ENEL SpA - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Enel is a multinational power company and a leading player in the world's power and gas markets. It operates in more than 30 countries on five continents, being the largest electricity/power utility company in Europe and the second largest in the world. It has the largest customer base among European competitors, and it is one of Europe's leading power companies in terms of reported EBITDA, which accounted for 19.92 billion euros in 2022. Enel has an installed capacity of around 84.6 GW, around 2.02 million kilometers of distribution lines, and provides energy related products and services to approximately 73 million of end users.

Enel has become a leader operator in renewable energy. In 2022 the Group generated 227.8 TWh of electricity with a renewable net generation of 49.4%, and a net installed maximum capacity from renewable sources of 63.3%, installing 3.5 GW of additional renewable power. By 2025, it is planned to achieve a net installed maximum renewable capacity of 75 GW (39.9% increase versus 2022), with emission-free production expected to reach 83%, positioning the Group on track to achieve its decarbonization target which was brought forward from 2050 to 2040 and its 2030 targets.

As highlighted in the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan released in November 2022, the Group plans to increase investments to pursue these targets. In particular, a total of around 37 billion euros will be invested over the 2023-2025 period, of which 60% will be targeted towards supporting the integrated commercial strategy (generation, customers and services), and 40% will be allocated to grids to support their role as enablers of the energy transition.

In 2023-2025, the Group plans to invest approximately 22 billion euros in the integrated commercial strategy. From a geographical perspective, almost 90% of this CAPEX is expected to be allocated in Italy, Spain, and the United States supported by the regulatory framework, where Enel can harness sustainable electrification trends. Specifically, the Group expects to accelerate the deployment of renewables. In Italy and Spain, the objective is to enable longer duration fixed-price contracts, substituting the Group's thermal assets with sustainable technologies unaffected by commodity volatility. In the United States and Latin America, the aim is to benefit from long-term power purchase agreements which offer high visibility on returns. The total EBITDA generated from power generation and retail is expected to reach around 15 billion euros in 2025, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 13% over 2022-2025.

In 2023-2025, Enel plans to invest approximately 15 billion euros in grids, mainly targeting Europe (over 80% of investments) in light of the Group's re-balanced geographical presence, favourable regulatory environments and in order to enhance the grids' role as enablers of the energy transition.

Furthermore, 15 billion euros are expected to be mobilized under the Stewardship business model, which catalyzes third-party investments in partnership with Enel. These resources are set to be instrumental in adding further renewable production, new infrastructure and services to accelerate the electrification process of Group customers.

Group Ordinary EBITDA is expected to grow to between 22.2 and 22.8 billion euros by 2025, from 19.0 to19.6 billion euros in 2022, Group Net Ordinary Income is expected to increase to 7.0-7.2 billion euros by2025, from 5.0-5.3 billion euros in 2022, with a CAGR of 10-13%.

Additionally, by 2025, Enel X business line is expected to reach around 31,400 publicly owned charging points made available worldwide and increase the number of electric buses to around 12,965 units in 2025. The Group also plans to grow demand response capacity to 12.4 GW (+48% versus 2022) and storage capacity to 352 MW.

The 2023-2025 strategy focuses on the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) throughout the entire value chain. Approximately 94% of the Group's 2023-2025 total capex are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), directly targeting SDGs 7 ("Affordable and Clean Energy"), 9 ("Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure") and 11 ("Sustainable Cities and Communities"), all contributing to SDG 13 ("Climate Action"). Additionally, more than 80% of Group investments are expected to be aligned with EU Taxonomy criteria, due to their substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Greece
Guatemala
India
Ireland
Italy
Mexico
Panama
Peru
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
United States of America
Zambia

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

C-EU0.7

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

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain
Electricity generation
Distribution

Other divisions
Smart grids / demand response
Battery storage
Micro grids

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	Enel SpA – ISIN IT0003128367

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	The Chairman of the Board of Directors (Board Chair) plays a proactive role in the process of approving and monitoring corporate and sustainability strategies, which are strongly oriented towards decarbonization and the electrification of end-use consumption through the use of energy from renewable sources. The Chairman also chairs the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee as part of his functions. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee met 6 times during 2022 and discussed climate-related issues and how to reflect them in the Group strategy and the related implementation actions. Some examples of topics discussed during 2022 Committee meetings are: (i) the Sustainability Report for the 2021 financial year, matching the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 for the same year; (ii) the materiality analysis and the guidelines of the Sustainability Plan 2023- 2025; (iii) updates on the main activities carried out in 2022 by the Group in the field of sustainability, the status of implementation of the Sustainability Plan 2022-2024 and Enel's inclusion and positioning on the main sustainability indices. As a member of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, the Board Chair approved one of the main climate-related decisions made related to the Strategic Plan 2023-2025 presented in November 2022, which is the commitment to accelerate the decarbonization of our generation mix through significant investments in renewable growth, while progressively reducing thermal generation. An investment of 16.6 billion euros will support our target to fully decarbonize our technology mix by 2040.
Board-level committee	The Board of Directors of Enel SpA is endowed to carry out any action deemed appropriate for the implementation and achievement of the corporate purpose. It plays a central role in the corporate governance as the body vested with powers related to the strategic, organizational and control policies of the Company and the Group. In this context, the Board examines and approves the company's strategy, the Business Plan and annual budget. These include the main objectives and actions planned related to sustainability issues, to drive the energy transition and address our climate change challenges. It also plays a guiding role and provides an assessment of the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System (so-called "ICRMS"). In this regard, the Board defines the nature and level of risk compatible with the strategic objectives of the Group, including in its assessments any elements that may be relevant in the perspective of the Enel's sustainable success. The Board defines the remuneration policy for Directors, Auditors and Key management personnel, based on the pursuit of the Company's sustainable success and taking decarbonization and energy transition considerations into account. This policy is submitted and reviewed during the Shareholders' Meeting for approval. Regarding climate change, the Board takes active part of mainly two committees of directors: The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee and the Control and Risk Committee. In 2022, the Board addressed climate-related issues reflected in the strategies and related implementation actions in 12 of the 16 meetings held. In particular, climate-related issues were discussed during: (i) the review and approval of the Business Plan of the Company and the Group; (ii) the definition of Enel's remuneration policy for 2022; (iii) the review of the contents of the 2022 Sustainability Report. In addition, climate-related issues were discussed as part of the in-depth studies dedicated to operations related to the decarbonization strategy and sustainable finance, as well as in relation to investor dialog activities.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO defined a sustainable business model by identifying a strategy targeted toward guiding the energy transition toward a low-carbon model; furthermore, the CEO manages the business activities connected to our commitment to combating climate change. The CEO (the only C-suite officer that is a member of the Board of Directors) is the highest responsible for spreading down within the organization the main climate change guidelines set by the Board of Directors and reports to them on the progress achieved as well as on the business activities aimed at maintaining Enel's commitment to tackling climate change. He represents Enel in various initiatives dealing with sustainability, holding relevant positions in institutions of international importance such as the Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance launched by the United Nations in 2019. The CEO also holds the role of Director in charge of setting up and maintaining the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS).

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	We are committed to achieving full decarbonization by 2040. This commitment is on top of our business strategy and, therefore, the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan aims at establishing the specific guidelines and targets to achieve it. The highest management levels discuss, organize and manage all the climate-related issues, which affect frequently their respective operations, services and business strategies. The Board of Directors examines and approves the corporate strategy, including the annual budget and Business Plan. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee assists the Board in assessment and decision-making on climate-related issues such as overseeing climate-related targets, which include all GHG sources across the entire value chain and monitoring their implementation and disclosure in the Sustainability Report, along with the actions and drivers to meet the targets. The correct identification, monitoring and management of climate-related risks is considered of high importance due to the significant impact they have on achieving company objectives. For this purpose, the Board of Directors is committed to develop guidelines to ensure that decisions at all levels within the Group are consistent with the company's risk appetite. The Board has established a Control and Risks Committee to provide support in making decisions concerning the approval of the Business Plan and of financial reporting. This Committee examines the contents of the Sustainability Report and the Non-Financial Statement, (relevant for the purposes of the Internal Control and Risk Management System) and containing the corporate disclosure on climate. It also provides the Board of Directors with an opinion relative to the system of internal controls and risk management guidelines so that the main risks per subsidiary are properly identified, measured, managed and monitored. We also have specific internal committees composed of senior management, such as the Global Business Lines and Global Services Functions, that are responsible for governing and overseeing risk management, monitoring, and control. In 2022, the Board of Directors dealt with climate and sustainability-related issues during 12 out of the 16 meetings held. In addition, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee dealt with climate change and sustainability issues during 3 of the 6 meetings held, and the Control and Risk Committee during 8 out of the 14 meetings held. The Board also defines the remuneration policy for Directors, Auditors and Key management personnel, based on the pursuit of the Company's sustainable success. The remuneration policy includes specific GHG targets (covering Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions) for key managers. Furthermore, the CEO reports to the Board of Directors on the activities carried out when exercising proxies, including the business activities aimed at maintaining Enel's commitment to tackling climate change.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The criteria used to assess the competence of the board include both, specific climate-related issues training and their experience in sustainability and climate change-related topics. At the end of 2022 and during the first months of 2023, with the assistance of an independent consultant, the Board of Directors carried out an assessment of the size, composition, and functioning of the Board itself and its committees (i.e., a "Board review"), in line with the most advanced corporate governance practices. The board review was conducted also in accordance with the peer-to-peer review method. This means that it did not merely assess the operation of the body considered globally, but also the style and contents of the contribution provided by each of its members. The review was extended to the Board of Statutory Auditors. Within the scope of the board review, specific attention was dedicated to verifying the Directors' perception regarding (i) the effectiveness of the induction activities, as well as (ii) the involvement of the Board of Directors in sustainability issues and the integration of sustainability topics in corporate strategy, including those related to climate change. The results of the Board review are provided in Enel's Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure. The Board of Directors review was firstly carried out by means of a questionnaire – filled out by each director; then followed by individual interviews performed by the consultancy firm in order to conduct an in-depth analysis of both the most relevant issues resulting from the questionnaire and the participation of each director in terms of style and content of his/her contribution. The questionnaires and the interviews dealt with, among other issues, the implementation of the sustainability principles within the Company's and the Group's strategies and business model, as well as the attention paid by the Board of Directors to climate change.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
In executing the power he holds, the CEO has defined a sustainable business model by identifying a strategy aimed at guiding the energy transition towards a low-carbon model; furthermore, within the scope of the powers assigned, the CEO manages the business activities connected to Enel's commitment to combating climate change.
The CEO reports to the Board of Directors on the activities carried out when exercising proxies, including the business activities aimed at maintaining Enel's commitment to tackling climate change.
He also represents Enel in various initiatives dealing with sustainability, holding relevant positions in institutions of international importance such as the Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance launched by the United Nations in 2019.
Regarding risk management, the CEO holds the role of Director in charge of setting up and maintaining the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS).
The CEO is also responsible for the oversight of the supply chain engagement strategy, whose GHG emissions are embedded into our decarbonization roadmap and net zero targets. In addition, he is also responsible for the oversight and the definition of the electrification strategy, through which the Group is promoting the customers' switch from fossils consumption to renewable electricity consumption.
Ultimately, the CEO plays an important role of guidance and coordination at the Group level in terms of innovation and is periodically reported on activities relating to sustainability and innovation, which is entrusted to a specific corporate function called "Innovability".

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The Plan envisages the disbursement of an incentive composed of a component in Shares and a monetary component, the amount of which may vary depending upon the level of achievement of the three-year performance objectives, from zero (if none of the objectives is achieved, no incentive is awarded) up to a maximum of 280% or 180% of the base amount, for the Chief Executive Officer/General Manager or for the other Beneficiaries, respectively.
The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI) includes the following climate objective for the CEO: 10% reduction on GHG Scope 1 emissions per kWh equivalent produced by Enel in 2024. Given our commitment to combating climate change and promote our decarbonization target, we increased the reduction target to 15% in 2023.
This will be measured based on a performance scale (with a linear interpolation between the different thresholds). If the performance does not reach the target (whose measure coincides with the one indicated in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan), no incentive will be assigned.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive is directly linked to our commitment to achieving zero emissions by 2040, which is the ultimate goal of Enel's transition plan and its main KPI, in line with the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5 ºC and the specific targets, validated by SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (Executive with strategic responsibilities)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Reduction in emissions intensity
Other (please specify) (Introduction of innovative products and services into the business; Development of renewable energy)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Regarding the Executives with strategic responsibilities, incentives are established following two different timescales: short-term and long-term in line with the Enel's business strategy.

The short-term variable remuneration is aimed at remunerating the performance from a merit and sustainability standpoint. The short-term variable component is granted subject to the achievement of objective and specific annual targets, related to the strategic plan, and jointly identified by the "Administration, Finance and Control Function and the People and Organization" Function. Such targets include:
• Economic-financial targets: consistent with the strategic targets of the Group as a whole and of the individual Functions / Business Lines / Regions / Countries (e.g., ordinary consolidated net income and the reduction of operating expenses, as well as the assignment of specific targets for the individual Functions / Business Lines / Regions/ Countries),
• Technical and/or project-based targets: These include objectives relative to the relevant objectives of the person in a given role. As illustrative examples, they include objectives related to the introduction of innovative products and services into the business for managers within Holding Functions, the development of renewable energy for managers within the Enel Green Power and Thermal Generation Global Business Line or related to energy transition solutions within the Enel X Global Retail Business Line.

The long-term variable remuneration consists of the participation in the 'Long Term Incentive Plan', which is based on the level of achievement of three-year performance objectives. The Executives with Strategic Responsibilities include Heads of Business Lines, Heads of Geographical Areas and Heads of Function at holding level, the Chief Procurement Officer and the CEO. One of these performance objectives is the reduction of Enel Group CO2 emissions per kWheq over a three-year period, which weighted 10% of the total long-term variable remuneration in 2022 and has increased to 15% in 2023.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
These incentives are directly linked to our commitment to achieving zero emissions by 2040, which is the ultimate goal of Enel's transition plan and its main KPI, in line with the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5 ºC and the specific targets, validated by SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Short-term horizon (1-3 years) is considered to assess impacts of risks and opportunities in the immediate future. To this purpose, sensitivity analysis based on the Strategic Plan (2023-2025) presented to investors in 2022 are performed.
Medium-term	3	8	Medium-term horizon covers the period until 2030, in which it is possible to assess the effects of different pathways of the energy transition.
Long-term	8	28	Long-term period refers to the horizon 2032-2050, in which chronic structural changes in the climate may begin to emerge.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The process of defining the Group's strategy is accompanied by a careful analysis of the main risks and opportunities connected to it, also including aspects related to climate change. Before approving the Strategic Plan, a quantitative analysis of the risks and opportunities associated with the Group's strategic positioning is performed. In particular, risk factors such as exchange rates, inflation, prices and volumes, policy and regulatory developments, industrial growth, customer portfolio and efficiency, weather and climate events and risks connected with the competition are identified.

We have a framework in place to identify the main types of both physical and transition-related climate risks and opportunities and their financial impact on the business in a structured manner consistent with the TCFD. This framework explicitly represents the main relationships between scenario variables and types of risks and opportunities. In this sense, the financial impact of the main climate risks and opportunities has been publicly disclosed in the 2022 Annual Report, establishing the following quantification ranges:

· Below 100 MM€,

· 100 MM€ - 300 MM€,

· 300 MM€

The threshold for defining a substantive impact or strategic impact related to climate risks is set as +/-100 million €/year, which represents approximately +/-0.5% of EBITDA, in line with the financial materiality threshold. These figures take into consideration the output of the climate scenario analysis carried out along with the analysis of transition scenarios which include economic and energy variables such as commodity prices, interest rates, CO2 prices, technology deployment or power demand, among others.

