phase after a thorough ESG due diligence is carried out, including integrity, legal and ethical, financial, technical, social and environmental compliance. Through the application of go/no-go rules in the selection of suppliers and contractual clauses that include monitoring, audits, and performance assessment, EDP ensures that it works with low-risk suppliers with skills appropriate to each activitys inherent risks.
[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

The interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at EDP are assessed through a comprehensive Environmental Risk Management process. This process begins with the evaluation of both internal and external environments to determine the most relevant themes that could impact or be impacted by EDP's business operations. The identification of risks is multidisciplinary, involving the participation of operational units and teams responsible for environmental management to ensure comprehensive coverage of risks across different activities. Risks are identified based on potential events associated with macro-environmental aspects, internal context, and compliance obligations that could impact the organization's performance and the environment. The assessment of the level of risk associated with potential events, whether negative (threat) or positive (opportunity), is done considering the current probability and impact of the event. The environmental risk management process is dynamic, with periodic reviews to update identified risks or address new risks that could influence the organization or environmental balance. This process incorporates the results of the assessment processes disclosed in 2.2.2 by ensuring that the identification of risks and opportunities is aligned with the organization's objectives and environmental balance maintenance. The results contribute to defining treatment priorities to address the most critical threats and opportunities, guiding efforts and resources accordingly. EDP considers the interconnections between dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, identifying any alignments, synergies, contributions and possible trade-offs between these factors. For example, EDP depends on consistent wind patterns for wind power generation, assesses this dependency in the context of local climate and weather patterns, recognizing the interconnection between these environmental factors, and decision-making is supported by the existence of a mitigation and/or adaptation plan.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified 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
☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

Biodiversity: At EDP, we use the IBAT desktop tool, to manage and avoid negative impacts over the Group's activities, facilitating the detection of High Biodiversity Risks areas. IBAT is a web-based map and reporting tool that provides access to 3 of the world's most authoritative global biodiversity datasets: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, World Database on Protected Areas, World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas. IBAT allows to screen for potential biodiversity impacts and opportunities in early risk screening project phases, helping to prioritise further interventions and reduce company exposure to biodiversity impacts. With IBAT, EDP ensures strategic alignment across all Business Units. EDP started using IBAT to characterize its renewable assets and as an early risk screening tool for new projects. The use of this tool reinforces the mitigation hierarchy approach, integrating biodiversity into the investment decision-making process. Following IBAT datasets, by the of 2023, EDP has analysed all its renewables assets, identifying its location and exposure to biodiversity sensitive areas, with around 16% of assets located in or adjacent to World Database Protected Areas. For wind farms we consider the total number of turbines and the 150m buffer for each turbine individually. For solar, excludes solar DG. During 2024, EDP will drilldown this info to improve data quality, supported by internal Geographic Information Systems, already in place. Water: Water-related risks are integrated into EDP's risk procedures through ERM processes and in-depth Water Risk Analysis. The assessment of generation assets' exposure to water stress locations involves a high-level assessment followed by a downscaling using National Agencies information, regional government databases, site-specific data from local authorities, and operational teams' inputs regarding asset-specific operating conditions. This evaluation is integrated into the company's development strategy and business plan. At operational level, Environmental Impact Assessments, like the In-depth Water Risk Analysis (water stress asset exposure), help mitigate water risks at local level for new projects. Water-related risks in new investments are analysed through scenario analysis with water availability and regulation effects in energy prices and volumes, as well as hydro resource evaluation integrating long-term effects of climate change and impact on new hydro capacity. Water risks throughout the supply chain are also identified, assessed and managed both in EDP's Water Risk Map, in which supply chain risks are identified as strategic, as they are important to forecast possible future restrictions in direct and indirect water use, and in EDP's assessment of generation assets' exposure to water stress locations, where current and future water stress exposure of coal mines are assessed regularly using the WRI Aqueduct through their specific coordinates.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive financial impact with materiality for EDP Group considers risks over 1M (equivalent to 1% of the business activity with lower EBITDA) on an annual basis and for each Business Unit

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive financial impact with materiality for EDP Group considers opportunities over 1M (equivalent to 1% of the business activity with upper EBITDA) on an annual basis and for each Business Unit
[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

EDP ensures the identification and classification of potential water pollutants through its corporate environmental management system (CEMS), certified by Lloyds according to ISO 14001:2015. The CEMS covers the management of environmental policies, strategic plans, and performance of EDP Group organizations. The process for the identification and classification that EDP employs an internal Environmental Risk Assessment Tool that links environmental aspects to impacts and risks, including water pollution, using an impact scale. Compliance of pollutant emission limits defined in environmental licensing permits, issued by National Environmental Authorities is also part of the company's procedures. Pollutant monitoring is conducted with different frequencies based on the permits. Hydro power plants do not emit pollutants into the water, but water quality parameters are monitored to address potential pollution issues from upstream sources. Some of the indicators used include thermal pollution, physical-chemical indicators (dissolved oxygen, pH, suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD)) and organic pollutants (detergents, oils, hydrocarbons). Regular monitoring of these indicators is essential for effective pollution management. The electricity generation activities are identified as potential sources of detrimental impacts on water, while distribution and supply activities are deemed not relevant.
[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:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oils from accidental spills and not due to a continuous discharge situation. Oil spills in thermal and hydro power plants, as well as in electricity distribution facilities, if reaching water bodies, may cause water's physical and chemical changes, with the decrease of oxygen in the water, and affecting fauna and flora (by coating, and by reducing the availability of food, for example). Accidental spill frequency is extremely low (1 situation within EDP Group in the last decade). In a qualitative scale, these impacts are considered as highly significant based on either different standards or the EDP's Environmental Risk Assessment tool.

(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

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Environmental Risk Assessment Tool

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

1) Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition. To manage potential environmental impacts, EDP facilities (thermal, hydro, electricity distribution) are equipped with retention basins, water/oil separators, drainage networks and spill absorbent materials. Success is measured through periodic water analysis, ensuring compliance with wastewater standards through treatment and reporting. 2) Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response. EDP implements management plans for industrial and chemical accidents, with specific procedures, training, and drills. Success is measured by tracking environmental accidents and penalties (target is 0). 3) Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. EDP uses sector-specific processes to treat wastewater, ensuring compliance with regulations. Monitoring and reporting help detect anomalies. Success is determined by periodic wastewater analysis and compliance with regulation and standards. 4) Environmental Risk Assessment Tool. Through the tool, EDP evaluates potential damage from oil spills and other impacts, guiding decision-making. Success is measured by risk identification and improved procedures. EDP's Environmental Policy ensures successful mitigation of environmental impacts, measured via ISO 14001 certified environmental management systems, aligned with a Corporate Environmental Management System, covering all listed procedures.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Inorganic pollutants, namely coal combustion residuals (fly ashes, bottom ashes and gypsum) from coal power plants rejected into the water by accident, and not due to a continuous discharge situation. These accidental leakages may have high level content of heavy metals, with potential environmental impacts both in fauna and flora, as well as in human health when the food chain is contaminated. Accident frequency is extremely low (1 situation with limited impact within EDP Group in the last decade).

(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

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

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental Risk Assessment Tool

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

1) Assessment of critical infrastructure, storage condition and resilience. Coal power plants have landfills for ash and gypsum waste, equipped with sedimentation basins to prevent leakage to soil and water bodies. Piezometric networks are in place to monitor groundwater quality. By 2025 EDP will be coal-free, so this is transitional. Success is measured by piezometric analysis compliance with regulations. 2) Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response. There are management procedures, emergency plans, specific training actions and accident drills in place. EDP had a target to achieve zero environmental accidents and penalties until 2022. Success is measured by tracking environmental accidents and penalties (target is 0). 3) Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes. EDP uses said processes to treat wastewater. Monitoring and reporting help detect anomalies. Success is determined by periodic wastewater analysis and compliance with regulation. 4) Environmental Risk Assessment Tool. Through the tool, EDP models each critical facility, evaluating potential damage from spills and other accidents, guiding decision-making. Success is measured by risk identification and improved procedures. EDP's Environmental Policy ensures successful mitigation of environmental impacts, measured via ISO 14001 certified environmental management systems, aligned with a Corporate Environmental Management System, covering all listed procedures.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The discharge of hot water in EDP's thermal power plants can extraordinarily lead to a raise in temperature of the local water body. This may contribute to the decrease of dissolved oxygen and the change of the local natural environmental with adverse impacts in local fauna and flora living conditions. No significant environmental impacts have been recorded.

(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

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

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental Risk Assessment Tool

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

1) Assessment of critical infrastructure, storage condition and resilience. Thermal power plants use containment basins to prevent spills, leaks, and leaching. Periodic inspections target high-risk equipment for spills. Success is gauged through water analysis, ensuring compliance with wastewater standards through treatment and reporting. 2) Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response. There are management procedures, emergency plans, specific training actions and accident drills in place (including testing of scenarios with water damage). EDP had a target to achieve zero environmental accidents and penalties until 2022. Success is measured by tracking environmental accidents and penalties (target is 0). 3) Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes. EDP uses said processes to treat wastewater. Monitoring and reporting help detect anomalies. Success is determined by periodic wastewater analysis and compliance with

regulation. 4) Environmental Risk Assessment Tool. Through the tool, EDP models each critical facility, evaluating potential damage from spills and other accidents, guiding decision-making. Success is measured by risk identification and improved procedures. EDP's Environmental Policy ensures successful mitigation of environmental impacts, measured via ISO 14001 certified environmental management systems, aligned with a Corporate Environmental Management System, covering all listed procedures.
[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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

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:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

No substantive effect due to sector characteristics and usage mitigation in all company departments.
[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

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(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
☑ Brazil

☑ Portugal
☑ Spain
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Decarbonization and joint efforts for a cleaner economy already introduced some legal and regulatory additional requirements to fulfil international commitments. As time goes by, it is expected a tightening of requirements, introducing more restrictive measures (incl. to renewable generation) and increasing exposure to litigation (i.e., leading to additional costs related with possible fines and other legal costs as well as higher compliance costs).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Litigation

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

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

The EDP Group assesses the impact of transition risks in short and medium term, particularly litigation exposure, by considering potential additional costs related to fines, legal expenses, and increased compliance costs.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

25000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The EDP Group assesses the impact of transition risks, particularly litigation exposure, by considering potential additional costs related to fines, legal expenses, and increased compliance costs. This analysis is conducted under two different scenarios (IEA NZE and Base Case, derived from various international sources) over a 30-year period (until 2050). As transition risks primarily affect the short to medium term, the impact of this risk is accounted for until 2030. The financial impact is calculated based on: (1) an analysis of historical litigation costs; (2) an estimate for the escalation of environmental litigation costs, depending on the assumed scenario and the time horizon analyzed (0.05% vs. base case for each time horizon analyzed); and (3) an analysis of the additional cost compared to the current historical cost. The estimated financial impacts take into account how historical litigation exposure will evolve in the coming years, assuming the IEA NZE scenario for different time horizons. It also considers (1) EDP's defined strategy for different time horizons (closure of thermal power plants, investment in renewables, and the termination of some hydro concessions); and (2) an incremental variation compared to the present. This is the cumulative expected loss and cumulative maximum loss at P95% (adjusted by regression from 2023 to 2025 and from 2026 to 2030) for each year and scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6300000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

According to EDP's 2023-2026 Business Strategy, the total gross expansion investment is EUR 25 bn (EUR 6.3 bn/year), spread across various markets and sectors (generation, networks, retail & services). Of this, 85% is allocated to renewable generation, client solutions, and energy management, with 15% for networks. Specifically, renewable generation will see an investment of EUR 20bn (EUR 5.3bn/year). The new generation capacity (18GW) will be technologically diverse: 40% solar, 45% wind (onshore and offshore), 15% solar DG, and 2% storage and H2. Geographically, 35% will be in North America, 43% in the EU, 15% in Latin America, and 7% elsewhere. In 2021, EDP entered the Asia-Pacific market by acquiring Sunseap, consolidating 92.28% (563MW of operational and under-construction solar projects) and a 10GW portfolio of renewable projects at various development stages.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

EDP mitigates litigation risk through a diversified generation portfolio, by technologies/ geographies. Diversification curtails risk, as it balances litigation costs across different legal and regulatory landscapes/businesses/technologies. EDP employs several periodic processes to monitor it. Including: 1) Annual climate risk assessment, to evaluate and quantify impact of policy and legal risks. 2) Annual business plan, budget, and risk map, which focus on the short to medium term and consider legal and compliance costs associated with climate risks. 3) Quarterly risk appetite dashboard to track legal and compliance risks across the EDP Group. 4) Dedicated follow-up by legal departments on the progression of existing and potential litigation, with semi-annual reports. Case Study: Increase in climate -related litigation: well organized and well -funded NGOs bring litigation proceeds against governments and states, and corporates, as a way to compel them to pursue more ambitious climate goals. These cases typically focus on claims of lack of ambitious targets to reduce GHG emissions or accusations of green washing. This litigation could not only generate a meaningful financial impact to the companies sued, but also significant reputational risk. Being a 100% pure renewable energy player, EDPR is not as targeted. However, as climate litigation against corporates becomes more widespread and sophisticated, it is possible EDPR to become subject of future lawsuit, if growth targets deemed not ambitious enough. Environment -related litigation appears to be expanding beyond only reducing GHG emissions, embracing also decline in nature and biodiversity. In order to mitigate the risk of climate -related litigation, EDPR has implemented an Environmental Policy that takes a proactive approach to environmental management, with the goal of delivering on EDPR's 3 key environmental commitments: mitigate climate change, promote a circular economy and protect biodiversity.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(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

☑ Portugal

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Douro

☑ Guadiana

☑ Lima

☑ Tejo

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Structural reduction of water availability with impact in hydro generation in Portugal is assessed within EDP, by considering all assets impacted by a reduction in average precipitation (hydro generation). This risk was evaluated considering the RCP scenarios (2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) and their respective variations regarding precipitation for 2025, 2030 and 2050, which were provided by Copernicus data source. It is expected a structural reduction on average precipitation of 5% to 10% in Portugal and on worst case scenario (P95%) of 20% to 40% (depending on the RCP scenario). This impact is evaluated assuming (1) EDP's defined strategy for the different time horizons (closure of thermal power plants, investment in renewables and the end of some hydro concessions); and (2) incremental variation compared to today; and is the accumulative maximum loss at P95% from 2030 to 2050 (impact of changes in physical variables, namely structural reduction of water availability, are more relevant for the mid and long-term), for each year and scenario.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The EDP group has a material degree of exposure to variations in renewable energy generation volumes, particularly regarding hydro volume. A dry year (years with HPI – hydroelectric precipitation index – lower than 1) can have a negative impact on the company's results. For example, assuming a price of 80/MWh, a 20% reduction in the expected volume impacts EDP's EBITDA by 100M-140M. For example, in the winter of 2021/2022, the extreme drought in Portugal resulted in a

record shortfall of EDP's hydro production in the Iberian market of 2.6TWh compared to the historical average. This hydro shortfall resulted in the need to purchase electricity in the Iberian wholesale market, in order to satisfy the consumption of the customer portfolio, in a quarter of historical maximum prices (average electricity price 229/MWh in the 1Q22, a rise of 407% year-on-year). The strong increase in the cost of electricity sold, which did not impact EDP clients, implied a 0.4bn loss in 1Q22 in terms of EBITDA, which led to a negative net result of -76m recorded by EDP in the 1Q22 (a decrease of 256m year-on-year).The company's exposure to this risk was reduced in Portugal with the sale of the hydro assets in 2020, and EDP manages this risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies (with focus on solar and wind) and geographies (e.g., EDP has recently began generation in APAC).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

30000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

60000000

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

230000000

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

390000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The EDP Group assesses the impact of physical variables, specifically the structural reduction of water availability with impact in hydro generation in Portugal by considering all hydro assets in EDP's portfolio impacted by a reduction in average precipitation. This risk was evaluated considering the RCP scenarios (2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) and their respective variations regarding precipitation for 2025, 2030 and 2050, which were provided by Copernicus data source. It is expected a structural reduction on average precipitation of 5% to 10% in Portugal and on worst case scenario (P95%) of 20% to 40% (depending on the RCP scenario). The analysis follows these steps: (1) analysis of the potential precipitation reduction in Portugal (average and maximum reduction of 5-10% and 20-40% for 2050, depending on the RCP scenario); (2) overview of average production in terms of TWh and potential reduction due to diminished precipitation volumes (in 2030 of 0.2-0.5TWh and in

*2050 of 0.25-1TWh, in period average of 0.1-0.25TWh for 2030 and of 0.125-0.5TWh for 2050); and calculation of a loss distribution to compute the annual expected and maximum losses and (3) pricing of reduction of production considering expected energy market prices, an average of the period of 55/MWh, estimating the yearly loss for 2030 in scenario 2.6: 0.2TWh*55, and in the scenario 8.5 0.5TWh*55/MWh; and for 2050 in scenario 2.6: 0.25TWh*55, and in the scenario 8.5 1TWh*55/MWh. The reported values traduced the best and worst-case financial impact from approximately of 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 euros, on a yearly basis. The cumulative values for 2030 are around 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 and for 2050 are around 230,000,000 to 390,000,000 (for a conservative, but not overestimated loss it is assumed a regression considering the number of years and the values achieved annually).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6300000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

According to EDP's Business Strategy 2023-2026, the accumulated gross expansion investment for that period is EUR 25 bn, i.e., EUR 6.3 bn per year, distributed across diversified markets and businesses (generation, networks and retail & services), distributed, distributed across diversified markets and technologies.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

EDP mitigates this risk by diversifying its portfolio. Cumulative gross expansion investment for 2023-26 is 25bn (6.3bn/year) distributed by different markets/businesses: 85% in RES & client solutions & energy management, and 15% in networks. Investment in RES (18GW) is diversified by technology: 40% solar, 45% wind on-shore/offshore, 15% solar DG and 2% storage/H2; and geography: 35% in NA, 43% in EU, 15% in Latam and 7% in RoW. In 2021 EDP entered in APAC with the acquisition of Sunseap (consolidating 92.28%, 563MW of operational/under construction solar projects and a 10GW portfolio at different development stages). Diversification reduces risk as reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with same magnitude and is not a risk for other businesses/technologies. EDP has periodic processes for risk monitor: 1) Climate risk assessment: annual exercise to quantify the impact of structural reduction on average precipitation within EDP; 2) Business plan, budget and risk map: periodic exercises, for short/medium term, take into account hydro productivity projections to define and shape EDP's hedging strategy. EDP also developed a Water Risk Map and conducts a periodic assessment of generation assets exposure to water stress areas, using high level mapping tool (WRI Aqueduct) and local analysis. New power plant project valuation considers sensitivities to lower inflows enabling informed decision making. Additionally, EDP has a conservative strategy for hydro management aiming for a structural long energy position (volume sourced higher than the volume needed to fulfill the commercial contracts), guaranteeing that a company is prepared in case of a bad hydro year. The sale of Hydros in the Douro are within the scope of EDP's strategic plan for 2019-22, (presented to the market in Mar-19 and reinforced in EDP's Strategic Plan for 2021-25), balancing the portfolio and capital reallocation to finance new investments, particularly in RES.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(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

☑ Brazil

☑ Portugal

☑ Spain

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Operational disruption of electricity distribution activities. Extreme weather events, such as storms (and related floods, wildfires, and landslides) – frequently associated also with extreme winds and precipitation – can have a negative impact on several EDP business activities, in particular electricity distribution, resulting in damage to assets in operation (overhead lines, poles and substations). To a lesser extent, damage can also occur during the company's hydro power plant construction phase, as cofferdams may be insufficient to hold large water inflows, causing flooding in some elements of the work. This risk was evaluated considering the RCP scenarios (2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) and their respective variations regarding the frequency of extreme weather events for 2025, 2030 and 2050. The increase in the

frequency of these extreme events will impact EDP, increasing the risk of disruption in its energy distribution and/or supply activities, as well as increasing the operational and capital cost from damage recovery.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(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

The EDP Group assesses the impact of physical variables, specifically the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events, by considering all assets impacted by this risk. This includes assets in EDP Produção, E-Redes, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDP Renewables, and EDP Brasil. The analysis is conducted under three different scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5) from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term. According with the data, provided by Copernicus data source, shows for 2050 an increase of the number of days subjected to extreme weather events (wind and precipitation) 5 days in Portugal, 5 days in Spain and 10 days in Brazil, depending on the RCP scenario and considering the worst case scenario (P95%). Extreme events impact EDP increasing operational costs, and reducing sales (in case of generation assets).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

15000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

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

70000000

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

80000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The EDP Group assesses the impact of physical variables, specifically the increasing frequency and severity of extreme events, by considering all assets impacted by this risk. This includes assets in EDP Produção, E-Redes, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDP Renewables, and EDP Brasil. The analysis is conducted under three different scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5) from 2030 to 2050, as changes in physical variables, particularly extreme weather events, are most relevant in the mid to long term. The estimated cumulative financial impact can reach EUR 80 million in the long term. This estimate considers the average and maximum financial impacts of historical damage to generation assets or distribution networks, based on the impacts experienced from historical events within EDP Produção, E-REDES, EDP Comercial, EDP Spain, EDP Renewables, and EDP Brasil. The minimum values reported are based in ML of RCP 2.6, and the maximum values in ML of RCP 8.5. The analysis follows these steps: (1) review historical data of storms or other extreme events, analyzing frequency, average impact of the sample, and worst-case event as a proxy for maximum impact to establish the base case; (2) consider the additional frequency of occurrence regarding the scenario and the time horizon analyzed, provided by Copernicus data source(5 days in Portugal, 5 days in Spain and 10 days in Brazil); and (3) using statistical data of additional frequency, average, and maximum impacts, calculate a loss distribution to compute the annual expected and maximum losses. This range impact also assumes (1) EDP's defined strategy for different time horizons (closure of thermal power plants, investment in renewables, and the end of some hydro concessions); and (2) incremental variation compared to today. It represents the cumulative maximum loss at P95% (adjusted by regression from 2030 to 2050) for each year and scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Yearly cost of risk transfer through insurance and costs associated with the company's Business Continuity Plan and structures is equivalent to 0.4% of EBITDA (c. 20 million euros in 2023), including specialized outsourced services.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BUs' operational areas primarily mitigate the risk of extreme events by doing regular inspections/ preventive maintenance and have plans for crisis management and business continuity during catastrophic events. EDP established Business Continuity areas at corporate and BU levels and in 2015 its policies were revised to be aligned with best practices. A substantial part of the remaining risk is mitigated through insurance policies covering property damage, civil and environmental liability, reducing the financial impact of extreme weather phenomena, non-availability of revenue-generating assets, significant compensation to 3rd parties, or less frequent events with catastrophic impact (earthquakes). EDP has several initiatives to manage this risk: in Spain, it participates in the Compensation Insurance Consortium, a state-run initiative to mitigate the risk of extreme events in the electricity sector; in Brazil, it developed ClimaGrid, a system that automatically detects thunderstorms and allows for real-time intervention to prevent future grid shutdowns. EDP performs an annual climate risk assessment to assess/ quantify the impact of extreme weather events across BUs and updates periodically an aggregated operational risk map reflecting the damages to assets (generation power plants and distribution/ transmission networks) due to extreme weather events. Case study: In 2023, Portuguese distribution network was affected by several extraordinary weather events impacting the electric infrastructure. E-REDES had an effective response, minimizing the impact on the quality of service with the activation of the POAC-RD (reinforcement of E-REDES teams, contact center, its external service providers and the allocation of vehicles/ generators). E-REDES in Spain maintains as a leading company in terms of security and quality of supply, as result of the investment made in digitalizing the network so that it becomes totally intelligent, and in operational efficiency.
[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:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

1406000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric (revenues) vulnerable to the reduction of average precipitation (physical risk) is the hydropower revenue in the reporting year, which represents about 8% of EDP's total revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

1406000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric (revenues) vulnerable to the reduction of average precipitation (physical risk) is the hydropower revenue in the reporting year, which represents about 8% of EDP's total revenue.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal
☑ Lima

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Lima River Basin account for 0.6%, 2.2% and 0.6% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

5

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Cávado River Basin account for 1.4%, 2.0% and 0.2% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Douro

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

9

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Douro River Basin account for 2.5%, 5.2% and 1.1% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation and increase in competitive uses.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

12

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Mondego River Basin account for 3.3%, 1.2% and 0.4% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

10

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Tejo River Basin account for 2.8%, 2.2% and 0.4% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

☑ Guadiana

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Facilities in Guadiana River Basin account for 0.6%, 1.1% and 0.2% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. Identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change induced structural decrease in precipitation.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Atlântico Nordeste Oriental (Pecém)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Pecém Coal power plant account for 0.3%, 0.1% and 0.0% of EDP Group's facilities, electricity generation and revenues, respectively. It is located in a water stress area identified through EDP's water stress exposure assessment: high level mapping using the WRI Aqueduct, followed by a local level assessment (regional government databases) using specific water availability indicators from national agencies and internal knowledge of company's operational teams.
[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?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(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

97.7

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

4176028

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

20835000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4275846

(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

Facilities EDP owns in Portugal and Spain
[Fixed row]

(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

	Environmental opportunities identified
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:
☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Brazil
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Republic of Korea

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The rise of renewable generation presence across new emerging markets is leading to an increase in revenues. This opportunity is motivated by an increase in interest in renewable generation through the rise of partnerships with local governments, companies, or other institutions. In 2023 EDP was already present in almost all regions, i.e., 7GW in North America, 13GW in Europe, 3GW in South America and 1GW in APAC and expects to increase its installed capacity across different geographies according to its Business Strategy 2023-2026 investments, with a capacity addition of 4.5GW/per year until 2026.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

During the reporting period, the company witnessed increased assets, driven by investments in new infrastructure, technology, and acquisitions. This strategic enhancement of the company's asset base is expected to yield future returns, although penetrating new markets necessitates substantial initial cash outflows, the profits generated from these operations can boost cash flows, fortify financial stability, and create a reservoir of resources for sustained growth. As part of its 2024 expansion strategy, EDP has already committed to a CAPEX exceeding 2 billion euros.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