Such risks, considered to have a substantive impact, are monitored and responded through the elaboration of the Strategic Plan, which covers a three-year period, and it is updated on annual basis. These risks are presented to the Control and Risks Committee within the Board of Directors on the review of the Strategic Plan, and they are reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and the Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
We are exposed to multiple risks, notably financial, industrial, environmental, and strategic risks connected with the evolution of markets, sustainability trends and climate change. An Internal Control and Risk Management system (ICRMS) is in place, updated periodically, and composed of a set of rules, procedures, and organizational structures designed to allow identification, measurement, management, and monitoring of the main corporate risks. Hence, climate-related risks are integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes, as climate change is a cross-cutting topic that influences all of our business activities globally.
Every year, the Control and Risk Committee is presented with a reviewed quantitative analysis of the risks and opportunities related to the Group's strategic positioning, which includes climate-related aspects. Climate risks and opportunities are identified in a structured manner consistent with the TCFD categories. Two main macro-categories of risks/opportunities are associated to our direct operations, upstream and downstream value chain:
• those connected with developments in physical variables (acute and chronic) and;
• those connected to the evolution of the transition scenarios (policy and regulation, market, technology, products and services).
The Control and risk Committee oversees climate-related risks twice a year at least, prior to the approval of the strategic plan and for the approval of the sustainability and annual reports.
To facilitate the identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities of our direct operations and our upstream and downstream value chain, a "Climate change risks and opportunities" policy was published in 2021, informing industrial and strategic choices to improve business resilience and value creation. The main steps considered in the policy are:
• prioritizing phenomena and scenario analysis: Identification of physical and transition phenomena relevant to Enel and the consequent development of scenarios to be considered and developed through analysis and processing of data.
• impact assessment: All analyses and activities necessary to quantify the effects at the operational, economic and financial levels, depending on the processes into which these are integrated. These effects can be assessed over three time horizons: the short- (1-3 years), medium- (until 2030) and long-term (2031-2050);
• operational and strategic actions. Information from previous activities is integrated into processes, specifying the strategic and operational approaches to managing them and informing Group decisions and business activities.
For physical phenomena that may impact our direct operations and upstream and downstream of the value chain, we work to estimate the relationships between changes in physical variables and the change in the potential output of individual plants in the different categories of generation technology:
• As part of the assessment of the effects of long-term climate change, chronic events relevant to each technology are identified and analyses of their impacts on producibility performed. To obtain an indicative estimate of the potential impacts, we test the sensitivity of the Industrial Plan to the factors potentially influenced by the physical scenario.
• As for acute physical phenomena, we refer to a consolidated methodology for analyzing the catastrophic risk used in the insurance sector and in IPCC reports. Through our own insurance business unit and Enel Insurance NV, we manage the various phases connected to risks deriving from natural catastrophes: from the assessment and quantification to the corresponding coverages to minimize the impacts. Mitigation measures for the management of such risks, include both insurance coverage and other managerial and operational actions to further reduce the Company's risk profile.

Regarding risks and opportunities associated with transition variables, we consider different energy transition scenarios in combination with the elements that make up the risk identification process to identify the drivers of potential risks and opportunities. Our reference scenario (Paris scenario) envisages a greater ambition for decarbonization and energy efficiency, supported by increasing electrification of final energy consumption and renewable capacity development. To quantify long-term risks and opportunities deriving from the energy transition, two transition scenarios (Slower Transition and Accelerated Transition) have been developed. The effects of the two scenarios have been analyzed, especially on electricity demand. We have performed calculations of the impact in terms of the EBITDA the Slower and Accelerated Transition scenarios would bring to the 2030 results compared to the baseline Paris scenario. This analysis serves as an input for the development of the targets and actions for the strategic plan.

Once the Control and Risk Committee reviews the quantitative analysis of the risks and opportunities, the Strategic Plan is developed for a three-year period and updated annually to monitor and address the risks and opportunities through specific goals to plan for necessary investments. The 2023-2025 Strategic Plan includes targets related to the decarbonization of our energy mix as a driver to mitigate climate risks (e.g., the closure of all coalfired power plants by 2027). The Board of Directors is responsible for examining and monitoring the Strategic Plan by means of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee and the Control and Risk Committee.

Our climate risk assessment covers also upstream and downstream activities:
- Upstream: The risks and opportunities connected with a potential increase or decrease in electricity demand under the influence of temperature, may impact on the forecasted production from thermoelectric sources and ultimately on the fuel provision (particularly natural gas provision). On the other hand, GHG emissions from supply chain are considered in the boundaries of the decarbonization roadmap and the Net Zero target validated by SBTi in 2022. We carried out a scenario analysis (including 1.5C scenario) to forecast the evolution of the carbon intensity factors from most relevant components and materials for 2030 and 2040.

- Downstream: We have integrated specific elements connected with customers within its overall framework for climate risks and opportunities, among which the electrification of residential and industrial processes and the electric mobility. Concerning electrification, we have analyzed the opportunities from an increase in electricity consumption as consequence of the customers' switch from fossil fuel to renewable electricity sources to satisfy their energy demand. As for electric mobility, similar analysis was carried out to determine the expectations from customers and how they could impact on the energy demand in the future according to different transition scenarios.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Institutions are updating environmental regulations to be more restrictive, placing increasingly stringent constraints on the development of new industrial initiatives, forcing or facilitating a shift away from technologies considered to be no longer sustainable in what are seen as the highest impact sectors. We might also be exposed to the risk of administrative sanctions, economic or financial losses and reputational damage as a result of infringement of laws and regulations, having negative impacts on the business. We monitor closely compliance with legal requirements and assess the implications that regulations entail to ensure that all risks related to existing regulations are considered in our Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS). The Europe and Euro-Mediterranean Affairs Function is responsible for defining the Group's position on climate change, low-carbon policies, and the regulation of the international carbon market on a European level. Analysis activities are split between the following units: 1. European Institutional Affairs and Funding: To analyze and monitor the political and legislative decision-making process at European level and to consolidate and represent the Group position in the European Union and in EU member states. 2. Energy and Climate Policies Unit: Responsible for developing global scenarios and position papers on climate policies (low carbon, international carbon markets regulation, renewable energies, environment, and security of supply matters) with the support of the Country and Global Business Lines. Its objective is to guide Enel's national and local advocacy activities, thanks to a continuous dialog with institutions and the widest possible range of stakeholders active in the climate debate. At country level, there are divisions of Environment, Regulation, Regulatory Planning and Relationship with Industry and Institutional players that have established and defined their roles and responsibilities in those matters. Example of risk: Enel activities are comprised within the European Emission Trading System (EU ETS) and needs to buy the CO2 allowances needed to compensate emissions from the legally affected thermal power plants. This is a risk for Enel since it is impacted by any increase in the emission allowance's price. The risk is mitigated through the decarbonization of the generation mix (Plan active until 2040) and through the reduction of our thermal capacity, for which there is a Plan until 2027.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We operate in a sector that is either completely or partially regulated and with specific energy regulation in different countries. This makes emerging regulation a key driver not only for assessing and defining the strategy in the markets where the company operates, but also in the decision-making regarding new markets and in the development of new technologies. The transition to a zero-emissions model may involve transitional risks related to policy and regulation changes associated with the fight against climate change with effect in the short, medium, and long term. In this context, different topics may potentially influence Enel's financial performance, such as use of low-emissions energy sources, more stringent emissions limits, rise in the price of carbon, reduced exposure to fossil fuels, uncertainty of market signals with potential unforeseen changes in energy prices or increasing interest of stakeholders on climate change. We monitor closely emerging regulations and assess their implications to ensure that risks are considered both at country and Global levels. Example of risk: The introduction of rules and/or public and private financial instruments (e.g., funds, mechanisms, taxonomies, benchmarks) aimed at integrating sustainability into financial markets and public finance instruments may not be sufficient. New actions and instruments may not provide incentives consistent with an overall positioning tailored to the energy transition. The deterioration of finance could also lead to uncertainty or slowdown in the introduction of new instruments. In order to manage this risk, we monitor emerging regulations, assess their potential impacts on business and often engage with local governments to ensure that strategic drivers that favor the energy transition are considered. These efforts are performed both at country and Global levels through: • Europe Affairs team - Regulatory Unit at the European Level • Regulatory units at country level
Technology	Relevant, always included	The energy transition is leading to a gradual penetration of new technologies such as storage, demand response and green hydrogen, as well as new digital levers for transforming operating models and "platform" business models. New business players with high innovation capabilities will enter the electricity system, competing with existing players such as Enel. To face this risk, Enel works on: • Decreasing Thermal Capacity and digitalizing the remaining ones • Developing new renewable capacity • Developing innovative products and digital solutions through specific business lines • Investing in innovation projects, following an open innovation approach • Fostering digitalization of assets and customers • Energy storage systems • Demand response • Green hydrogen generation • Digital lever for transforming operating models and "platform" business models Example of risk: Enel expects to grow battery storage capacity to more than 9 GW by 2030, following the reduction of costs of the raw materials and the technological progress achieved so far. Our main risk, in this case, is related to a slow deploy in the storage technology, slowing costs decrease and therefore our business materialization projections. As well as potential slowdowns and interruptions to the raw materials supply chain, including metals for batteries (such as lithium, nickel and cobalt) and semiconductors, could lead to delays in procurement and/or increased costs, such as to slow down the penetration of renewables, storage and electric vehicles.
Legal	Relevant, always included	We operate in a sector that is either completely or partially regulated and in different countries with specific energy regulation, which makes regulation a key issue driver for the company's strategy worldwide. In this sense, environmental regulations are continuously increasing. Therefore, environmental and climate related legal risks are always included in the company's risk assessment, as it stems from the uncertainty on application of legal actions or actions undertaken by the Public Administration on their fulfilment and interpretation of contracts, laws or other regulations. We may be exposed to the risk of judicial measures, administrative sanctions, economic or financial losses and reputational damage as a result of infringement of climate-related international, national or local laws and regulations. At December 31, 2022, the number of legal proceedings pending was 168 across the whole Group. The main environmental disputes related to Italy, Latin America and Iberia. The amount of fines imposed or paid in 2022 (31) was approximately 1.8 million euros. In addition, 22 non-monetary sanctions were issued. Example of risk: Enel is exposed to the risk of judicial measures or administrative sanctions in case of lack of compliance with the industrial emissions regulations for its fossil fuel power plants, such as those established by the Industrial Emission Directive in Europe. In order to mitigate this risk, and aligned to its decarbonization target by 2040, Enel is committed to complete the phase-out of all its coal-fired plants by 2027 and add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity during the 2023-2025 period.
Market	Relevant, always included	Changes in market dynamics, such as those relating to commodity price volatility, may influence the behaviour of traders, policy makers and customers. The introduction of distortive measures can lead to a disorderly energy transition, negatively impacting Enel's revenues. We monitor market risks and assess their implications to ensure that they are considered into the overall risk assessment that is performed for the Strategic Planning process every year. Example of risk: Endesa monitors market risks and assesses their impact to ensure that they are included in the overall risk assessment that is performed annually for the strategic planning process. Changes in commodity and energy prices, changes in the energy mix, changes in retail consumption and the competitive environment can also significantly affect Endesa´s earnings. Our Endesa X division faces significant competition at the national level as new energy companies push for low-carbon energy solutions. To manage this risk, Endesa X´s objective is to develop and market new services adapted to the evolution of the energy market, and its activity focuses on 4 lines of action: e-Home, e-Industries, e-City and e-Mobility. Endesa X regarding smart city services and it´s e-City division, has a complete proposal and offer to help the Public Administration meet its objectives of decarbonisation and electrification of public transport, which consists of advice, installation of recharging infrastructure for electric buses and their maintenance, both in traditional and innovative models under the "Charge as a Service" services offered. In 2022, the main public transport electrification projects were as follows: Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona (TMB), Transportes Urbanos de Sevilla, S.A.M., Empresa Municipal de Transportes de Madrid (EMT Madrid), Avanza - Transporte Urbano de Zaragoza. Another risk example is related to Endesa´s effort to promote the deployment of charging infrastructures for electrical vehicles. There could be a risk associated to the lower customer's demand for electric mobility solutions than expected, thus impacting on business expected revenues. To minimize this risk, in the domestic sector, the company has promoted aerothermal technology and in the transport sector the focus has been on the electrification of public transport through electric buses, as well as the public electric vehicle charging infrastructure network and chargers for both domestic and business customers.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Reputation	Relevant, always included	We identify Climate Change as a potential source of reputational risk for the company, impacting customers' perception on how the company is progressing and leading its transition towards a zero-carbon energy model. We closely monitor these risks and assess their impact by reviewing them periodically and including them as a part of the overall risk assessment performed annually as part of Strategic Planning process. Example of risk: Enel operates in a vast geographical area, with a presence in more than 40 countries distributed in five continents, conducting business activities that call for the development of infrastructure in local areas, which can provoke criticism or potential disputes with communities in some cases. Such conditions could lead to delays in the execution of projects for new sites and impacts on operational continuity, with a potential negative economic-financial and reputational effect. On the other hand, our commitment to decarbonize its energy mix – with a particular focus on the coal mining phase – could have a potential negative impact in local areas that are heavily dependent on coal operations (mining and electricity generation) in terms of job losses and socio-economic development. This could ultimately expose Enel to reputational risks or even delay the Group's achievement of the decarbonization goals set out in its Strategic Plan. In order to identify the priority issues for the Company and its stakeholders, a materiality analysis is carried out annually, aimed at engaging and listening to all the Group's main stakeholders. Knowledge of specific local requirements and continually listening to the needs of stakeholders are fundamental elements for mapping as comprehensively as possible the potential positive, but also negative impacts that the Group's activity has on the communities where our plants operate. We have a Creating Shared Value (CSV) model, centered on the integration of sustainability in the business, in which the Company's success is directly related to the prosperity of the communities where it operates. In addition, we promote a fair and inclusive energy transition, through global reconversion and hybridization projects, which currently involve more than 40 sites around the world, with the aim of finding sustainable solutions (focused on the development of energy reconversion and hybridization, promoting circular economy and innovation) for the areas involved with the closure of conventional plants.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are those connected with extreme weather/climate events. Their intensity and frequency can cause significant and unexpected physical damage to assets and generate negative externalities associated with the interruption of service. Within the scope of climate change scenarios, the acute physical component continues playing an extremely important role when defining the risks to which the Group is exposed, both due to the wide geographical diversification of our asset portfolio and due to the primary importance of the renewable natural resources for the generation of electricity. In the various cases, the acute physical phenomena such as windstorms, floods, heat waves, severe cold, etc., demonstrate a high level of intensity yet do not have a very high occurrence frequency in the short term, but, considering the medium and long-term climatic scenarios, this will increase considerably in the future. Example of risk: Extreme events may expose the Group to potential unavailability of assets and infrastructure, service restoration costs, inconvenience for customers, etc. To quantify the risk deriving from extreme events, the Group refers to a consolidated methodology for analysing the catastrophic risk used in the insurance sector and in IPCC reports. Through our own insurance business unit and Enel Insurance NV, we manage the various phases connected to risks deriving from natural catastrophes: from the assessment and quantification to the corresponding coverages to minimize the impacts. The methodology applies to all extreme events that can be analysed, such as windstorms, heat waves, tropical cyclones, floods, etc. In all of these types of natural catastrophes. Given the high impact that extreme events may cause, Enel focuses on diversifying its portfolio of activities, both in terms of generation technologies to secure business continuity and customer supply and in terms of geographical areas and markets. We are also implementing activities to maximize its adaptive capacity including prevention and management of adverse events in advance (e.g. use weather forecasts, real-time remote monitoring power plants, procedures for the management of adverse events and training). Specifically, we have adopted a "4R" approach, to prepare for emergencies on the network and to ensure swift restoration of services. The "4R" approach is divided into Risk Prevention, Readiness, Response and Recovery phases.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are those connected with gradual but structural changes in climate conditions, such as temperature, rainfall or wind patterns. We work with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy, and other providers to build climate scenarios and estimate the relationships between changes in physical variables and the change in the potential output of individual plants in the different categories of generation technology. As part of the assessment of the effects of long-term climate change, chronic events relevant to each technology were identified and analyses of their impacts on producibility were performed. Example of risk: Chronic changes in climate conditions may expose the Group to other physical risks or opportunities (depending on the geographical location): for example, structural changes in rainfall or wind patterns could impact the Group's business in generation terms, while structural temperature changes can impact electricity demand. A number of ad-hoc functions were created for each renewable technology (wind, solar and hydroelectric) and plant in order to calculate the impact of the chronic effects of climate change on the generation of our assets. For each variation in climate variables (such as temperature, radiation, wind speed and rainfall), these functions associate likely changes in the electrical output of the plants in our portfolio. The first step in calibrating these "link" functions was to use the historical data of the weather-climate variables and the internal references of the observed energy output of our plant fleet. This allowed us to obtain "link" functions that meet the specific characteristics of each renewable plant and technology. As a result, we were able to study the chronic climate impacts for possible future projections of climate variables.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Temperature variability

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Chronic physical risks are those connected with the development of physical parameters linked to gradual but continuous changes in climate conditions. Power demand is sensitive to climate-related variability, leading to increased warming temperatures and variations of other parameters that might affect patterns and/or types of energy consumption, and with subsequent implications for power generation and distribution businesses. The rise of mean temperatures may have a direct impact on energy demands as less energy resources would be needed for heating purposes, mainly in the winter season.
In this sense, a change in the power demand could put at risk Enel's financial results and targets, as our main sources of income relate with power generation and distribution.
In 2022, our generation business accounted for a total generation of about 228TWh, and the distribution of over 507TWh. Moreover, although the company operates

globally (in particular Enel Green Power), most of the electricity generated and distributed is concentrated in two specific geographical areas: South of Europe (Italy (21% of total generation and 58% of total distribution), Iberia (28% of total generation and 16% of total distribution); and Latin America (33% of total generation and 20% of total distribution).

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
300000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Enel works to estimate the relationship between changes in physical variables and changes in the potential output of individual plants from different generation technologies. Scenario analysis and climate data initial results have shown that chronic structural changes will begin to occur significantly between 2030 and 2050, therefore no significant changes are expected in the short and medium term. We also assessed the impacts on the energy demand due to long-term changes of temperature according to alternative climate scenarios (2030-2050). The study, conducted for Italy, Spain and the main countries of presence in South, North and Central America, calculated changes in cooling and heating needs considering three alternative climate scenarios: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. The results confirmed that the magnitude of the impact in energy needs related to temperature effect will be noticeable over the period 2030-2050.
The financial impact was calculated through the following rationale (analysis breakdown):
1. Analysis of the impact on energy prices caused by the decrease of about 1% (the threshold considered material for our business) in the electricity demand in a particular country (i.e. Italy and Spain) due to rising mean temperatures.
2. Analysis of such variation on energy prices and volume at country level according to the volume of Enel's energy production (228 TWh in 2022 globally and 113 TWh in Italy and Iberia) and energy distributed.
3. Analysis of the gap created on the expected profits and loss defined within the Business Plan in terms of EBITDA delta. This is because a reduction of power demand can affect our unit margin (pool prices) and energy volume produced from our generation fleet and distributed energy.
Based on this rationale, it was estimated that a lower demand for electricity (-1% accumulated) due to changes in mean temperatures could have a negative impact of a maximum of 300 M€ on EBITDA every year (affected by lower production and lower distribution than expected in the business plan).

Cost of response to risk
1350000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To ensure operations consider weather and climate phenomena and anticipate energy demands, we adopt a range of monitoring practices such as:
-Weather forecasting, both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events,
-Hydrological simulations, territory surveys;
-Real-time monitoring of climate and operational / demand parameters of power plants and,
-Long-term climate scenarios analysis under different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP): RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6.
We are also working to diversify the energy mix to avoid relying on a single technology and provide flexibility to adapt to changing energy demand. By 2025, we expect to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity.
Case study:
Situation: Increased warming temperatures in Latin America, may significantly impact Enel's power demand patterns, particularly heating demands during winter periods.
Task: In 2022, a study was carried out by Enel to quantify the impact on heating and cooling demand related to chronic changes in temperature in Latin American regions where the company is operating. The study estimated the changes in Heating Degree Days (HDD) and Cooling Degree Days (CDD) over the period 2030- 2050, vs. 1990-2020. Average country data were averaged over the nation, weighting each geographic node by population using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) associated with each RCP scenario. According to the results in the RCP 2.6 scenario, there are significant reductions on the HDD in Colombia (-52%), Brazil (-21%) and Peru (-14%), as well as a slight decrease in Chile (-5%). This trend intensifies in the RCP 4.5 scenario: ~-62% in Colombia, ~-27% in Brazil, ~-20% in Peru and -8% in Chile.
Action: Enel started to include a series of evidence regarding climate change into its Strategic Plan. Furthermore, risk and opportunity analyses are carried out to assess the resilience of the Plan.
Results: The evidence that has emerged allows us to study and build strategic actions aimed at mitigating risks and seizing potential opportunities.
The cost of response to this risk is related to Enel's Group's Central Management Unit that provides the models and tools to define impacts related to change in demand patterns. Based on these analyses, investments are then projected to further mitigate the risk. The potential financial impact figure considers an average cost per headcount of ca. 90,000 € and an estimated team of 15 people responsible for hedging strategies.

Comment
See above.

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Other, please specify (Changes in renewable resources availability pattern and weather variability.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures, and solar and wind patterns. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business over all time periods, as the energy generation from renewable sources is directly affected by the availability of resources, and changing weather patterns will be more frequent due to climate changes.

The company currently has 28.3GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 33.5% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7GW of wind generation (representing 18.6%) and 8.5GW of solar (representing around 10.1% of overall generation).

Considering that weather patterns may vary significantly in the future, it could impact resource availability and the related production for all three types of generation mentioned: hydroelectric generation could be directly affected by the variation in the average level of rainfall, snowfall and temperatures; solar generation could be affected by the variation on the average level of solar radiation, temperature and rainfall; and wind generation is exposed to wind levels variation.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Climatological models project potential variation of weather patterns affecting renewable power generation technologies, which represents 63.3% of our total installed capacity. Enel is assessing those chronic changes that will produce material structural impacts over the long-term. The effects vary considerably depending on the geographic location and so, must be estimated at high resolution and will become material over the long-term.
According to the model, we estimate a decrease in the availability of renewable energy (specific by country, in line with the historical weather volatility and the range of chronic trends). The impact will mostly affect hydroelectric production, since it is the most used renewable energy source by Enel, followed by wind and solar, which would be less affected. The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is estimated as follows:
• Lower water availability may affect hydro, leading to a negative impact on EBITDA of a range between 100 and 300 M€ per annum; and,
• Lower wind availability and lower solar radiation may affect wind and solar generation; leading to a negative impact on EBITDA of 100M€ per annum each.
These numbers consider the impact in volumes of energy sold and the evolution of energy prices, comprising all the countries where Enel operate. The difference between the 100M€ and 300M€ figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, and considering that volatility may also change and impact the group within this range.

Cost of response to risk
82175000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Enel adopts several best practices to manage the impact of weather events on electricity generation, such as:
• weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events, with warning systems to ensure the protection of people and assets.
• hydrological simulations, territory surveys, monitoring of possible vulnerabilities using digital GIS systems and satellite measurements.
• advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters on dams and hydroelectric civil works.
• safe rooms in areas exposed to tornadoes and hurricanes.
• check of potential climatic trends for the main project parameters to keep the adequate dimensioning of the systems.
• estimate of extreme wind speed using updated databases.

We implement dedicated emergency management procedures as well as a Lesson Learned feedback process.

Case study:
Situation: In 2022 the hydrological situation in Italy was critical (minimum level based on the historical series) and led to a reduction in the volumes of energy produced by over the 30%, also Chile is experiencing years of low hydro resources availability.
Task: Therefore, we aimed to limit as much as possible any imbalances in the sourcing for the industrial value chain that feeds the commercial strategy.
Action: We developed targeted actions, such as, a) repowering and plant flexibility projects to increase efficiency and be able to swirl smaller flow rates (increase in operating hours), b) actions of sediment removal to increase the operating flexibility of the hydroelectric plants located downstream, c) start activities for installation of floating photovoltaic systems on own and third-party basins resulting in reduced evaporation and adding RES capability.
Result: In December 2022, the reclamation works of the intake structure that feeds the Antuco plant in Chile (230 MW) were completed, which made it possible to recover approximately 12% of the regulation volume. Furthermore, some actions will produce long-term benefit, such as the increased capability to produce with smaller flow rates.

The cost of response to this risk refers to the OPEX related to the human resources costs required for the Operation and Maintenance activities on renewables within the Enel Green Power Business Line. We have considered an average cost per headcount of around 86,500 € and an estimated team of about 9,500 people working in the GPG Business line, with an estimated range of impact of 10%.

Comment
See above

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Uncertainty in market signals

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
One of our most significant risks is the potential change in the expected revenues from the renewable business in case regulatory and market situations become less ambitious than considered in our current Strategic Plan, since Enel's strategy is strongly focused on growing our renewable capacity.
By the end of the Plan period, the Group expects to be more agile, focusing on its core countries, with an expected reduction in minority leakage and a significant improvement in credit metrics. By 2025, Enel expects to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity (of which approximately 19 GW in its core countries), well on track to reach its decarbonization targets in line with the Paris Agreement. Enel plans to develop this renewable capacity are supported by a market-leading pipeline amounting to around 425 GW.
By 2025, the Group expects to manage a total of around 75 GW of renewable capacity (including 4 GW of battery energy storage systems - BESS), approximately 75% of total generation, with emission-free production reaching around 83%.
The fulfilment of this ambition, presented in our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, depends on the evolution of policies and mechanisms that promote the deployment of renewables (such as Fit for 55 at EU Level) and on the existence of long-term market signals, such as the signing of PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements) with industrial customers. Consequently, the lack of clear and stable regulatory frameworks and potential lower willingness from industrial customers to buy renewable energy could put into risk the achievement of Enel's renewable growth, having an impact on the expected revenues from the renewables business line.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
300000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
As part of our internal estimations linked with the development of our Strategic Plan, and to estimate the potential financial impact of this risk, Enel has considered a yearly average impact on EBITDA associated with a 50% reduction of the annual addition of renewable capacity against the values included in our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan and considering this figure as a worst-case scenario in order to determine the financial impact. This reduction could have an impact of 300M€ in our EBITDA, based on the cost of renewables assets and considering an EBITDA higher than 1 billion euros for the 2023-2025 period, (potentially affected by the 50% reduction on the increased renewable capacity mentioned above during these 3 years). The impact is calculated through an estimation of the EBITDA/MW of each country/technology versus the asset development capacity applied to the 50% of planned additional capacity.

Cost of response to risk
35640500

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To mitigate this risk, Enel constantly analyses the evolution of countries' electricity markets, through a rolling process of strategic assessment, integrating internal analyses and the evolution envisaged by national plans in terms of new renewable capacity and decarbonization strategies. As a result, Enel has a wide mature pipeline distributed in different geographies (31% in Italy, 26% in Iberia, 29% in Latin America, 11% in North America and 3% in rest of the world). Furthermore, the new renewable capacity envisaged in the 2023-2025 business plan is also widespread in order to minimize potential regulatory risks. Thus, the company expects to expand capacity in several geographies such as Italy (+4.6 GW), Iberia (+7.8 GW), Latin America (+16.1 GW), rest of Europe (+5.9GW), North America (12.7 GW), Africa, Asia and Oceania (10 GW).

Case study:
Enel has begun to include a series of evidence regarding climate change into its Strategic Plan. Furthermore, risk and opportunity analyzes are carried out with the aim of subjecting the Plan to a stress test measure to assess its resilience. The evidence that has emerged allows us to study and build a series of strategic actions aimed at mitigating risks and seizing potential opportunities.

The cost of responding to this risk refers to the additional human resources costs from the Business Development function within Enel Green Power that will be required to meet the renewables growth ratio established in our Strategic Plan, considering the annual costs of an asset development headcount of about 599 people (with an average cost per person of 119,000 €) that is responsible for developing a ratio of more than 4 GW per year, and potentially affected by a 50% reduction of annual renewable capacity addition (599*119,000)*0,5).

Comment
Enel is a global advocate for sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The company takes part in several international debates and initiatives that support the development of frameworks, policies, and regulatory mechanisms in favour of the energy transition through strategic pillars such as decarbonization, electrification, digitalization and platforms. Through a specific function responsible for low carbon policies, Enel engages in several consultation processes at European Union level to support the many elements that enable a fair and sustainable energy transition, from renewables development market mechanisms to electrification policies and carbon reduction legislation. In addition, at local level in the main countries where the Group operates, there are specific Regulation and Public Affairs units to engage in the development of proper regulation frameworks to support renewables deployment and market designs able to integrate such technologies.

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Climate change and its effects on climate parameters and patterns in the long-term may entail opportunities for Enel as rising mean temperatures may trigger higher electricity demand for cooling purposes, mainly in the summer season. This impact might be especially significant for Enel in Italy and Spain which are mild to hot weather areas and together represent 57% of our generation capacity and 73% of our electricity distribution networks. Enel's Strategic plan addresses the increase of electricity demand in line with our Net Zero target through an increase in renewables installed capacity in Italy and Spain of around 6.5GW by 2025.

Additionally, this impact could be particularly relevant in developing countries derived from the evolution and accessibility of cooling technologies, and the existing commitments to support the increase in universal energy access in those countries. For example, in Latin America, where the company has 29% of its generation capacity and 35% of its electricity networks (in Km), is one of the regions in the world where economic situation is expected to improve the most. With expanding populations, economic growth and increasing access to electricity, this region represents a great opportunity for demand increase related to cooling needs and other modern energy services. In this context, Enel's Strategic plan projects an increase in installed renewable capacity for this region of around 4.6 GW by 2025 to respond to this growing demand.

Furthermore, this increase in energy demand also presents an opportunity for Enel X retail market business activities to expand cooling systems and smart home services to end customers.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
300000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Enel works to estimate the relationship between changes in physical variables, and changes in the potential output of individual plants from different generation technologies. Scenario analysis and climate data initial results have shown that chronic structural changes will begin to occur significantly between 2030 and 2050, therefore no significant changes are expected in the short and medium term. We have also assessed the impacts on the energy demand due to long-term changes of temperature according to alternative climate scenarios (2030-2050). The study, conducted for Italy, Spain and the main countries of presence in South, North and Central America, calculated changes in cooling and heating needs considering three alternative climate scenarios: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. The results confirmed that the magnitude of the impact in energy needs related to temperature effect will be noticeable over the period 2030-2050.

1. Analysis of the impact on energy prices caused by the decrease of about 1% (the threshold considered material for our business) in the electricity demand in a particular country (i.e., Italy and Spain) due to rising mean temperatures.
2. Analysis of such variation on energy prices and volume at country level according to the volume of Enel's energy production (226 TWh in 2022 globally and 113 TWh in Italy, Spain and Portugal) and energy distributed.
3. Analysis of the positive gap created on the expected profits and losses defined within the Business Plan in terms of EBITDA delta. This is because a reduction of power demand can affect our unitary margin (pool prices) as well as the energy volume produced from our generation fleet and distributed energy. Based on this rationale, it was estimated that a higher demand for electricity (1% accumulated) due to rising mean temperatures could have a positive impact of a maximum of 300 MM € on EBITDA every year (affected both by higher production and higher distribution than expected in the business plan).

Cost to realize opportunity
1350000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To ensure operations always take account of weather and climate phenomena, Enel adopts a range of practices, such as:
•Weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events,
•Hydrological simulations, territory surveys, monitoring of possible vulnerabilities;
•Real-time monitoring of power plants; and

•Long-term climate scenarios analysis under different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP): RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6.
We are also working to diversify the energy mix. By 2025, Enel expects to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity. Enel X retail market business activities is working to deploy new household cooling systems and smart home services.

Case study:
Situation: Increased temperatures lead to higher electricity demand which, paired with effects from a more ambitious transition, can benefit our business.
Task: By evaluating the potential effects of chronic temperature changes on local energy systems, specifically for cooling and heating demand in Italy, we can build a more energy-efficient business. In 2022, a study led by Enel quantified the impact on heating and cooling demand related to chronic changes in temperature in Italy, estimating the changes in Heating Degree Days (HDD) and Cooling Degree Days (CDD) over the period 2030- 2050, vs.1990-2020. Country data was averaged over the nation, weighting each geographic node by population using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) associated with each RCP scenario. An increase in CDDs is observed in the period 2030-2050, which are consistently higher than over the historical period, with an increasing trend in the various scenarios RCP 2.6 (+~45%), RCP 4.5 (+~80%) and RCP 8.5 (+~110%).
Action: Enel has begun to include evidence regarding climate change into its Strategic Plan. Risk and opportunity analyses are also carried out to assess the resilience of the Plan.
Result: The evidence allows us to study and build strategic actions aimed at mitigating risks and seizing potential opportunities.

The cost of response is related to the management unit that provides the models and tools to define impacts related to change in demand patterns. Based on these analyses, investments are projected to seize these opportunities. The figure considers an average cost per headcount of 90,000 € and an estimated team of 15 people responsible for hedging strategies, as well as the unit responsible for defining Enel's energy scenarios.

Comment
See above.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increased revenues as per higher sales/output linked to higher renewable production (hydro, wind and solar) and higher energy demand associated to higher temperatures)

Company-specific description
One of the main effects of climate change is the modification of climatological patterns, such as changes in rainfall, average temperatures and solar and wind patterns. These changes have the potential to affect Enel business in the short, medium and long term as the energy generation through renewables sources is directly affected by the availability of these resources.
The company currently has 28.3GW of hydroelectric installed capacity (which represents approximately 33.5% of Enel's total installed capacity), 15.7GW of wind generation (representing 18.6%) and 8.5GW of solar (representing around 10.1% of overall generation) with the aim of increasing this capacity to around 75 GW by 2025 (+17GW) in line with Enel's 2023-2025 strategic plan to continue to deploy renewable generation.