500000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

30000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*While renewable energy has proved to be a valuable strategy for the decarbonization of the electric sector, more governments and markets are interested in accelerating renewable generation in their portfolio mix. This event results in the rise of new market opportunities, namely emerging countries, with a potential for growth for EDP. The analysis is performed for 2 different scenarios (IEA NZE and Base Case - resulted from several international sources) and for a time horizon until 2050. As transition opportunities impact short to medium term, the impact of this opportunity accounts for a 7-year time horizon (from 2024 to 2030), however with more visibility for 2026 as there are specific targets to accomplish. The financial impact was calculated given the following: (1) analysis of current EBITDA (EUR 5,020M in 2023) and installed capacity (22.4GW) in EDPR; (2) consideration of strategic commitments regarding renewables growth (gross additional capacity of 18GW up to 2026) and proxy of evolution of EBITDA considering the different scenarios and time horizons, specifically for EDPR a key platform of growth it is assumed the NZE scenario, with a capacity growth of 120MW (2025) and 130MW (2030) for the expected gain and of 20MW (2025) and 10MW (2030) for the minimum gain. Assuming a more conservative and prudent approach, there was a methodological adjustment by starting considering the expected gain as the maximum financial impact and the minimum gain as the minimum financial impact; and (3) analysis of extra net revenue obtained from installing additional MWs in the NZE scenario priced at the average energy market price of 50/MWh, leading to a yearly extra revenue in 2025 of 20MW*55/MWh for the minimum gain and 120MW*55/MWh for the expected gain; and in 2030 of 10MW*55/MWh for the minimum gain and 130MW*55/MWh for the expected gain. The financial impacts assume EDP's defined strategy for the different time horizons (closure of thermal power plants, investment in renewables and the end of some hydro concessions) and are calculated considering the accumulated estimates for the period of analysis (for a conservative, but not overestimated loss it is assumed a regression considering the number of years and the values achieved annually) ranging cumulative values from around 500,000 to 5,000,000 in the short term and around 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 in the medium term.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5300000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure provided in "Cost to realize opportunity" was calculated based on the accumulated gross expansion investment for that period is EUR 25 bn, i.e., EUR 6.3 bn per year, distributed across diversified markets and businesses (generation, networks, and retail & services), distributed as followed 85% in renewable generation and client solutions and energy management, and 15% in networks. Specifically, in renewable generation, the accumulated gross investment is EUR 20bn (EUR 5.3bn per year).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In order to realize the opportunity of increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets, EDP is diversifying its generation portfolio - investments in new generation capacity (total of additional 18GW) are technologically diversified: 40% solar, 45% wind on-shore and offshore, 15% solar DG and 2% storage and H2, as well as geographically diversified: 15% in Latin America, 35% in North America, 43% in EU, and 7% in the rest of the world. In 2021 EDP entered in Asia-Pacific market through the acquisition of Sunseap (with the consolidation of 92.28%, 563MW of operational and under construction solar projects, and a sizeable portfolio at different stages of development, namely 10GW of renewable projects). Diversification allows exposure to different renewable incentives and the rise of

opportunities to grow the installed capacity and EBITDA of EDPR. Additionally, EDP Group has several periodic processes that allow for monitoring of this opportunity, namely: (1) Climate risk assessment process: annual exercise to assess and quantify the impact of transition opportunities within all BUs in EDP Group. (2) Business plan, budget, and risk map processes: annual exercise, more focused in the short/ medium term, take into account expected capacity additions to define and shape EDP's strategy. The timeline for the implementation of these actions is 2026, according to the EDP's Business Strategy 2023-26.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Narcea

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

"Hidrotornillos Pilotuerto" project: The hydro power plant of the La Florida Dam is a run of river hydro with two Archimedes screw type turbines, or hydroscrews, with an external diameter of 3.90 m and an angle of inclination with the horizontal of 22º, in series. The new plant adapts to the pre-existing infrastructure on the site, taking advantage of the small jump generated in the dam, 10.7 m, with a power of 0.7 MW and an estimated production of 3.2 GWh/year. This technology regulates and turbine the ecological flows (5,891 m3/s in high waters, 4,239 m3/s in medium waters and 2,478 m3/s in low waters), since it adapts very well to waterfalls with high flows and low heights with lower costs than other types of turbines. The installation also turbine the flows higher than the maximum design flow of the Florida hydro plant, up to approximately 10 m3/s, flows that would otherwise be discharged into the dam. Furthermore, due to its characteristic of being a "fish friendly" technology, with low rotation speeds and large space between blades, it allows the passage of fish fauna without damaging it. In addition, a fish ladder has also been installed with a design flow of 150 l/s, thus maintaining the continuity of the river and the permeability of the dam obstacle, so that the fish can circulate both upwards and downwards the river.

(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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

Average yearly revenues 300k (for 37 years lifetime)

(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

3000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The CAPEX initially planned for the project was 2,891 k, distributed in the following contracts: - VANDEZANDE, technologist and supplier of Hydroscrews and gates: 1,426 k. - COBRA, engineering/execution project, execution of electrical systems, automation and control: 586 k. - FORCON, execution of the civil works: 628 k. - NOVOTEC, security and prevention coordination: 20 k. - ROXU, crane services: 51 k. - Various (grid connection (E.REDES), fish scale engineering (INCENERSA), environmental coordination (TAXUS), automation programming (ITURCEMI), metal carpentry (CARREA), project visa in the College of Mines): 180 k. After completing the project, the final CAPEX was 3,142 k, 251 k above budget, mainly due to the following deviations: • VANDEZANDE: 70 k, due to incrementation of the power of hydroscrews, generator and reducer. • COBRA: 65 k, due to the inclusion of an electric braking system with braking resistors and capacitor banks, according to recommendations made for safety reasons by Vandezande, and due to extra costs in automation and control system programming. • FORCON: 95 k, due to deviations between measurements of the original project and the execution project, extra costs due to the difficulty of excavating the rock near the river, and for other necessary works not contemplated in the original project. • ROXU: 13 k, due to the need to mount the hydroscrews in two phases instead one phase. It must also be considered that this project received an aid of 355 k within the First Call for Aid for investment in electricity generation facilities with renewable energy sources in the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias, co-financed with European Union Funds. Finally, the aid was equal to 342 k, 12 k less than that initially granted due to the difference in power between the project initially presented (708 kW) and the finally installed power (683 kW).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The objective of the project is the energy use of the ecological flow required by Spanish legislation within the Hydrological Plans, in this case within the "Hydrological Plan of the Western Cantabrian Hydrographic Demarcation", Nalón and Villaviciosa exploitation systems. In this Hydrological Plan, there is an obligation to satisfy the following minimum flows instantly in the Pilotuerto dam: - 5,891 m3/s in high waters (months of January, February, March and April). -4,239 m3/s in medium waters (months of May, June, November and December). - 2,478 m3/s in low water (months of July, August, September and October). In the past, before the application of the Hydrological Plan, the ecological flow was equal to 0.2 m3/s, so it was necessary to enable the flap of one of the dam's gates to satisfy these new higher flows, starting to discharge these flows at the dam instead of being turbined at the La Florida Hydroelectric Power Plant, losing the corresponding energy. After the commissioning of the new hydroelectric use using hydroscrews, it has been possible to recover renewable, clean and sustainable energy estimated at 3.2 GWh/year, which is equivalent to the average annual consumption of about 1,000 homes in Spain, thus avoiding emissions of 1,000 equivalent tons of CO2 each year, with a positive impact equivalent to planting 75,000 new trees.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of more efficient modes of transport

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Netherlands

☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Decarbonization of the economy led to the rise of more efficient modes of transport, namely the rise of the electric vehicles (EV) market. According to the IEA NZE scenario, it is expected that, in 10 years, the EV market share will evolve from 4.3% in 2020 to 65% in 2030. EDP aims to take advantage of this opportunity, investing in e-mobility and smart mobility services. For the next years, EDP plans to increase the installation of public and private charging points from 6.0k to more than 40k in 2025. EDP is committed to electrifying more than 40% of its light electric fleet in 2025 and 100% in 2030.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ 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

(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

During the reporting period, the company experienced asset growth due to investments in new infrastructure, technology, and acquisitions. These investments have expanded the company's asset base, positioning it for future returns, although entering new markets necessitates significant initial cash outflows, the resulting profitable operations can bolster cash flows, enhance financial stability, and generate resources for continued growth. EDP has already earmarked over 2 billion euros for capital expenditure (CAPEX) as part of its 2024 expansion plan. In the current year, EDP has made significant strides in expanding its network of charging stations. By 2023, the company had installed approximately 8,500 charging stations, however, EDP has set an ambitious target to increase this number to over 40,000 by 2025. From a medium-term perspective, EDP is expected to gain a more precise understanding of the growth potential offered by more efficient modes of transport. The company already has a portfolio of active assets ready to meet the demands for charging and energy, and the shift towards more efficient transport methods is projected to have a positive impact on EDP's financial position and performance. On the financial position front, investments in new, more efficient transport technologies are expected to lead to an increase in assets. In terms of financial performance, the company is likely to benefit from reduced fuel consumption, lower maintenance costs, and an extended lifespan of vehicles. These factors collectively contribute to an improvement in the company's financial performance by boosting its operating margin and net income, thereby enhancing its overall financial health.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

20000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

45000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The emergence of new and more efficient modes of transport (namely EVs), as a result of decarbonization, is an opportunity for EDP to create additional value and expand its Client Solutions and Energy Management portfolio as well as be part of the design of supporting infrastructure, namely charging points. The analysis is performed for 2 different scenarios (IEA NZ and Base Case – resulted from several international sources) and for a time horizon until 2050. As transition opportunities impact short to medium-term, the impact of this risk accounts for a 7-year time horizon (2024-2030). The financial impact was calculated considering the NZE scenario and given the following assumptions: (1) analysis of current value captured with EVs (EV fleet rise from 4M to 75M in 2030, approaching cost parity, also driven by customer preferences). (2) estimate of ambition of additional MWs to respond to EVs infrastructure needs – additional 60MW (minimum gain) to 130MW (expected gain) in 2025; and 90MW (minimum gain) and 180MW (expected gain) due to the increase in the electric fleet; and (3) analysis of extra net revenue obtained from installing additional MWs priced at the average energy market price (50) assumed for the NZE scenario and time horizon. The estimated financial impact for 2025 results from 60MW*55 to 130MW*55, and 2030 from 80MW*55 to 180MW*55. The financial impacts assume EDP's defined strategy for the different time horizons (closure of thermal power plants, investment in renewables, and the end of some hydro concessions) and are calculated considering the accumulated estimates for the period of analysis (for a conservative, but not overestimated loss it is assumed a regression considering the number of years and the values achieved annually), ranging cumulative values from around 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 in the short term and around 20,000,000 to 45,000,000 in the medium term.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

310000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

According to EDP's Business Strategy 2023-2026, the accumulated gross expansion investment for that period in Client Solutions and Energy Management is EUR 1.2 bn, i.e., EUR 310M per year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

EDP intends to realize the opportunity for electrification and growth of demand for electricity through investment in Client Solutions and Energy Management, including energy efficiency products and services, e-mobility and distributed PV solar generation. According to EDP's Business Strategy 2023-2026, the accumulated gross expansion investment for that period in Client Solutions and Energy Management is EUR 1.2 bn, i.e., EUR 310M per year, distributed by solar DG, e-mobility, energy management, thermal and other client services. The goal is to maximize the value of the existing portfolio, through a rise in services contracts subscription (more than 35% penetration in 2026), Solar DG (2.1GW total deployment), and installed EV chargers (5M in 2021 to 36M in 2030). Additionally, EDP Group has several periodic processes that allow monitoring this opportunity, namely: (1) Climate risk assessment process: annual exercise to assess and quantify the impact of transition opportunities within all BUs in EDP Group; (2) Business plan, budget, and risk map processes: annual exercise, more focused in the short/ medium term, consider demand projections and sensitivities to define and shape EDP's strategy.
[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)

310000000

(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

According to EDP's Business Strategy for the current year, the accumulated gross expansion investment in Client Solutions and Energy Management remains consistent with previous projections, at approximately EUR 1.2 billion. This translates to an annual investment of around EUR 310 million, which is allocated across various sectors including solar DG, e-mobility, energy management, thermal, and other client services.

Water

(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)

3000000

(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

Energy generation through the use of the ecological flow and part of the flows discharged in Pilotuerto dam during situations of high inflows. Investment of 3 million euros; Rate of return 40% above the minimum profitability threshold imposed for this type of project; This project is estimated to generate an average annual cash flow of 200k, operating until the end of 2060.
[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

The Policy on selection of the members of the General and Supervisory Board and the Executive Board of Directors covers the appointment of the members of these Boards from an objective and transparent selection process, which evaluates the adequacy of the candidates, individually and collectively, in accordance with the legal and statutory competences of the referred corporate bodies. In the scope of the selection process, it must be assured the integration of a range of skills, professional experiences, diversity of knowledges, gender and culture, in accordance with the specificities of the companies' businesses.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

PolÃ-tica selec membros CGS e CAE_EN_3.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
☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee - CGSC Internal Regulation; Statutory Auditor Internal Regulation; United States of America Business Monitoring Committee Internal Regulation

(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 and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ 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 the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The General and Supervisory Board of EDP is composed of several committees with specific responsibilities, namely, to deal with issues of particular importance in the area of sustainability. a) The Financial Matters Committee/Audit Committee is responsible for continuously monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management system, including risk identification, assessment, control, and management. It also assesses the internal compliance with the company's risk management system and monitors its performance in coordination with the Executive Board of Directors. The risk mappings are structured around four major families: strategic & ESG, business, financial, and operation. For example, the ESG family includes environmental risks, governance risks, social risks, and transversal ESG risks. The risk management process is structured in five major phases: identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment, and monitoring, complemented by a phase of establishing context and adequate communication between stakeholders. b) The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee monitors and supervises corporate

governance, sustainability in all dimensions, internal codes of ethics and conduct, systems for evaluating and resolving conflicts of interest, internal proceedings and relationships, succession plans, and the evaluation process of the General and Supervisory Board and the different Specialized Committees. c) The United States of America Business Affairs Monitoring Committee is responsible for monitoring and passing resolutions on matters related to the activity undertaken by companies wholly or majority held by and/or subsidiary of EDP Group in the United States of America. This includes strategic/business plans, annual budget, investment, divestment, merger, acquisition and restructuring projects, financing transactions, alliances/strategic partnerships, compliance of assumed commitments regarding public safety, and performance and risk assessment.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee - CGSC Internal Regulation; Statutory Auditor Internal Regulation; United States of America Business Monitoring Committee Internal Regulation

(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 and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ 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 the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The General and Supervisory Board of EDP is composed of several committees with specific responsibilities, namely, to deal with issues of particular importance in the area of sustainability. a) The Financial Matters Committee/Audit Committee is responsible for continuously monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management system, including risk identification, assessment, control, and management. It also assesses the internal compliance with the company's risk management system and monitors its performance in coordination with the Executive Board of Directors. The risk mappings are structured around four major families: strategic & ESG, business, financial, and operation. For example, the ESG family includes environmental risks, governance risks, social risks, and transversal ESG risks. The risk management process is structured in five major phases: identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment, and monitoring, complemented by a phase of establishing context and adequate communication between stakeholders. b) The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee monitors and supervises corporate governance, sustainability in all dimensions, internal codes of ethics and conduct, systems for evaluating and resolving conflicts of interest, internal proceedings and relationships, succession plans, and the evaluation process of the General and Supervisory Board and the different Specialized Committees. c) The United States of America Business Affairs Monitoring Committee is responsible for monitoring and passing resolutions on matters related to the activity undertaken by companies wholly or majority held by and/or subsidiary of EDP Group in the United States of America. This includes strategic/business plans, annual budget, investment, divestment, merger, acquisition and restructuring projects, financing transactions, alliances/strategic partnerships, compliance of assumed commitments regarding public safety, and performance and risk assessment.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee - CGSC Internal Regulation; Statutory Auditor Internal Regulation; United States of America Business Monitoring Committee Internal Regulation

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The General and Supervisory Board of EDP is composed of several committees with specific responsibilities, namely, to deal with issues of particular importance in the area of sustainability. a) The Financial Matters Committee/Audit Committee is responsible for continuously monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management system, including risk identification, assessment, control, and management. It also assesses the internal compliance with the company's risk management system and monitors its performance in coordination with the Executive Board of Directors. The risk mappings are structured around four major families: strategic & ESG, business, financial, and operation. For example, the ESG family includes environmental risks, governance risks, social risks, and transversal ESG risks. The risk management process is structured in five major phases: identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment, and monitoring, complemented by a phase of establishing context and adequate communication between stakeholders. b) The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee monitors and supervises corporate governance, sustainability in all dimensions, internal codes of ethics and conduct, systems for evaluating and resolving conflicts of interest, internal proceedings and relationships, succession plans, and the evaluation process of the General and Supervisory Board and the different Specialized Committees. c) The United States of America Business Affairs Monitoring Committee is responsible for monitoring and passing resolutions on matters related to the activity undertaken by companies

wholly or majority held by and/or subsidiary of EDP Group in the United States of America. This includes strategic/business plans, annual budget, investment, divestment, merger, acquisition and restructuring projects, financing transactions, alliances/strategic partnerships, compliance of assumed commitments regarding public safety, and performance and risk assessment.
[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
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ 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
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ 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

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[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:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ 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 Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ 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 Executive Board of Directors is the corporate body responsible for managing the company's activities and representing the company. Within the scope of Sustainability, it defines policies and objectives, following a proposal from the Sustainability Department. The Executive Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the decision, supervision and control of risk management, and is responsible for approving the respective exposure limits by risk category and the allocation of resources, in accordance with the risk profile. The CFO is the member of the Executive Board of Directors responsible for sustainability issues. Two levels below (CEO and CFO) we have the Head of EDP's Corporate Sustainability and Investor Relations Global Unit (SUST&IR) which is responsible for assisting the EBD in defining corporate sustainability policies, actions and targets, including those related to climate change, and for monitoring their implementation at Business Unit level. The SUST&IR works in close collaboration with the company's Corporate Risk Management Global Unit, thus facilitating the integration of climate-related transition and physical risks into the company's risk profile and risk management procedures (assessment, integrated analyses of return-risk, mitigation strategies and monitoring). The Head of SUST&IR reports directly, at least monthly, to the company's EBD in charge of sustainability. Reports include updates on the implementation of climate-related policies, actions and targets (e.g. corporate CO2 reduction targets; results of in-depth climate risk analysis (e.g. value at risk from climate change-induced structural change in water, affecting the operation of our hydropower plants); climate-related inputs for analysis of investments/divestments; and proposal for updated environmental policies, actions and targets.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(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

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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 Executive Board of Directors (EBD) is the corporate body responsible for managing the company's activities and representing the company. Within the scope of Sustainability, it defines policies and objectives, following a proposal from the Sustainability Department. The EBD is ultimately responsible for the decision, supervision and control of risk management, and is responsible for approving the respective exposure limits by risk category and the allocation of resources, in accordance with the risk profile. The CFO is the member of the EBD responsible for sustainability issues. Two levels below (CEO and CFO), we have the Head of EDP's Corporate Sustainability and Investor Relations Global Unit (SUST&IR) who is responsible for assisting the EBD in defining corporate sustainability policies, actions and targets, including those related to water management, and for monitoring their implementation at Business Unit level. The SUST&IR works in close collaboration with the company's Corporate Risk Management Global Unit, thus facilitating the integration of climate-related transition and physical risks into the company's risk profile and risk management procedures (assessment, integrated analyses of return-risk, mitigation strategies and monitoring). The Head of SUST&IR reports directly, at least monthly, to the company's EBD in charge of sustainability. Reports include updates on the implementation of climate-related policies, actions and targets (e.g. corporate CO2 reduction targets; results of in-depth climate risk analysis (e.g. value at risk from climate change-induced structural change in water, affecting the operation of our hydropower plants); climate-related inputs for analysis of investments/divestments; and proposal for updated environmental policies, actions and targets.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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 Executive Board of Directors (EBD) is the corporate body responsible for managing the company's activities and representing the company. Within the scope of Sustainability, it defines policies and objectives, following a proposal from the Sustainability Department. The EBD is ultimately responsible for the decision, supervision and control of risk management, and is responsible for approving the respective exposure limits by risk category and the allocation of resources, in accordance with the risk profile. The CFO is the member of the EBD responsible for sustainability issues. Two levels below (CEO and CFO) we have the Head of EDP's Corporate Sustainability and Investor Relations Global Unit (SUST&IR) which is responsible for assisting the EBD in defining corporate sustainability policies, actions and targets, including those related to biodiversity protection, and for monitoring their implementation at Business Unit level. The SUST works in close collaboration with the company's Corporate Risk Management Global Unit, thus facilitating the integration of climate-related transition and physical risks into the company's risk profile and risk management procedures (assessment, integrated analyses of return-risk, mitigation strategies and monitoring), as well as the impact of out activities on biodiversity. The Head of SUST reports directly, at least monthly, to the company's EBD in charge of sustainability. Reports include updates on the implementation of climate-related policies, actions and targets (e.g. corporate CO2 reduction targets; results of in-depth climate risk analysis (e.g. value at risk from climate change-induced structural change in water, affecting the operation of our hydropower plants); climate-related inputs for analysis of investments/divestments; biodiversity reports; and proposal for updated environmental policies, actions and targets.
[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

16

(4.5.3) Please explain

The General Supervisory Board and its Remuneration Committee submits the proposal for the Executive Board of Directors (EBD) remuneration policy to be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, at least every four years. The EBD current remuneration policy establishes a fixed and a variable component, the latest including ESG KPI. ESG KPIs, including Climate KPI, are aligned with the company's BP in place and applicable for the three-year term of office and has the following structure and weights: • annual - ESG KPI (20%), including EDP's Dow Jones Sustainability Index performance • multi-annual - ESG KPI (20%) including: i) reduction of total scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity (per GWh generated), compared to a 2015 baseline; ii) Renewables installed capacity publicly committed; iii) Bloomberg Gender Diversity Index performance. The % presented is the product of the quantitative component of the muiti-annual incentive (80%) and the ESG KPIs weight (20%).

Water

(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

16

(4.5.3) Please explain

The CEO and the other members of EDP's Executive Board of Directors (EBD), in accordance with EDP's policy of remuneration for EBD members, have their variable annual performance factored into the Group's sustainability performance based on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) score. By integrating incentives into the remuneration structure, EDP aims to drive the engagement and commitment of C-suite employees and board members in effectively managing water-related issues. These incentives encourage the adoption of sustainable practices, the reduction of water consumption, the improvement of water efficiency, and the overall achievement of EDP's water commitments. The DJSI includes the level of EDP's performance on water strategy and risk analysis, and water eco-efficiency, where performance on withdrawals, discharges and consumption are reported and a short-term target for reduction of freshwater consumption is defined (-78%).
[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 Chair

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Increased share of renewable energy generation

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO and the other members of EDP's Executive Board of Directors (EBD), in accordance with EDP's policy of remuneration for EBD members, have their variable annual performance factored into the Group's sustainability performance based on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index score and their multiannual variable remuneration based on: i) CO2 emissions reduction; and ii) increased share of renewable energy production. These incentive plans have already been enforced since 2007) and are independent from the business plan update cycle (typically 4 years). Given the specificity of the targets, climate related and embedded in the company's strategy, and linked to these incentive plans, it is likely that this approach will be followed in the long term.

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

These KPIs include, among others, the attainment of the explicit CO2 reduction targets committed by the company and the alignment with the TCFD recommendations. These targets are operationalized through the commitments made in the Business Plan 2023-26 and reinforced in EDP's Climate Transition Plan: 1- Coal-free by 2025; 2- All green by 2030; 3- 95% CO2 emissions intensity (scope 1 and 2) reduction by 2030; 4- Net-zero by 2040, including all emission scopes.

Water

(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

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO and the other members of EDP's Executive Board of Directors (EBD), in accordance with EDP's policy of remuneration for EBD members, have their variable annual performance factored into the Group's sustainability performance based on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index score. This incentive is extended to all employees at a corporate level.

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

This KPI includes, among others, the level of EDP's performance on water strategy and risk analysis, and water eco-efficiency, where performance on withdrawals, discharges and consumption are reported and a short-term target for reduction of freshwater consumption is defined (-78%). the target for reduction in freshwater consumption, aligned with the criteria set by the DJSI, and the company's commitment to increasing the penetration of renewable energy sources in its generation portfolio (in alignment with EDP's Climate Transition Plan: 1- Coal-free by 2025; 2- All green by 2030), contribute to reducing water consumption in its direct operations.
[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

☑ Water

☑ 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

The scop of Environmental Policy covers " (i) EDP (ii) companies 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by EDP and (iii) the companies in which EDP is in a controlling relationship within the limits established in the Binding Instructions and in the Policies and Procedures in force. The Environment Policy is also applicable to entities that provide services at EDP facilities or in the name of and on behalf of companies that are part of the EDP Group. EDP will also promote the application of the principles of this policy to the other stakeholders in the value chain, whether these are joint ventures, customers, or service providers."

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

☑ 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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EDP Environmental Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies and employees, business relationship and activities, in all its geographic locations, regardless of the local practices or level of social and economic development. In implementing the Policy, the EDP Group respects national legislation and international treaties and standards according to the stringent standards. The Policy is in force even though national law may not transpose the international treaties and standards.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

politica_direitos_humanos_laborais_PT_2022.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

This Local Stakeholders Policy is enforced throughout EDP- Energias de Portugal, S.A. (from here on, "EDP" or "Company"), as well as all companies owned by EDP based in Portugal, as well as Fundação EDP. Regarding the controlled companies, whether they are based in Portugal or abroad, the members of the management bodies appointed by EDP in these companies shall promote the transposition of this Policy. The same principle should apply to Fundación EDP and Instituto EDP.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ 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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Policy of Local Stakeholder Engagement_1.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

All EDP Group contributes to the Plan for gender equality.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

(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
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

EN_GENDER_EQUALITY_PLAN_1802720_1694691334.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
☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify **:EV100, WEF**

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

Business4Nature - EDP is part of national chapter of WBCSD (BCSD Portugal) that is partner of Business4Nature through the initiative Act4Nature where EDP belongs to the Steering Committee that governs this initiative. Race To Zero - EDP is member since 2019 through the Business Ambition 1.5C. SBTi - EDP decarbonisation goals have been approved by SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative), for a Net Zero ambition in 2040. This recognition corresponds to the reduction of 90% of total greenhouse gas emissions throughout the value chain by 2040, with 2020 as the baseline. TCFD - Through a public commitment in 2018, in which it joined the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, EDP underlined its proactivity in the international Climate Agenda and its commitments to transparency of information relating to its decarbonisation strategy. UN Global Compact - EDP subscribed the UN Global Compact 10 principles in 2004 and reports on progress annually. In 2022 EDP subscribed the Sustainable Ocean Principles, that provide a framework for responsible business practices across sectors and geographies. They build upon and supplement the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. We Mean Business - EDP collaborates at the Policy Advisory Group and subscribes joint policy action, such as Fossil to Clean. WBCSD - EDP is a member of the WBCSD, actively participating in the association's programs, namely Climate and Energy, and EDP's CEO was elected as Executive Committee member for a two-year term (2023-2024) and with Vice-Chair role in 2024-2025. WEF - Participative work through Energy, Climate and Just Transition themes. Engagement on the Davos Annual Meeting, through Energy, Nature & Climate and Cybersecurity Platforms, through the broader Electricity Industry Community. CEO participation in Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders. EV100 (the Climate Group) - EDP is member with a commitment to accelerate EV uptake on fleet (100% light fleet and 50% heavy vehicles).
[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 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

CTP_EN_Climate Transtion Plan.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

EDP defined specific targets - certified by the Science Based Target initiative - to contribute to tackle climate change: being coal-free by 2025, all green by 2030 and Net Zero by 2040. EDP, as well as all companies owned by EDP based in Portugal, and Fundação EDP; controlled companies, weather based in Portugal or abroad; Fundación EDP and Instituto EDP have local teams that manage the relation with the supervisory bodies of the energy sector and sector associations in the market where they operate and are responsible for verifying the consistency of the membership in organizations and associations and positions advocacy alignment to EDP's Group strategic objectives, including alignment with Paris Agreement goals. These structures ensure the overall alignment of EDP's climate policy engagement activities with the corporate climate strategy. The review process of EDP's membership alignment is carried out mainly in three stages: (i) Before joining an association, through an in-depth analysis of the public positions, the mission, the organization, and its alignment to EDP's Group strategic objectives must be carried out, including the positioning regarding the Paris Agreement goals. New memberships must be approved by the respective Board of Directors and such information shall be provided to the Executive Board of Directors. In respect to any expenditure to be incurred, EDP's internal regulations shall be observed; (ii) Once the membership has been formalized, monitor the organization's activity with a view to disclosing EDP Group's position and verifying the respective alignment; (iii) Finally, carrying out an annual meeting in order to verify the alignment with EDP's strategy and, if this is the case, renew membership, to be approved by the respective Board of Directors, and such information shall be provided to the Executive Board of Directors. Where a misalignment with EDP's strategy occurs, the following actions should be taken: • Contribute actively, through working groups, promoting the EDP Group's position and/ or taking positions of responsibility within it, to promote common ground that enables alignment with the Group's strategy, namely regarding climate transition, influencing the policies and perspectives of that organization. • Expressly state non-support of the activity carried out. • Ultimately, consider not reviewing membership and/or to formalize the forfeiture of membership, publicly disclosing it.

[Fixed 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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Global Renewables Alliance (GRA)

(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

The 3xRenewales open letter promoted by GRA subscribed by EDP outlines the policy asks to accelerate the deployment of Renewables advocating for a global pledge to triple Renewable energy capacity by 2030. This position is actively promoted by EDP. EDP's position is consistent with GRA Policy Agenda.

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

50000

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

Sponsorship of the campaign 3XRenewables and Renewables Hub pavilion at COP28. Within this sponsorship EDP participated in government engagement meetings to address enabling policy conditions for deployment of renewables.

(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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

We Mean Business Coalition (WMBC)

(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

The We Mean Business Coalition (WMBC) and supporting partners (CDP, CERES, CLG Europe, The Climate Group and The B Team) prepared a policy letter and campaign calling for fossil fuel phase out "Fossil to Clean". The letter and campaign aim to send a clear message that businesses are taking action to accelerate the

deployment of clean technologies and reduce emissions – and that business can go even further with bold political leadership at COP28 and beyond. The message will help embolden global policymakers to enact policies for phasing in clean solutions and phasing out fossil fuels on a science-based timeline. This position is actively promoted by EDP that has clear targets for fossil fuel phase out (Coal free by 2025 and 100% Clean Energy generation by 2030).

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

0

(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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Economic Forum (WEF)

(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

Among a diversified participation in WEF, EDP is part of the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders Alliance within WEF. In 2023, EDP was supporter of the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders open letter for world leaders at COP28 to step up climate action. This position is actively promoted by EDP. EDP's position is consistent with the policy agenda of the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders.

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

360464

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

The funding is an annual membership fee. Participation in this World Organism for public/ private partnerships, gathers Business, Academy, Society and States working together looking for global solutions. Political, Business, cultural and civic leaders bulding positioning and engaging in crucial debates solving World Economy issues.

(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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(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

WBCSD is a global, CEO-led community of over 200 businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net zero, nature positive, and more equitable future. This position is actively promoted by EDP. EDP's position is consistent with the Policy agenda of WBCSD. Under various groups EDP participates in different consultations for guidelines, policies agendas.

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

150165.7

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

The funding is an annual membership fee. The WBCSD facilitates the sharing of knowledge, enables and accelerates the adoption of standards and tools and create advocacy inputs for common policy asks form businesses members taking action on sustainability. EDP is a member of the WBCSD, actively participating in the association's programs, namely Climate and Energy, and EDP's CEO is member to the Executive Committee.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) 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

☑ Other, please specify :SASB, EU Taxonomy

(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

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Section 2.2 Materiality; section 2.3 Risk Management; section 2.3.7 Climate Risks; Section 3.4 Sustainability; Section 4.1 Operational and GRI indicators; Part III - Assessment of Corporate Governance; Annex 4 - 2025 Goals Follow-up; Annex 6 - Framework

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Integrated Annual Report 2023

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CTP Progress Report 2023_EN_vFinal.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Climate Transition Plan - Progress Report

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Biodiversity Report 2020-2022 EN_1.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Biodiversity Report

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(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
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Environmental Policy_2022_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Environmental Policy

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(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
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CTP_EN_Climate Transtion Plan.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Climate Transition Plan

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Water management approach.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Water Management Approach

Row 7

(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
☑ Other, please specify :EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(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

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify :Climate change mitigation on Turnover, CAPEX and OPEX

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Report on EU Taxonomy - implementation for EDP
[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:
☑ Annually

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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Generation technologies (generation mix)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) is planned to maximize technical feasibility, cost effectiveness and social acceptance while ensuring continued economic growth and a secure energy supply. It is a normative IEA pathway towards a net zero CO2 emissions in the global energy sector by 2050, with developed economies meeting the goal before others. This way, limiting the long-term increase in average global temperatures to 1.5 C. To reach its goals, the NZE is not dependent on emissions reductions from outside the energy sector. Instead of the current dependence on fossil fuels, the energy sector will be based on renewable energy sources. In 2050 we will have an economy more than twice as big and 2 billion citizens more than of today, nevertheless, energy demand is expected to be around 8% smaller.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding transition scenarios, EDP uses IEA scenarios, as well as other international sources, to assess climate-related transition risks, taking into consideration forecasts for demand, energy, capacity additions (renewable), commodity prices and technology realized prices evolution. EDP integrates IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario) into the energy planning exercise (until 2050) and evaluates the impact on business portfolio, considering the Business Plan. Internal assumptions are used for demand forecast and taxation. Scenario analysis and stress tests are performed against current OTC (Over the Counter) scenario. The annual Climate Risk Assessment process uses transition variables projections for all NZE and Base Case scenarios, and BUs assess and quantify major risks and opportunities (1M). Though risks and opportunities are evaluated for 2025, 2030 and 2050, transition risks and opportunities analysis is focused in 2025 and 2030, for the sake of being more concrete and tangible. E.g.1, a CO2 price increase does not have a significant negative effect on EDP operational results, given the low/inexistent importance of thermal generation in our generation portfolio. E.g.2, the increase of electric mobility and energy efficient solutions and services is considered a transition opportunity, with greater impact in the NZE scenario. E.g.3, new downstream retail: - focus on energy services (e.g. energy management solutions, energy efficiency improvement, demand side management and response), decentralized production (e.g., distributed solar PV generation) and sustainable mobility solutions; - and contribute to capturing the opportunity in transition. One good example is the Save to Compete program that EDP has developed to supports businesses in implementing integrated energy efficiency products.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) represents a temperature increase by 2.8C to 4.6C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

EDP uses IEA scenarios to assess climate-related transition risks, integrating IEA's 450 Scenario, CPS (Current Policy Scenario) and NPS (New Policy Scenario) into energy planning exercises and to evaluate impacts on the entire business portfolio up to 2030, considering the BP. EDP also used a scenario developed by SBTi adapted from the IPCC scenarios for 1.5ºC for setting its GHG reduction Science Based Target. In 2022, EDP raised the ambition of its decarbonization goals by revising its targets under the new SBTi Net-Zero Standard, approved in early 2023. This scenario was chosen because it is the "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) and represents a middle-of-the-road future as it is an in between scenario, where established climate ambitions are more likely to be achieved, in comparison with the optimistic" scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) highly ambitious targets and "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) as is situation.

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:

☑ No SSP used

(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:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Temperature increases by 1.52 ºC by 2050, 2 ºC to 3ºC by 2100 compared to the 1986-2005 period, while precipitation decreases by 9%. There is a small decrease of days without rain and days with extreme rain remain very low with the sea level rising 0.23m by 2050. Extremely hot and cold days increase and decrease respectively reaching 9 extremely hot days and 4 extremely cold days per year by 2050. Consecutive cold days decrease and remain very low, while consecutive hot days increase significantly from 5.8 in 2025 to 6.9 in 2050. Mean and extreme wind do not present significant variation within scenarios and time frames.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding physical scenarios, EDP uses IPCC scenarios to assess climate-related physical risks, taking into account forecasts for the long-term evolution of precipitation, wind patterns and temperature. EDP uses IPCC's scenarios - RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6, to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts on its electricity generation, transmission, distribution and retail & services activities for 2030 and 2050 (reference year: 2023).Physical risks require a long-term analysis to identify any structural change in their pattern or frequency/severity of occurrence, thus the focus of the physical risks and opportunities analysis is from 2030 to 2050. Physical parameters are updated based on data sources aligned with RCP scenarios (e.g., World Bank Group, Copernicus, and some local data sources) and BUs access and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses and assets. Specifically RCP 4.5 was used as an in between scenario, where established climate transition ambitions are more likely to be achieved, in comparison with 2.6 highly ambitious targets and 8.5 as is situation. Results highlighted 2 key risks (higher impact in RCP 8.5): - structural reduction of water availability in Iberia and Brazil, affecting hydro generation assets productivity in Portugal, Spain and Brazil (chronic physical risk); - and increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather events (precipitation extremes, floods, wildfires, landslides and extreme winds), causing damage to our electricity distribution assets (acute physical risk). EDP's business strategy is shaped to mitigate chronic risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies and geographies. Geographic diversification significantly reduces risk, as structural reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with the same magnitude. An example is the investment in other renewable sources (i.e., solar and wind) in different markets (Europe, North and South America and APAC). To manage the acute risk, EDP has strengthened its business continuity and crisis management capabilities, implemented a set of preventive measures and defined a comprehensive range of insurance policies (property damage, civil and environmental responsibility).

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:

☑ No SSP used

(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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The temperature increase is the highest of all scenarios, increasing by 1,95 ºC by 2050 compared to the 1986-2005 period, while the reduction of precipitation is 10%. The decrease of days without rain is slightly higher than in other scenarios and they remains very low, while there is no significant change in days with extreme rain. The sea level rises 0,27m by 2050. There is a significant increase of extremely hot days per year and consecutive hot days (reaching levels of 17 and 69 in 2050, respectively), while extremely cold days and consecutive cold days decrease and become almost insignificant (2 and 1 days per year, respectively). Mean and extreme wind do not present significant variation within scenarios and time frames.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding physical scenarios, EDP uses IPCC scenarios to assess climate-related physical risks, taking into account forecasts for the long-term evolution of precipitation, wind patterns and temperature. EDP uses IPCC's scenarios - RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6, to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts on its electricity generation, transmission, distribution and retail & services activities for 2030 and 2050 (reference year: 2023).Physical risks require a long-term analysis to identify any structural change in their pattern or frequency/severity of occurrence, thus the focus of the physical risks and opportunities analysis is from 2030 to 2050. Physical parameters are updated based on data sources aligned with RCP scenarios (e.g., World Bank Group, Copernicus, and some local data sources) and BUs access and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses and assets. Specifically RCP 8.5 was used as a "dark" scenario assuming current situation and the aggravation of climate variables with no preventive/ containing measures. Although unlikely, it is set to evaluate how bad can climate change impact EDP's assets. Results highlighted 2 key risks (higher impact in RCP 8.5): - structural reduction of water availability in Iberia and Brazil, affecting hydro generation assets productivity in Portugal, Spain and Brazil (chronic physical risk); - and increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather events (precipitation extremes, floods, wildfires, landslides and extreme winds), causing damage to our electricity distribution assets (acute physical risk). EDP's business strategy is shaped to mitigate chronic risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies and geographies. Geographic diversification significantly reduces risk, as structural reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with the same magnitude. An example is the investment in other renewable sources (i.e., solar and wind) in different markets (Europe, North and South America and APAC). To manage the acute risk, EDP has strengthened its business continuity and crisis management capabilities, implemented a set of preventive measures and defined a comprehensive range of insurance policies (property damage, civil and environmental responsibility).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The temperature increase is the lowest of all scenarios, increasing by 1,17 ºC by 2050 compared to the 1986-2005 period, while precipitation will decrease by 3%; consequently, there is a small decrease of days without rain. Days with extreme rain remain very low, and the sea level rises 0,22m by 2050. Extremely hot days per year increase slightly, while extremely cold days decrease by the same measure; this trend is followed as well by consecutive hot and cold days, respectively. Mean and extreme wind do not present significant variation within scenarios and time frames.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding physical scenarios, EDP uses IPCC scenarios to assess climate-related physical risks, taking into account forecasts for the long-term evolution of precipitation, wind patterns and temperature. EDP uses IPCC's scenarios - RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5 and RCP 2.6, to identify the most relevant chronic and acute risks and evaluate potential impacts on its electricity generation, transmission, distribution and retail & services activities for 2030 and 2050 (reference year: 2023).Physical risks require a long-term analysis to identify any structural change in their pattern or frequency/severity of occurrence, thus the focus of the physical risks and opportunities analysis is from 2030 to 2050. Physical parameters are updated based on data sources aligned with RCP scenarios (e.g., World Bank Group, Copernicus, and some local data sources) and BUs access and quantify the impact of those changes in their businesses and assets. Specifically RCP 2.6 is used as green scenario, where established climate transition is the most ambitious, to evaluate how prepared is the company for a green market. Results highlighted 2 key risks (higher impact in RCP 8.5): - structural reduction of water availability in Iberia and Brazil, affecting hydro generation assets productivity in Portugal, Spain and Brazil (chronic physical risk); - and increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather events (precipitation extremes, floods, wildfires, landslides and extreme winds), causing damage to our electricity distribution assets (acute physical risk). EDP's business strategy is shaped to mitigate chronic risk through a diversified generation portfolio in terms of technologies and geographies. Geographic diversification significantly reduces risk, as structural reduction in precipitation is not likely to occur in all geographies and with the same magnitude. An example is the investment in other renewable sources (i.e., solar and wind) in different markets (Europe, North and South America and

APAC). To manage the acute risk, EDP has strengthened its business continuity and crisis management capabilities, implemented a set of preventive measures and defined a comprehensive range of insurance policies (property damage, civil and environmental responsibility).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Base case (based on IEA, Aurora, Baringa, among others)

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Generation technologies (generation mix)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Central Scenario is built from reference scenarios of Baringa, AFRY, Aurora, IHS and S&P. In a context of expanding global economy and population, this scenario represents a substantial progress as renewable power accounts for three quarters of European electricity supply by 2050 (almost two times the current levels). However, it will not be enough to reach the Net Zero emissions in the energy system by that time. In the end, it results in a largely (but not fully) decarbonised Europe by 2050, specially when considering the possible contribution from other sectors which are more difficult to decarbonise such as industry, buildings, and agriculture.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario is consistent with a temperature increase higher than 2.6 ºC by 2050. EDP has developed aggregated scenarios, based on physical and transition scenarios to assess the impact of climate risks and opportunities. Regarding transition scenarios, EDP integrates a Base Case scenario (based on IEA, Aurora, Baringa, among others) into the energy planning exercise (until 2050) and evaluates the impact on its business portfolio, considering the Business Plan. Internal assumptions are used for demand forecast and taxation. Scenario analysis and stress tests are performed against current OTC (Over the Counter) scenario. The annual Climate Risk Assessment process uses transition variables projections for all NZE and Base Case scenarios, and BUs assess and quantify major risks and opportunities (1M). Though risks and opportunities are evaluated for 2025, 2030 and 2050, transition risks and opportunities analysis is focused in 2025 and 2030, for the sake of being more concrete and tangible. E.g.1, a CO2 price increase does not have a significant negative effect on EDP operational results, given the low/inexistent importance of thermal generation in our generation portfolio. E.g.2, the increase of electric mobility and energy efficient solutions and services is considered a transition opportunity, with greater impact in the NZE scenario. E.g.3, new downstream retail: - focus on energy services (e.g. energy management solutions, energy efficiency improvement, demand side management and response), decentralized production (e.g., distributed solar PV generation) and sustainable mobility solutions; - and contribute to capturing the opportunity in transition. One good example is the Save to Compete program that EDP has developed to supports businesses in implementing integrated energy efficiency products.
[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

Regarding physical risks, the scenario analysis highlighted chronical water shortages as having significant risks in EDP's portfolio, due to its % of hydro installed capacity: 0.5%-1% of the consolidated EBITDA, depending on the scenario. Consequently, as an opportunity, water pumping will become increasingly important for the role in storage and in the provision of flexibility services, essential to secure the transition of the electricity systems. Being aware of this reality, EDP already strategically invested in storage and currently has a total of 2.4GW of installed capacity with pumped storage capacity. For networks and all generation technologies, scenario analysis showed that extreme events represent a risk with financial impact, although asset distribution among different regions and different technologies result in a resilient portfolio for these acute events. Nevertheless, the overall yearly cost of risk transfer through insurance and costs associated with the company's Business Continuity Plan is equivalent to 0.4% of EBITDA, 16M in 2020. Being aware of this reality, EDP acted accordingly by: 1) increasing effective emergency response, by reviewing its energy continuity internal governance; 2) reviewing in OPEX for O&M, to improve preventive measures such as forest management services (e.g. 420.000 for a 3 year plan to manage 900ha in the surrounding wind farm infrastructures in the north of Portugal); 3) maintaining the diversification strategy (technology and market-based); 4) deep dive studies on how climate scenarios may impact locally, to improve decision making for networks planning in the future. Regarding transition, several risks and opportunities are well identified, namely: a) Retail: the increase of carbon prices will lead to an increase in energy prices when significantly produced by fossil fuels. E.g., Client solutions & Energy management platform recuring EBITDA decreased 73% YoY in 2021, penalized by the strong increase in wholesale energy prices. Nevertheless, the increase in carbon prices also represents opportunities to provide low-carbon services. Between 2021 and 2025 gross margin from energy services is expected to increase from 330M to 590M. b) Technology: green electricity is key for the transition. Wind and solar are the most competitive technologies and EDP's will invest more than 80% of its CAPEX (18b) until 2025 in the deployment of wind and solar, with storage (1GW by 2026) and green H2 (1.5GW by 2030) being new technologies under EDP scope and representing a growth opportunity. c) New markets: EV market share will evolve from 4.3% in 2020 to 65% in 2030. EDP aims to take advantage of this opportunity, investing in e-mobility and smart mobility services. For the next years, EDP plans to increase the installation of public and private charging points from 6.0k to more than 40k in 2025. EDP is committed to electrify more than 40% of its light electric fleet in 2025 and 100% in 2030.

Water

(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

Regarding physical risks, scenario analysis highlights chronical water shortages as having significant risks in EDP's portfolio, due to its % of hydro installed capacity (0.5%-1% of the consolidated EBITDA depending on the scenario). As an opportunity, water pumping will become increasingly important for the role in storage and in the provision of flexibility services, essential to secure the transition of the electricity systems. Being aware of this reality, EDP already strategically invested in storage and currently has a total of 2.4GW of installed capacity with pumped storage capacity. Equally, opportunities also arise. E.g., with heat and cold waves, electricity demand increases, constituting a business opportunity illustrated by the 3.5M of potential increase in electricity demand driven by extremes, with an internal study showing the increase of 2GWh/day for each ºC decrease and 1.5GWh/day for each ºC increase (RCP 2.6). Main actions to improve resilience: 1) increase effective emergency response, with EDP reviewing its energy continuity internal governance; 2) maintain the diversification strategy (technology and market based); 3) deep dive studies on how climate scenarios, particularly water availability may impact locally. Regarding transition several risks and opportunities are well identified, namely: a) Retail: the increase of carbon prices will lead to an increase in energy prices when significantly produced by fossil fuels. E.g., Client solutions & Energy management platform recuring EBITDA decreased 73% YoY in 2021, penalized by the strong increase in wholesale energy prices. Nevertheless, the increase in carbon prices also represents opportunities to provide low-carbon services. Between 2021 and 2025 gross margin from energy services is expected to increase from 330M to 590M. b) Technology: green electricity is key for the transition. Wind and solar are the most competitive technologies and EDP's will invest more than 80% of its CAPEX (18b) until 2025 in the deployment of wind and solar, with storage (1GW by 2026) and green H2 (1.5GW by 2030) being new technologies under EDP scope and representing a growth opportunity.
[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:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Main activities include to be coal-free by 2025, all green by 2030 (100% power generation from renewable sources) and net-zero by 2040 (this target was approved in 2023 by the Science Based Target initiative as being aligned with the Net-Zero standard).

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

EDP's Climate Transition Plan, developed in 2023, was the result of an internal project (Net-Zero Acceleration Task Force), the strategic objectives of our Business Plan 2023-2026 and the Net-Zero targets approved by the SBTi in early 2023. EDP's strategy is translated into climate metrics and targets. The overall climate governance in place is synthetized and the strategic levers are identified to align implementation with the overall climate commitments. The Plan is aligned with the TCFD, CDP (Technical Note on Reporting Transition Plans) and the UN's High Level Expert Group recommendations. Besides synthetizing the overall climate governance, the Plan sets the baseline of EDP's strategy for this decade under a broader pathway for a net-zero goal in 2040, identifies priority actions and points out main challenges. EDP identified the main levers allowing to accomplish the transition plan and meet the targets: 1) 0% thermal generation - phase-out coal plants by 2025 and gas plants by 2030; 2) Increase renewable generation - 32 GW installed capacity by 2026 and 50 GW gross additions by 203; 3) Distribution power losses

reduction; 4) Reduce emissions from generation-retail imbalance - increase offer of green electricity to customers, through EAC's; 5) lower supply chain emissions - continue to work on green procurement, work with suppliers for product specific emissions data and support suppliers' decarbonisation pathway.

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

In 2023, EDP registered and overall decrease of 34% vs. 2022 on total emissions (all scopes): • 55% reduction in scope 1 emissions heavily influenced by the reduction in coal and CCGT generation • 39% reduction in scope 2 emissions, considering only the technical losses and also due to lower levels of losses in the grid, as well as lower energy market emission factors • 54% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions, despite the decrease in electricity produced (-8%), has led to a decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by around 49% compared to 2022, which is now 81 gCO2e/kWh • The total value of scope 3 emissions reached 8.1 MtCO2e, 13% less than in 2022, essentially due to the reduction in the categories of sale of gas to end customers, capital goods and fuel and energy related activities. EDP is accelerating the delivery of its coal free commitment by 2025 with reinforced plans for the group's remaining coal plants in Spain. These decisions represent yet another relevant step in the company's journey towards full decarbonization of its generation portfolio, following the disposal of the Pecém coal power plant in Brazil and the decomissioning of Sines coal-fired plant, in Portugal. In Spain, EDP plans to convert Aboño power plant from coal into gas-fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025 and requested to the Spanish electric system operator the shut-down of the remaining 2 coal-fired power plants.

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

CTP Progress Report 2023_EN_vFinal.pdf,CTP_EN_Climate Transtion Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Given that climate change affects biodiversity conservation, our mitigation strategy contributes to reduce loss of biodiversity. On the other hand, water availability is crucial for our hydropower generation and constitutes a chronic risk due to the likely reduction of the average precipitation according to the various climate physical scenarios
[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

☑ 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

EDP continues to promote new products and services and smart and efficient energy management solutions. The company aims to maximize the value of its existing portfolio exploring new services and becoming more efficient, increasing its gross margin from 330M to 590M in the period 2021-2025. The key drivers of growth are established across energy services (including energy efficiency services, solar decentralized generation and sustainable mobility) from 0.9M contracts in 2020 to 1.4M contracts in 2025. This strategy will be combined with increasing digitalization. In the corporate segment, EDP supports companies in implementing integrated energy efficiency services, namely through the Save to Compete programme, also extended to SMEs. This programme identifies measures to reduce energy

consumption, promoting its implementation and costing through the savings generated. The company's strategy for electric mobility involves reinforcing the number of customers with electric mobility solutions, and strengthening the electrical vehicle charging infrastructure, both in terms of the number of charging points and in terms of their geographical spread, so that electric mobility can increasingly reach more people. By 2023, EDP had already provided 107k customers with electric mobility solutions, aiming at reaching 180k customers by 2025. Additionally, EDP offers distributed generation solutions from renewable sources (PV) adapted to customers and local characteristics. In 2023, EDP has already provided its customers with 1.1GW installed capacity in decentralized solar generation, and it is estimated to increase to 3.7 GW by 2030.

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

Improving energy efficiency, together with the promotion of renewable energies, is critical for the decarbonisation of the electricity sector. EDP promotes energy efficiency throughout the value chain, both internally, from the generation of electricity, to distribution and consumption, and externally, providing its customers with low carbon products and services (P&S). This contributes to the reduction of primary energy upstream, and to higher efficiency in the end use of energy downstream, for customers in the various activity sectors. The largest risk is related to fossil fuel sourcing (natural gas and coal), which could be subject to disruption caused by extreme weather events (acute risks) and by reduced water availability (chronic risk). Nevertheless, EDP's commitment to fully decarbonize until 2030 highly reduces this risk. Renewables intermittency can also be a risk for business continuity, requiring flexibility services, in order to increase efficiency of generation. To minimize this risk, and in addition to the current pumped hydro capacity (5.5GW), EDP is investing in battery storage technologies and plans to install around 500 MW of flexible capacity by 2026. The increasing exposure to renewable volumes is also affected by physical risks, posing additional challenges to renewable generation.