Climate parameters trends mentioned above may vary significantly in the future and due to Enel's growing renewable capacity, these may bring the company opportunities to increase productivity and as a consequence generate higher business revenues. Following the same reasoning, intensification of rainfall patterns could have a positive effect on hydropower generation in some regions that could positively impact Enel's business results, especially in South America due to the importance of hydropower generation in Enel's portfolio in the region.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
By using predictive models and scenario analysis, that take into consideration physical and transition variables, we are able to estimate the potential variation of water and wind availability and solar radiation that allow us to calculate the potential financial figure regarding higher renewable production.

We assume an increase (specific by country, in line with the historical weather volatility and the range of chronic trends) in the availability of renewable energy sources, mostly from hydroelectric production since it is the most used renewable energy source by Enel, followed by wind and solar, which were less affected, according to the model. The financial impact that these variations may have on Enel business is as follows:
• Higher water availability may affect hydro to reach a higher positive impact on EBITDA of a range between 100 and 300 M€ per annum; and
• Higher wind availability and higher solar radiation may affect wind and solar generation to reach a positive impact on EBITDA of 100M€ per annum each.
Therefore, an estimated range for the potential financial impact on the company's EBITDA of 100 M€ and 300 M€ per year was forecasted. The difference on the two figures is related to how much capacity will increase and vary over the years, taking into considering that exposure to volatility may also change and impact the Group within this range mentioned to the technology.

Cost to realize opportunity
82175000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Enel adopts several practices to manage properly the impact of weather events on electricity generation, such as:
• weather forecasting both to monitor renewable resource availability and detect extreme events, with warning systems to ensure the protection of people and assets;
• hydrological simulations, territory surveys, monitoring of possible vulnerabilities using digital GIS systems and satellite measurements;
• advanced monitoring of more than 100,000 parameters detected on dams and hydroelectric civil works;
• Long-term climate scenarios analysis under different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP): RCP 8.5, RCP 4.5, and RCP 2.6.

We are expanding our presence through the development of renewables globally. According to the Strategic Plan 2023-2025 figures: Italy (+4.6 GW), Iberia (+7.8 GW), Latin America (+16.1GW), rest of Europe (+5.9 GW), North America (12.7 GW), Africa, Asia, and Oceania (10GW). According to the Strategic Plan 2023-2025 the energy generated by new projects will be 25% wind and 57% mainly solar.

Case study:
Situation: The variability of resources can cause a period of high availability that can be exploited. Enel has been launching a program for the renewal of its plants and projects for the installation of new REN capacity for years.
Task: The objective is to cope with the changed scenario context, including the availability of the resource, maximizing the capability to exploit peaks of resources availability.
Action: We are repowering and plant flexibility projects to increase efficiency (greater production for each m3 of water swirled) and be able to swirl smaller flow rates (increase in operating hours). For example, in the period 2021-2024 repowering and flexibilization works on 2809 MW (about 11% of the entire Enel fleet) are planned in the pipeline. In Italy, work is planned on around 672 MW (around 5% of the Enel fleet in Italy).
Result: Progressive increase in the capability to exploit the future peaks of resource availability, with long-term future benefits, leveraging on repowering and increased flexibility.

The cost of response to this opportunity refers to the OPEX related to the human resources costs required for the Operation and Maintenance activities on renewables within the Enel Green Power Business Line. We have considered an average cost per headcount of around 86500 € and an estimated team of about 9500 people working in the GPG Business line, with an estimated range of impact of 10%.

Comment
See above.

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Actors around the world are promoting different initiatives to tackle global energy challenges. The EU is leading the clean energy transition and has developed several policy frameworks and roadmaps to achieve a low carbon economy by 2050. As a milestone towards this target, the EU Commission established a 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55 % compared to 1990 in the European Climate Law, which also enshrines the 2050 climate neutrality objective of the EU Green Deal. This type of policy represents a clear opportunity for Enel, as pioneers in solutions that support decarbonization and electrification and more specifically through the company's businesses that support electrical vehicles, distributed generation, smart metering and digital services.
Electrification has a clear link with decarbonization, and benefits are not only economic, but also social and environmental and with growing populations and expanding markets, demand is expected to sharply increase for electrified, decarbonized and efficient solutions. Mobility will lead the shift but electrifying residential and industrial consumption also present several opportunities for Enel. From the increase in electricity demand, powered by renewables, to greater margins connected with beyond commodity services and platform business models related to it.

In this context, to seize this opportunity Enel's 2023-2025 Strategic plan seeks to install about 1.4 million public and private charging points for electric vehicles by the end of 2025, improve rural and suburban areas electrification with additional 499,000 connections in the three-year period, expand real-time demand response capacity to 12.4GW by 2025 and more generally by promoting Enel X services and products, which will allow developing business models oriented towards promoting electrification and decarbonization of other industrial sectors and services.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
By 2030, energy transition dynamics may produce significant opportunities in the retail electricity market. The progressive electrification of final consumption, especially in

transport and the residential sector, will lead to a significant increase in electricity consumption. Enel scenarios are essential to support the quantification of such impacts therefore the company has developed three scenarios' trajectories (Paris, Slower Transition and Accelerated Transition) that take into consideration the most important variables in the energy system and its impacts over the company's business over the long term. One of these variables is electricity demand and how it will evolve over time influences by the expanding electrification of consumption and the penetration of electrified technologies, such as electric vehicles.
The financial impact has been calculated according to the following rationale (analysis breakdown):
1) Identification of the variables that affect business the most, such as electricity demand, group's energy mix and increase in electricity consumption due to higher shares of electrification in final energy consumption.
2) Analysis and estimation of deployment projections of electrified and low carbon technologies in the long-term, such as heat pumps, electric vehicles and charging stations, comparing Enel Paris scenario and Enel Accelerated Transition scenario (that is constructed to evaluate more ambitious assumptions than the first one, but with a wider range of technological options, including greater penetration of green hydrogen generated through renewable electricity, used more widely in hard-to-abate sectors), thereby facilitating the electrification and decarbonization towards Net-Zero emissions.
3) The impact is then measured using Enel's expected market share on such technologies, value pool, price and margins evolutions for those technologies. As result, Electrification in the Accelerated Transition scenario could produce an increase between 100 and 300 million euros in EBITDA by 2030, compared with Enel's Paris scenario.

Cost to realize opportunity
53300000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Enel has taken strategic actions to seize the opportunities offered by the energy transition and thanks to our integrated business model, both on medium and long-term plans foresee an increasing value creation through the promotion of electrification, decarbonization and digital solutions.

This strategy will be implemented mainly through the increased demand for value-added services:
• Electrification of residential consumption: with the gradual electrification of end uses, the penetration of products with lower costs and a smaller impact in terms of residential emissions will expand (for example, the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling).
• Electric mobility: use of more efficient and effective modes of transportation from the point of view of climate change, with a special focus on the development of electric mobility and charging infrastructure; and the electrification of large-scale industrial consumers.

Case study:

Situation: In 2022 Enel X reached 760 MW of storage capacity (vs 375 MW in 2021), more than 22.000 publicly owned charging points for electric mobility and 9 MW of demand response. Enel X offers the installation of charging points and gearing cities and companies with the smart tools to manage their electric fleets efficiently. It also provides EV drivers access to a charging station network managed worldwide through a single, handy app.
Task: To expand the electric mobility opportunity, Enel will continue to enter in new geographies, while also leveraging on current operational platforms.
Action: By the end of the Strategic plan 2023-2025 period, Enel X aims to reach 31.400 publicly owned charging points, 12.4 GW of demand response capacity and 352 MW of stored capacity.
Results: EBITDA for the Customers business is expected to grow from 1.4 bn in 2022 to 6.6 bn in 2025.

The operational cost to realize this opportunity refers to the estimated average human resources costs required for the definition, management and development of electrification opportunities in Europe through Enel X, in charge of developing electrification business solutions, such as electric mobility or heating/cooling systems, considering an average cost per headcount of around 82,000 € and an estimated headcount greater than 6500 employees, with an estimated range of impact of 10%.

Comment
See above

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
Annually, we organize the presentation event of the Strategic Plan (Capital Markets Day). In this event, institutional stakeholders and investors are invited and have the opportunity to provide feedback.

Furthermore, roadshows are organized twice a year with investors to collect their feedback (in particular, one roadshow before the annual shareholders' meeting and another one after the presentation of the Strategic Plan), with the presence of the CEO and CFO.

In general, within the Investor Relations unit, there is a team responsible for ESG issues that manages the dialogue with ESG / SRI investors, with the support of the Innovability function. During the year, we keep track of the investors and the issues of each individual meeting. The most frequent topics and of the greatest interest to investors and the feedback received, are analyzed. Finally, the Board of Directors is informed of the engagement activity.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
Pages 130-132 from Sustainability Report 2022
Annual report.pdf
ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf
2023-2025-strategic-plan.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	In 2022, we updated our framework of medium (2025-2030) and long term (2031-2050) energy transition scenarios, and defined scenario narratives based on three main scenario "signposts", that is, the main drivers of uncertainty in relation to developments in the macroeconomic and energy sectors. With the help of fundamental system models, we estimate for all scenarios the impact of energy efficiency measures on both energy consumption and trends in electricity demand, quantifying electrification benefits and the impacts of reduction fossil fuels consumption and energy dependency. The main assumptions considered when defining transition scenarios and related with: • the local policies and regulatory measures to fight climate change, such as measures for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and fuel consumption, to increase energy efficiency and electricity sector decarbonization; • the global macroeconomic and energy context (e.g. in terms of gross domestic product, population and commodity prices), considering international benchmarks such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA); • the evolution of technologies for generation, conversion and energy consumption, in terms of both technical operating parameters and costs. Definition of the three scenarios at the local level has been setup based on two different approaches: - Primary countries in which we are present (i.e., Italy, Spain and Brazil): we have taken a bottom-up approach, imposing an explicit limit on the trend in CO2 emissions for the country. Scenario variables values that are most relevant to the Group's activities have been calculated by the long-term horizon model (until 2050). - For the rest of the world, we have adopted a top-down approach, such that the variables of interest have been calculated by way of analyses of consensus in relation to external scenarios as provided by international accredited bodies. Our reference scenario for long-term planning, called the Paris scenario, is therefore Paris-aligned scenario, which involves achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, which anticipates a higher level of climate ambition than business as usual, but without necessarily assuming that the Net-Zero target will be reached by 2050, considering the current level of overall ambition at a global level. This scenario covers all the countries and regions in which we operate.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	Alternative scenarios to the reference scenario were defined depending on the degree of climate ambition at global and local level. The “Slower Transition” scenario, marked by a slower speed of transition. This scenario is used for sensitivity analysis in the evaluation of investments, strategic stress tests, risk assessment, and to identify business opportunities. This scenario was broken down based on two complementary approaches: • a bottom-up approach was taken in the main countries where we operate by using fundamental models to simulate the long-term balance of the entire energy system, explicitly demanding that the country as a whole limit its CO2 emissions. The promotion of scenario variables that are relevant to our activities (including electricity demand, rate of electrification, renewable capacity and distributed generation capacity, the number of electric vehicles and green hydrogen generation) is thus established using dedicated models with a time horizon up to 2050, with the aim of minimizing costs for the system by limiting CO2 emissions; • for the other countries of interest, the main variables of each scenario were established by conducting statistical analyses of internal and consensus data, compared with external scenarios that are in line with the Paris Agreement goals, which were made available by accredited national and international bodies and providers. Internal transition scenarios were defined due to the need for increased modeling flexibility and increased geographical and operational granularity for the main variables that affect our different businesses compared to the scenarios provided by the main external providers. The latter are typically outlined and made public on a global or regional level, with a few exceptions for larger countries, which only rarely coincide with the countries in which we operate or have an interest in.
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Alternative scenarios to the reference scenario were defined depending on the degree of climate ambition at global and local level. The “Accelerated Transition” scenario, marked by an increase in ambition compared to the reference scenario, specifically with respect to some of the characteristic variables of energy transition, such as the rate of electrification of final energy consumption, green hydrogen penetration or end users’ attitudes towards more sustainable consumption patterns (e.g., modal shift with regard to public/private means of transport). This scenario is used for sensitivity analysis in the evaluation of investments, strategic stress tests, risk assessment, and to identify business opportunities. This scenario was broken down based on two complementary approaches: • a bottom-up approach was taken in the main countries where we operate by using fundamental models to simulate the long-term balance of the entire energy system, explicitly demanding that the country as a whole limit its CO2 emissions. The promotion of scenario variables that are relevant to our activities (including electricity demand, rate of electrification, renewable capacity and distributed generation capacity, the number of electric vehicles and green hydrogen generation) is thus established using dedicated models with a time horizon up to 2050, with the aim of minimizing costs for the system by limiting CO2 emissions; • for the other countries of interest, the main variables of each scenario were established by conducting statistical analyses of internal and consensus data, compared with external scenarios that are in line with the Paris Agreement goals, which were made available by accredited national and international bodies and providers. Internal transition scenarios were defined due to the need for increased modeling flexibility and increased geographical and operational granularity for the main variables that affect our different businesses compared to the scenarios provided by the main external providers. The latter are typically outlined and made public on a global or regional level, with a few exceptions for larger countries, which only rarely coincide with the countries in which we operate or have an interest in.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Among the climatic projections developed by the “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” (IPCC), we have chosen three that are in line with those considered in the latest IPCC report as part of the sixth assessment cycle (AR6). Such scenarios are associated with emission patterns that are linked to a level of the so-called Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP). SSP1-RCP 2.6 is coherent with a global warming well below 2°C by 2100. Enel associates the SSP1-RCP 2.6 scenario with the Paris and Accelerated Transition scenarios in analyses that consider both physical and transition variables. We actively collaborate with the Department of Geosciences of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste. The studies are based on the use of multiple regional climate models: the one developed by ICTP combined with five other simulations, selected as representative of the ensemble of climate models currently available in the literature. We also use Natural Hazard maps, which make it possible to obtain, with a high spatial resolution, the return times of a series of events such as storms, hurricanes, and floods. Projections were analysed for Italy, Spain and all the Americas, obtaining, also due to the use of the ensemble of models, a more definite representation of the physical scenario. We are also analysing climate projection data for Africa, South Asia and South-East Asia, so as to cover all the main countries and regions where we operate globally. To analyse acute phenomena, we compared the 2030-2050 with historical period, to assess parameters such as intense and average rainfall, heat waves, and fire risk. Fire risk is described through the Fire Weather Index (FWI). For chronic phenomena, we analysed chronic changes in temperature to get information on the potential effects on cooling and heating demanding local energy systems. Heating Degree Days (HDD) were used to measure heating requirements. Cooling Degree Days (CDD), were used to measure cooling requirements. Average country data were averaged over the nation, weighting each geographic node by population using Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) associated with each RCP scenario. We are constantly improving dedicated methods to translate chronic climate changes in variables such rain, temperature, wind and solar radiation into quantitative impacts on potential generation output for renewable energies.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Scenario SSP2-RCP 4.5 considers an average temperature increase of around 2.7 °C by 2100. The RCP 4.5 scenario best represents the current global climate and political context and the associated transition assumptions. This scenario projects global warming as being consistent with the estimated temperature increase that considers current global policies. We associate the SSP2-RCP 4.5 scenario with the Slower Transition scenario in analyses that considers both physical variables and transition variables. We actively collaborate with the Department of Geosciences of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste. The studies are based on the use of multiple regional climate models: the one developed by ICTP combined with five other simulations, selected as representative of the ensemble of climate models currently available in the literature. We also use Natural Hazard maps, which make it possible to obtain, with a high spatial resolution, the return times of a series of events such as storms, hurricanes and floods. Projections were analysed for Italy, Spain and all countries of our interest in South America, Central America and North America, obtaining, also due to the use of the ensemble of models, a more definite representation of the physical scenario. We are also analysing climate projection data for Africa, South Asia and South-East Asia, so as to cover all the main countries and regions where we operate globally. To analyse acute phenomena, we compared the 2030-2050 with historical period, to assess parameters such as intense and average rainfall, heat waves, and fire risk. Fire risk is described through the Fire Weather Index (FWI). For chronic phenomena, we analysed chronic changes in temperature to get information on the potential effects on cooling and heating demanding local energy systems. Heating Degree Days (HDD) were used to measure heating requirements. Cooling Degree Days (CDD) were used to measure cooling requirements. Average country data were averaged over the nation, weighting each geographic node by population using Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) associated with each RCP scenario. We also developed dedicated methods to translate chronic climate changes in variables such rain, temperature, wind and solar radiation into quantitative impacts on potential generation output for renewable energies.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	RCP 8.5 scenario considers +4.4 °C by 2100. We identify the RCP 8.5 as the worst-case scenario, where no particular measures are taken to combat climate change ("Business as usual"). We see the RCP 8.5 scenario as a worst-case climate scenario, which is used for assessing the effects of physical phenomena in a context in which climate change is particularly severe but is not considered likely at present. We actively collaborate with the Department of Geosciences of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste. The studies are based on the use of multiple regional climate models: the one developed by ICTP combined with five other simulations, selected as representative of the ensemble of climate models currently available in the literature. We also use Natural Hazard maps, which make it possible to obtain, with a high spatial resolution, the return times of a series of events such as storms, hurricanes and floods. Projections were analyzed for Italy, Spain and all countries of our interest in South America, Central America and North America, obtaining, also due to the use of the ensemble of models, a more definite representation of the physical scenario. We are also analyzing climate projection data for Africa, South Asia and South-East Asia, so as to cover all the main countries and regions where we operate globally. To analyze acute phenomena, we compared the 2030-2050 with historical period, to assess parameters such as intense and average rainfall, heat waves, and fire risk. Fire risk is described through the Fire Weather Index (FWI). For chronic phenomena, we analyzed chronic changes in temperature to get information on the potential effects on cooling and heating demanding local energy systems. Heating Degree Days (HDD) were used to measure heating requirements. Cooling Degree Days (CDD) were used to measure cooling requirements. Average country data were averaged over the nation, weighting each geographic node by population through the use of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) associated with each RCP scenario. We are constantly improving dedicated methods to translate chronic climate changes in variables such rain, temperature, wind and solar radiation into quantitative impacts on potential generation output for renewable energies.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. How do we estimate the impacts climate change and the energy transition will have on our activities and business over the short, medium, and long term?