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

R&D and innovation (RDi) are a priority for the EDP Group and are strongly rooted in its DNA, its vision and its culture, enabling it to anticipate the new challenges of the energy sector. In a context of transition for the sector, with the challenges of climate change, EDP has reinforced the need to adopt innovative strategies and technologies. EDP's innovation operating model is based on a fast-adopter logic with a well-defined purpose of accelerating new businesses with impact and promoting the rapid adoption of innovative solutions to lead the energy transition. Under this model, it seeks to solve the energy transition problems through the integration of new technologies, processes, and products, as well as innovative business models in EDPs business to enhance competitiveness and create value for stakeholders. EDP focuses on seven innovation domains aligned with corporate strategy and market trends, which positions EDP along the energy industry value chain: - Renewable energies - Networks - Distributed energy systems - Green hydrogen - Energy storage and flexibility - Sustainable mobility - Decarbonisation of energy uses EDP continues to focus on partnerships and the balance between its own financing and competitive public financing for its RDi activity, namely with EDP ventures investing in early-stage tech startups working in the energy space and willing to impact the life of millions of people. EDP supports and stimulates the open innovation process in the energy sector, challenging its business units to continually look for bold solutions. Its investment priorities: Renewable energy sources, grid, distributed energy resources, green hydrogen, storage & flexibility, mobility, energy usage decarbonization and AI & digital. Recently, EDP entered the green hydrogen business: by 2025, the Group expects to have 250 MW of electrolysers, accelerating the business from there to reach 1.5 GW in 2030. Moreover, EDP is planning to invest in its energy transition plan EUR 25Bn in the period 2023-2026, including EUR 1,000 million accumulated investment in R&Di and EUR 2,000 billion in digital transformation, aiming at becoming a more efficient and digital organization.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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
☑ Water

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

Climate-related physical risks, both chronic (structural reduction in precipitation) and acute (increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events) are expected to impact EDP's operations, causing a reduction in electricity output of our hydro generation assets and damage to electricity distribution networks, respectively. Impact is expected to be intensified in the long-term and have a medium-high impact on EDP's revenues from electricity generation as well as operational and capital cost from damage recovery. Ensuring the resilience of electricity generation and distribution infrastructures is a natural concern within EDP. With the effect of climate change already being felt, it is essential to carry out an internal and ongoing analysis of the physical risks to which the infrastructures may be subject. All EDPs business units whose activities are likely to be more affected by climate change, are developing Adaptation Plans that ensure the resilience of infrastructures that may be exposed to extreme events of higher intensity and frequency. These asses extreme events exposure of the companies' infrastructures and establish action plans, to better adapt those infrastructures to climate changes (examples of actions: investment in climate data downscaling; reinforce emergency response; promote nature-based solutions, through forest plantation to fix slopes and regulate the hydrological cycle).
[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
☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(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

☑ Water

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

1- Revenue: A decrease in hydro volume, driven by a structural decline in precipitation, has led to a reduction in hydroelectric production. This impact, associated with Risk 3 (Changes in precipitation patterns and types) identified in 3.1.1, has a medium/ high effect on company revenues. The increased value of such production partially offsets the reduction in hydro production. 2- Operational Costs (Direct and Indirect): Regulatory or policy penalties on carbon-intensive fuels have led to reduced margins, impacting thermal power plant profitability and increase insurance costs. 3- Capital Expenditures/Allocation: Investments have been made in additional features of the electricity distribution grid to enhance resilience to extreme weather events, as outlined in Risk 2 (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods) identified in 3.1.1. The negative impact of this is considered medium. 4- Assets: Identified climate-related transition and physical risks can affect EDP's assets, causing facility damage, value loss, or impairment due to changing consumer behavior or climate-related regulation. These impacts encompass a range of identified risks, such as Risk 2 (other acute physical risk, increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods) 3.1.1. Distribution assets are the most vulnerable to damage. 5- Liabilities: Identified climate-related risks can influence EDP's debt levels, either positively or negatively, depending on the impacts on EBITDA and operational results (e.g., renewable volumes, regulation, extreme events). These impacts cover a range of identified risks and opportunities, but the impact is primarily indirect, and the magnitude is considered low. 6- Access to Capital: Identified climate-related risks and opportunities (e.g., changes in consumer behavior or investor interest) can affect the capital structure and liquidity, thereby impacting the cost of capital. These impacts, depending on the positive or negative effects on EBITDA and operational results (e.g., renewable volumes, regulation, extreme events), cover a range of identified risks and opportunities. Consequently, their magnitude can vary from medium to high.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

1. Revenues: The rise in electric mobility and new energy solutions and services by accessing new markets favor renewable sources, specifically hydro, wind, and solar, due to increased electricity generation. This impact, linked to opportunity 1 (expansion into new markets) identified in 3.6.1, has a low to medium magnitude. The positive effect is further amplified by the anticipated increase in the electrification of final energy consumption, which is also propelled by the enabling role of electricity in the decarbonization of energy consumption across other sectors. 2. Operational Costs (Direct and Indirect): The renewable portfolio (87% of EDP's total electricity generation in 2023) is optimized through more efficient energy solutions and services, increased e-mobility, higher demand side management and new markets for investments. This is associated with opportunity 1 (expansion into new markets) and opportunity 2 (use of more efficient modes of transport) outlined in 3.6.1. The impact is positive with an overall medium magnitude. 3. Capital Expenditures/Allocation: The focus is on the generation portfolio, leveraging the current portfolio mix of the Group and internal expertise, driven by favorable regulatory frameworks for renewables. This positive impact, associated with opportunity 1 (expansion into new markets) identified in 3.6.1., is of low to medium magnitude. 4. Acquisitions and Divestments: Identified climate-related opportunities can influence EDP's acquisition decisions, particularly for wind/solar generation pipeline projects and the acquisition of downstream businesses (energy efficiency, decentralized renewable generation). The magnitude of this impact, associated with opportunity 1 (expansion into new markets) and opportunity 2 (use of more efficient modes of transport) identified in 3.6.1 is medium.
[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 both the organization and activity level

[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:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

6960013437

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

43

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

70

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

80

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

47.1

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

52.9

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

Under EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities EDP considers the following: 1- Activities excluded - coal thermoelectric power and Supplier electricity activities with exception of the eligible activities: installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). 2- Eligible and aligned activities. a) Low carbon activities • Solar and wind-based electricity production activities (activities 4.1 and 4.3); • Hydro plants (activity 4.5); b) Enabling activities (Activities that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities) • Generation activities - Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6) correspond to distributed solar activity of EDP; • Electricity transmission and distribution activities (activity 4.9) in Portugal and Spain as part of the European Electricity System. Activities in Brazil were considered aligned because they are networks that transport more than 67% of energy from renewable sources; • Supplier electricity activities in Portugal, Spain and Brazil includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). Compared to 2022, EDP has ceased assuming in the determination of commercial electricity services aligned with the taxonomy that the weight of the services aligned with the Taxonomy is identical to the national energy mix. 3. Eligible but not aligned activities: • One hydro plant in Brazil was not included which represent about 2% of the EDP group's installed capacity, as they do not meet at least one of the following criteria: CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; or where the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m2; • Combined Cycle Gas Turbine and cogeneration cycle plants (activities 4.29 and 4.30) were not included because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of the delegated acts, namely the level of CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; • The investment in increasing renewable deployment supported by hydrogen to leverage a superior portfolio and infrastructure, considered as a competitive advantage.

Row 2

(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)

5641153534

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

96.4

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

96

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

98

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

96.4

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

2.7

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

Under EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities EDP considers the following: 1- Activities excluded - coal thermoelectric power and Supplier electricity activities with exception of the eligible activities: installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). 2- Eligible and aligned activities. a) Low carbon activities • Solar and wind-based electricity production activities (activities 4.1 and 4.3); • Hydro plants (activity 4.5); b) Enabling activities (Activities that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities) • Generation activities - Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6) correspond to distributed solar activity of EDP; • Electricity transmission and distribution activities (activity 4.9) in Portugal and Spain as part of the European Electricity System. Activities in Brazil were considered aligned because they are networks that transport more than 67% of energy from renewable sources; • Supplier electricity activities in Portugal, Spain and Brazil includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). Compared to 2022, EDP has ceased assuming in the determination of commercial electricity services aligned with the taxonomy that the weight of the services aligned with the Taxonomy is identical to the national energy mix. 3. Eligible but not aligned activities: • One hydro plant in Brazil was not included which represent about 2% of the EDP group's installed capacity, as they do not meet at least one of the following criteria: CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; or where the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m2; • Combined Cycle Gas Turbine and cogeneration cycle plants (activities 4.29 and 4.30) were not included because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of the delegated acts, namely the level of CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; • The investment in increasing renewable deployment supported by hydrogen to leverage a superior portfolio and infrastructure, considered as a competitive advantage.

Row 3

(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:

☑ OPEX

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

346270670

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

67.9

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

82

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

86

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

70.9

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

29.1

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

Under EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities EDP considers the following: 1- Activities excluded - coal thermoelectric power and Supplier electricity activities with exception of the eligible activities: installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). 2- Eligible and aligned activities. a) Low carbon activities • Solar and wind-based electricity production activities (activities 4.1 and 4.3); • Hydro plants (activity 4.5); b) Enabling activities (Activities that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities) • Generation activities - Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6) correspond to distributed solar activity of EDP; • Electricity transmission and distribution activities (activity 4.9) in Portugal and Spain as part of the European Electricity System. Activities in Brazil were considered aligned because they are networks that transport more than 67% of energy from renewable sources; • Supplier electricity activities in Portugal, Spain and Brazil includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4); Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6). Compared to 2022, EDP has ceased assuming in the determination of commercial electricity services aligned with the taxonomy that the weight of the services aligned with the Taxonomy is identical to the national energy mix. 3. Eligible but not aligned activities: • One hydro plant in Brazil was not included which represent about 2% of the EDP group's installed capacity, as they do not meet at least one of the following criteria: CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; or where the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m2; • Combined Cycle Gas Turbine and cogeneration cycle plants (activities 4.29 and 4.30) were not included because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of the delegated acts, namely the level of CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; • The investment in increasing renewable deployment supported by hydrogen to leverage a superior portfolio and infrastructure, considered as a competitive advantage.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

576774172

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.1

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

39657979

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6824811

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

1.3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU taxonomy methodology. The activity "Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels" (activity 4.29) contributes substantially for the climate change mitigation. These activities are eligible but not aligned because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of the delegated acts, namely the level of CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity does not meet the technical screening criteria, as explained in the Calculation Methodology and Supporting Information

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from hydropower

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

44281024

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2743184

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3554108

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using hydro technology (activity 4.5), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th. The exception was one hydropower plant in Brazil. It is eligible but not aligned. This plant, that represents about 2% of the EDP group's installed capacity, do not meet at least one of the following criteria: CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; or where the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m2

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity does not meet the substancial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX
☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4187646

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2931801

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4211122

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.8

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using wind technology (activity 4.3), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:
☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity does not meet the substancial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:
☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

187362

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5930058

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

187362

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using solar photovoltaic technology (activity 4.1), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and doesn't comply with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity does not meet the substancial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

39083180

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

260931

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine plants and cogeneration plants (activities 4.29 and 4.30) are eligible and contributes substantially for the climate change mitigation. These activities are not aligned because they do not carry out their activities in compliance with the alignment criteria of the delegated acts, namely the level of CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity does not meet the substancial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

101589

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

186319

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

65387

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. At generation level, through the Distributed solar activity (activity 7.6) and, at supply level, through the installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity do not meet the substancial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Not applicable as this activity does not meet the substantial contribution criteria

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

143125768

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.9

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.9

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2902219009

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

49.6

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

49.6

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7517451

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using solar photovoltaic technology (activity 4.1), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eligible and aligned activities- Low carbon activities: Solar electricity production activities (activities 4.1)

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2103081345

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1434847542

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

24.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

24.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

168961380

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

33.2

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

33.2

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using wind technology (activity 4.3), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eligible and aligned activities- Low carbon activities: Wind-based electricity production activities (activities 4.3).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from hydropower

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1362020747

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

8.4

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

8.4

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

50702222

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.9

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.9

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

9425107

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1.8

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

1.8

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU taxonomy methodology and technical criteria, according to articles 10 to 15 - Substantial contribution to the six environmental objectives. Under this framework, electricity generation from hydropower the alignment criteria (5W/m2).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using hydro technology (activity 4.5), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th. The exception was one hydropower plant in Brazil. It

is eligible but not aligned. This plant, that represents about 2% of the EDP group's installed capacity, do not meet at least one of the following criteria: CO2 emissions over the useful life of the asset and with a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) below 100gCO2e/kWh; or where the power density of the asset is greater than 5W/m2.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3021423214

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

18.6

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

18.6

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

979155194

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

16.7

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

16.7

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

157743238

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

31

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

31

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using Transmission and distribution of electricity (4.9 activity), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th.Under this framework, transmission and distribution electricity meet the alignment criteria because, in Portugal and Spain, the networks are part of the European Electricity System and, in Brazil, our networks transmit more than 67% of energy from renewable sources. Furthermore, this activity is considered eligible as enabling activity, i.e., activity that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eligible and aligned activities - Enabling activities (Activities that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities): Electricity transmission and distribution activities (activity 4.9) in Portugal and Spain as part of the European Electricity System. Activities in Brazil were considered aligned because they are networks that transport more than 67% of energy from renewable sources.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

327699392

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

263309878

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

4.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

4.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2623494

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.5

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.5

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. At level of generation using the Distributed solar activity (activity 7.6) and, at level of supply, using the installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Enabling activities, at generation level, through Distributed solar activity (activity 7.6) and, at supply level, through installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies (activity 7.6).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ Turnover
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2662972

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10919690

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

EDP follows the EU Taxonomy methodology. Using installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4), EDP makes a substantial contribution to the climate change mitigation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established in accordance with the articles 10th to 15th. Under this framework, installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) are considered eligible as enabling activities, i.e., activities that allow for the reduction of CO2 emissions in other activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Eligible and aligned activities - Supplier electricity activities in Portugal, Spain and Brazil includes the installation, maintenance, and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) (activity 7.4)

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

EDP follows article 17th methodology to assess the DNSH criteria. In the case of this activity, it contributes to climate change mitigation because it does not lead to significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

EDP EU Taxonomy Report 2023.pdf
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

EDP complies with guidelines pertaining to human rights and labor rights, as well as corruption, taxation and fair competition. EDP's policies, publicly available on our website (www.edp.com), are listed below: - Human and Labour Rights Policy - The Integrity Policy (bribery and corruption) - EDP Group Fiscal Policy - Healthy Competition Practices Commitment. These policies are prescriptive, covering positioning, standards and legal references, management structure and ownership, principles of action, complaint systems, among others. Under these policies, EDP confirms compliance with the following guidelines/conventions: - OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - OECD Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct - UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - International Labour Organisation's (ILO) declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work - The eight ILO core conventions - International Bill of Human Rights. The

demonstration of EDP's process to combat bribery, bribe solicitation and extortion in the regions/countries where it operates, as well as the respect for competition and respect for taxation law, is under the scope of EDP's Compliance Guidelines with a focus on both the process and performance. For example, in the scope of its Global Compliance Program, EDP has implemented a Specific Integrity/ Anti-bribery and corruption Compliance Program. This Specific Compliance Program includes the following components: - Governance: Ethics Ombudsman; Ethics Committee; Compliance Department reporting to the Executive Board of Directors and to the Financial Matters Committee / Audit Committee of the General and Supervisory Board; - Risk Assessment: risks identification, risk assessment and mitigation (with the development of specific compliance procedures and control mechanisms); - Policies and procedures: EDP Integrity Policy; EDP Code of Ethics; EDP Code of conduct for Top Management and Senior Financial Officers; EDP Suppliers Code of conduct; Third parties' integrity due diligence (IDD) procedure; Interaction with Public Agents and Politically Exposed Persons procedure; Prevention of Conflicts of Interests procedure; Donations and Sponsorships procedure; Offers and Events procedure. The track is assured by the implementation of control mechanisms, training & communication, complaint channels, testing & monitoring and reporting.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Detailed information is available on EDP's website https://www.edp.com/sites/default/files/2024-05/EDP%20EU%20Taxonomy%20Report%202023.pdf, including an Independent Limites Assurance Report by PwC. According to this Assurance report: "Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the information included in the Taxonomy Report, which complements the sustainability information integrated in the Integrated Annual Report 2023 of the company, related to the year ended 31 December 2023, was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation and the criteria defined by EP in the application of the Delegated Act that complements Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, disclosed in the Taxonomy Report".

(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

Detailed information on investment in low-carbon R&D and innovation is available in EDP's Integrated Annual Report. EDP focuses on seven innovation domains aligned with corporate strategy and market trends: • Renewable energies, their integration and flexibility, to help EDP achieve its renewable energy targets; • Networks, an enabler of the energy transition; • Distributed energy systems that support B2B and B2C customers in developing their distributed generation solutions; • Green hydrogen to support the energy transition in sectors whose activity is preponderantly dependent on carbon-emitting solutions; • Energy storage and flexibility, which tests new storage technologies, flexibility management; • Sustainable mobility, which supports EDP customers in their transition to electric mobility and provides associated services; • Decarbonisation of energy uses, which supports EDP customers' decarbonisation efforts by developing new solutions and speeding up their adoption. In 2023, EDP invested about 222 million euros in these activities.
[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:
☑ Smart grid integration

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

27.1

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

68624000

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

15

(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

Smart grids are crucial for improving distribution grids management and loss reduction, while allowing for integration of increased renewable generation, sustainable mobility and storage. It also allows end-users to better manage their electricity consumption and the introduction of demand response schemes. EDP's strategic plan within the current business plan includes significant investment in smart grids (15% of total gross CAPEX in the period 2023-2026)

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :DSM, DR and other EE projects

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

31.9

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

25262000

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

15

(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

Renewable energy supply and electrification of consumption are among the most important areas of our climate transition plan. Therefore, improving end-use energy efficiency, demand-side management and demand response are part of the product and services EDP provides to his customers.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Data Leap & AI

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

5.3

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

15177000

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

10

(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

These are projects based on big data, machine learning or artificial intelligence, supporting all EDP core activities: renewable deployment, clients, energy management and smart grids.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Solar energy generation

(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

25.4

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

83160000

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

15

(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

Solar energy generation, specially distributed generation, is part of our strategy to allow decarbonisation of the economy. This is an important business area for our supply and renewable companies: EDP offers to its customers this service, either on a transactional approach, or as-a-service business. EDP's strategic plan within the current business plan includes significant investment in solar energy generation, either utility scale or DG (34% of total gross CAPEX for centralised parks and 10% for DG in the period 2023-2026).

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Venture Capital

(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

5.5

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

12338000

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

5

(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

EDP uses venture capital to support start-up innovation projects in areas aligned with our business strategy.

Row 8

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery storage

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

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

0.8

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

1567000

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

15

(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

Battery storage technologies are essential to support the switching of fossil fuels to renewable energy, which is very much aligned with our climate transition plan. Battery storage will play an important role in the future electric system, balancing renewable generation integration and electricity demand. EDP's strategic plan within the current business plan includes investment in battery storage and hydrogen production (2.5% of total gross CAPEX in the period 2023-2026)

Row 9

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Future mobility

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

1.9

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

8770000

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

10

(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

Promoting Sustainable mobility, either internally or towards our customers, namely electric mobility, is part of our climate change strategy, contributing to decarbonise the transport sector.

Row 10

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

2.1

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

7420129

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

15

(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

Hydrogen is an important future energy vector, provided it is produced from renewable sources. Developing this vector is part of our climate action plan for the years to come. EDP's strategic plan within the current business plan includes investment in hydrogen production and electric storage (2.5% of total gross CAPEX in the period 2023-2026)
[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)

16449851

(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

0.4

(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

0.1

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

2012

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

These figures include all investment made in coal-fired power plants EDP still owns in Spain, and the CAPEX planned corresponds to the current business plan 2023-2026

Lignite

(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

EDP does not own or control lignite-fired power plants

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

EDP does not own or control 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)

39657979

(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

0.9

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

0.5

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

2010

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

These figures include all investment made in CCGT and CHP powered by natural gas EDP owns in Portugal and Spain, and the CAPEX planned corresponds to the current business plan 2023-2026

Sustainable 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

EDP does not own or control biomass plants

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

EDP does not own or control other biomass plants

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

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

EDP does not own or control waste plants

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

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The nuclear power plant in Spain in which EDP has a minority stake and no financial or operational control, is not included in our consolidation perimeter.

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

EDP does not own geothermal poer plants

Hydropower

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

53445405

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

1.2

(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

1.6

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

2007

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

These figures include all investment made in hydro power plants EDP owns in Portugal, Spain and Brazil and the CAPEX planned corresponds to the current business plan 2023-2026

Wind

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

1434847542

(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

31.6

(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

37.9

(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

These figures corresponds to the implementation of wind farms EDP owns in several geographies (Europe, America and APAC) and the CAPEX planned corresponds to the current business plan 2023-2026

Solar

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

2993405031

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

65.9

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

57.6

(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

These figures corresponds to the implementation of solar parks (utility scale and distributes) EDP owns in several geographies (Europe, America and APAC) and the CAPEX planned corresponds to the current business plan 2023-2026

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

EDP does not own marine power plants

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

EDP does not own fossil fuel plants fitted with CCS

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)

93618

(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

2.3

(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

EDP owns a small renewable hydrogen power plants in Brazil and plans to invest in the period of the current business plan (2023-2026)

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)

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

EDP will not invest in other non-renewable plants in the period of the current business plan (2023-2026)
[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:

☑ Smart grid

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Investment in smart grids in Portugal, Spain and Brazil, including roll-out of smart meters in the low voltage delivery points, grid digitalization, quality, capacity and resilience. This investment impacts all economic sectors and potentially all EDP electricity customers (8.58 million in Portugal, Spain and Brazil). Investment in smart grids has several benefits: improving the grid quality and management and increasing operational efficiency and reliability of supply, while allowing for higher integration of distributed generation from renewable sources, electric mobility, demand side management and demand response schemes.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

3750000000

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

15

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2026

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Energy end-use efficiency product and services and energy management

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

EDP has a diversified portfolio of energy efficiency products and services targeted at the specific needs of the different customer segments (residential, tertiary, industry, transport and public sector) in Portugal, Spain, Brazil and, more recently, in the USA, Italy, Poland, Germany, The Netherlands and APAC. The investment in these products and services impact all EDP's electricity and gas customers (about 9 million). Our portfolio includes: distributed generation (solar PV generation solutions), prosumer services, home storage systems, smart appliances, heat pumps, compact smart energy management devices, integrated energy management solutions, fuel switching projects, energy audits, electric mobility solutions, education projects and awareness campaigns. For the new Business Plan 2023-2026, EDP committed to provide sustainable products and services to its customers, including energy efficiency, electric mobility and distributed generation solutions, together with the increasing supply of green electricity. We expect to induce around 15 million tons of CO2 avoided emissions accumulated in the period 2015-2025.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

1267000000

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

5

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2026

Row 3

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Digital transformation

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

The digital strategy is paramount in partnering with the business to tackle key challenges and generate value. Digital transformation is an enabler and accelerator for EDP to lead the energy transition across all its operations. EDP has set ambitious digital KPIs for the 2023-26 period: 1) 85% of Energy Assets with Advanced

Analytics (currently 74%); 2) 100% Businesses with Artificial Intelligence (currently 82%); 3) 96% digitalized processes (currently 82%); and 4) zero trust security 740 (currently 810)

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

2000000000

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

8

(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)

32

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

25

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

-2

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

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related CAPEX includes investments in Hydro and Thermal power plants to maintain equipment's conditions to improve efficiency, ensure safety exploitation of assets, as well as investments in Growth and Optimization projects such as floating solar panels. The 32% increase was due to investments in equipment optimization, digital initiatives, Lajeado's operation permit anticipation, and Enerpeixe's command-and-control system update. Water-related OPEX includes costs related to infrastructure maintenance and repair. The 25% increase in the anticipation of the future CAPEX trend is explained due to investment in expansion projects and optimisation of existing hydropower plants. Water-related OPEX includes costs related to infrastructure maintenance and repair. The 2% decrease was mainly due to inflation and Energest deconsolidation. OPEX anticipated trend for the next reporting year is expected to increase due to inflation, insurance costs, tax credits and O&M.
[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

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☑ Scenario analysis

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

Carbon price is estimated based on current and expected market dynamics and relevant regulatory framework. Moreover, it is assumed that there will be a carbon price in different regions in the short and long term.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Carbon price varies according to different factors, such as the scenario, the year and the geography

(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

Carbon prices are expected to increase in the long run following stronger net-zero emissions ambitions from the different countries. Price forecasts depend on the scenario, year and geography. In the particular case of the EU ETS, the foreseen cap tightening should also drive prices up, with prices expected to range from EUR90 to EUR180 per ton of CO2 (2035), from EUR180 to EUR350 (2050). In the USA, prices should go from USD30-USD130 in 2035 to USD60-USD250 in 2050.

(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)

180

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Remuneration

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

98

(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 carbon price used by EDP is periodically monitored and used to inform transitional climate scenarios, with the aim of assessing climate risks, their financial impact on the business, identify financial opportunities and, ultimately, assess the company's resilience to the effect of climate change.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Other, please specify :Environmentally critical suppliers are assessed during the different phases of procurement and execution, including in the RFP process, sharing EDP's priorities with suppliers and developing Engagement actions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

EDP's purchasing process includes an analysis of the potential risks that may occur along the supply chain, from upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment to those that may occur in the company's own operations and facilities. This analysis is carried out by ESG Matrix, defined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol (includes criteria such as potential emissions; waste; environmental accidents; etc.), combines the relevant risks of the activity with the characteristics of the specifications

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

254

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Other, please specify :Environmentally critical suppliers are assessed during the different phases of procurement and execution, including in the RFP process, sharing EDP's priorities with suppliers and developing Engagement actions.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

EDP's purchasing process includes an analysis of the potential risks that may occur along the supply chain, from upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment to those that may occur in the company's own operations and facilities. This analysis is carried out by ESG Matrix, defined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol (includes criteria such as potential emissions; waste; environmental accidents; etc.), combines the relevant risks of the activity with the characteristics of the specifications

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

254
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

EDP prioritizes engagement with suppliers on climate issues. In this sense, critical suppliers in terms of climate are assessed during all procurement phases, from pre-qualification to the actual execution and delivery of the equipment. The manufacturing suppliers of the equipment EDP purchases are the most relevant for mitigating EDP's climate impact, since a large part of the company's emissions come from processes that occur upstream in the supply chain. During the different phases of procurement and execution EDP engages with suppliers in order to: 1) convey the company's strategic priorities, in which decarbonization is a critical issue; 2) learn about the climate impact of the products it purchases (LCAs, EPDs, PCFs, etc.); 3) analyse the suppliers' decarbonization objectives in the short, medium and long term in order to transfer this reduction to the company's scenarios (SBTi and scope 3 emissions reduction); 4) analyse the impact of regulations on the equipment purchased by EDPR (e.g. CBAM); 5) evaluate the management of climate risks by the supply chain (implementation of TCFD methodologies).

Water

(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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

EDP prioritises engaging with suppliers on various environmental issues, including water. In this sense, suppliers who are critical in environmental terms are assessed during the different phases of acquisition and execution, namely, 1) transmitting the company's strategic priorities in environmental terms through engagement actions with the value chain 2) knowing the objectives and indicators of water consumption and what actions they plan to take to minimise their impact on water resources and, 3) compliance with the measures agreed during contract management with EDP.
[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

Suppliers of core equipment (modules, turbines, inverters, structures, etc.), as well as the construction of facilities, are the main sources of EDP's scope 3 emissions. For the company, climate engagement has become a priority, even before the award process. During the RFPs, EDP establishes engagement with suppliers, conveying its strategic ESG priorities, among which decarbonization and human rights play a key role. The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Biodiversity. During this supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers that will apply for tenders, establishing a score and rating based on the supplier's climate performance (emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, etc.). The supplier rating is an additional input to be considered during the award phase. For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise, with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase, or to develop additional measures for future contracts.

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:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

EDP prioritises engagement with suppliers on various environmental issues, particularly water. In this regard, environmentally critical suppliers are assessed at the different stages of procurement and execution, namely, 1) during the supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers who will apply for tenders, based on the supplier's environmental performance (e.g. water consumption, reduction targets, initiatives to be developed for its more efficient use, etc.). For those suppliers for whom EDP has a gap, the company launches an engagement exercise, with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the execution phase of the contract, or to develop additional measures for future contracts.
[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:

☑ Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :RFP Process sharing EDP's priorities Engagement actions with equipment suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise, with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase

(5.11.6.12) Comment

EDP's purchasing process includes an analysis of the potential risks that may occur along the supply chain, from the risks that occur in the upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment, to those that may occur in the company's own operations and facilities. This analysis is carried out using a Sustainability Matrix defined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol (which includes criteria such as potential emissions; waste; environmental accidents; accidents at work; human and labour rights), which combines the relevant risks of the activity, identified through stakeholder consultation and attributable to the sector, with the characteristics of the specifications. On the basis of this internal process, suppliers with high environmental risks account for only 48 per cent of the volume of purchases, and it is on these that environmental requirements are demanded, with a compliance rate of over 90 per cent of the volume of purchases from suppliers with environmental risks. In the area of water management, our critical suppliers in this criterion are asked about the existence of environmental management standards covering this aspect, as well as the existence of objectives and targets for reducing consumption.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :EDP's ESG qualification process

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise, with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase

(5.11.6.12) Comment

EDP's purchasing process includes an analysis of the potential risks that may occur along the supply chain, from the risks that occur in the upstream processes in the manufacture of equipment, to those that may occur in the company's own operations and facilities. This analysis is carried out using a Sustainability Matrix defined in EDP's Sustainability Protocol (which includes criteria such as potential emissions; waste; environmental accidents; accidents at work; human and labour rights), which combines the relevant risks of the activity, identified through stakeholder consultation and attributable to the sector, with the characteristics of the specifications. On the basis of this internal process, suppliers with high environmental risks account for only 48 per cent of the volume of purchases, and it is on these that environmental requirements are demanded, with a compliance rate of over 90 per cent of the volume of purchases from suppliers with environmental risks. In the area of water management, our critical suppliers in this criterion are asked about the existence of environmental management standards covering this aspect, as well as the existence of objectives and targets for reducing consumption.
[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:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Suppliers of core equipment (modules, turbines, inverters, structures, etc.), as well as the construction of facilities, are the main sources of EDP's environmental issues. For the company, achieve 100% of supplier's climate engagement has become a goal and a priority, even before the award process. To do that during the RFPs, EDP establishes engagement with suppliers, conveying its strategic ESG priorities, among which decarbonization and human rights play a key role. The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety. During this supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers that will apply for tenders, establishing a score and rating based on the supplier's climate and social performance (emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, water consumption, gender diversity, inclusion, human rights, safety etc.). The supplier rating is an additional input to be considered during the award phase, as well as being shared with the supplier, it functions as an essential tool for involving and aligning with EDP's ESG strategy, allowing the definition of initiatives that contribute to its improvement in terms of the development of its sustainability practices. For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise (e.g. one-one meetings, events, workshops), with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase, or to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase.

(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 :The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety.

(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:
☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Suppliers of core equipment (modules, turbines, inverters, structures, etc.), as well as the construction of facilities, are the main sources of EDP's environmental issues. For the company, achieve 100% of supplier's climate engagement has become a goal and a priority, even before the award process. To do that during the RFPs, EDP establishes engagement with suppliers, conveying its strategic ESG priorities, among which decarbonization and human rights play a key role. The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety. During this supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers that will apply for tenders, establishing a score and rating based on the supplier's climate and social performance (emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, water consumption, gender diversity, inclusion, human rights, safety etc.). The supplier rating is an additional input to be considered during the award phase, as well as being shared with the supplier, it functions as an essential tool for involving and aligning with EDP's ESG strategy, allowing the definition of initiatives that contribute to its improvement in terms of the development of its sustainability practices. For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise (e.g. one-one meetings, events, workshops), with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase, or to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase.

(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 :The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Engagement activity applies to all customers in the markets where EDP has electricity and gas supply activities (Portugal, Spain and Brazil). It covers natural gas customers, (13% of our scope 3 emissions), as well as electricity customers (38% of our scope 3 emissions). Considering total emissions from category 3 and 11, this totals 85% customer-related scope 3 emissions. We are targeting gas customers because they are the mostly impacted by the electrification strategy and the electricity customers, that also benefit from the measures EDP promotes -energy efficiency improvement, sustainable mobility and distributed generation: i) awareness campaigns targeted at energy and GHG reduction on the use of EDP's products and services. ii) Energy efficiency improvement projects: supply of more efficient equipment and lighting, (e.g.: LED bulbs, street lighting, high performance engines, variable speed drives and heat pumps); iii) Integrated energy services: the Save to Compete (S2C) programme in Portugal and Spain, the Cuota Ahorro programme in Spain and the E:ficient programme in Brazil. S2C applies to the business sector in the Iberia (large customers and SMEs) and consists of identifying measures to reduce energy consumption, promoting implementation and costing through the savings generated. It also includes EV charging and solar PV solutions. iv) Energy audits, energy certification systems for buildings and energy management systems; v) Distributed generation projects: solar PV solutions to all types of consumers (residential, commercial or industrial) through self-consumption PV schemes. vi) Electric mobility: EDP promotes electrification of transports to its customers through commercial solutions, including public and private electric vehicle charging infrastructures, awareness campaigns, simulators, app-based system for monitoring and managing electricity consumption of households and electric vehicle. vii) Regulatory programs, either voluntary (Plan for the Promotion of Electricity Consumption Efficiency in Portugal), or mandatory schemes (in Spain and Brazil). viii) EE education and awareness-raising campaigns and projects in schools. ix) ONAU: to support the effort to decarbonise the business fabric in Iberia, EDP offers a multi-sector, turnkey solution to support the transition to emission-neutral businesses. This service includes measuring corporate GHG emissions or product emissions through LCAs and promotes the implementation of plans.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of engaging with our customers is measured by the savings induced by our initiatives as well as the corresponding CO2 emissions avoided. All energy efficiency, sustainable mobility and distributed generation initiatives carried out in 2023 led to an estimated energy savings of 496 GWh, avoiding the emission of 1,066 ktCO2e. Since 2015, the total accumulated savings from our sustainable services have avoided about 13 MtCO2e (including supply of renewable electricity through the guarantees of origin scheme), on track to meet the 2025 target - 15 MtCO2e. It is worth mentioning the following company-specific initiatives: - Plan for Promoting Efficiency in Electricity Consumption (PPEC): since 2015, the measures carried out by EDP have already avoided about 1.13 MtCO2e. - Distributed generation: in 2023, EDP installed a total of 410 MW of decentralized solar photovoltaic systems and the total installed capacity by the end of 2023 amounted to 1,100 MW, which produced 1,045 GWh and avoided 570 ktCO2e of emissions. The target is to reach 2.1 GW by 2026. We also measure the impact of engaging with our customers by the number of customers with value-added services, which includes all the above mentioned P&S: energy efficiency, mobility and decentralized solar energy services. In 2023, 46% of our b2c customers in the liberalised market had such sustainable services. The goal was to offer these services to 25% of our customers in 2025 (target already exceeded) and 50% in 2030.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

For the company, water engagement has become a priority, even before the award process. During the RFPs, EDP establishes engagement with suppliers, conveying its strategic ESG priorities, among which decarbonization and water consumption play a key role. The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety. During this supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers that will apply for tenders, establishing a score and rating based on the supplier's climate and social performance (emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, water consumption, gender diversity, inclusion, human rights, safety etc.). The supplier rating is an additional input to be considered during the award phase, as well as being shared with the supplier, it functions as an essential tool for involving and aligning with EDP's ESG strategy, allowing the definition of initiatives that contribute to its improvement in terms of the development of its sustainability practices. For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise (e.g. one-one meetings, events, workshops), with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase, or to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of this engagement with environmentally critical suppliers is 1) the inclusion of these issues in the strategic priorities of their companies in environmental terms 2) the knowledge of relevant indicators for measuring their environmental impact (e.g. water consumption, emissions, etc.) 3) the definition of objectives and actions they intend to take to minimise their impact on water resources; and finally 3) alignment with the ESG strategy and objectives defined by EDP for its value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

For the company, climate engagement has become a priority, even before the award process. During the RFPs, EDP establishes engagement with suppliers, conveying its strategic ESG priorities, among which decarbonization and water consumption play a key role. The company's five strategic priorities that it transfers to its supply chain are as follows: 1) Decarbonization; 2) Human and Labor Rights; 3) Health and Safety; 4) Circular Economy; 5) Health and Safety. During this supplier pre-qualification phase, EDP analyses potential suppliers that will apply for tenders, establishing a score and rating based on the supplier's climate and social performance (emissions reporting, climate commitments, decarbonization targets, product environmental information, water consumption, gender diversity, inclusion, human rights, safety etc.). The supplier rating is an additional input to be considered during the award phase, as well as being shared with the supplier, it functions as an essential tool for involving and aligning with EDP's ESG strategy, allowing the definition of initiatives that contribute to its improvement in terms of the development of its sustainability practices. For those suppliers for which there is a gap in any of EDP's ESG strategic priorities, the company launches an engagement exercise (e.g. one-one meetings, events, workshops), with the aim of enabling the supplier to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase, or to develop the necessary measures during the contract execution phase.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of this engagement with environmentally critical suppliers is 1) the inclusion of these issues in the strategic priorities of their companies in environmental terms 2) the knowledge of relevant indicators for measuring their environmental impact (e.g. water consumption, emissions, etc.) 3) the definition of objectives and actions they intend to take to minimise their impact on water resources; and finally 3) alignment with the ESG strategy and objectives defined by EDP for its value chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Schools

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We have developed a communication program for environmental citizenship where the topic of water resource management is addressed. The students researched information on this topic and developed a communication about it.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This initiative involved 20 sessions, 5 schools and reached 125 students and 8 teachers, and was conducted by 4 EDP volunteers (25 hours for each volunteer). The total investment was 10k. The students developed a video in which they presented this cause and called for the implementation of measures to reduce water consumption. They presented facts and figures and raised awareness of possible measures that can be adopted for domestic, industrial and agricultural use.

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

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ 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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Investors and Shareholders are decision-makers. They have to been insightful of all impacts pending on their decisions, being the ones allowing the tripling-renewables financial and sustainability efforts. It's also through them that advocacy and positioning are put forward, influencing large organization's decisions and priorities; the policies deployed to endure them and the investment's major decisions at large scale, both at public and private level, thus impacting on political decision in major regions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Evidence of committed action towards Climate Action by the EDP Group: Acknowledging the need for Climate positioning and tripling renewables, EDP has actively positioned towards effective policy on climate action. In Europe, although the EU has been drifting away from climate discussion, EDP co-signed a joint statement,

requiring that the Green Deal is a priority for this next political cycle. A result of this could be that Von der Leyen in her political guidelines kept the implementation of the green deal as a must for Europe. In South America, participating at II EMSEA, Energy Summit; Websummit; Webinar Pré-COP30 - Pacto Global da ONU no Brasil or the Fifth Global Conference on Climate and SDG Synergy, EDP aligned with its public positioning on sustainability towards eolic assessments and compensations; promoting active political support to extreme climate events' territories, or resilience of infrastructures needed to promote the energy transition; At APAC only, in 2024 there was a C-level participation in over 25 international conferences, over storage, batteries, innovation, solar, Capital unlocking – as at Financial Times, Mckinsey's or Reuters discussions, as well as SEAS, ASEAN, WEF, or Asia Infrastructure Forum/ Green Tech Summit/ Renewable Energy Markets.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

EDP engages with its offtakers (PPA customers) regarding the mitigation of the environmental impact of projects and the implementation of concrete measures at the local level. Through environmental impact studies and subsequent environmental impact statements, EDP ensures together with the local public administration the feasibility of the projects and the implementation of the necessary measures to mitigate the environmental impact of its facilities. In addition, EDP implements environmental management systems (ISO 14001) for its facilities, which in turn allows it to manage environmental risks and impacts at the project level. EDP

implements innovation and collaboration measures at the local level in terms biodiversity and water, in order to manage environmental aspects and reduce the use of natural resources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through the signing of PPAs and agreements with offtakers, EDP is committed to managing environmental impact at the local and project level. In this way, the offtakers benefit from a positive environmental impact, not only in terms of renewable energy supply, but also from a management of the environmental variable and the potential environmental impacts during the entire life cycle of the projects.

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:

☑ 1-25%

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

ESG is a key pillar in EDP's strategy, and is gaining additional importance on the business mainly due to increasing shareholders investing focused on ESG, and related practices that may boost business opportunities or disrupt operations. Therefore, EDP engages with investors regarding these ESG topics mainly to share information on our strategy, policies and practices. These engagements include, among other topics, discussions on how EDP is committed to mitigating its impacts, managing risks and promoting the ongoing improvement of processes, practices and performance for the sustainable management and efficient use of water.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By engaging with investors regarding ESG topics, including water, EDP is able to share details on our strategy, policies and practices regarding sustainable development, and consequently is able to attract more capital. This ultimately enables EDP to achieve its ESG goals or even to be able to define even more ambitious ones.
[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Our main critical suppliers are not CDP Supply Chain members

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

EDP has not implemented environmental initiatives under the CDP Supply Chain programme because our critical suppliers are not members of this programme. On the other hand, EDP engages directly with its main critical suppliers, specially those related to our main focus - renewable assets acquisition.
[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:

☑ Financial control

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

The scope of the boundaries of our sustainability disclosure is the same as our financial disclosure, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244).

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The scope of the boundaries of our sustainability disclosure is the same as our financial disclosure, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244).

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The scope of the boundaries of our sustainability disclosure is the same as our financial disclosure, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244).

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The scope of the boundaries of our sustainability disclosure is the same as our financial disclosure, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244).
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(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, a divestment

☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify :Asset sale/disposal

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

Sale of Aboño coal power plant (Spain), with constitution of 50/50 JV with external partner. Divested from Pecém coal power plant (Brazil).

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

The deconsolidation of Aboño coal power plant was done through the establishment of a new partnership with the Asturian based industrial Group Corporación Masaveu, through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño, for an Enterprise Value of c.350 million and an Equity Value of 60 million for 100% of the asset. This partnership also includes the plans for the conversion of the Aboño II thermal plant in Spain, from coal into gas fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025. These plans and partnership were signed and communicated to the market on October 27th, 2023. The Joint Venture with Group Corporación Masaveu was concluded on December 15th, 2023. The new EDP/Corporación Masaveu industrial partnership, consolidated by EDP through equity method, foresees joint control in the management of Aboño and transfer of liabilities related to the power plant. EDP will retain full ownership and development of the Just Transition projects in Aboño, such as hydrogen and renewables projects. Following the announcement to the market on September 20th, 2023, EDP, through its fully owned subsidiary EDP - Energias do Brasil S.A. ("EDP Brasil"), has completed in December 22th, 2023 the Sale and Purchase Agreement with a group of Brazilian investors coordinated by Mercurio Asset for the sale of 80% stake in the Pecém Geração de Energia S.A. ("Pecém"). Until the end of the Pecém's PPA Contract, the put option of the remaining 20% stake may be exercised, under certain conditions. Pecém coal power plant, located at Pecém harbour in the state of Ceará in Brazil, has a 720 MW capacity and plays a backup function supporting the security of electricity supply to the Northeast region of Brazil, in which electricity consumption and renewables generation capacity have been growing steadily. The plant is contracted through a regulated capacity PPA that runs until July 2027. The buyers have started studies for the conversion of the plant to other sources of fuel, such as natural gas and blends with hydrogen or biomass, through an Energy Transition Plan based on the best international decarbonization practices. EDP will keep 100% management of the 1.25 MW renewable hydrogen project that was commissioned in December 2022 in the Pecém complex. EDP will continue to assess the potential to develop larger scale renewable hydrogen projects in the region.

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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:

☑ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

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

EDP follows GHG Protocol recommendations for recalculation policy and follows SBTi's proposed threshold of 5%. Given that the structural changes only occurred in the last month of 2023, the recalculation will only be enforced during 2024.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Almost all electricity consumed by EDP and included in this scope (electricity consumption in office buildings, renewable power plants self-consumption and electricity losses in distribution networks) was generated and supplied by the EDP Group and therefore emissions are accounted for under scope 1. Exceptions are markets where EDP distributes more electricity than it generates (Portugal and Brazil) and markets where EDP does not have supply activities and, therefore, consumes electricity supplied by third parties (North and South America, APAC and European countries other than Portugal and Spain). Markets where we don’t distribute or supply electricity (North America and Rest of the World) contribute only marginally to our electricity consumption. The total compensation of emissions through schemes like Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or GoO, in the USA and Spain, result in a slight improvement of scope 2 emissions calculated with the market-based method.
[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9304139.219

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria. Activity data sources: EDP; EU-ETS emissions third party verified. Emission factors sources: GHG Protocol Transport Tool; Emission factors from national energy agencies. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014). Stationary combustion emissions are monitored according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2122 of 17 October 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 as regards updating the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Fugitive emissions, namely SF6 emissions, are assessed through the refilling of electrical equipment and use the GWP as of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report (23,500). Own fleet emissions consider the activity data (gasoline, diesel, ethanol or natural gas) and the emission factors provided by the environmental regulators or default values form the GHG protocol mobile tool.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

594400.796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors sources: Emission factors from national energy agencies. Scope 2 emission results only differ slightly for location-based and market-based methods because almost all electricity consumed by EDP and included in this scope (electricity consumption in office buildings, renewable power stations self-consumption and electricity losses in distribution networks) was generated and supplied by the EDP Group and therefore emissions are accounted for under scope 1. Exceptions are markets where EDP distributes more electricity than it generates (Portugal and Brazil) and markets where EDP does not have supply activities and, therefore, consumes electricity supplied by third parties (North America, South America (except Brazil), APAC and European countries other than Portugal and Spain).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

573856.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors sources: Emission factors from national energy agencies. Scope 2 emission results only differ slightly for location-based and market-based methods because almost all electricity consumed by EDP and included in this scope (electricity consumption in office buildings, renewable power stations self-consumption and electricity losses in distribution networks) was generated and supplied by the EDP Group and therefore emissions are accounted for under scope 1. Exceptions are markets where EDP distributes more electricity than it generates (Portugal and Brazil) and markets where EDP does not have supply activities and, therefore, consumes electricity supplied by third parties (North America, South America (except Brazil), APAC and European countries other than Portugal and Spain).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1115541.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, we use direct data from the suppliers. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1877828.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a hybrid approach: spend-based method and average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). For some acquisitions, we use direct data from the suppliers. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP and service providers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies, EPA). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4131485.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a hybrid approach: average data method based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and supplier specific data. For some operations (fuel transport), we use direct data from the suppliers. For the remaining operations, we use activity data and emission factors from LCA based on industry averages. Scope and emissions

categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities, LCA studies and DEFRA UK). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38505.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We used a mixed approach: activity data, both internal and provided by suppliers, and average emission factor for means of transportation (DEFRA UK). For a part of the operation, we also apply supplier specific data. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP (logistics and procurement) and suppliers. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11296.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a Waste-type-specific method applied to all waste generated in our operations that is treated by a third party. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors source: DEFRA UK. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3008.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization defined to comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP and suppliers. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10502.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization defined to comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: internal survey. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol Transport tool. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (DEFRA UK or default data from GHG Protocol Transport tool). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EDP didn't have upstream leased assets

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Support activities (offices and stores) associated with electricity and gas retail. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to EDP. EDP's products (electricity and gas) are supplied in their final consuming form, therefore they do not require further processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization defined to comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP (gas retail activity). Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol stationary combustion tool. Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities or default IPCC value). GWP source: IPCC Assessment Report 5 (2014).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category did not apply to EDP.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EDP did not use downstream leased assets in the base year.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EDP did not have franchised activities in the base year.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1415.65

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope and emissions categorization defined to comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions from Ocean Winds, a 50-50 joint venture between EDP Renováveis, S.A. and ENGIE for the offshore wind business.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EDP has no scope 3 upstream emissions other than the ones disclosed.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EDP has no scope 3 downstream emissions other than the ones disclosed.
[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)

4275846

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions from thermal power plant generation, fleet emissions, fugitive emissions (SF6) and gas consumption in office buildings. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria. Activity data sources: EDP; EU-ETS emissions third party verified. Emission factors sources: GHG Protocol Transport Tool; Emission factors from national energy agencies. GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014). Stationary combustion emissions are monitored according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2122 of 17 October 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2066 as regards updating the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Fugitive emissions, namely SF6 emissions, are assessed through the refilling of electrical equipment and use the GWP as of the 5th IPCC Assessment Report (23,500). Own fleet emissions consider the activity data (gasoline, diesel, ethanol or natural gas) and the emission factors provided by the environmental regulators or default values form the GHG protocol mobile tool.
[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)

287653

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

261520

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include emissions from electricity consumption in office buildings, self-consumption in power plants and distribution grid losses. Scope and emissions categorization comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, according to the financial control criteria, as well as the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Activity data sources: EDP. Emission factors sources: GHG Protocol Transport Tool; Emission factors from national energy agencies or grid operators. For the location-based approach, national grid emission factors were considered. For the market-based approach, EACs (Energy Attribute Certificates) were taken into account, in particular Renewable Energy Certificates and Guarantees of Origin. Scope 2 emissions were third-party verified with reasonable level. [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)

602076

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

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

1.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to products and services acquisition using a hybrid method including spend-based data and average data (LCA). For operation and maintenance activities of wind and solar parks the emissions were calculated using supplier-specific data.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2617701

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

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

83.6

(7.8.5) Please explain

For facilities construction (power plants, mainly wind and solar parks) emissions were calculated using supplier-specific data. For other equipment acquisition or services the emissions were calculated using a hybrid method including spend-based data and average data (LCA).

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)

3761278

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

1.9

(7.8.5) Please explain

Production (extraction and processing) of fuels (coal, natural gas, fuel oil and diesel) used by EDP for electricity generation. Generation/processing of electricity and natural gas purchased for retail.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

19083

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

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

30.9

(7.8.5) Please explain

Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

4917

(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

Transport and disposal of waste generated in EDP's activities (mainly gypsum and ashes from coal power plants). Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

14932

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

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

28.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

EDP employee business travel (air, train and road travel). For any transport-related emissions, they have been calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

10710

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ 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

EDP employee commuting, assessed through a survey involving all EDP Group companies included in the consolidation perimeter. For any transport-related emissions, they have been calculated on a well-to-wheel basis. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use of rented assets (especially machinery) in construction activities. The majority of construction activities is performed by service providers and is already included in category 1. The use of rented assets directly by EDP is not material. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Support activities (offices and stores) associated with electricity and gas retail. These activities are performed by external partners, thus being included in category 1. Because of this, this category is not applicable to EDP. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to EDP. EDP's products (electricity and gas) are supplied in their final consuming form, therefore they do not require further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1031994

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope and emissions categorization defined to comply with the requirements of the GHG Protocol Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data sources: EDP (retail activity). Emission factors source: calculated from published data (national energy authorities and LCA studies). GWP source: IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The majority of EDP's sold products (electricity and gas) do not generate waste, therefore no end of life treatment is required.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

EDP did not use downstream leased assets in the base year.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

EDP did not have franchised activities in the base year.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

1416

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from Ocean Winds, a 50-50 joint venture with ENGIE for the offshore wind operations. Estimated for the base year. Categories that account for less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions or are not applicable to EDP are considered not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

EDP had no emissions from upstream or downstream activities other than the ones reported in categories C1 to C15.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

EDP had no emissions from upstream or downstream activities other than the ones reported in categories C1 to C15
[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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

EDP 2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

547; 578-580

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EDP 2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

547; 578-580

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EDP 2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

547; 578-580

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

(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

EDP 2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

547; 578-580

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(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)

203415

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Higher renewable energy consumption impacting scope 2 emissions: this change represents about 2% decrease in S2 emissions from 2022: (203415/9,874,359)1002.1%

Other emissions reduction activities

(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

No other emission reduction activities

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440149

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Divestment in wind and solar parks in different geographies (asset rotation strategy), impacting scope 1 and 2. It was assumed that the corresponding loss of capacity was replaced by the marginal power plant (CCGT), resulting in increased emissions of about 0.44 MtCO2e. Thus, this divestment represents around 4.5% decrease in EDP's combined S1 S2 emissions from 2022: (440,149/9,874,359)100 4.5%.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

619490

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Installation of new wind and solar parks in different geographies, impacting scope 1 and 2 These initiatives amounted to emissions reduction of about 1.6 MtCO2e, which represents around 15% increase in EDP's combined S1 S2 emissions from 2022: (619,490/9,874,359)100 6.3%.