2. Transition scenarios are related to more intangible aspects, how does Enel internalize these elements and what is their role in strengthening our strategic plan?

3. How do global physical climate scenarios affect our areas of relevance impacting on our business, the market, and our operations?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. We adopted a framework that represents the main relationships between scenario variables and types of risk and opportunity, specifying the strategic and operational approaches to manage them, comprising mitigation and adaptation measures. This framework evaluates the impact of physical and transition phenomena within scenarios, constructed with quantitative approach. The effects are assessed in the short (1-3 years), medium (until 2029) and long term (2030-2050).

2. Impacts of climate change, technological and policies evolution and changes in macroeconomic fundamentals lead the development of resilient business strategies. Analysing factors associated with energy-transition scenarios and the various climate change scenarios is therefore a prerequisite for long-term planning. Our Strategic Plan concentrates more than 94% of investment on combatting climate change, thus in line with an energy transition. Our reference scenario for long-term planning is a Paris-aligned scenario.

3. Climate Change will impact Enel by the increase of acute phenomena that might cause damages to our assets or business interruptions and our production and energy demand are affected by chronic changes in adverse conditions. We analyzed three physical scenarios that cover a wide range of potential impacts to develop our strategy and financial planning accordingly: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenario. The following results were observed:
- Italy: an increase in extreme rainfall is accompanied by a decrease in the annual sum of daily precipitation. For chronic phenomena, a reduction in Heating Degree Days is predicted over the 2030-2050 period from 8% to 16% compared to the 2000-2020 period in the different scenarios.
- Spain: the number of days at extreme fire risk is higher in the RCP 8.5 scenario than in the RCP 2.6. For chronic phenomena, HDDs are estimated to decrease from -10% in RCP 2.6 to -20% in RCP 8.5. The data also confirm a progressive increase in CDDs in RCP 8.5
- Latin America: the data show an increase in days with heatwaves in the RCP 2.6 scenario. For chronic phenomena, CDDs increase progressively, being especially marked in the RCP 8.5 scenario, and for HDDs, considerable reductions are registered in the RCP 2.6 scenario.
- In North and Central America, a decrease in frost days frequency is expected mainly in the western part of the region. Intense rainfall tends to increase in most of North America, while is expected to decrease or remain unchanged in Central America.
An example of how these data and analyses inform strategic decisions is the inclusion of the impacts of chronic phenomena in strategic planning assumptions. We consider the long-term climate average changes of hydropower, wind, and solar producibility to not only leverage historical trends and better inform the projected future availability of resources. In addition, these data are also used to update, along with historical data, the Strategic Plan's risk assessment.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Several policy frameworks and roadmaps are being developed by the EU to achieve a low carbon economy by 2050 while the implementation of regulatory measures to incentivize energy transition is expected. The need to move towards a fully decarbonized energy model represents an opportunity for us, to diversify business lines and develop additional products, as the demand for these services is expected to increase. In this sense, we created a business line called “Enel X” to drive the transformation of the energy sector, based on digitalization, sustainability, and innovation. The goals and the necessary investments are established in the Strategic Plan approved annually and developed for three-year periods (2023-2025), which envisages an investment of 1.6 billion euros devoted for the Enel X Business Line, of which 0.9 billion are planned for asset development. Some of the initiatives developed through Enel X are: - Smart Home: In 2022, Enel X installed about 73 thousand energy-efficient Smart Home products and over 5 thousand photovoltaic products within a customer portfolio that exceeded 3 million units globally. - Enel X Way: As part of its smart and sustainable mobility strategy, we are actively promoting e-mobility as a key factor in reducing road transport emissions and contributing to the EU energy efficiency targets. Enel X Way has, for example, made available in open source mode the redesign of spaces for charging electric vehicles to make them ‘accessible’ to anyone, from public administrations to other companies in the e-mobility sector. As an example, in 2022, we completed the construction of the fifth electroterminal in Colombia, Fontibón – Escritorio. It will serve 172 electric buses thanks to an electrical infrastructure with an installed capacity of 13.6 MW and boasts more than 80 stations dual plug charging stations of 150 kW each. - Enel X offers a wide range of integrated products to ensure energy savings. Among the proposed solutions are Homix, a smart home solution to manage temperature, lighting, and security; Enel X Sun Plug&Play, the innovative photovoltaic balcony system which contributes to domestic energy needs, saving up to 20% on energy bills; and JuiceBox a smart home charging device. In 2022 Enel X contributed to the Group Ordinary EBITDA in approximately 0.6% and it is expected to remain at 0.6% for 2025.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our transition to a low carbon economy translates into the decarbonization of our generation mix, which requires us to rely less on coal every year and more on new products and services. This has a direct impact on our supply chain and on our strategy in terms of choice and management of our suppliers while developing new products and services that meet our customers’ needs. In particular, the coal supply chain has been drastically reduced due to the coal phase-out program. The number of coal plants has been reduced by 30% in the 2020-2022 period. However, coal-fired electricity generation has increased by 43% in the past year (from 5,958,000 t in 2021 to 8,522,000 t in 2022) as a result of the current geopolitical environment but also due to climate factors, including a reduction in gas availability and an increase in drought, which limited hydroelectric generation in Europe. We have a Supplier Qualification System since April 2017, to assess sustainability management on health and safety, environment and human rights. Partner selection and contract execution are subject to analysis and monitoring activities throughout the entire procurement process. Some of the criteria assessed includes suppliers’ carbon footprint and the presence of an action plan to mitigate their CO2 emissions. In 2022, 99% of all qualified suppliers were assessed according to social, environmental and safety criteria and, according to the results, 99% of the suppliers were successfully qualified at the environmental level. Consistent with our commitment to introduce sustainability aspects into the tendering processes, we adopted a structured process governed by a specific procedure to define “sustainability Ks”. These can be used in the tendering stage by the various purchasing and monitoring units throughout the entire life of the contract. Some of the environmental K factors include an assessment of the carbon footprint (CO2 equivalent in accordance with UNI EN ISO14067:2018), mitigating actions to curtail it, waste management practices and circular economy projects. The libraries cataloguing all the “sustainability Ks” are periodically updated within a cross-functional working group dedicated to sustainability and circularity issues, taking into account market maturity and new corporate strategies.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The market is moving rapidly towards digitalization and technological progresses are accelerating the transformation of many sectors. This offers new business opportunities based on the development of energy solutions that promote sustainability and diversify the products and services offered to customers. We, as a leading company in the energy sector and willing to face climate-related risks and opportunities, intend to position us in this new context by making innovation a key component of our strategy. For this, we identify the most innovative solutions to meet the main challenges of sustainable development as well as the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations, in line with and as a support for our strategy, Industrial Plan and Sustainability Plan. Our innovation approach, named Open Innovability® (Open Innovation + sustainability) is based on the crowdsourcing activities of the best talents, ideas and technologies to make them grow, transforming them into new business models. It connects all Company areas with startups, industrial partners, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), research centers, universities and entrepreneurs, through the openinnovability.com platform, to face new challenges. Since 2017, more than 13,000 opportunities have been evaluated, with more than 210 challenges, 34 of which only in 2022. Challenges included innovative ways for improving the albedo in solar generation plants, sustainable approaches for reusing cement, a new design for primary and secondary substations. In 2022 we defined a three-year innovation plan (2023-2025), shared with the Top Management and approved by the Holding Innovation Committee (chaired by the Director of Innovability®). The plan is designed to support our strategy and consists in carrying out specific tests of innovative solutions for each Business Line, so-called Proof of Concept (POC) with the aim of adopting a part of it at Group level. In 2022, we invested 104.5 million euros for the promotion of innovative solutions. We can count on a global network of Innovation Hubs and Labs, which supports our innovation strategy and significantly contributes to consolidating the collaboration with startups and SMEs. In 2022, 119 collaborations were activated with startups, a 19% increase from 2021.
Operations	Yes	Climate change and the energy transition will affect our operations in a variety of ways which have been assessed through our scenario analyses. Specifically, the scenarios consider the impact of both physical variables (e.g., rising of mean temperatures / rainfall / wind / solar radiation that may impact electricity demand and generation, extreme weather events that may damage assets or interrupt operations) and transitional variables (e.g., changes in CO2 prices, policy changes regarding renewables and resilience regulation that may impact returns on investments). The scenario analysis and the risks and opportunities identified through their assessment have been considered consistently by establishing strategic actions and operational approaches. Some of the most substantial strategic decisions made to mitigate physical risks and take advantage of opportunities related to physical variables are established in our Strategic Plan 2023-2025 as follows: - Diversification in terms of both generation technologies (with a marked increase in renewables, especially wind and solar) and the geographies in which we operate. By 2025 Enel plans to extend the renewables production and storage installed capacity by 70.0 GW, as follows: Italy (+4.6 GW), Iberia (+7.8 GW), Latin America (+16.1 GW), rest of Europe (+5.9 GW), North America (+12.7 GW),Africa, Asia and Oceania (10.0 GW) and BESS, or Battery Energy Storage Systems (+12.9 GW). - Greater diversification of the energy mix to avoid relying on a single technology, specifically the development of BESS (18%), wind (25%), and solar, hydro and geothermal (57%) by 2025. - Promote electrification through the Enel X business line to address the increased demand for value-added services by increasing the number of public and private charging points by 187% (up to 1,425 charging points) and the demand response capacity 48% (up to 12.4GW) compared to 2022.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures	• Revenues: The energy sector is experiencing a constant and inexorable evolution; the competitiveness of renewable energy sources and the digitalization of assets, together with the growing consumer awareness of sustainability and the respect for the environment, are opening-up electricity to new uses, allowing the decarbonization of the economy. Also, the enactment of laws and regulations are introducing more stringent emissions limits for both non-market driven and market-based mechanisms, such as a carbon tax in non-ETS (Emissions Trading System) sectors or an expansion of the ETS into other sectors. In order to integrate risks stemming from the energy sector trends into our business strategy, at the center of our sustainability strategy lies the ambition to achieve zero emissions in 2040, in line with the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5ºC. To this end, we develop a rolling Strategic Plan every year, including short and medium-term goals. Between 2023 and 2025, we expect to invest a total of ca. 37 billion euros, of which 60% supporting our integrated commercial strategy (generation, customers and services), and 40% allocated to grids to support their role as enablers of the energy transition. Furthermore, our 2023.-2025 Strategic Plan envisages an increase of 7% in fixed power sales, from 185 TWh to 200 TWh. The coverage from GHG free sources of such power sales will also be increased from 70% in 2022 to 90% in 2025, thus contributing to increase the revenues related to power sales from GHG free sources. Group Ordinary EBITDA is expected to grow to between 22.2 and 22.8 billion euros in 2025 from 19.7billion euros in 2022. EBITDA from renewables business will increase by 66%, from 3.8 billion euros in 2022 to 6.3 billion euros in 2025 while EBITDA from conventional generation (thermoelectric and nuclear) will be reduced by 59%, from 6.1 billion euros down to 2.5 billion euros. • Indirect costs: We firmly believe that energy efficiency is vital to decarbonizing economic systems and that the switch to electricity as a more efficient energy carrier plays an important role in achieving energy efficiency targets. For us, using energy efficiently means, on the one hand, maximizing the efficiency of the mix of generation sources (thermal, nuclear and renewables) and, on the other hand, making the distribution network increasingly more efficient. In 2023-2025, we plan to invest approximately 15 billion euros in grids, mainly targeting Europe (over 80% of investments) in light of our re-balanced geographical presence, favorable regulatory environments and in order to enhance the grids' role as enablers of the energy transition. Our investments in grids' digitalization will allow to increase the weight of digitalized customers from 60% in 2022 to 80% in 2025, thus reducing the operational expenditures by customer by 6% in 2025, from 35€ per customer to 32 € per customer. Furthermore we expect to improve the SAIDI by 35%, which will contribute to reduce the costs associated to the operation and maintenance of the grid. • Capital expenditure: We address climate-related risks and opportunities placing among our priorities the progressive reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the increasing impulse of renewable energies and optimization of the management of traditional technologies. These elements characterize the reduction of GHG as a cross issue between business and environmental aspects. We aim to achieve its public commitment to decarbonize the energy mix by 2040, through the intermediate targets set in the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan. From an operational standpoint, according to the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, by 2025, we expect to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity (of which approximately 19 GW in its core countries). We plan to develop this renewable capacity supported by a market-leading pipeline, amounting to around 425 GW. Approximately 94% of our 2023-2025 total capex are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), directly targeting SDGs 7 ("Affordable and Clean Energy"), 9 ("Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure") and 11 ("Sustainable Cities and Communities"), all contributing to SDG 13 ("Climate Action"). Additionally, more than 80% of our investments are expected to be aligned with EU Taxonomy criteria, due to their substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with both our climate transition plan and a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported
Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
12351000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
81.9

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
80

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
80

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
In order to calculate the percentage share of CAPEX, we considered the amount invested in economic activities classified as A.1 Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy aligned). Specifically, in 2022 these included the CAPEX from the following activities and companies (including the corresponding taxonomy code):
• Electricity generation from renewables wind (4.3), solar (4.1), hydropower (4.5), and geo-thermal (4.6);
• Storage of electricity (4.10);
• Transmission and distribution of electricity (4.9);
• Enel X - Smart Lighting (7.3d), Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment;
• Enel X - e-Bus (6.3a), Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport;
• Enel X - Energy Efficiency (7.3a-e), Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment;
• Enel X - Home/Vivi Meglio Unifamiliare (7.3a-e; 7.5a; 7.6a), Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment; Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings; and Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies;
• Enel X – Customer Insight (9.3), Professional services related to energy performance of buildings;
• Enel X – Condominium (7.3a-e), Individual renovation measures consisting in installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment;
• Enel X – Distributed Energy (7.3d-e; 7.6a), Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment; equipment; and Installation, main-tenance and repair of renewable energy technologies;
• Enel X - Battery Energy Storage (7.6f), Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies;
• Enel X – Mobility (6.13; 7.4), infrastructure for personal mobility; and Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings); and
• Additions to right-of-use assets: This is a category explicitly requested by the EU Taxonomy (Delegated Act on art.8) that refers to the leasing of assets.
In 2022, our CAPEX 'aligned with a climate transition world', accounted for 12,351 million euros, which represents 81.9% of our total CAPEX.
Our strategy is projected to achieve zero emissions by 2040 both for direct and indirect emissions, without resorting to any offsetting measures, such as carbon removal technology or nature-based solutions. We are planning to exit coal generation by 2027 and gas generation and gas sales to end customers by 2040, replacing our thermal fleet with new renewable capacity as well as leveraging on the hybridization of renewables with storage solutions.
In order to increase these targets, through our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, we have already planned more than 80% of total CAPEX to be aligned with EU Taxonomy. We expect that this rate will be maintained or increased even in the mid term (2030).