Mergers

(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

EDP had no mergers in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5117128

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

51.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The combined effect of decreased generation from CCGT in Portugal and Spain (-5.0 TWh) and coal-fired power plants in Spain and Brazil (- 3.6 TWh) resulted in an decrease of about 5.1 MtCO2e emissions, i.e., - 51.8% in EDP's combined scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2022: (5,117,128/9,874,359)*100 51.8%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181668

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Change in methodology for calculating scope 2 emissions, category distribution grid losses, using technical losses instead of total losses, as recommended by the GHG Protocol. This change in methodology led to a decrease of about 0.2 MtCO2e in EDP's scope 2 emissions from 2022: (181,670/9,874,359)*100 1.8%*

Change in boundary

(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

No change in boundaries

Change in physical operating conditions

(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

No change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(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

No unidentified reasons for change

Other

(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

No other reasons for change
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4264178

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

33

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11039

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

218

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.47

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11039.1

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Corresponds to SF6 fugitive emissions in gas insulated switchgears and transformers from generation and distribution activities

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

4249328.7

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4249328.7

(7.15.3.5) Comment

CO2 emissions from thermal power plants, calculated according with the European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations. These guidelines do not contemplate the calculation of CH4 emissions, as they are immaterial in thermal electricity generation. According to official data from the Portuguese Environmental Agency, CH4 emissions from fuel combustion in electricity generation account for 0,08% of total GHG emissions (expressed in CO2e) from that activity. (Source: Portugal National Inventory Report 2017. CRF Table 1.s1 - 1.a - Public Electricity and Heating. Five-year average for the most recent available years).

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

There are no combustion emissions associated with EDP's gas business. In 2017, EDP sold its gas distribution assets in Portugal and Spain, alienating its gas distribution networks and solely maintaining the gas supply activity.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

14849.2

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0.166

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15100.1

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions from stationary combustion - natural gas consumption in office buildings) and mobile (company fleet) combustion in support activities. Total figure includes 218.2 t of N2O.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

All gross scope 1 emissions are accounted for in the previous categories.
[Fixed row]

(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

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80102

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41563

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41559

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

111.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

145.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

698.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2202.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4963.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

699493

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

214996

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

214996

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1476.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3493983

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4965

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1505

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16395.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed 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	*Mobile combustion in company fleet*	*15319*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*Natural gas consumption (office buildings)*	*159*
Row 3	*Fugitive emissions*	*11039*
Row 4	*Stationary combustion in thermal power plants*	*4249329*

[Add row]

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

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

4275846

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes all the emissions associated with the value chain of EDP activity, namely thermal power plants emissions and fugitive emissions (generation and T&D). [Fixed row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electricity consumption in office buildings*	*1616.53*	*0*
Row 2	*Electricity losses in distribution*	*261520.35*	*261520.35*
Row 3	*Renewable plants self-consumption*	*24516.16*	*0*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4275845.5

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

287653

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

261520.4

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions reported include the parent organization and all the consolidated subsidiaries. EDP's non-financial accounting accompanies the consolidated financial statements, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244), that reflect the assets, liabilities

and results of EDP, S.A. and its subsidiaries (Group or EDP Group) and the equity and results attributable to the Group, through the investments in associates and jointly controlled entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions reported include the parent organization and all the consolidated subsidiaries. EDP's non-financial accounting accompanies the consolidated financial statements, as stated in note 2 to the consolidated and company financial statements (Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 244), that reflect the assets, liabilities and results of EDP, S.A. and its subsidiaries (Group or EDP Group) and the equity and results attributable to the Group, through the investments in associates and jointly controlled entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EDP Renováveis S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Wind Generation

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code – bond

☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

ES0127797019

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

529900MUFAH07Q1TAX06

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3145

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

28548

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

7848

(7.23.1.15) Comment

As a company dedicated to renewable energy generation (wind and solar), scope 1 emissions are very low and only refer to own fleet, gas consumption and fugitive (SF6) emissions.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EDP Energias do Brasil S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ ISIN code – bond
☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

BRENBRACNOR2

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

529900MT3VH5D7T9FR43

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79954

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

41559

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

41559

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Main activities of EDP Energias do Brasil are generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity in Brazil. Although EDP Brasil owned a thermal power plant, it had a very low operation in 2023, hence the low value of scope 1 emissions. Scope 2 emissions refer mainly to distribution grid losses

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EDP España S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ ISIN code – bond
☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

ES0106025036

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

5299004K3IJ5KNKRYY78

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3493406

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

4965

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

4965

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Main activities of EDP España S.A. are generation, diistribution and supply of electricity. Scope 1 emissions refer mainly to thermal power plants operating in 2023. Scope 2 emissions refer to distribution power losses.
[Add row]

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4931.7

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17968430.6

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

17973362.3

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

54456.7

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

47992.1

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

102448.8

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

48968812.1

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

48968812.1

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

49028200.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

18016422.7

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

67044623.2
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

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

[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:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No sustainable biomass consumption

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass consumption

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9516.6

(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

9516.6

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biofuels used in EDP's fleet

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7441117.8

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

7441117.8

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal used in EDP's power plants

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37560.6

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

37560.6

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel oil and gasoil used in EDP's power plants

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8254949.2

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

8020636.2

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

234313

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Used in our CCGT and CHP power plants

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

60209.1

(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

60209.1

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Liquid fuels (gasoline, diesel oil and GNL) used in EDP's fleet

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17980235.3

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

17676196.6

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

69725.7

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

234313

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuels consumption by EDP in our power plants and fleet
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

55966565

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2161441

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

47924164

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1884947

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

54457

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The RECs are used to offset emissions related to electricity consumption in offices and power plants (wind and solar) EDP owns in the USA

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, solar, small hydro

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24578

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The GOs are used to offset emissions related to electricity consumption in offices and power plants (wind and solar, hydro) EDP owns in Spain
[Add 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)

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

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76.5

(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)

76.50

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

18239.5

(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)

18239.50

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

1230.7

(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)

1230.70

Chile

(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

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.5

(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)

7.50

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.8

(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)

22.80

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2063.6

(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)

2063.60

Germany

(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

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

536.3

(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)

536.30

Hungary

(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)

3289.9

(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)

3289.90

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

Luxembourg

(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

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

5367.6

(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)

5367.60

Netherlands

(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)

7207.5

(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)

7207.50

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

2094948.3

(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)

2094948.30

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6268

(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)

6268.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.5

(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)

134.50

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

28489.3

(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)

28489.30

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

Thailand

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.8

(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)

19.80

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

47858.4

(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)

47858.40

Viet Nam

(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
[Fixed row]

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

49925

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

5.5

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

214996.3

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

234668

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

6484419

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

89102

(7.33.1.10) Comment

EDP, through its distribution company E-REDES, holds concession contracts for electricity distribution in Portugal mainland. E-REDES is also the Portuguese DSO (Distribution System Operator), holding the High and Medium Voltage networks.

Row 2

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

30576.4

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

5

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

41558.7

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

96999

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

3882756

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

50800.0

(7.33.1.10) Comment

EDP, through their distribution companies EDP S. Paulo and EDP Espírito Santo, holds concession contracts for electricity distribution in the Brazilian States of S. Paulo and Espírito Santo.

Row 3

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☑ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

13317.9

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

4.8

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

4965.3

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

52848

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

1390525

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

25800.0

(7.33.1.10) Comment

EDP España, through its distribution companies E-Redes, Viesgo and Begasay, holds concession contracts for electricity distribution in the Principality of Asturias (Region of Cantabria, Autonomous Community of Galicia (Lugo), Madrid Community, Castile & León (Burgos and Palencia), Valencian Community (Valencia and Alicante), Aragón (Zaragoza and Huesca) and Catalonia (Barcelona and Tarragona).
[Add row]

(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

0.0002817

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

4563499

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16202307923

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

41

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Strong decrease in thermal power generation compared to 2022: -52% from coal-fired power plants and -55% from CCGT plants. This led to a strong reduction is scope 12 emissions (-57% YoY), which, together with a small 8% increase in revenues, explains the 41% decrease in this indicator from previous year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.081

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

4563499

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

56629013

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

50

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Strong decrease in thermal power generation compared to 2022: -52% from coal-fired power plants and -55% from CCGT plants
[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)

2607887.8

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

737.94

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

802.67

Gas

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

1642270.5

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

382.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

393.17

Hydropower

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

356.4

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.03

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.03

Wind

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

309.4

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.01

Solar

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

56.4

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.03

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.03

Total

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

4250880.5

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Net

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

76.80
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :% of renewable installed capacity

(7.52.2) Metric value

86

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Renewable installed capacity in 2023: 22,730 MW

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total installed capacity in 2023: 26,549 MW

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

9.6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

As part of EDP's goal to be "all-green" by 2030, EDP added about 2 GW of solar and wind parks in 2023, an increase of about 10% YoY, resulting a 86% share of renewable installed capacity.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :% of Smart meter installed in Iberia

(7.52.2) Metric value

90

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Smart meters installed by the end 2023: 6,999,974

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Number of delivery points in 2023: 7,746,925

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16.9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This indicator represents the % of low voltage supply points served by smart meters in Iberia. The objective is to reach 100% by 2025.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Induced clients' savings (accumulated in the period 2015-2023)

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.12

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Accumulated clients' savings since 2015: 6.12 TWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

No metric denominator, this is an absolute target

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This indicator represents the total accumulated savings EDP induces in its customers from the offer of low carbon products and services since 2015. This products include energy efficiency measures and sustainable mobility.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ 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 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream 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

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1115541

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1877828

(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)

4131485

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38505

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11296

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3008.9

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10502

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1415.65

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9594685.920

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9594685.920

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5277077.256

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

602076

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2617701

(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)

3761278

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19083

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4917

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14932

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10710

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8062691.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8062691.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

35.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 3 inventory, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a near term target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline (targets set in a interval of 5-10 year from base year). The target was set in financial years. The 45% reduction target was set following the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard and the Power Sector Guidance.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

EDP's Scope 3 emissions represent more than 40% of the total emissions inventory. The target's objective is to achieve a near-term reduction on overall Scope 3 emissions aligned with the 1.5ºC pathway.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy is based on decarbonizing generation (coal power plants phase out by 2025 and 100% renewable generation by 2030, thus reducing significantly scope 3 category 3) and electrifying consumption, thus reducing gas supply and shift to renewable electricity supply (impact on categories 3 and 11). By 2030, EDP will only generate power from renewables, so emissions related to the fossil fuel supply chain, which represents about 40% of the total scope 3 emissions, will decrease significantly and will tend to zero. Additionally, we will focus on sourcing green electricity to supply our customers and will progressively supply electricity and reduce natural gas supply. Regarding the supply chain, we will collaborate with our suppliers, mainly those related to renewables, aiming at significantly improving the environmental performance of their products and services and, consequently, reduce the corresponding carbon footprint. We will invest in a "green procurement" strategy to select products with fewer emissions and/or suppliers that are more advanced in emissions mitigation actions. Furthermore, we will actively incentivize the implementation of emission reduction (green electrification) and disclosure measures for smaller suppliers. Regarding progress by 2023, the main achievements ware on use of sold products, with the adjustment of the gas client portfolio, and on fuel and energy related activities, for which the reduction is associated with the lower use of coal and natural gas fired power plants and thus, the reduction of upstream emissions from these fuels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream 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

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1115541

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1877828

(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)

4131485

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38505

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11296

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3008.9

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10502

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1415.65

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9594685.920

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9594685.920

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

959468.592

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

602076

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2617701

(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)

3761278

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19083

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4917

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14932

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10710

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8062691.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8062691.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

17.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 3 inventory taking into consideration the consolidation method used: financial control with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector no later than 2040. The target was set in financial years. The 90% reduction target was set following the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard and the Power Sector Guidance.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

EDP’s Scope 3 emissions represent more than 40% of the total emissions inventory. The target’s objective is to achieve a near-term reduction on overall Scope 3 emissions aligned with the 1.5ºC pathway.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our strategy is based on decarbonizing generation (coal power plants phase out by 2025 and 100% renewable generation by 2030, thus reducing significantly scope 3 category 3) and electrifying consumption, thus reducing gas supply and shift to renewable electricity supply (impact on categories 3 and 11). By 2030, EDP will only

generate power from renewables, so emissions related to the fossil fuel supply chain, which represents about 40% of the total scope 3 emissions, will decrease significantly and will tend to zero. Additionally, we will focus on sourcing green electricity to supply our customers and will progressively supply electricity and reduce natural gas supply. Regarding the supply chain, we will collaborate with our suppliers, mainly those related to renewables, aiming at significantly improving the environmental performance of their products and services and, consequently, reduce the corresponding carbon footprint. We will invest in a "green procurement" strategy to select products with fewer emissions and/or suppliers that are more advanced in emissions mitigation actions. Furthermore, we will actively incentivize the implementation of emission reduction (green electrification) and disclosure measures for smaller suppliers. Regarding progress by 2023, the main achievements ware on use of sold products, with the adjustment of the gas client portfolio, and on fuel and energy related activities, for which the reduction is associated with the lower use of coal and natural gas fired power plants and thus, the reduction of upstream emissions from these fuels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.370

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.370

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) 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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

240510.437

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1031994.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

63.44

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the total of use of sold products category from scope 3, taking into consideration the consolidation method used: financial control with no exclusions within that category. The associated emissions come from the sale of fossil fuels, specifically natural gas sold to clients in EDP's retail business in Portugal and Spain. It's a near-term target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol in line with what is expected in terms of timeline targets set in an interval of 5-10 years from base year. The target was set in financial years. The 90% reduction target was set in a way that it would be aligned with the overall Scope 3 targets. This target follows SBTi's Power Sector guidance that indicates that companies that sell transmit or distribute natural gas or other fossil fuel products shall set absolute or intensity

percentage-based emissions reduction scope 3 targets for the use of sold products, irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of the company.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

EDP operates in natural gas retail and thus has a target for the reduction of these emission's category 11. The target's objective is to achieve the Net-Zero reduction aligned with the overall Scope 3 target.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reduction/adjustment of the gas client portfolio Electrification and energy efficiency programs for residential clients. The "Casa Elétrica" program focused on B2C customers, aiming to promote the switching from gas consumption to electricity, with an impact on energy consumption and safety, and in alignment with the strategy of electrification of consumption.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(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 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream 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

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9304139.21

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

594400.796

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1115541

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1877828

(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)

4131483

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38505

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11296

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3008.9

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10502

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1415.65

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9594683.920

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

19493223.926

(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

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1949322.393

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4275845.54

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

287653.04

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

602076

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2617701

(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)

3761278

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19083

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4917

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14932

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10710

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8062691.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12626189.580

(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

39.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the total EDPs inventory emissions on all scopes, taking into consideration the consolidation method used: financial control with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector no later than 2040 The 90% reduction target on all scopes is a requirement to comply with the Net-Zero Standard.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Comply with Net-Zero requirement of overall 90% emissions reductions covering all scopes.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 1 emissions reduction will be achieved through a strong focus on renewable power generation and progressive decommissioning of thermal power plants Through the Business Plan 2023-2026 EDP committed to be coal-free by 2025 and to generate 100% electricity from renewable sources by 2030. Also EDP plans to achieve 33 GW of renewable capacity during the current business plan BP 2023-2026 and reaching over 50 GW renewable gross additions between 2021 and 2030. For the current BP EDP plans to invest 25B, 85% of which in renewables clients and energy management, and 15% in electricity networks. Scope 2 emissions reduction will mainly be achieved through grid loss reduction and increased sourcing of renewable electricity to supply our office buildings, as well as power plant self-consumption. Regarding Scope 3 emissions, the coal power plants shut down by 2025 and 100% renewable generation by 2030 will significantly reduce scope 3 categories 2, and electrifying consumption thus reducing gas supply and shift to renewable electricity supply will impact on categories 3 and 11. By 2030 EDP will only generate power from renewables, so emissions related to the fossil fuel supply chain, which represents about 40% of the total scope 3 emissions, will decrease

significantly and will tend to zero. Additionally, we will focus on sourcing green electricity to supply our customers and will progressively supply electricity and reduce natural gas supply. Regarding the supply chain we will collaborate with our suppliers mainly those related to renewables aiming at significantly improving the environmental performance of their products and services and consequently reduce the corresponding carbon footprint. We will invest in a green procurement strategy to select products with fewer emissions and/or suppliers that are more advanced in emissions mitigation actions. Furthermore, we will actively incentivize the implementation of emission reduction, electrification, and disclosure measures for smaller suppliers. At target year, the residual emissions that cannot be avoided will be compensated. Regarding progress by 2023, the main achievement was on stationary combustion with the significant reduction of thermal generation. This impacted both Scope 1 and Scope 3 category 3 emissions. There was also a significant reduction on use of sold products with the adjustment of the gas client portfolio. Emissions from grid losses were also reduced.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.37

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.370

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2405104.370

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) 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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1322807.404

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1031994.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1031994.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

126.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the total of use of sold products category from scope 3, taking into consideration the consolidation method used: financial control with no exclusions within that category. The associated emissions come from the sale of fossil fuels specifically natural gas sold to clients in EDP's retail business in Portugal and Spain. It's a near term target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol in line with what is expected in terms of timeline targets set in an interval of 5-10 year from base year. The target was set in financial years. The 45% reduction target was set in a way that it would be aligned with the overall Scope 3 target. This target follows SBTi's Power Sector guidance that indicates that companies that sell, transmit or distribute natural gas or other fossil fuel products shall set absolute or intensity

percentage/based emissions reduction scope 3 targets for the use of sold products, irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to the total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of the company.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

EDP operates in natural gas retail and thus has a target for the reduction of these emissions category 11. The target's objective is to achieve a nearterm reduction aligned with the overall Scope 3 target

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Reduction/adjustment of the gas client portfolio Electrification and energy efficiency programs for residential clients. The "Casa Elétrica" program focused on B2C customers, aiming to promote the switching from gas consumption to electricity, with an impact on energy consumption and safety, and in alignment with the strategy of electrification of consumption.
[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

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1474

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0094

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1568000000

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0078400000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-95.8

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0755

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0051

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0806000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

51.15

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 1 and 2 emissions, for all GHGs, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a near term target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline (targets set in an interval of 5-10 year from base year). The target was set in financial years. The 95% intensity reduction target was set following SBTi's Sectoral Decarbonization Approach - Power Sector calculation methodology with power generation as the base year output.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Target achievement is supported by the strategic focus on renewable generation growth (scope 1 emissions reduction), phase-out of the coal-fired power plants before 2025 and CCGT before 2030, continued investment in distribution (smart) grids, thus reducing electricity losses (scope 2 emissions reduction) and sourcing renewable electricity for consumption in office buildings and power plants self-consumption. Emissions reduction in target year were calculated assuming average hydro and wind conditions. Regarding progress by 2023, the specific emissions decreased significantly due to: 1) favourable hydro conditions in the Iberian Peninsula (productivity index close to the average year), after a 2022 of extreme drought, which led to a higher hydropower generation and a lower operation of the CCGT plants; 2) the sharp reduction in production from coal-fired power plants in Spain, combined with the announced plans for the Spanish thermal assets: to convert Aboño II from coal into gas fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025 while continuing to co-fire blast furnace gases, a case study of circular economy in Europe through the valorisation of this by-product, avoiding the emission of one million tons of CO2/year, establishment of a new partnership with the Asturian based industrial group Corporación Masaveu, S.A. ("CM"), through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño and authorization requested from the electricity system operator (Red Eléctrica) to close Aboño I coal plant, as well as EDP's last remaining coal plants in Spain (Soto 3 and Los Barrios); 3) the limited production from the Pecém power plant in Brazil and the sale of 80% of this power plant concluded in December; 4) the net increase in renewable capacity (wind and solar), which now accounts for around 60% of the total installed capacity.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 4

(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

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1019

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0243

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0243000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1262000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.7

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

53.5

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

53.5

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

85.5

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0252400000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-100

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-3.4

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0213

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0453

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0453000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0666000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

59.03

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers EDP's all sold electricity emissions (scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion and scope 3 category 3 emissions from electricity retail), taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a near-term physical intensity convergence target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector (targets set in an interval of 5-10 year from base year). The target was set in financial years. The 80% intensity reduction target was set following Sector Specific using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach for the Power Sector.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, regarding all sold electricity, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Target achievement is mostly supported by the strategic focus on renewable generation growth (scope 1 emissions reduction), phase-out of the coal-fired power plants before 2025 and CCGT before 2030. Emissions reduction in target year were calculated assuming average hydro and wind conditions and generation projections following the BP23-26. Regarding emissions from retails (Scope 3 Category 3), the reduction will be marginal due to the loss of generation capacity because of the gas and coal phase-out. Regarding progress by 2023, specific Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly due to: 1) favourable hydro conditions in the Iberian Peninsula (productivity index close to the average year), after a 2022 of extreme drought, which led to a higher hydropower generation and a lower operation of the CCGT plants; 2) the sharp reduction in production from coal-fired power plants in Spain, combined with the announced plans for the Spanish thermal assets: to convert Aboño II from coal into gas fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025 while continuing to co-fire blast furnace gases, a case study of circular economy in

Europe through the valorisation of this by-product, avoiding the emission of one million tons of CO2/year, establishment of a new partnership with the Asturian based industrial group Corporación Masaveu, S.A. ("CM"), through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño and authorization requested from the electricity system operator (Red Eléctrica) to close Aboño I coal plant, as well as EDP's last remaining coal plants in Spain (Soto 3 and Los Barrios); 3) the limited production from the Pecém power plant in Brazil and the sale of 80% of this power plant concluded in December; 4) the net increase in renewable capacity (wind and solar), which now accounts for around 60% of the total installed capacity. As for specific Scope 3 emissions from sold electricity, there continues to be a slight increase because of the imbalance of generation vs retail both in Portugal caused by the decomission of the Sines coal fired power plant in the end of 2020 and Brazil due to the low operation of Pecém coal fired power plant.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(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

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

(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 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1019

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0243

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0243000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1262000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

99.7

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

53.5

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

53.5

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

85.5

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0063100000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-100

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-61.5

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0213

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0453

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0453000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0666000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

49.71

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers EDP's all sold electricity emissions (scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion and scope 3 category 3 emissions from electricity retail), taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero physical intensity convergence target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector (no later than 2040). The target was set in financial years. The 95% intensity reduction target was set following the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach for the Power Sector.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, regarding all sold electricity, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Target achievement is mostly supported by the strategic focus on renewable generation growth (scope 1 emissions reduction), phase-out of the coal-fired power plants before 2025 and CCGT before 2030. After that, to achieve reductions on emissions from sold electricity, the focus will be on procuring renewable electricity to sell to clients. Emissions reduction in target year were calculated assuming average hydro and wind conditions and generation projections following the BP23-26. Regarding emissions from retails (Scope 3 Category 3), the reduction will be marginal due to the loss of generation capacity because of the gas and coal phase-out. Regarding progress by 2023, specific Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly due to: 1) favourable hydro conditions in the Iberian Peninsula (productivity index close to the average year), after a 2022 of extreme drought, which led to a higher hydropower generation and a lower operation of the CCGT plants; 2) the sharp reduction in production from coal-fired power plants in Spain, combined with the announced plans for the Spanish thermal assets: to convert Aboño II from coal into gas fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025 while continuing to co-fire blast furnace gases, a case study of circular economy in Europe through the valorisation of this by-product, avoiding the emission of one million tons of CO2/year, establishment of a new partnership with the Asturian based industrial group Corporación Masaveu, S.A. ("CM"), through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño and authorization requested from the electricity system operator (Red Eléctrica) to close Aboño I coal plant, as well as EDP's last remaining coal plants in Spain (Soto 3 and Los Barrios); 3) the limited production from the Pecém power plant in Brazil and the sale of 80% of this power plant concluded in December; 4) the net increase in renewable capacity (wind and solar), which now accounts for around 60% of the total installed capacity. As for specific Scope 3 emissions from sold electricity, there continues to be a slight increase because of the imbalance of generation vs retail both in Portugal caused by the decomission of the Sines coal fired power plant in the end of 2020 and Brazil due to the low operation of Pecém coal fired power plant.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(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

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1474

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0094

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1568000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

96

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0062720000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-98

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0755

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0051

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0806000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.62

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 1 and 2 emissions, for all GHGs, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline (no later than 2040 for power sector companies). The target was set in financial years. The 96% intensity reduction target was set following SBTi's Sectoral Decarbonization Approach - Power Sector calculation methodology with power generation as the base year output.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Target achievement is supported by the strategic focus on renewable generation growth (scope 1 emissions reduction), phase-out of the coal-fired power plants before 2025 and CCGT before 2030, continued investment in distribution (smart) grids, thus reducing electricity losses (scope 2 emissions reduction) and sourcing renewable electricity for consumption in office buildings and power plants self-consumption. Emissions reduction in target year were calculated assuming average hydro and wind conditions. Regarding progress by 2023, the specific emissions decreased significantly due to: 1) favourable hydro conditions in the Iberian Peninsula (productivity index close to the average year), after a 2022 of extreme drought, which led to a higher hydropower generation and a lower operation of the CCGT plants; 2) the sharp reduction in production from coal-fired power plants in Spain, combined with the announced plans for the Spanish thermal assets: to convert Aboño II from coal into gas fired, expected to occur by middle of 2025 while continuing to co-fire blast furnace gases, a case study of circular economy in Europe through the valorisation of this by-product, avoiding the emission of one million tons of CO2/year, establishment of a new partnership with the Asturian based industrial group Corporación Masaveu, S.A. ("CM"), through the sale of a 50% stake in Aboño and authorization requested from the electricity system operator (Red Eléctrica) to close Aboño I coal plant, as well as EDP's last remaining coal plants in Spain (Soto 3 and Los Barrios); 3) the limited production from the Pecém power plant in Brazil and the sale of 80% of this power plant concluded in December; 4) the net increase in renewable capacity (wind and solar), which now accounts for around 60% of the total installed capacity.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

44136739

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

67

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

87

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.61

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target is not formally part of an emissions reduction target but EDP's strategic focus on renewable growth is essential for the achievement of our emissions reduction targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It is a corporate-wide target and applies to all geographies where the Group operates. Target covers all generation activities of EDP Group that are within our consolidation perimeter.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To drive the decarbonization of electricity generation in EDP with the aim to be all green by 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

EDP's prioritization of investment in renewable generation started in 2006, through the anticipation of major trends in the energy market and the support to the vision of a society capable of reducing CO2 emissions, by replacing thermal with renewable energy, decentralizing generation, promoting smart grids and energy storage, and encouraging the demand for renewable electricity. In the updated Business Plan for 2023-2026, EDP continued to lead the decarbonization of the energy sector by further reinforcing its investments in renewables with a 25 Bn energy transition CAPEX. From the 25 Bn of EDP's gross investments, 85% will be applied in renewables, clients, and energy management with annual gross additions of 4.5 GW to reach an ambitious target of 50GW renewable additions for 2021-2030, while continuing its fast adoption of innovative solutions. In technological terms, 40% of the total planned investment will be allocated to solar technology (9.4 GW), 40% to wind onshore (5.0 GW), 12% to solar DG (2.1 GW), 5% (0.7 GW) to wind offshore, to be carried out by the company Ocean Winds (50/50 joint venture with Engie) and 3% to H2 and storage. To increase flexibility, EDP also intends to expand its energy storage capacity beyond its traditional storage in hydroelectric plants with pumped-storage reservoir. An increase of 0.5 GW of capacity is therefore planned for 2023-2026. The group's asset rotation strategy that crystallizes value and funds additional growth opportunities, significantly contributes to this implementation. At the end of 2023, the percentage of renewable installed capacity was 86%, i.e., up 7 p.p. compared with 2022. In 2023, electricity production from renewable sources accounted for 87% of the total electricity generated, 13% more than in 2022. Of this 87%, wind contributed with 56%, hydro with 25% and solar with 6%.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

29825

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

3.4

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

1.3

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2.17

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target is not formally part of an emissions reduction target but contributes for the achievement of Scope 12 emissions reduction targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It is a corporate wide target and applies to all geographies where the Group operates. The target covers all office buildings electricity consumption. Exceptions might be made for office building with electricity contracts that are still in the regulated market.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target objective is to guarantee 100% renewable electricity consumption in office buildings, contributing for the reduction of Scope 2 emissions. This target is aligned with EDP's operation of renewable electricity generation and electricity retail.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve target, EDP will explore the mechanisms to source renewable electricity consumption in office building: green contracts, directly done with the electricity retailer; renewable electricity PPAs with bundles certificates; or Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) – RECs, I-RECs and Guarantees of Origin. Give the geographical dispersion of the company's office buildings, the sourcing strategy needs to take into account market limitations and applicability. For this, EDP will source RECs for the US and Canada; I-RECs for its operation in South America and APAC, guaranteeing that they are applicable to each respective market; and Guarantees of Origin for the offices in Europe. In 2023 there was a standoff in the use of EACs due to the revision of the sourcing process, explaining the reduction of % of renewable energy used. The exception was the operation in Spain.