C3.5b

(C3.5b) 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.

Economic activity
Electricity generation from wind power

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3375000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
2.4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
2.4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
2221000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
14.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
14.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
76000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
7.2

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
7.2

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as the activity consist in the generation of electricity wind power. No additional specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party."

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1020000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.7

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.7

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3011000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
20

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
20

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
41000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
3.9

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
3.9

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
"During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as the activity consist in the generation of electricity using solar PV techonology. No additional no specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Electricity generation from hydropower

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
4298000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
3

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
3

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
431000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
2.9

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
2.9

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
135000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
12.9

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
12.9

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
"During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment. For example, the following proxy was used:
– hydroelectric: eligible-not aligned hydroelectric power plants were excluded by considering their output multiplied by the average turnover per unit in the years 2021 and 2022. This approach was also extended to Capex and Opex.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.

• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets."

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
"99.6% of the hydroelectric production makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, since it includes all flowing water plants, all pumped storage plants, all reservoir plants with a power density above 5 W/m2 and all reservoir plants below 5 W/m2 with a life cycle greenhouse gas intensity below 100 gCO2eq/kWh as certified by G-RES;

For the remaining 0.4% of hydroelectric production it was not possible to verify the criteria, so they were considered as not aligned."

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
"It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, water and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party."

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
"It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party."

Economic activity
Electricity generation from geothermal energy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
624000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.4

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
125000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.8

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.8

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
4000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.4

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.4

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
"During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets."

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, as all power plants have a life cycle GHG emission intensity of less than 100 gCO2eq/kWh, as verified by an independent third party.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
"It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, water, pollution and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party."

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
"It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party."

Economic activity
Storage of electricity

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
528000000

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

3.5

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
3.5

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
"During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. t.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets."

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as the activity refers to the construction and operation of facilities that store electricity (batteris) and return it at a later time in the form of electricity. No additional specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
"It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy, water and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party."

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
"It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party."

Economic activity
Transmission and distribution of electricity

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
19873000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
13.9

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
13.9

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
5234000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
34.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
34.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
439000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
41.8

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
41.8

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
"During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment. For example, the following proxy was used:
– distribution: new connections between a substation or grid and a power plant with a greenhouse gas intensity above the threshold of 100 gCO2eq/kWh were excluded considering their capacity (in MW) multiplied by the average turnover per unit (k€/ MW) for the years 2021 and 2022. This approach was only applied to turnover and Capex.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets."

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
"The following Distribution System Operators met the screening criteria for climate mitigation:
– the DSOs in Italy, Romania and Spain are part of the European interconnected system;
– the DSOs in Brazil, Chile and Peru belong to electricity systems where more than 67% of newly installed capacity in the last five years has a life cycle GHG intensity of less than 100 gCO2eq/kWh, according to the latest data available from national authorities;

The above DSOs were considered fully aligned comprehensively except for the new connections betweeen a substation or grid and a generation plat with GHG intensity over 100 gCO2/kWh.

On the other hand, the DSOs in Argentina and Colombia were considered not aligned as they do not meet any of the technical screening criteria."

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
"They comply overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy, pollution and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent

party."

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
No

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
"It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party."

Economic activity
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
873000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.6

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.6

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
189000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
1.3

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
1.3

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.3

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.3

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
This activity refers to some of the business solutions of Enel X Portfolio, in particular: Smart Lighting, Energy Efficiency, Home/Vivi Meglio Unifamiliare;
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible

alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the “sector” level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as it refers to:
- the installation and replacement of energy efficient light sources;
- the installation, replacement, maintenance and repair of heating, ventinlation and air-conditioning systems.

No specific technical screening criteria are required."

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the adaptation and pollution goals.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
135000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.07

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.07

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

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

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Own performance

Calculation methodology and supporting information
This activity refers to Enel X- E-bus

During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as the activity provides urban and suburban passenger transport and its direct CO2 emissions are zero

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy and pollution.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
72000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

5000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.03

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.03

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling adaptation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
This activity refers to Enel X - Customer insight solutions.

During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as the activity consists in:
- energy management services;
- energy performance contracts;
- energy services provided by ESCOs.

No specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the adaptation goal, as it is the only applicable criteria.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
163000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
100

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
75000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.5

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.5

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
This activity refers to Enel X - distributed energy and battery energy storage.

During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as this activity consists on:

- installation, maintenance and repair of solar photovoltaic systems and the ancillary technical equipment,
- installation, maintenance and repair of electric energy storage units and the ancillary technical equipment.

No specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the adaptation goal as it is the only applicable criteria.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

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

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
185000000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0.1

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
113000000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0.7

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3000000

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.3

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0.3

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution
Activity enabling mitigation

Calculation methodology and supporting information
This activity refers to Enel X - Electric Mobility.
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
It makes substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as it is refered to the installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles. No specific technical screening criteria are required.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for all objectives.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Electricity generation from hydropower

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
20000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
4000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment. For example, the following proxy was used:
– hydroelectric: eligible-not aligned hydroelectric power plants were excluded by considering their output multiplied by the average turnover per unit in the years 2021 and 2022. This approach was also extended to Capex and Opex.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
99.6% of the hydroelectric production makes a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, since it includes all flowing water plants, all pumped storage plants, all reservoir plants with a power density above 5 W/m2 and all reservoir plants below 5 W/m2 with a life cycle greenhouse gas intensity below 100 gCO2eq/kWh as certified by G-RES;

For the remaining 0.4% of hydroelectric production it was not possible to verify the criteria, so they were considered as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, water and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Transmission and distribution of electricity

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1754000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
1.3

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
393000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
2.6

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
41000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
3.9

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment. For example, the following proxy was used:
– distribution: new connections between a substation or grid and a power plant with a greenhouse gas intensity above the threshold of 100 gCO2eq/kWh were excluded considering their capacity (in MW) multiplied by the average turnover per unit (k€/ MW) for the years 2021 and 2022. This approach was only applied to turnover and Capex.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
The following Distribution System Operators met the screening criteria for climate mitigation:
– the DSOs in Italy, Romania and Spain are part of the European interconnected system;
– the DSOs in Brazil, Chile and Peru belong to electricity systems where more than 67% of newly installed capacity in the last five years has a life cycle GHG intensity of less than 100 gCO2eq/kWh, according to the latest data available from national authorities;

The above DSOs were considered fully aligned comprehensively except for the new connections betweeen a substation or grid and a generation plat with GHG intensity over 100 gCO2/kWh.

On the other hand, the DSOs in Argentina and Colombia were considered not aligned as they do not meet any of the technical screening criteria.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
They comply overall with DNSH criteria for the following applicable objectives: adaptation, circular economy, pollution and biodiversity.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

Economic activity
Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment
Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

Financial metric(s)
Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
11280000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year
7.9

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
393000000

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year
2.6

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year
0

Type(s) of substantial contribution
<Not Applicable>

Calculation methodology and supporting information
During the process of calculating the financial metrics, the following criteria and assumptions were adopted:

• The three financial metrics required by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (turnover, CAPEX and OPEX) were calculated according to the eligibility analysis described above.
• The financial information was gathered from the digital accounting system used by the Enel Group, or from the management systems in use by the Company's Business Lines. However, some proxies were delegated to provide a more detailed representation of the figures or to exclude specific activities from the overall calculation of eligible alignment.
• Aggregate financial data refer to the "sector" level and include items related to third parties and inter sectorial exchanges.
• Absolute turnover/Capex/Opex correspond to the turnover/Capex/Opex of each specific activity. The share of individual KPIs corresponds to each individual economic activity in the total turnover/Capex of the Group (except for Opex, the total of which refers only to the type of costs required by the taxonomy). Opex of each individual economic activity contributes to achieving climate change mitigation targets.

Technical screening criteria met
No

Details of technical screening criteria analysis
The activity does not meet the technical screening criteria as all gas power plants have an emission factor above 100 gCO2/kWh. Furthermore, they do not meet any of the additional criteria established for this activity.

Do no significant harm requirements met
Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis
It complies overall with DNSH criteria.

Enel's environmental management systems, procedures and programs satisfied all applicable DNSH criteria according to the verification performed by a third independent party.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met
Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis
It complies overall with minimum social safeguards.

Enel's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter. This process integrates the principles and guidelines of both the United Nations framework ""Protect, Respect and Remedy"" set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Such compliance was verified by a third independent party.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

We initiated the EU Taxonomy alignment process articulated in five steps, to analyze the applicability of the EU Taxonomy Regulation throughout the entire value chain and in all countries where we operate. Our methodology was based on the following steps:

1. Identification of eligible economic activities: we have identified all activities within the Group's portfolio that have been included both in the Climate Delegated Act and the Complementary Delegated Act. The process was conducted by taking into consideration the climate change mitigation objective only, which is our most material objective among the six objectives identified in the EU Taxonomy Regulation, also due to the lack of reliable financial data in our accounting and reporting systems to carry out a comprehensive analysis of Enel's contribution to climate adaptation objective. However, climate adaptation has been analyzed from the do no significant harm perspective.

2. Analysis of substantial contribution: eligible activities identified in the previous stage were analyzed in detail for their compliance with the specific technical screening criteria established regarding their substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. The analysis was carried out following the criteria both in the Climate Delegated Act and Complementary Delegated Act.

3. Assessment of the principle of Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) to other objectives: an analysis of existing environmental procedures was carried out to verify compliance with the DNSH quality criteria for each type of technology (for power generation), region (for transmission and distribution) and product cluster level (for activities of the Enel X Global Retail Business Line), adapted to the specific requirements set out for each of the environmental objectives.

4. Assessment of the minimum social safeguards: it has been verified that the Group's human rights due diligence process covers the entire perimeter of Enel. Our commitment to respect human rights is grounded in the United Nations framework "Protect, Respect and Remedy", set out in the guiding principles on business and human rights, and in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

5. Calculation of financial metrics: the corresponding financial metrics were associated with each economic activity according to the classification made in steps 1-4, collecting the relevant financial information from the Group's accounting system. In addition, some proxies have been performed for specific activities when financial information was not available in the accounting system.

In 2022, the EU Taxonomy's implementation process and the financial metrics were externally verified by the Audit Firm of the Non-Financial Statement. The assurance was performed following a methodological note that describes the reporting principles and evaluation criteria adopted in order to provide a transparent and representative disclosure of what is considered to be environmentally sustainable activities and related financial metrics according to the Art.8 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020. The following financial metrics were covered: capital expenditure (Capex), operating expenditure (Opex) and gross operating margin (EBITDA). Specifically, in relation to Taxonomy-aligned activities, these metrics were calculated as follows:

• Taxonomy-aligned revenue is the result of the proportion of revenue from eligible and aligned activities (numerator) to total revenue (denominator);

• Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure (Capex) is the result of the proportion of Capex from eligible and aligned activities (numerator) to total Capex (denominator);

• Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure (Opex) is the result of the proportion of eligible and aligned Opex from non-capitalized direct costs for research and development, building renovation, short-term rental, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenses related to the day-to-day upkeep of property, plant, and equipment (numerator) to total Opex related to the above categories (denominator);

• Taxonomy-aligned gross operating margin (EBITDA) is the result of the proportion of eligible and aligned gross operating margin activities (numerator) to total EBITDA (denominator).

For more details, please find available the following link: activities-enviromentally-sustainable_2022.pdf (enel.com)

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25259764

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
25259764

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
25259764

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
32.68

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
32.68

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
32.68

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22900783.26

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22900783.26

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
22900783.26

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
9.33888669743707

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We submitted a target covering Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products in 2020 for the first time. The target was revised in 2021, including a target for 2040 and an interim target for 2030, during the pilot process of the Net Zero Standard in which Enel was among the few companies that participated. The target was finally validated by SBTi in 2022. This target covers all indirect GHG emissions from the use of the natural gas sold to end-user customers, which represent a relevant Scope 3 category for Enel. The target ambition is to reach a 55% reduction in 2017-2030 period while 100% reduction by 2040. The target was validated by the Science Based Target Initiative

as coherent with a 1.5C pathway and according to the new Net Zero Standard.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve such target, we will promote the switch of customers from gas to electricity (especially residential customers) through the promotion of more efficient electrical technologies (e.g., heat pumps for home heating or induction hobs in kitchens), increasing the electrification rate of our customers in Italy and Spain from 17% in 2022 to over 30% in 2030. In addition, we will continue to promote services to end customers that enable the electrification of consumption and achieving a demand response capacity by 2030 of more than 20 GW. We will also optimize the gas portfolio of customers (especially industrial customers) by continuing to reduce the volume of gas sold to about 3 bcm in 2030.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
201284

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4722504

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5538919

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
14014820

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
19553739

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
24505145

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
0.272

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

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)
53.854

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
33.587

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
25.3

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

15.71

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2450514.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
188108

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4023258

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6099083

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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)
10307442

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
16406525

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
20617891

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
17.6255684718907

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target covers additional scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions not covered in the other 3 targets validated by SBTi according to the Net Zero Standard. In particular, the target covers:
- Scope 1: Direct emissions from fleet and buildings, SF6 losses from assets.
- Scope 2: 100% of Scope 2 emissions, including those related to electricity consumption and network losses.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions from main supplies (category 1: purchase of goods and services) and from fuels extraction and transportation (including coal, natural gas and fuel oil) (category 3: fuel and energy related)
The target ambition is to reach a 55% reduction in 2017-2030 period while 90% reduction by 2040. The target was validated by the Science Based Target Initiative as

coherent with a 1.5C pathway and according to the new Net Zero Standard.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve such target, we will
- Invest a total of 15 billion euros in distribution networks over the period 2023-2025, of which 11% to increase digitalization and 47% to improve the resilience and quality of networks, thus helping to reduce network losses and related emissions.
- Replace existing components of the distribution network infrastructure with SF6-free solutions.
- Electrify the fleet and buildings by 2030.
- Implement a circular procurement approach and increase the number of contracts that include the measurement of the carbon footprint of products and services purchased by Enel by incentivizing their reduction in a decarbonization pathway shared with our suppliers.
- Strengthen the dialogue with manufacturers or raw materials and other utilities to define effective and long-term common decarbonization strategies.
- Phase out coal-fired generation by 2027, mitigating all GHG emissions related to coal supply, while the phase-out of our gas fired generation will be completed by 2040.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.365

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.365

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
99.2

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
99.2

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-100

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.229

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.229

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
37.2602739726027

Target status in reporting year

Revised

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers all GHG Scope 1 emissions related to the process of producing electricity in our power plants. It represents 99.2% of total Scope 1 emissions. Out of remaining 0.8% Scope 1 emissions: 0.3% has been included in ABS3 target, and it refers to direct emissions from fleet and buildings and SF6 losses; 0.5% has been excluded from targets boundaries as they refer to minor sources such as direct emissions from auxiliary services in power plants and grids infrastructure, biogenic CH4 emissions from water reservoirs and direct emissions from coal and gas transportation in proprietary vessels.
The target also covers biogenic CO2 emissions from our biomass power plants. Enel currently owns a capacity of 6MW from this technology, which it is marginal as it represents less than 0.01% of total installed capacity.
The target ambition is to reach a 80% reduction in 2017-2030 period while 100% reduction by 2040. The target was validated by the Science Based Target Initiative as coherent with a 1.5C pathway in 2020 and it was updated during the pilot Net Zero Standard pilot in which Enel participated in 2021 and finally validated by SBTi in 2022.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve the target, the main drivers considered are the following:
2023-2025 period:
- Gradual phase-out of coal-fired capacity over the period 2023-2025 (percentage weight of coal-fired capacity in consolidated capacity from about 7% in 2022 to less than 0.5% in 2025).
- Invest 15 billion euros to accelerate the development of renewable energy by installing 17 GW of new renewable capacity (including about 13 GW at consolidated level) and 4 GW of BESS in the period 2023-2025, reaching 75 GW of renewable capacity (including 4 GW of BESS) by 2025.
2025-2030 period:
- Continue the process of decarbonization of electricity generation, thanks to a Group-wide investment plan that will be confirmed at the annual levels of the 2023-2025 plan, reaching a managed capacity of more than 130 GW by 2030, thus bringing the Group's generation facilities to consist of about 85% renewable plants.
- Exit the coal-fired generation business on a global scale by 2027
2030-2040 period:
- Exit the thermal electricity generation business, achieving a 100% renewable energy mix.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 3

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.365

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

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)
0.195

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.195

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.332

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
99.2

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% 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
66

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
66

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
64.9

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-100

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
-100

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.229

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting 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)
0.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.218

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
34.3373493975904

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers:
• All GHG Scope 1 emissions related to the process of producing electricity in our power plants. It represents 99.2% of total Scope 1 emissions. Out of remaining 0.8% Scope 1 emissions: 0.3% has been included in ABS3 target, and it refers to direct emissions from fleet and buildings and SF6 losses; 0.5% has been excluded from targets boundaries as they refer to minor sources such as direct emissions from auxiliary services in power plants and grids infrastructure, biogenic CH4 emissions from water reservoirs and direct emissions from coal and gas transportation in proprietary vessels.
• All Scope 3 – category 3 emissions from power generation electricity purchased and sold to end customers. It represents 67% of category 3 base year emissions and 73% of 2022 emissions. The remaining portion of Scope 3 – Category 3 is fully covered in ABS3 target and it refers to the extraction and transportation of fuels (coal, natural gas and fuel oil)

The target also covers biogenic CO2 emissions from our biomass power plants. Enel currently owns a capacity of 6MW from this technology, which it is marginal as it represents less than 0.01% of total installed capacity.
The target ambition is to reach a 78% reduction in 2017-2030 period while 100% reduction by 2040. The target was validated by the Science Based Target Initiative as coherent with a 1.5C pathway and according to the new Net Zero Standard.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve the target, the main drivers considered are the following:
2023-2025 period:
- Increase the share of renewable energy sold to customers by increasing the Group's renewable generation.
- Increase from about 70% in 2022 to about 90% in 2025 the share of fixed price power sales covered by carbon free sources in core countries, while simultaneously increasing the volumes of electricity sold at fixed prices from about 185 TWh in 2022 to about 200 TWh in 2025
2025-2030 period:
- Increase the share of renewable energy sold to customers by increasing the Group's renewable energy generation, reaching a managed capacity of more than 130 GW by 2030, thus bringing the Group's generation facilities to consist of about 85% renewable plants.
- Continue the strategy of balancing supply and demand and increasing the share of electricity sold at fixed price covered by carbon-free power generation.
2030-2040 period:
- Achieve 100% of energy sales from renewable sources by 2040

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 2

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Production

Target type: energy source
Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year
2022

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
138958000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
61

Target year
2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
83

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
61

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target is part of Int 1 and Int 3 emission targets and contributes to the to achieve zero emissions by 2040.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers our operations in renewable and nuclear energy generation and the scope is company-wide.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Over the period 2023-2025, our renewable capacity is expected to grow to 75 GW (including 4 GW of battery energy storage systems – BESS) from 59 GW estimated at the end of 2022. In order to achieve this, around 22 billion euros out of the Group's total Ownership and Stewardship capex for 2023-2025 are expected to be allocated to Renewables, especially in countries where the Group leverages on a business chain integrated with final customers. The goal is to develop 17 GW of new renewables capacity by 2025 with renewable energy accounting for 70% of total generation, and 13% of nuclear production, which ultimately results in an emission-free production reaching around 83%, positioning the Group well on track towards its Net Zero targets. In addition, in 2022, we reduced our thermal capacity by 6.0 GW, as we aim to achieve a 13% reduction of conventional capacity in the period 2023-2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Fossil fuel reduction target	Other, please specify (Net installed coal capacity (GW))

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2022

Figure or percentage in base year
6.6

Target year
2027

Figure or percentage in target year
0

Figure or percentage in reporting year
6.6

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target applies to the whole organization and aims in the end to achieve the phase-out of coal, which has been brought forward from 2030 to 2027.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our commitment towards decarbonization of its generation mix by 2040 will be achieved thanks to an acceleration of renewables while consolidated production from fossil fuels including coal, oil and gas and Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT) is estimated to be reduced 11% by 2025 and finally aiming to achieve 0% by 2027.
To achieve the target, over the period 2023-2025 (Strategic Plan), we expect to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity (of which approximately 19 GW in our core countries), well on track to reach the decarbonization targets in line with the Paris Agreement. We plan to develop this renewable capacity supported by a market-leading pipeline, amounting to around 425 GW. In addition, in 2022, we reduced our thermal capacity by 6.0 GW, as we aim to achieve a 13% reduction of conventional capacity in the period 2023-2025.
We are also continuing to implement our "Stewardship" business model, with the aim to seize further potential opportunities in non-core countries to maximize value creation globally. The decarbonization strategy confirms once again our commitment towards zero emissions by 2040, with 1.5°C-compliant targets set across Science Based Targets initiative.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs2
Abs3
Int1
Int3

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2021, we announced to have brought forward the achievement of the objective of complete decarbonization by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040. We are committed to achieving a value of zero emissions, with no use of any carbon removal technology or nature-based solutions, in relation to the generation of energy and the sales of electricity and natural gas to end customers. An ambitious goal that is based on the implementation of certain fundamental strategic stages:
1. to accelerate the process of decarbonization of generation activities, gradually replacing the thermoelectric portfolio with new renewable capacity, as well as making use of the hybridization of renewables with storage solutions. The plan to 2030 provides for the development of about 100 GW of additional renewable capacity and the gradual reduction of thermal capacity to less than 20% of the total;
2. to sell electricity produced 100% from renewable sources by 2040 and to exit the gas sales business by the same year.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Enel is committed to fixing a long-term objective for reaching Net-Zero emissions along the value chain by 2040, including both direct emissions (Scope 1) and indirect emissions (Scope 2 and 3). For a marginal share of emissions remaining in 2040, the Group is publicly committed to their neutralization both through direct and indirect investments in carbon removal (either through technological or nature-based solutions).

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
According to the targets validated by SBTi (Abs 2, Abs 3, Int 1 and Int 3) a residual volume of 2.5 MtCO2eq might remain by 2040. If that is the case, Enel has publicly committed to neutralize them through carbon removal. Nevertheless, the Group's main priority is to mitigate this residual volume through different actions that include the engagement with suppliers and policymakers. Furthermore, the Group is proactively monitoring the evolution of the voluntary carbon markets to explore potential opportunities on the carbon removal field, including both technological and nature based solutions.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	13	39844
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
29721

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2615477

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
179300000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan is also advocating for a greater diversification of the solar net capacity installed in order to diversify our renewables mix. We are planning to increase solar net capacity to reach the 66% of the total renewable installed capacity by 2025, compared to 7% in 2022.
Some of the projects that are contributing to achieve such goal are the solar projects developed in Europe and that became operational in 2022: 3Sun-Two, Edolo, Fondazione Fornasini, Grottafumata , Porto della torre, Troina (Italy), Minglanilla, Prodiel sol de Casaquemada, Son Orlandis, Son Reus, Tico (Spain).
Considering that these power plants are located in Europe, we have considered the CO2 price in the EU ETS system in 2022 for calculating the annual savings as these power plants replace existing thermal capacity or avoid the installation of new thermal capacity that would be subject to the EU ETS.
The estimated annual CO2 savings are calculated by multiplying the renewable production of the cluster/plant by the thermoelectric emission factor of the Country (source: Enerdata).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
10123

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
890791

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
286900000

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
In our commitment to decarbonize our generation mix by 2040, we expect to develop 17 GW of new renewable capacity during the 2023-2025 period and reach the coal phase-out by 2027. In order to achieve this, the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan envisages a greater development and diversification of the renewable energy sources, specifically, increasing the wind net capacity to a 33% of the total net capacity by 2025, compared to 18.6% in 2022.
Some of the projects that are contributing to achieve such goal are the wind farm projects developed in Europe and that became operational in 2022: Campillo (Spain) and Castelmauro (Italy). Considering that these power plants are located in Europe we have considered the CO2 price in the EU ETS system in 2022 for calculating the annual savings as these power plants replace existing thermal capacity or avoid the installation of new thermal capacity that would be subject to the EU ETS.
The estimated annual CO2 savings are calculated by multiplying the renewable production of the cluster/plant by the thermoelectric emission factor of the Country (source: Enerdata).

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	The European Union's decision-making and the regulatory processes affect the on-going energy transition, impacting company business models, the behaviours of consumers and individual citizens, besides a direct impact on the legislative frameworks at national level in several countries in which we operate. During 2022, several regulatory and legislative events took place, both specific to the climate and concerning energy and environmental issues related to it. The number of dossiers on which we focus our advocacy increases annually. We promote greater climate ambition in line with the Paris Agreement, in a just transition framework. Our advocacy in this area is implemented through ad hoc engagement on specific legislative proposals (e.g. the European Climate Law), but also through broader stakeholder engagement at national level through Enel's Energy Transition Roadmap platform (see above). Through such platforms, we promote NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) that fully reflect the highest possible climate ambition and are fully in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. The European Green Deal, together with recent acceleration of the REPowerEU plan to reduce Europe's energy dependence, represents a unique opportunity to accelerate the EU's path to a fully decarbonized and sustainable economy, especially when aligned with the mobilization of significant resources to ensure a rapid recovery from the ongoing crises. For us, the EU's climate and environmental goals require a new industrial strategy to reach climate neutrality, and an action plan for the circular economy, pursuing the decarbonization of each sector. The energy sector must aim to be fully decarbonized ahead of other sectors, as such ensuring decarbonization through direct and indirect electrification. For example, the study "Powering our buildings: how policies can support energy efficiency through building electrification", developed together with FIRE (Italian Federation for the Rational Use of Energy) and IEECP (Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy), addresses energy improvement and decarbonization of the building sector.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The efficient use of energy is a constant commitment that extends to the entire value chain and which is pursued through the implementation of operational excellence programs across the different Business Lines, both for operations and in buildings. In particular, targeted interventions are aimed at maximizing the efficiency of power generation plants as well as improving the operational efficiency of distribution networks. Energy consumption is mainly represented by fossil fuels, to operate thermal power plants (with coal accounting for 19% and natural gas 45% in 2022), and by uranium, to operate nuclear power plants (27%). By contrast, a smaller amount of energy consumption is related to the operation of power generation plants relying on renewable sources (biomass and geothermal). Activities to optimize the grid structure continued in 2022, allowing for a significant reduction in grid losses. These include progressively reducing single-phase power lines, constructing additional power lines to alleviate the overload on existing lines, using low-loss transformers, boosting the grid by using conductors with a greater cross-section, and rephasing primary transformer substations. Finally, the realization of new transformer stations that help reduce the length of low-voltage lines, which are characterized by higher levels of loss.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In order to encourage new uses of power and new ways of managing it and making it accessible to increasing numbers of people in a sustainable way, we have made innovation a key component of our strategy. It is a path that involves traditional activities and the development of new models and technologies, based on cutting-edge innovation and ideas both from inside and outside the Group. Through Open Innovability® (Open Innovation + sustainability), we promote an open innovation approach to address the challenges of the energy transition. It is based on the crowdsourcing activities of the best talents, ideas and technologies to make them grow, transforming them into new business models. In this way, we are connecting all Company areas with startups, industrial partners, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), research centers, universities and entrepreneurs, through the openinnovability.com platform, to face new challenges, in consideration of the drivers of the Group's Strategic Plan and the sustainable development goals (SDG) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Since the platform was launched, more than 13,000 opportunities have been evaluated and more than 210 challenges, 34 of which only in 2022. Some of the key challenges identified include: innovative ways for improving the albedo in solar generation plants, sustainable approaches for reusing cement, a new design for primary and secondary substations. Those who propose solutions for solving the challenges can win monetary awards and start collaborations with the Group. We count on a global network of Innovation Hubs and Labs that collaborated with the local ecosystems to expand our vision, promoting open innovation and sustainability. Open Innovation also means creating partnerships with key players. We are currently committed to 43 collaborations for innovation that cover the most strategic areas for the Group. We have created specific interfunctional work groups (Innovation Communities) in order to face topics relevant for the business and new technologies and create value in an innovative manner. Furthermore, it is important to highlight that, in 2022, the CAPEX dedicated to low-carbon products, services and technologies has increased to 13.3 billion euros (compared to 12.3 billion euros in 2021), equal to 92.1% of total Capex.
Employee engagement	We work to reduce our internal carbon footprint by fostering awareness on environmentally responsible behaviours among our employees. To this aim, we involve all the people that work for the Company in awareness activities in order to increase their engagement in climate change aspects and promote a culture of innovation and business entrepreneurship on a global level to overcome the energy challenges. During the annual Enel Digital Days 2022, the narration hinged on the decade of electrification and the central role played by customers to achieve the transition, with focus areas on decarbonization and renewables, digitalization, the role of the distribution grids, and energy communities. Contents are still available on-demand and the campaign achieved 36,000 unique users and 300,000 views. In 2022, we have continued with our data-driven program launched in 2021 to measure the extent to which the people working in our organization feel empowered to navigate through the transition, across strategic levers such as electrification of uses, acceleration of the decarbonization path, customer centricity and the new way of working. The main objectives of the program are: • keep track of the sentiment of our people about the company; • understand their level of knowledge and engagement with respect to the key strategic pillars, and to specific projects developed to: - spread Enel's clean electrification pathway; - spread key notions around health, safety and well-being, diversity and inclusion, job opportunities, learning and development, listening and feedback; - stimulate them to become 'enablers', like contributing to the SDGs, customer centricity, digitalization and data-driven culture, cybersecurity and data protection, technological innovation and circular economy; • identify the communication channels that facilitate understanding of a topic; • develop internal communication action/remediation plans on the topics least understood; • track results and effectiveness of actions.
Internal price on carbon	Our process for strategic and industrial planning assesses the impact of carbon prices on operations and to inform about short, medium - and long-term investment decisions. However, because low-carbon growth is one of the four ESG strategic pillars, investment choices in new capacities are automatically and directly in line with 1.5ºC path. As for 2022, based on our monitoring and follow-up of carbon price trends, the internal CO2 reference price was 78.2€/ton, (which represented a 47% increase from previous year). The short-term prospects reflect regulatory scenarios and market expectations and allow the impact of the CO2 price on Enel's activities to be assessed. The process of strategic and industrial planning assesses the impact of the carbon price on operations and on short-, medium- and long-term investment decisions. It supports our efforts to: • Align our investment strategy with a 1.5°C scenario and align the business with the Paris Agreement; • Accelerate the reduction of GHG emissions; drive investment in energy efficiency initiatives, renewable energy, green procurement and R&D of low-carbon products/services; and • Generate revenue to re-invest in low-carbon activities.
Financial optimization calculations	Our strategy, based on renewable growth, stems from the conviction that the traditional business models of the electric utilities (based on centralized productions of electricity from fossil fuels) is highly risky. To lower this risk, and in alignment with the target of decarbonizing our energy mix by 2040, we decided to dedicate an investments amounting to a total of approximately 15 billion euros to be mobilized under the Stewardship business model by the Group and third parties, out of which: • around 1.3 billion euros in direct Group investments in assets to be eventually disposed of to joint ventures; • approximately 1.1 billion euros in Group equity injections in joint ventures; • the rest invested by third parties. These resources are set to be instrumental in adding further renewable production, new infrastructure and services to accelerate the electrification process of Group customers. Over the next three years, this model is expected to generate approximately 1.5 billion euros in terms of cumulated EBITDA, with an expected value of the Group's equity stake of 2.5-3.0 billion euros in 2025.