Row 3

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 3

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/06/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

83493

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

78.6

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

20.5

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

-271.50

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target is not formally part of an emissions reduction target but contributes for the achievement of Scope 12 emissions reduction targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Included in EDP Renewables SBTi Net-Zero targets submitted, that are still under validation.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It is a business specific targets, applicable to EDP Renewables, a subsidiary of the EDP Group. The target covers all electricity auto-consumption for solar and wind parks, in all the geography where EDP Renewables operates.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target objective is to guarantee 100% renewable electricity for wind and solar park auto-consumption, effectively reducing to zero Scope 2 emissions from EDP Renewables. This target is not only aligned with EDP Renewables' operation (renewable electricity) but is also one of the optional Net-Zero targets that SBTi proposes.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve target, EDP Renewables will continue and grow the sourcing of renewable electricity to the auto-consumption of its wind and solar parks, through Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). Give the geographical dispersion of the solar and wind parks, the sourcing strategy needs to take into account market limitations and applicability. For this, EDP Renewable will source RECs for the US and Canada; I-RECs for it operation in South America and APAC, guaranteeing that they are applicable to each respective market; and Guarantees of Origin for the operation in Europe. In 2023 there was a standoff in the use of EACs due to the revision of the sourcing process, explaining the drastic reduction of % of renewable energy used. The exception was the operation in Spain.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles
☑ Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

9

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

29.4

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

22.4175824176

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

EDP is actively contributing to accelerating the transition to sustainable mobility, aiming to reduce 70% of the global fleet emissions. This target directly impacts Scope 1 emissions reduction targets, specifically in targets INT 1 and INT 3.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ EV100

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target only covers the light vehicles from the global fleet service vehicles. This target has a direct impact on Scope 12 emissions (mobile combustion) reduction targets, both medium and long term.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The target objective is to electrify EDP's light fleet, aligned with its electric mobility strategy. This target will also impact Scope 1 emissions reductions and also impacting CH4 emissions. Together with its own Net-Zero targets, EDP goes further in the energy transition path, and is actively contributing to the acceleration of electric mobility. In this context, EDP has set the goals of achieving over 40,000 EV charging points installed by 2025 and 100,000 by 2030, as well as reaching 180,000 clients with electric mobility solutions by 2025, in the geographies with commercial activity (Portugal, Spain, and Brazil).

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve the target by 2030, EDP has assumed an interim commitment to electrify more than 40% of the light vehicle fleet by 2025. This targets will be achieved through the renewal of the light fleet, replacing combustion vehicles by electric ones but also by optimizing light fleet use. For this purpose a Management Tool was developed in 2020. It is a mobile application that allows employees to book service vehicles, including the possibility of "offering a lift", reducing the environmental impact of corporate travel. By the end of the reporting year, EDP has increased the electric light fleet by 20.4 p.p. compared to the year the target was set and 14.8 p.p. compared with the previous year.
[Add row]

(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

02/22/2022

(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
☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 3 inventory, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector (no later than 2040). The target was set in financial years. The 90% reduction target was set following the SBTi's Net-Zero Standard and the Power Sector Guidance.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

EDP's Scope 3 emissions represent more than 40% of the total emissions inventory. The target's objective is to achieve a Net-Zero reduction on overall Scope 3 emissions aligned with the 1.5ºC pathway.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation
☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, that can only amount up to 10% of EDP's base year emissions, through carbon removals. Until then, EDP will use the beyond value chain mitigation framework to explore how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Markets and as the basis of a corporate carbon offsetting strategy.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

While international and national rules are not completely stabilized and credibility standards are taking shape, EDP is already assessing the business case/strategy for offsetting residual emissions in line with the SBTi Net Zero Standard, to ensure that the use of carbon credits is done in compliance with the credibility and additionality requirements. Acknowledging that it can never replace mitigation efforts, EDP recognizes that investments in technology and nature-based carbon removal must accelerate. According to IPCC "The deployment of carbon dioxide removals to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions is unavoidable if Net Zero CO2 or GHG emissions are to be achieved." As such, until 2040, any action taken by EDP will be following SBTi's recommendations and other best practices to go beyond value chain mitigation and focus on harder to abate emissions sources, such as the ones associated to business travels. To achieve this, EDP has been conducting small and contained investments in carbon credits to offset specific sources of emissions, at the same time that explores how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Market. Other options under analysis are developing carbon offsetting projects internally, taking advantage of available land, or being an partner/investor in carbon offsetting projects conducted by a third party.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

EDP follows SBTi's criterion for "Mandatory target recalculation", that states that companies must commit to reassessing, and if necessary, recalculating and revalidating their targets, to ensure consistency with most recent climate science and best practices at a minimum every 5 years. EDP is committed to follow the most recent applicable criteria at the time of revalidation.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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
☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the total of use of sold products category from scope 3, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions within that category. The associated emissions come from the sale of fossil fuels, specifically natural gas sold to clients in EDP's retail business from Portugal and Spain. It's a near term target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline (targets set in an interval of 5-10 year from base year). The target was set in financial years. The 90% reduction target was set in a way that it would be aligned with the overall Scope 3 targets. This target follows SBTi's Power Sector guidance that indicates that companies that sell, transmit, or distribute natural gas or other fossil fuel products shall set absolute or intensity percentage-based emissions reduction scope 3 targets for the use of sold products, irrespective of the share of these emissions compared to the total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions of the company.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

EDP operates in natural gas retail and thus has a target for the reduction of these emissions (category 11). The target's objective is to achieve the Net-Zero reduction aligned with the overall Scope 3 target.

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, that can only amount up to 10% of EDP's base year emissions, through carbon removals. Until then, EDP will use the beyond value chain mitigation framework to explore how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Markets and as the basis of a corporate carbon offsetting strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

EDP follows SBTi's criterion for "Mandatory target recalculation", that states that companies must commit to reassessing, and if necessary, recalculating and revalidating their targets, to ensure consistency with most recent climate science and best practices at a minimum every 5 years. EDP is committed to follow the most recent applicable criteria at the time of revalidation.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

☑ Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EDP Energias de Portugal__Net-Zero Approval Letter__2-14-2023.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the total EDP's inventory emissions on all scopes, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector (no later than 2040). The 90% reduction target on all scopes is a requirement to comply with the Net-Zero Standard.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Comply with Net-Zero requirement of overall 90% emissions reductions, covering all scopes.

(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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

EDP’s Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, that can only amount up to 10% of EDP’s base year emissions, through carbon removals. Until then, EDP will use the beyond value chain mitigation framework to explore how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Markets and as the basis of a corporate carbon offsetting strategy.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

While international and national rules are not completely stabilized and credibility standards are taking shape, EDP is already assessing the business case/strategy for offsetting residual emissions in line with the SBTi Net Zero Standard, to ensure that the use of carbon credits is done in compliance with the credibility and additionality requirements. Acknowledging that it can never replace mitigation efforts, EDP recognizes that investments in technology and nature-based carbon removal must accelerate. According to IPCC "The deployment of carbon dioxide removals to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions is unavoidable if Net Zero CO2 or GHG emissions are to be achieved." As such, until 2040, any action taken by EDP will be following SBTi's recommendations and other best practices to go beyond value chain mitigation and focus on harder to abate emissions sources, such as the ones associated to business travels. To achieve this, EDP has been conducting small and contained investments in carbon credits to offset specific sources of emissions, at the same time that explores how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Market. Other options under analysis are developing carbon offsetting projects internally, taking advantage of available land, or being an partner/investor in carbon offsetting projects conducted by a third party.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

EDP follows SBTi's criterion for "Mandatory target recalculation", that states that companies must commit to reassessing, and if necessary, recalculating and revalidating their targets, to ensure consistency with most recent climate science and best practices at a minimum every 5 years. EDP is committed to follow the most recent applicable criteria at the time of revalidation.

Row 4

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ4

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

☑ Int3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of EDP's scope 1 and 2 emissions, for all GHGs, taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a Net-Zero target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline (no later than 2040 for power sector companies). The target was set in financial years. The 96% intensity reduction target was set following SBTi's Sectoral Decarbonization Approach - Power Sector calculation methodology with power generation as the base year output.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, that can only amount up to 10% of EDP's base year emissions, through carbon removals. Until then, EDP will use the beyond value chain mitigation framework to explore how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Markets and as the basis of a corporate carbon offsetting strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

EDP follows SBTi's criterion for "Mandatory target recalculation", that states that companies must commit to reassessing, and if necessary, recalculating and revalidating their targets, to ensure consistency with most recent climate science and best practices at a minimum every 5 years. EDP is committed to follow the most recent applicable criteria at the time of revalidation.

Row 5

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ5

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/22/2022

(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

☑ Int4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers EDP's all sold electricity emissions (scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion and scope 3 category 3 emissions from electricity retail), taking into consideration the consolidation method used (financial control), with no exclusions. It's a near-term physical intensity convergence target aligned with SBTi's Net-Zero Protocol, in line with what is expected in terms of timeline for the power sector (targets set in an interval of 5-10 year from base year). The target was set in financial years. The 80% intensity reduction target was set following Sector Specific using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach for the Power Sector.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

EDP is an integrated electric utility that operates in electricity generation (both thermal and renewable), transmission and distribution and retail. EDP also operates in gas retail. For this reason, the target objective is to follow SBTi's SDA pathway for the power sector, regarding all sold electricity, with the Net-Zero goal has the main purpose.

(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

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

EDP's Net Zero commitment approved by SBTi does not require offsetting emissions before 2040 in line with the Net Zero Standard. By 2040 onwards EDP will need to offset residual emissions which cannot be mitigated, that can only amount up to 10% of EDP's base year emissions, through carbon removals. Until then, EDP will use the beyond value chain mitigation framework to explore how to approach the Voluntary Carbon Markets and as the basis of a corporate carbon offsetting strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

EDP follows SBTi's criterion for "Mandatory target recalculation", that states that companies must commit to reassessing, and if necessary, recalculating and revalidating their targets, to ensure consistency with most recent climate science and best practices at a minimum every 5 years. EDP is committed to follow the most recent applicable criteria at the time of revalidation.
[Add row]

(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	*5*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*117*	*6916000*
Implementation commenced	*32*	*1843000*
Implemented	*196*	*3289553*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
☑ Wind

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

1588223

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

539372

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

962000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

These figures refer to wind farms that became fully operational in 2023 (962 MW). Assumptions made: 1. Real or typical values of CAPEX for the different types of renewable power plants; 2. Renewable generation based on current load factors; 3. CO2 price - European Emission Allowances average price in 2023, i.e., 83.3 /tCO2; 4. 2023 thermal emissions intensity by geography to estimate CO2 savings of each renewable energy initiative

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

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

1683344

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

513551

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

1253600

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

These figures refer to solar PV farms that became fully operational in 2023 (1,567 MW). Assumptions made: 1. Real or typical values of CAPEX for the different types of renewable power plants; 2. Renewable generation based on current load factors; 3. CO2 price - European Emission Allowances average price in 2023, i.e., 83.3 /tCO2; 4. 2023 thermal emissions intensity by geography to estimate CO2 savings of each renewable energy initiative

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Distribution power loss reduction; power plant self consumption reduction; electricity consumption in office buidings reduction

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

25893

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

50376000

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

36100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

These figures refer to internal energy efficiency program – grid loss reduction initiatives implemented in 2023; backfeed power reduction in wind and solar farms; self-consumption reduction in hydropower plants; electricity consumption reduction in office buildings. Assumptions made: 1. Real or typical values of CAPEX of the distribution companies on grid losses reduction; 2. CO2 price - European Emission Allowances average price in 2022, i.e., 83,3 /tCO2; 4. Global (grid) emission factors by geography to estimate CO2 savings from the savings initiatives.
[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:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

EDP has a dedicated budget for R&Di that is allocated to 7 main areas, in accordance with EDP's business strategy, which positions our company at all stages of the energy industry value chain: renewable energies, networks, distributed energy systems, green hydrogen, energy storage & flexibility, sustainable mobility and decarbonization. In 2023, R&D expenditure amounted to EUR 222 million.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Focus on renewable generation allows for reducing our exposure to risk of further regulatory restrictions on CO2 emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

EDP uses internal price of carbon to assess the impact of current and future carbon regulation on energy prices and volumes, existing assets' value and to evaluate capital investments in new electricity generation assets.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In addition to supply-side carbon footprint reduction initiatives, EDP plays a very active role with its customers and the community in general, promoting improved end-use energy efficiency and the consequent reduction of GHG emissions. Aimed at the liberalized market, EDP offers a range of solutions to meet the specific needs of different customer segments, through a diversified offer of competitive and sustainable products and services that avoid emissions in final energy consumption: energy efficiency measures, distributed generation, sustainable mobility. In 2023, the EDP Group generated around EUR 571 million revenues from energy efficiency products and services (up 16% vs. 2022) and invested EUR 279.4 million (up 46% vs. 2022), which represents 4.6% of EDP's gross CAPEX. [Add row]

(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:

☑ Group of products or services

(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 electricity generation

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

Generation from wind, solar and hydropower plants. EDP's strategic focus on renewable generation growth led to a progressive decarbonization of the company' electricity generation portfolio. In 2023, EDP's installed capacity worldwide was 86% renewable and the share of renewables to the total electricity generation was 87%, thus delivering electricity with a significant low carbon content. In addition, 100% certified renewable electricity is also part of EDP's product portfolio. According to the most recent Strategic Update released, by 2025 EDP foresees its generation portfolio to be over 90% renewable-based and its emissions intensity to be 70% below 2020 levels, putting the company well on track to meet its 2030 commitment: 100% renewable capacity portfolio.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CO2e emissions that would have occurred if the electricity generated by renewable energy sources were produced by thermal power plants

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 MWh of electricity generated from renewable sources

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 MWh of electricity generated by coal and gas power plants

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

25840537

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

Avoided emissions are the CO2e emissions that would have occurred if the electricity generated by renewable energy sources were produced by thermal power plants. For each country where we operate and generate renewable power, the avoided emissions are obtained by multiplying the net renewable energy production by the emission factor of the thermoelectric mix of that country.

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

43
[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Biofílica's partnership with Grupo Jari began in 2010, initially with the development of the Jari Amapá REDD Project on a property of approximately 246,000 hectares located in the Brasilian Amapá state. Regarding the forest cover, the area of this project was limited to 65 thousand hectares, which we intend to expand in the future in order to increase its potential for generating carbon credits. Despite the reduced area, the project's activities cover the entire Jari Group property, where dozens of extractive communities and small rural producers live. EDP through its subsidiary EDP Brasil purchased 1873 tCO2 from this initiative to offset part of its emissions in 2023

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

1873

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

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

Select from:

☑ Purchased

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

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Use scenarios

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

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

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

Stakeholder engagement: Lack of interest from stakeholders, especially communities and public bodies in participating in project activities; Non-inclusion of vulnerable groups such as young people and women.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No other explanation
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Smaller office facilities in Spain and Brazil.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:
☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

These facilities use water supplied by municipal water systems and their consumption is estimated to represent less than 0.001% of the Group's total water withdrawals (therefore considered immaterial). Such percentage does not justify the implementation of dedicated monitoring procedures for quantitative water parameters as withdrawals, discharges and consumption.
[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

1) In thermal power plants (coal and natural gas): data is collected directly mostly from meter readings in each facility. 2) In hydropower plants, data is collected either by direct measurements (meter readings: turbined water flow and all ecological flows) or by calculations of the turbined water flow using capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At a corporate level, the monitoring of total water withdrawals is done through EDP's Corporate Sustainability Information System, and its frequency depends on the operations. Key Water indicators for EDP Group are published in EDP's Annual Integrated Report and subject to independent third-party verification.

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

1) In coal and gas power plants: sea, brackish and fresh surface sources, groundwater and third-party sources are collected from meter readings; 2) In wind and solar power plants, and distribution activities: groundwater and third-party sources are collected from meter readings; 3) In office buildings: third-party sources are collected from meter readings; 4) In hydro power plants: fresh surface water sources are collected through meter readings or by calculations of the turbined water flow.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At a corporate level, the monitoring of total water withdrawals is done through EDP's Corporate Sustainability Information System, and its frequency depends on the operations. Key Water indicators for EDP Group are published in EDP's Annual Integrated Report and subject to independent third-party verification.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The quality parameters measured on a continuous basis are measured using analysers, which allow immediate analysis. The parameters measured on a periodic basis are measured by laboratory analyses using standardised methods. For most parameters, laboratories are accredited for the analysis method developed. This only does not apply to a very small number of parameters, only in cases where there is no accredited laboratory on the market for this purpose.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawals quality for 100% of facilities where applicable: thermal and hydro power plants. Distribution activities and office buildings are excluded, as water is withdrawn from municipality companies. The monitoring frequency depends on the parameter and type of facility. For hydropower plants, the monitoring of parameters (e.g. oxygen, temperature, pH, conductivity, redox potential and turbidity) depends on the type of reservoir. In small reservoirs, 4 samples/year are done, both at bottom and surface levels and in two different points of the reservoir. In cascade reservoirs, monitoring occurs every year (6 samples/year). In thermal power plants, in addition to the type of parameter and facility, monitoring also depends on the process (refrigeration circuits and demineralized water processes) and withdrawal sources. Water parameters such as pH, conductivity, turbidity, chlorides, suspended solids, total organic carbon are monitored continuously, weekly or monthly.

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

1) In thermal (coal and natural gas), wind and solar power plants, as well as distribution activities and office buildings, data is collected directly from meter readings in each facility; 2) In hydropower plants, data is collected through calculations using water levels and floodgate opening.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At a corporate level, the monitoring of total water discharges is done through EDP's Corporate Sustainability Information System, and its frequency depends on the operations. Key Water indicators for EDP Group are published in EDP's Annual Integrated Report and subject to independent third-party verification.

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

1) In thermal: discharges to sea, brackish and fresh surface sources, and third-party destinations, are collected from meter readings; 2) In wind and solar, distribution activities and office buildings: water sent to third-party destinations is collected from meter readings; 3) In hydro: discharges to fresh surface water destinations are collected either by meter readings or by calculations of the turbined water flow using capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At a corporate level, the monitoring of total water discharge volumes by destination is done through EDP's Corporate Sustainability Information System. Its destination and frequency depend on the operations. Key Water indicators for EDP Group are published in EDP's Annual Integrated Report and subject to independent third-party verification.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since hydro power plants, wind and solar farms represent 86% of EDP's total generation capacity, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance, this water aspect is reported as not relevant. It is expected to remain not relevant due to the addition of 3 GW per year until 2026 of new renewable generation capacity. According to Updated Business Plan 2024-2026, it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040, which will lead to an increase in the percentage above mentioned. We monitor total water discharge volumes by treatment method in our thermal power plants, where such monitoring is either a legal requirement or an environmental management system requirement.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since hydro power plants, wind and solar farms represent 86% of EDP's total generation capacity, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance, this water aspect is reported as not relevant. It is expected to remain not relevant due to the addition of 3 GW per year until 2026 of new renewable generation capacity. According to Updated Business Plan 2024-2026, it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040, which will lead to an increase in the percentage above mentioned. We monitor water discharge quality parameters in our thermal power plants, where such monitoring is either a legal requirement or an environmental management system requirement. Wastewater quality discharges from thermal power plants are publicly available on EDP's website.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since hydro power plants, wind and solar farms represent 86% of EDP's total generation capacity, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance, this water aspect is reported as not relevant. It is expected to remain not relevant due to the addition of 3 GW per year until 2026 of new renewable generation capacity. According to Updated Business Plan 2024-2026, it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar, which will lead to an increase in the percentage above mentioned. We monitor water discharge quality parameters in our thermal power plants, where such monitoring is either a legal requirement or an environmental management system requirement. However, the discharges are licensed by the competent national environmental authorities and the parameters considered relevant are monitored, according to the nature of the effluent and the characteristics of the receiving medium.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since hydro power plants, wind and solar farms represent 86% of EDP's total generation capacity, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance, this water aspect is reported as not relevant. It is expected to remain not relevant due to the addition of 3 GW per year until 2026 of new renewable generation capacity. According to Updated Business Plan 2024-2026, it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040, which will lead to an increase in the percentage above mentioned. We monitor water discharge temperature in our thermal power plants (wastewater and cooling water), where such monitoring is either a legal requirement or an environmental management system requirement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In thermal (coal and natural gas), wind and solar power plants, as well as distribution activities and office buildings, data is collected directly from meter readings in each facility.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At a corporate level, the monitoring of total water consumption is done through EDP's Corporate Sustainability Information System. It is worth noticing that EDP considers water use in hydro power plants a non-consumptive use. Key Water indicators for EDP Group are published in EDP's Annual Integrated Report and subject to independent third-party verification.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since hydro power plants, wind and solar farms represent 86% of EDP's total generation capacity, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance, this water aspect is reported as not relevant. It is expected to remain not relevant due to the addition of 3 GW per year until 2026 of new renewable generation capacity. According to Updated Business Plan 2024-2026, it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040, which will lead to an increase in the percentage above mentioned. In Pecém thermal power plant, EDP recycles water in its refrigeration circuits, and reuses treated water from the Effluent Treatment Station, using it as cooling water in the refrigeration circuits, these are monitored on annually basis. In its hydro portfolio, EDP has 2,358 MW of pumping storage, representing 10% of water used for hydro power generation in 2023.

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:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Within the scope of internal health and safety audits carried out at the facilities where our workers carrying out EDP Group activities are assigned, compliance with the legal requirements applicable to the potable water quality for human consumption is verified at local level, through public information provided by the respective regions/municipalities on their websites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The required resources to guarantee a safe and healthy environment for all workers and compliance with the law are verified through internal and third-party health and safety audits. The health and safety of those contributing to EDP Group's activities - employees, service providers, contractors or subcontractors - are key priorities for the Group. Within its Health and Safety Work Policy, EDP is committed to make available the required resources to guarantee a safe and healthy environment for all its workers, ensuring compliance with the law. The Policy applies to all EDP Group companies, in all geographies, and requires all service providers to adopt practices in line with its underlying principles. Occupational health and safety are integral parts of EDP Group's activities and are considered in all decisions: project design, construction, exploitation, HR management, procurement, customer relations, supplier relations and with the general public.
[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

EDP analysed and monitored 100% of its hydro power plant flows in Iberia and Brazil. Following this assessment, EDP implemented downstream environmental flows (e-flows) where required. Both in Europe and Brazil, legislation requires the implementation of e-flow regimes as a mitigation environmental measure to improve water body ecological status and to achieve good ecological potential. EDP monitors the effectiveness of these e-flows and readjusts them when necessary to guarantee the ecological quality of the water bodies. This monitoring allows us to avoid operational and maintenance costs due to bad quality water that can lead to equipment damage. Until now, results point out to the increase of the ecological quality downstream.

Sediment loading

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

The potential accumulation of sediments upstream of the reservoir is regularly monitored as part of the operating standards used for hydroelectric power plants. Its monitoring is carried out mainly by the direct inspection at the water intake, and indirectly by bathymetric studies or underwater inspection in the surroundings of the dam. In addition to these operating standards, EDP regularly implements mitigation measures through an adequate spillway management during flood periods to promote solid flows to go downstream, simulating the natural flow. Extraordinarily, and usually in small power plants, there is the mechanical transport of sediments accumulated upstream, to downstream. In addition to these routine measures, EDP has in place a plan of bathymetric studies to assess the sedimentation potential in the total area of the reservoir. These studies are being planned in Portugal.

Other, please specify

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

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

N/A
[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)

131818796

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, water withdrawal was 17% higher than in 2022. This result is explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation (which represents 99.6% of total water withdrawals) due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Hydro generation in Iberia increased 62% year on year, reflecting the above average hydro reservoir levels in Portugal, with hydro generation coefficient of 0.99 in Portugal, compared with a coefficient of 0.63 in 2022. Specifically for hydro power plants, data was collected either through direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. Due to the current's high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance, water withdrawals will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. However, future water withdrawals dependency is expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar capacity in generation portfolio, as per EDP's business plan 2023-2026 (sustainability commitments). We use the following thresholds for monitoring trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

131813739

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, water discharge was 17% higher than in 2022. This result is explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation (which represents 99.6% of total water withdrawals) due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Hydro generation in Iberia increased 62% year on year, reflecting the above average hydro reservoir levels in Portugal, with hydro generation coefficient of 0.99 in Portugal, compared with a coefficient of 0.63 in 2022. Specifically for hydro power plants, data was collected either through direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. Due to the current's high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance, water discharges will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. However, future water discharges are expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar capacity in generation portfolio, according with EDP's business plan 2023-2026 (sustainability commitments). We use the following thresholds for monitoring trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5430

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, water consumption was 63% lower than in 2022, as a result of the reduction in the Group's coal electricity generation (-52%) and the decrease in natural gas electricity generation in Iberia (-55%). This is the result of the following facts: 1) the limited production from the Pecém power plant in Brazil, with the sale of 80% of this power plant being completed in December 2023; 2) the significant reduction in production at thermal power plants in Iberia, as a result of hydrological conditions favourable to hydro generation. The total water consumption reported by EDP does not match the difference between withdrawals and discharges as the company defines water consumption as withdrawals minus discharges to the same water body within, at least, the quality parameters of the licensing permits. In some of EDP's powerplants, the water is discharged to a different water body than the withdrawal source, explaining the difference obtained. The definition used here is aligned with the information disclosed in EDP's Annual Integrated Report (as per revision in 2019, www.edp.com/sites/default/files/2020-03/Water-

related%20indicators_EN_23.12.19.pdf). It should also be noted that EDP considers water use in hydro power plants a non-consumptive use. However, future water use dependency is expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar capacity in generation portfolio, according with EDP's business plan 2023-2026 (sustainability commitments). We use the following thresholds for monitoring trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".
[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)

324

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(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:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

EDP has one thermal power plant located in water stressed areas (Pecém in Brazil), representing 0.0002% of the total water withdrawals reported in question 9.2.2. However, 80% of Pecém plant was sold in December 2023, in line with our strategy to be coal-free by the end of 2025. There was a 30% increase of this indicator between 2022 and 2023 due to the following facts: 1) total water withdrawals from this power plant increased 52% (Pecém power plant was dispatched during the 4Q23 with an output energy of 61 GWh, due to the heat waves of November and December, whereas in 2022 it was not dispatched due to the improvement in the hydrological scenario. In 2023 Pecém's availability stayed at 99%.) 2) total company-wide withdrawals increased 17%. For water stress exposure assessment EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a first high-level risk assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro generation assets against a widely recognized water availability indicator (Baseline Water Stress (BWS)). Wind generation and distribution assets are excluded given their low dependency on water availability. Analysis is conducted at watershed level, using both current state and projections applying the following threshold: BWS higher than 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then done, using information gathered from National Governmental Agencies (location specific water availability indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, constraints from local competitive uses). This is done for all geographies where EDP has generation activities (Portugal, Spain and Brazil), and considering the facilities location. It is worth noticing that withdrawal sources are closely located to the facilities and, thus, water-stress classification is valid for this situation. Assessment is updated on a 2 – 3 – year basis or whenever a new project requires it. We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".
[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)

131279557

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

Fresh surface water is relevant because 99.6% of total water withdrawals comes from this source, which is used to produce hydropower, as well as some thermal energy generation. In 2023, water withdrawal from fresh surface water was 17% higher than in 2022. This result is explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Due to the high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance (99.99% of the total fresh surface water withdrawals), water withdrawals from this source will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. However, future water withdrawals dependency is expected to decrease with growth of wind and solar capacity in generation portfolio, as per EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026 (sustainability commitments). We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

537645

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater are relevant as they are used as cooling water in the refrigeration circuits of some thermal power plants. Two gas power plants in Portugal use brackish water (1% of total brackish and seawater withdrawal) and two coastal coal power plants in Spain use seawater (99% of total brackish and seawater withdrawal). In 2023, EDP partnered with Corporación Masaveu, S.A., selling 50% of Aboño II coal plant in Spain, to convert it to gas. The sale and the request to close Aboño I and EDP's other coal plants in Spain are key steps toward EDP's goal of being coal-free by 2025. Aligned with the decrease of electricity generation from these coal facilities, there was a 19% withdrawal decrease. Future dependency is expected to decrease with the EDP committed to be coal-free by 2025 and increase investment in renewables, as per EDP's BP 23-26. Thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals from wells are relevant as they are used for human consumption along with other general uses such as irrigation. The much lower volume reported in 2023 when compared to the previous year reflects the lower human and general water uses. Given the very low volumes involved and the availability of alternative sources, company dependency on this source is low and it is expected to remain low in the future. We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: “about the same”; /- 16-50%: “higher”/”lower”; /- 51%: “much higher”/”much lower”.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

107

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawals from deep water holes are relevant as they are mainly used in a water-steam water circuit in one of EDP's gas power plants. Its electricity generation was lower in 2023, when compared to 2022 (-35%), justifying the lower volume withdrawn from this source between 2022 and 2023. Given the very low volumes involved and the availability of alternative sources, company dependency on this source is low and it is expected to remain low in the future. We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not applicable. EDP does not use produced or process water. It is not expected to be used in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1486

(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

Withdrawals from third party sources are mainly used in office buildings and in the Pecém coal power plant. The thermal power plants and hydro power plants, in Spain, were the main users of this source (48%), being supplied by the local water supply concessionaires. There was a 13% withdrawal decrease due to the decrease in thermal electricity generation. Additionally, in 2023, Pecém power plant only used 22% of total withdrawals from third party sources, due the limited production (Pecém was only dispatched during the 4Q23). However, water reuse and recycling measures have been implemented in some of the industrial processes to reduce electricity generation. Future dependency is expected to remain constant with the full operationalization of the water efficiency measures. We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: “about the same”; /- 16-50%: “higher”/”lower”; /- 51%: “much higher”/”much lower”.
[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)

131276895

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(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

In 2023, fresh surface water (including hydro technology) represents 99,6% of total water discharges. In this year, it increased 17%, compared to 2022. This result is explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Due to the high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance (99.99% of the total fresh surface water discharges), water discharges to this source will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. However, future water discharges are expected to decrease with the EDP committed to be coal-free by 2025 and growth of wind and solar capacity in generation portfolio, as per EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026 (sustainability commitments). We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

536841

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

There was a 19% decrease in discharges from 2022 justified by the reduction of coal electricity generation (-52%) and the decrease in natural gas electricity generation (-55%). Future dependency is expected to be reduced with the decrease of coal capacity until 2025, as per EDP's Business Plan 2023-26. These discharges are mainly of cooling water used in the refrigeration circuits of some thermal power plants. Even though this represents

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable. EDP does not make discharges to groundwater. It is not expected to make these discharges in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

Third party destinations' effluents are considered relevant because they include 100% domestic wastewater produced in all activities within the reporting boundary and sent to municipal treatment. The increase between 2022 and 2023 (29%) reflects the higher human consumption and general uses. It is expected that third-party destinations will remain constant over the years. We use the following thresholds to monitor trends: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".
[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

35

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The number of facilities exposed to water risks accounts for 10% of EDP Group's facilities: one thermal power plant, Pecém in Brazil, and the remaining are hydropower plants in Portugal. The number of facilities exposed to water risks decreased when compared to 2022, due to the fact that 6 hydroelectric plants have stopped being accounted for, as their hydroelectric exploitation is suspended, and they are in the process of being reverted to the Portuguese State, without economic interest. Pecém coal-fired plant has been identified as a generation asset at risk from water stress location in EDP's Water Stress Exposure Assessment. A high-level assessment revealed a Baseline Water Stress indicator over 40% (threshold recommended in the Question-level Guidance), according to the WRI Aqueduct. Also, the water stress situation was confirmed by information from National Information Systems on Water Resources. Water for plant operation is provided by the municipal water and sewage concessionaire. However, 80% of Pecém plant was sold in December 2023, in line with our strategy to be coal-free by the end of 2025. The hydropower plants located in the basins of the Lima, Cávado, Mondego, Tejo, and Guadiana rivers are identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change-induced structural decrease in precipitation. Eight facilities located in Douro River Basin have induced a structural decrease in precipitation and an increase in competitive uses, so it is also identified in EDP Water Risk Map as being exposed to risks of climate change. The EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026 foresees the decommissioning of coal by 2025, including the Pecém Power Plant.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.4) Please explain

As part of the characterization of the criticality of our supplies, EDP assesses the environmental risk, including water risk, of all its suppliers, in order to design action plans to mitigate the risk. However, the scope of these plans covers the supplier's activity as a whole and is not specific to each facility and covers all environmental topics, including the water criterion.
[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)

Alto Lindoso (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Lima

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.866054

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.2

(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)

1774

(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

1774

(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)

1774

(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

1774

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (146%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (198% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Touvedo (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Lima

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.81

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.35

(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)

2037

(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

2037

(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)

2037

(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

2037

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (119%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (104% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Alto Rabagão (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.74

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.85

(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)

71

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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

71

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

71

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (16%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (38% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Caniçada (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.68

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.18

(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)

1528

(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

1528

(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)

1528

(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

1528

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (60%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (40% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Salamonde (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.69

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.09

(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)

1617

(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

1617

(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)

1617

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1617

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (36%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vila Nova / Venda Nova (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.68

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.98

(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)

25

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

25

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

25

(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

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

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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (1,3%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vilarinho das Furnas (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify :Cávado

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.76

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.21

(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)

253

(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

253

(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)

253

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

253

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increases in both withdrawal and discharge volumes (38%) are explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (38% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Carrapatelo (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.09

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.13

(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)

10968

(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

10968

(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)

10968

(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

10968

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (1701%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (74% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Crestuma-Lever (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.07

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.49

(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)

14171

(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

14171

(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)

14171

(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

14171

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (75%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (69% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pocinho (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.14

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.11

(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)

6776

(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

6776

(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)

6776

(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

6776

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (56%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (58% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Régua (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.17

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.74

(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)

9783

(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

9783

(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)

9783

(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

9783

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (74%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (74% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tabuaço (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.99

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.53

(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)

154

(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

154

(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)

154

(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

154

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (423%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (525% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Torrão (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.01

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.26

(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)

2878

(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

2878

(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)

2878

(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

2878

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (80%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (79% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Valeira (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.16

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.38

(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)

7558

(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

7558

(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)

7558

(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

7558

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (59%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (60% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal discharge). The zero volumes mean that there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Varosa (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Douro

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.142008

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.776347

(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)

128

(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

128

(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)

128

(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

128

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aguieira (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.34

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.11

(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)

2523

(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

2523

(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)

2523

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2523

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in withdrawals and discharges (34%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (34% of total electricity generation YoY). Additionally, 47% of withdrawals and discharges in the Mondego River Basin in 2023 were from this power plant, with pump, being less dependent on affluents and weather patterns. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Caldeirão (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.53

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.33

(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)

93

(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

93

(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)

93

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

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

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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in withdrawals and discharges (39%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (41% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Desterro (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.3984

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.687131

(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)

75

(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

75

(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)

75

(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

75

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 19

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 19

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ermida (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.742222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.319444

(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)

1035

(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

1035

(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)

1035

(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

1035

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in withdrawals and discharges (54%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (47% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 20

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lagoa Comprida (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal
☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.363417

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.649028

(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)

24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

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

24

(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)

24

(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

24

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 21

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ponte de Jugais (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.384897

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.705361

(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)

96

(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

96

(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)

96

(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

96

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 22

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 22

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Raiva (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.31

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.25

(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)

1703

(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

1703

(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)

1703

(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

1703

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in withdrawals and discharges (59%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (93% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 23

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sabugueiro I (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.363211

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.647281

(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)

20

(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

20

(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)

20

(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

20

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 24

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sabugueiro II (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.396494

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.662456

(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)

22

(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

22

(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)

22

(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

22

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The slight increase in withdrawals and discharges (8%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (40% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 25

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 25

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vila Cova (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Other, please specify :Mondego

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.379614

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.728125

(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)

82

(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

82

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

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

82

(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

82

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 26

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 26

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Belver (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.48155

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.998122

(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)

5433

(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

5433

(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)

5433

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5433

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (35%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (55% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 27

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 27

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bouçã (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.85345

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.219017

(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)

1261

(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

1261

(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)

1261

(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

1261

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (84%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (92% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 28

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 28

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Cabril (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.92

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.13

(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)

1194

(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

1194

(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)

1194

(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

1194

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (87%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (133% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 29

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 29

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Castelo do Bode (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.54

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-8.32

(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)

1554

(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

1554

(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)

1554

(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

1554

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (160%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (190% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 30

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 30

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Fratel (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.54

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.8

(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)

5030

(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

5030

(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)

5030

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

5030

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in both withdrawals and discharges (41%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (54% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 31

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 31

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pracana (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.56

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.81

(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)

222

(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

222

(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)

222

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

222

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, by mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying the threshold BWS 40%, as recommended in the Question-level Guidance. A downscaling analysis at local level is then performed for all power plants identified in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (location specific indicators) and company's operational teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawal and discharge volumes (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The decrease in both withdrawals and discharges (-34%) is explained by the decrease of hydropower generation due to the efficient management of the hydro portfolio in 2023 (-20% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 32

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 32

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Santa Luzia (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Tejo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.080525

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.818061

(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)

68

(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

68

(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)

68

(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

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

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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. There was no change in the volume of withdrawals and discharges, comparing to the previous year, which is explained by the efficient management of the hydro portfolio. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 33

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Alqueva (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Guadiana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.197222

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.495278

(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)

1766

(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

1766

(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)

1766

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1766

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. This facility has pump, and due to the Alqueva's reversible system, electricity generation is less dependent on affluent volume and weather patterns. This explains the slight variation in both withdrawals and discharges (-12%), despite the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. (12% of total electricity generation YoY). Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively, and on the competitive uses. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). All the zero volumes mean that there was not any withdrawal or discharge from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 34

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 34

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pedrógão (Hydro Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Portugal

☑ Guadiana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.109903

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-7.630872

(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)

358

(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

358

(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)

358

(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

358

(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

EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40% (Question-level Guidance). A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (from and to fresh surface water - River) were obtained by direct measurements (meter readings) or calculations, using e.g. the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. The increase in withdrawals and discharges (239%) is explained by the increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023 (236% of total electricity generation YoY). In 2023, 17% of withdrawals and discharges in the Guadiana River Basin were from this power plant, with pump, being less dependent on affluents and weather patterns. Withdrawal and discharge will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water use in hydro power plants is considered a non-consumptive use (withdrawal equals discharge). The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

Row 35

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 35

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pecém (Thermal Power Plant)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(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

Brazil
☑ Other, please specify :Atlântico Nordeste Oriental (Pecém)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-4

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-38.875417

(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)

324

(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

324

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

164

(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

164

(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)

324

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Coordinates are given at the center of the power plant. EDP uses the WRI Aqueduct to conduct a high-level water stress assessment, mapping all its thermal and hydro assets against the Baseline Water Stress (BWS; watershed level), applying BWS 40%. A downscaling analysis is then performed for all assets in water-stressed areas, using information from National Governmental Agencies (site specific indicators) and EDP's teams (asset water dependency, local competitive uses). Withdrawals and discharges (3rd party source - municipal company) were collected mostly from meter readings. Pecém's electricity generation increased 1497% (vs. 2022) due to the fact this power plant was dispatched during 4Q23, while in 2022 it was not dispatched due to the improved hydrological scenario. This explains the

much higher values for withdrawals, discharges and consumption. Water consumption will tend to increase or decrease depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively, according to the use of thermal power plants. Water consumption equals withdrawals minus discharges to the same water body within, at least, the quality parameters of the licensing permits. In Pecém, of all the water consumed, none was returned to the same water body. In Dec-23, 80% of Pecém plant was sold, in line with BP23-26. The zero volumes mean there was no withdrawals or discharges from/to those sources. Thresholds used: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".
[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

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water volumes withdrawn are shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water volumes withdrawn by source are shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water quality indicators are shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water discharges are shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water discharges by destination are shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water discharges by treatment method are controlled by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water discharge quality is controlled by the competent environmental authority, under the environmental permits. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

EDP's Integrated Annual Report is externally verified, including GRI water indicators. Assurance is conducted by an independent third party according to ISAE 3000 and AA1000AS. Water consumption is shared and validated by the competent environmental authority. 89% of EDP's facilities identified as exposed to water risks are certified in accordance to ISO 14001, having this water aspect monitored and externally verified.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

16202307923

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

122.91

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Due to the current's high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance, water withdrawals will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. However, through EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026 and long-term strategy, future water withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase. The Strategy establishes a change in EDP's portfolio, namely the growth of wind and solar capacity, which are very low water intensity technologies.
[Fixed row]

(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)

2318

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(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

There was a volume increase of 27% in 2023 (2,318 m3/MWh in 2023 vs. 1,820 m3/MWh in 2022) explained by the 20% increase of hydropower generation due to the better hydrological conditions in Iberia in 2023. Numerator refers to total freshwater withdrawals in EDP's activities, as reported in 9.2.7. Denominator refers to total net electricity generation, collected through online systems that monitor each power plant's electricity injection in the grid. Information is collected directly mostly from meter readings for thermal, wind and solar power plants, distribution activities and office buildings. For hydro facilities, data is collected either through direct measurements (meter readings) or by calculations, using for instance the installed capacity and the difference between downstream and upstream water levels. Due to the high hydro power contribution in the EDP Group's water performance (99.99% of the total freshwater withdrawals), this water intensity indicator will tend to decrease or increase depending on if it is a dry or wet year, respectively. Water intensity indicator is being used for internal and external analysis on water dependency and efficiency in water use, to drive water performance improvement projects at operational level and to inform our water strategy. Through EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026 and long-term strategy, this water intensity indicator is expected to decrease. The Strategy establishes a change in EDP's portfolio, namely the growth of wind and solar capacity, which are very low water intensity technologies. Nevertheless, future freshwater withdrawals will still vary significantly on an annually basis, due to the hydrological conditions in Iberia. We use the following thresholds for monitoring trends in water intensity indicator: /- 15%: "about the same"; /- 16-50%: "higher"/"lower"; /- 51%: "much higher"/"much lower".

[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Electricity Generation

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2318

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total net electricity generation in MWh.

(9.12.5) Comment

The volume increased by 27% in 2023 (2,318 m3/MWh in 2023 vs. 1,820 m3/MWh in 2022) due to a 20% increase in hydropower generation (representing 99.6% of total water withdrawals) driven by improved hydrological conditions in Iberia. The numerator refers to total freshwater withdrawals in EDP’s activities, as reported in 9.2.7, while the denominator refers to total net electricity generation, collected through online systems monitoring each power plant’s electricity injection. The water intensity indicator fluctuates based on dry or wet years due to high hydro power contribution (99.99% of total freshwater withdrawals). It is used for internal and external water dependency and efficiency analysis, driving improvement projects and informing the water strategy. EDP's BP 23-26 and long-term strategy aim to decrease this indicator, aligning with the growth of low water intensity wind and solar capacity.
[Add row]

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

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

The products and services provided by EDP are: 1) transmission and distribution operations; 2) electricity generation from renewable (hydro, wind and solar) and non renewable (thermal from coal and natural gas) and 3) the sale of low carbon services, such as electric mobility solutions, energy efficiency solutions and decentralized solar solutions. Accordingly, EDP has no products containing substances classified as hazardous by any regulatory authority.
[Fixed 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

EDP classifies services and products as having "low-water impact" whether these are not associated with direct water consumption in their activities and maintenance. Examples: 1) transmission and distribution operations; 2) renewable PPA (wind and solar); 3) the sale of low carbon services, such as electric mobility solutions, energy efficiency solutions and decentralized solar solutions.

(9.14.4) Please explain

For transmission and distribution operations the total water consumption was 55.1 m3 and for renewable PPA was 5.4 m3. Water consumption related to the supply of products and services by EDP, classified as having a low water impact, represents almost 0% of the total water used by the Group. These operations are characterized by low water consumption index for operation and maintenance of its activities when compared with conventional operations of electric energy generation (such as hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants, for example), especially the distribution operations. The Group offers a variety of solutions aimed at the specific needs of various customer segments, through a diverse and competitive set of products and services that avoid emissions in the final consumption of energy. The direct water consumption of this activity is mainly associated with the administrative activity of the operation and is considered non-material.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

100% of EDP Group facilities are covered by Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. Within its Health and Safety at Work Policy, EDP is committed to provide the necessary resources to guarantee a safe and healthy environment for all its employees, ensuring compliance with the law, including compliance with the legal requirements applicable to the quality of drinking water for human consumption in the places where EDP Group activities are carried out by our employees.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

☑ Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

40712

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

10130

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4091

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

120

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Other, please specify :UN Global Compact; Hydropower Sustainability Council

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The water consumption reduction target at EDP is organization-wide, encompassing all direct operations and facilities. This includes all geographic locations where EDP operates, without exclusions. The target applies to every part of our business, ensuring a comprehensive approach to reducing freshwater consumption. All operational units are integrated into this effort, guaranteeing that our commitment to reduce water withdrawal for freshwater consumption is consistent and impactful across the entire organization.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The target for reducing freshwater consumption was achieved due to EDP's Business Plan 2023-2026, which emphasizes sustainability commitments: it is planned to reach 50 GW (by 2030) of renewable generation capacity, predominantly based on wind and solar. EDP is committed to becoming coal free by 2025, all green by 2030 and net-zero by 2040. This strategy focuses on transforming EDP's generation portfolio by significantly increasing wind and solar capacity, which are technologies with very low water intensity compared to traditional thermal power generation. Dependence on water use in the future is expected to decrease with the growth of wind and solar energy, enabling EDP to further reduce its reliance on freshwater consumption and water withdrawals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

EDP Group's total freshwater consumption has decreased 90% between 2015 and 2023, in line with the planned progress. In the last 4 years, freshwater consumption has been decreasing due to the following facts: - 2020: the specific consumption of freshwater decreased 37% compared to 2019, mainly due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity production (-46% vs. 2019), and to the inversion in order of merit from coal to gas. - 2021: the specific consumption of freshwater changed in 2021 (35% compared to 2020), which is justified by the increase in coal-fired electricity generation in EDP group (30% more than 2020). - 2022: the specific consumption of freshwater decreased 25% compared to 2022, due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity production (-10% vs. 2021) and to the inversion in order of merit from coal to gas. There was special impact on the decrease in freshwater consumption in water stress area - Pecém, in Brazil (from 56% to 1%, vs. 2021), due to the fact that this power plant was not dispatched due to the improved hydrological scenario (despite not being dispatched, Pecém's availability stayed at 97.5%). - 2023: there was a decrease of freshwater consumption mainly due to the reduction in the EDP Group's coal-fired electricity production (-52% vs. 2022), namely in Spain. In addition to risk mitigation, this target was also defined to reduce costs and EDP's environmental impacts. Unit figures is 103x m3.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :No environmental accidents or penalties with impacts on water.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our organization-wide goal of no environmental accidents or penalties impacting water applies to all facilities and operational activities in all regions. All our organization's activities are committed to maintaining the highest standards of water security and compliance to prevent any water-related environmental incidents. There are no exclusions in the coverage of this objective, including all business units and operational areas.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To prepare for emergencies, we have internal and, where applicable, external emergency plans with scenarios for potential emergencies or serious accidents involving hazardous substances. This response capability is trained through simulation exercises, and lessons learnt are incorporated to improve response capacity. In 2023, we carried out 253 environmental simulation exercises, and there were no environmental accidents with impacts on water, although there were 211 small oil spills, totaling 37 m3 of oil spilled.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

There were no environmental accidents or penalties with impacts on water. There were no environmental accidents or penalties in 2023. This target is part of EDP Group's Strategic Goals for 2023.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic products

(10.1.3) Please explain

We had a target for the elimination of 100% of Single Use Plastics in our previous Business Plan, that was achieved in 2022, covering the scope defined by the European Union: Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.
[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not produce or commercialize plastic polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not produce or commercialize plastic goods or components

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP uses durable plastics in diferent equipments that are included in our commercial products, such as metters, EV chargers, and others

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not produce or commercialize plastic packaging

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not produce or commercialize goods/products packaged in plastics

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility does not provide / commercialize services that use plastic packaging

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not provide waste management and/or water management services

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP, as an electric utility, does not provide financial products and/or services for plastic-related activities

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

EDP is not involved in other activities related to plastics
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

EDP manages the end-of-life of durable plastics present in its equipment through waste management entities, in accordance with applicable legislation (namely WEEE EU - Directive 2012/19/EU and Packaging Waste - Directive 94/62/EC regulation). For this reason, this quantification is directly managed by business partners.
[Fixed 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

☑ Law & policy

[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:	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	☑ Yes, we use indicators	☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ 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

We have facilities “Inside and near” (considering near: 1km distance) to Legally protected areas. Since development phase, the characterization of the potential location of a project includes the assess of any potential environmental constraints, including protected areas. Currently, also using IBAT as a screening tool to identify easily protected and conservation areas where EDP assets are located.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Since development phase, the characterization of the potential location of a project includes the assess of any potential environmental constraints, including UNESCO.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Since development phase, the characterization of the potential location of a project includes the assess of any potential environmental constraints, including UNESCO.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Since development phase, the characterization of the potential location of a project includes the assess of any potential environmental constraints, including UNESCO.

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

We have facilities “Inside and near” (considering near: 1km distance) to Key Biodiversity Areas. Since development phase, the characterization of the potential location of a project includes the assess of any potential environmental constraints, including protected areas. Currently, also using IBAT as a screening tool to identify easily protected and conservation areas where EDP assets are located.

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:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In Brazil, “APCB – Áreas Prioritárias para Conservação da Biodiversidade” - https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/ecossistemas/conservacao-1/areas-prioritarias/2a-atualizacao-das-areas-prioritarias-para-conservacao-da-biodiversidade-2018 Also in Brazil, EDP has assets inside the two biodiversity hotspots (the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado).
[Fixed 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

Environmental performance – Climate change
☑ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent assurance report by PwC in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised). Reasonable assurance for the following GRI indicators: 302-1, 305-1, 305-2 and 305-7; Limited assurance for the remaining GRI indicators. Please refer to Integrated Annual Report, pages 578-580 - attached.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent assurance report by PwC in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised). Reasonable assurance for the following GRI indicators: 302-1, 305-1, 305-2 and 305-7; Limited assurance for the remaining GRI indicators. Please refer to Integrated Annual Report, pages 578-580 - attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent assurance report by PwC in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised). Reasonable assurance for the following GRI indicators: 302-1, 305-1, 305-2 and 305-7; Limited assurance for the remaining GRI indicators. Please refer to Integrated Annual Report, pages 578-580 - attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023 Integrated Annual Report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Member of the Executive Board of Directors with formal responsibility over Sustainability, Risk, Investor Relations, Finance, Planning & Control and shared services.

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
[Fixed row]