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	In 2020, we were the first company in the world to set up a “Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework”, an all-encompassing document that extends the sustainability-linked approach to all financial debt instruments. Indicators, targets and principles have been defined, governing the development of sustainable finance throughout the Group, linking the financial strategy to the sustainability objectives. The “Sustainability-Linked Financing Framework” was updated in January 2021, January 2022 and subsequently in February 2023, in line with the annual updates of the Strategic Plan. In the last updated in February 2023, three new KPIs (“Scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions intensity relating to Integrated Power (gCO2eq/kWh)”, “Absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions relating to gas retail (MtCO2eq)” and “Proportion of Capex aligned to the EU Taxonomy (%)”) were included in the framework. The Group’s financial instruments and operations can therefore have an interest rate or other financial or structural terms linked to reaching the goals associated with the reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (SDG 13 “Climate action”), the increase in installed capacity powered by renewable sources (SDG 7 “Affordable and clean energy”) and the percentage of total CAPEX, carried out during a certain period, in activities that are qualified as sustainable from an environmental point of view according to the regulation on EU Taxonomy (2020/852). In 2022 the Group, through its financial subsidiaries, EFI and, for the first time EFA (Enel Finance America, LLC), issued ca.12 billion euros in sustainability-linked bonds in various markets and currencies. In May 2022, Enel and EFI increased the amount of the current Sustainability-Linked Revolving Credit Facility from 10 billion euros to 13.5 billion euros, the world’s largest sustainable credit line linked to SDG 13. In April 2022 EFI renewed and increased its commercial paper program from 6 to 8 billion euros, which is linked to KPI “Scope 1 GHG emissions intensity relating to power generation (gCO2eq/ kWh)” of less than or equal to 148 gCO2eq/kWh by 2023 and less than or equal to 140 gCO2eq/kWh by 2024. Furthermore, we have signed agreements with different financial counterparties for derivative instruments and sustainable guarantees, both linked to the Group’s ability to reach its sustainability goals over the next years.
Other (Digitalization)	In our digital transformation, we aim to use digital solutions as tools for the development of a sustainable future, and to develop them on the basis of sustainability criteria. The main actions taken in 2022 concerned: • decarbonization and reduction of emissions linked to digital solutions; • circularity of the digital devices and materials comprising the digital assets of the Group; • promotion of social inclusion through the development of assistive technologies and solutions that ensure accessibility and generate value by meeting local needs; • promotion of best environmental performance and adoption of human rights principles with the suppliers of digital products and solutions. For more information, see the chapters on “Managing human rights” and “Sustainable supply chain”. Several challenges have been launched on the openinnovability.com platform with a view to incorporating environmental considerations in their resolution. Furthermore, in line with the 2030 decarbonization targets, a number of criteria based on Global Warming Potential were included in tenders for digital professional services in 2022, which allow participants with lower greenhouse gas emissions in terms of CO2eq to gain a higher technical score.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (Renewable energy capacity and production development)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
As one of the first signatories of the 2019 “Business Ambition for 1.5 °C” campaign promoted by United Nations, we have publicly declared our commitment to develop a business model in line with the Paris Agreement. In 2021, we brought forward our commitment to zero emissions by ten years, from 2050 to 2040. In 2022, we reached a historic milestone by defining a decarbonization roadmap that covers both direct and indirect emissions throughout the Group’s value chain.
To achieve this ambition, we are increasing our renewable energy capacity while reducing the thermal one, offering to our clients the option to buy low-carbon energy products, such as the 100% renewable energy contract in which we ensure we produce the total amount energy consumed by our clients of these products from renewable sources. The CAPEX dedicated to low-carbon emission technologies, services and solutions has increased, reaching 13.3 billion euros, equal to 92.1% of total Capex.
In 2022, produced energy from renewable sources amounted to 112,448 GWh (49.37% of the total net production), compared to 108,817 GWh in 2021 growing 3.3% the renewable energy net production thanks to an increase of 3.5 GW of installed renewable capacity in 2022. CO2 emissions from Scope 1, were 229 gCO2eq/kWh, 1.8% increase compared to 2021, as a result of the current geopolitical environment and various weather factors, including a reduction in gas availability and an increase in droughts.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Avoided Group emissions are calculated as the product of the generation of electricity obtained from a renewable or nuclear source and the specific CO2 emissions from the thermoelectric generation of the country in which Enel is present.)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Not applicable

Functional unit used
Total amount in tons of CO2 emission avoided due to renewable energy production re-placing an equivalent amount of energy produced by the thermoelectric fleet operating in the same Country (e.g., tones of CO2 emissions avoided for each GWh produced by a new renewable plant that replaces the energy that would have been produced by the existing thermoelectric power plants in a particular country, multiplied by the actual production of the new renewable plant).

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Avoided CO2 is calculated by assuming that if the specific renewable power plant is not built, a thermoelectric plant will be necessary to cover the energy demand. Therefore, the reference service is the energy produced by the thermoelectric fleet operating in the country in which the new renewable plant will be built. The resulting figure is the product of the electricity generated from renewable sources by the country specific CO2 emission factor from thermoelectric generation.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Not applicable

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
81600000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
We calculate the avoided emissions as the sum of the avoided emissions in the various countries. The value is calculated as the product of the generation of electricity obtained from a renewable or nuclear source and the specific CO2 emissions from the thermoelectric generation of the country in which Enel is present. This is determined by multiplying the effective generation by the emission factor linked to the specific thermoelectric energy generation of the country in which the plant is located.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
6.5

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In 2022, methane emissions came from the generation from thermoelectric sources, fossil fuel use in auxiliary engines in nuclear and renewable plants, leakages n gas-fired thermal power plants, biogenic emissions from hydroelectric basins, and the transport of fuels (LNG and coal) under own operational control. In total, methane emissions represented around 0.75% of Enel's scope 1 emissions and 0.3% of Enel's total GHG emissions (in tonsCO2eq), down from 1.17% in 2021. This downward trend is expected to continue in the coming years as a result of our decarbonisation strategy. Thus, they are no considered as relevant to our operations as their weight is much lower than the 5% relevance threshold established by the GHG protocol. In addition, these emissions are much related to business activities that Enel will phase out in the coming years, so they are not part of the Group's growth strategy based on renewables development and sustainable electrification.

Even though methane emissions are not considered as relevant, we are working to remove them as part of our decarbonisation goal, which was brought forward by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040. Enel is acting to reduce drastically the methane fugitive emissions by progressively facing out coal power plants: Enel's coal mines are no longer active today, and the roadmap of the decarbonisation process envisages the gradual phase-out of coal-fired capacity by 2027, in addition to the progressive expansion of generation from renewable sources.

We are progressively closing coal-fired plants and we have expanded repurposing opportunities by integrating new business projects with complementary sustainable investments that meet the needs of the communities where the facilities are located. Specifically:

· In Italy, with energy requalification projects in line with the transition objectives, the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (Piano Nazionale Integrato Energia e Clima - PNIEC) and the European Fit for 55 and Repower EU objectives;

· In the Iberian Peninsula with the progressive transition of coal-fired plants, like Teruel in Andorra, Compostilla in León (closed in June 2020), Carboneras in Almería Litoral (closed in December 2021) and As Pontes in Galicia; for the latter we have developed a plan of entailing approximately 2.7 billion euros of investment and the creation of more than 1,300 jobs

· In South America, where we have disconnected two coal plants, Tarapacá that was closed on 31 December 2019 and Bocamina (group I in 2021 and group II in 2022). We have thus become the first electricity company in Chile to no longer use coal for its generation activities, 18 years ahead of the original goal of 2040 set by the Chilean National Decarbonisation Plan of 2019.

These projects have contributed to eliminate CH4 emissions related to the extraction and transportation from coal mines not owned by Enel, meaning methane emissions reported in scope 3 are now cero.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

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

PJSC Enel Russia
Enel Brasil

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In June 2022, Enel Brasil signed a sale and purchase agreement with Eneva, to sell 100% of Central Geradora Térmica Fortaleza (CGTF), a combined cycle power plant located in the state of Ceará. The transaction is in line with our commitment to zero emissions by 2040 and a decarbonization strategy that plans to triple global renewable capacity by 2030. We are globally replacing out thermal fleet with new renewable capacity, as well as leveraging the hybridization of renewables with storage solutions.
In October 2022, we announced the sale of our stake in PJSC Enel Russia to PJSC Lukoil and the Closed Combined Mutual Investment Fund "Gazprombank-Frezia, which is equal to 56.43% of the latter's share capital. As result of the transaction, Enel has disposed of all its Russian power generation assets, which included approximately 5.6 GW of conventional capacity, and around 300 MW of wind capacity at different stages of development. The transaction is consistent with our strategic aim to focus activities mainly in countries where an integrated position along the value chain can drive growth and enhance value creation from the opportunities offered by the energy transition.
In terms of 2022 reporting, data disclosed in our GHG inventory, and the Sustainability report include the emissions of these power plants until June 30, 2022, when they were disposed. Following the GHG Protocol and SBTi guidelines, we have restated 2017 baseline for all targets to exclude those direct and indirect GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period (including 10 GW of thermal capacity and 1.6 GW of renewable capacity), to adapt it to the new Group's perimeter.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	In 2022, we have changed the accounting methodology by introducing two upgrades: 1. Scope 2 emissions from power consumption: We changed the methodology to calculate Scope 2 emissions from energy taken from the grid for hydro pumping. We do not consider the 100% energy consumed from the network but rather the difference between hydro pumping production and electricity consumption. However, we removed hydro pumping from the total production when calculating intensity metrics to avoid any double counting of the hydro pumping production. We used this approach during the SBTi certification process. Such methodology change, validated by our Auditors, had a positive impact of roughly 10% in our Scope 2 emissions (location based) with respect to previous methodology, while a negative impact of less than 1% in our Scope 1 intensity metric. 2. Scope 3 emissions from purchase of goods and services: We changed the methodology for calculating GHG emissions from the works performed in the power distribution network. The previous methodology was based on estimations carried out in the works performed in our power generation business, which are different from the networks. In 2022, it was performed a comprehensive analysis of the type of works that are implemented in the grids activity, identifying the different GHG sources and defining carbon factors that were more accurate. These carbon factors were then applied to the monetary value of the works ordered in 2022 in all countries where the Group performs grid operations. Concerning boundaries, as detailed in C5.1a, we have gone through two major divestments on thermal and combined cycle plants aligned with our decarbonization strategy: Central Geradora Térmica Fortaleza (CGTF, Brasil), which would account for 0.017% of total production , and PJSC Russia, which would account for 0.93% of the total production. In terms of 2022 reporting methodology to adapt to the change on the boundaries, data disclosed in our GHG inventory and the Sustainability report include the emissions of these power plants until June 30, 2022. Following the GHG Protocol and SBTi guidelines, we have restated 2017 baseline for all targets to exclude those direct and indirect GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, to adapt it to the new boundaries after the divestment of CGTF and PJSC Russia.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Following the guidelines from SBTi, we have implemented a base year emissions recalculation policy establishing two alternative conditions by which the base year should be recalculated: 1) In case of disposal of assets that entail more than 5% of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. 2) In case of disposal of assets that concern thermoelectric power plants, regardless its weight with respect to total emissions. 3) In case of relevant methodological changes. Consequently, we have restated our 2017 base-year to exclude GHG emissions from the assets disposed during 2017-2022 period (10 GW of thermal capacity and 1.6 GW of renewable capacity)). The Scope 1 emissions from the disposed assets accounted for around 30% of the total Scope 1 2017 base year total emissions. The scope 2 emissions have also been recalculated, as we changed the methodology to calculate Scope 2 emissions from energy taken from the grid for hydro pumping. We do not consider the 100% energy consumed from the network but rather the difference between hydro pumping production and electricity consumption. However, we removed hydro pumping from the total production when calculating intensity metrics to avoid any double counting of the hydro pumping production. We used this approach during the SBTi certification process. The scope 3 emissions were also recalculated to exclude the indirect upstream emissions from the assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, while also to adjust the methodological change implemented to calculate indirect emissions from the works performed in the power network (Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services).	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
74010822.86

Comment
Figures have been restated to exclude GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, following the guidelines of SBTi and the recommendations of GHG Protocol.

The figures without the restatement were 106,284,194 tonCO2eq.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4722503.98

Comment
Figures have been restated to exclude GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, following the guidelines of SBTi and the recommendations of GHG Protocol.

The figures without the restatement were 5,451,989 tonCO2eq.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6892457.58

Comment
Figures have been restated to exclude GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, following the guidelines of SBTi and the recommendations of GHG Protocol.

The figures without the restatement were 7,947,723 tonCO2eq.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10285100

Comment
Figures have been restated to reflect the changes in the methodology for calculating GHG emissions from the works performed in grids.

The figure without the restatement was 9,300,000 tonCO2eq.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
41727127

Comment
Figures have been restated to exclude GHG emissions from assets disposed in 2017-2022 period, following the guidelines of SBTi and the recommendations of GHG Protocol.

The figures without the restatement were 43,522,832tonCO2eq.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
27618

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
25259764

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
53066418

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
In 2022, direct CO2 emissions (Scope 1) accounted for 53.1 MtCO2eq, representing 40% of total GHG emissions. CO2, CH4 and N2O equivalent emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels in thermal power plants for electricity generation represent 98.2% of the total Scope 1 total emissions.
Despite the positive impact of the sales of gas-fired plants in Russia and the closure of coal-fired plants in Chile, there was a 3% increase in direct emissions compared to 2021, due to an increase in coal-fired electricity generation in Europe of about 7 TWh (61.5% increase compared to 2021) as a result of the current geopolitical environment and various weather factors, including a reduction in gas availability and an increase in drought, which limited hydroelectric generation in Europe (7 TWh less compared to 2021, a 31% reduction).
Data provided corresponds to the final figures after external verification process of Enel's carbon footprint in April 2023 (see questions from section C10 Verification for further information on the verification process).

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Scope 2 location-based (4,023,258 tons of CO2eq):
We disclose the information on Scope 2 emissions following a location-based methodology, which includes indirect emissions from:
- Electricity purchased from the network: This includes civil use (electronic equipment, heating, lighting) electricity generation in own thermoelectric and hydroelectric plants and for distribution (759,906 tons of CO2eq);
- Technical losses from our distribution network and electricity system's transmission networks in which we operate, calculated for all countries of operation (3,263,352 tons of CO2eq). With our business, we cover the entire generation and sales chain in Europe (Italy and Spain) and in five Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Peru).

Scope 2 market-based (6.058.687 tons of CO2eq):
In addition, we calculate our scope 2 emissions for the consumption of energy taken from the network is reported according to market-based methodology (1,196,376 tons ofCO2eq), and the indirect emissions deriving from technical losses from our distribution network, calculated according to the market-based methodology for 2022 (4,862,310 tons of CO2eq).
The data disclosed in our GHG inventory, in the Sustainability Report and in CDP questionnaire considered the operation of the assets that were sold during 2022 (further explained in C5.1a) until June 30, 2022. However, the 2017 baseline disclosed in the Sustainability Report and in the CDP questionnaire exclude all power plants disposed in the 2017-2022 period according to SBTi guidelines, including these disposed during 2022.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
4023258

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
6058687

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
Scope 2 location-based (4,023,258 tons of CO2eq):
We disclose the information on Scope 2 emissions following a location-based methodology, which includes indirect emissions from:
- Electricity purchased from the network: This includes civil use (electronic equipment, heating, lighting) electricity generation in own thermoelectric and hydroelectric plants and for distribution (759,906 tons of CO2eq);
- Technical losses from our distribution network and electricity system's transmission networks in which we operate, calculated for all countries of operation (3,263,352 tons of CO2eq). With our business, we cover the entire generation and sales chain in Europe (Italy and Spain) and in five Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Peru).
To calculate emissions, it has been assumed that the vertical chain of activities takes place within the country. The emissions caused by the losses were calculated based on the part of energy fed into the grid that exceeds the share produced in the country in question, to avoid any double counting of emissions already included in Scope 1.
Scope 2 market-based (6.058.687 tons of CO2eq):
In addition, we calculate our scope 2 emissions for the consumption of energy taken from the network is reported according to market-based methodology (1,196,376 tons ofCO2eq), and the indirect emissions deriving from technical losses from our distribution network, calculated according to the market-based methodology for 2022 (4,862,310 tons of CO2eq).
The data disclosed in our GHG inventory and in the Sustainability Report considered the operation of the power plants that were sold during 2022 (further explained in C5.1a) until June 30, 2022. However, the 2017 baseline disclosed in the Sustainability Report excludes all power plants disposed in the 2017-2022 period according to SBTi guidelines, including these disposed during 2022.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
3772322

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
6116730

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
This is a restated data for scope 2 emissions from power consumption.
We changed the methodology to calculate Scope 2 emissions from energy taken from the grid for hydro pumping. We do not consider the 100% energy consumed from the network but rather the difference between hydro pumping production and electricity consumption. However, we removed hydro pumping from the total production when calculating intensity metrics to avoid any double counting of the hydro pumping production. We used this approach during the SBTi certification process. Such methodology change, validated by our Auditors, had a positive impact of roughly 10% in our Scope 2 emissions (location based) with respect to previous methodology, while a negative impact of less than 1% in our Scope 1 intensity metric.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
3560848

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
5980629

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
This is a restated data for scope 2 emissions from power consumption:
We changed the methodology to calculate Scope 2 emissions from energy taken from the grid for hydro pumping. We do not consider the 100% energy consumed from the network but rather the difference between hydro pumping production and electricity consumption. However, we removed hydro pumping from the total production when calculating intensity metrics to avoid any double counting of the hydro pumping production. We used this approach during the SBTi certification process. Such methodology change, validated by our Auditors, had a positive impact of roughly 10% in our Scope 2 emissions (location based) with respect to previous methodology, while a negative impact of less than 1% in our Scope 1 intensity metric.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
14180946.03

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Average product method
Site-specific method
Other, please specify (CO2 emissions data provided by suppliers through EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) or ISO CFP 14067 certifications)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
62

Please explain
This category includes emissions from the supply chain related to supplies, works and services. It covers the activities of 100% of suppliers for which the Group ordered any purchase in 2022, covering a total volume of ordered purchases of 16bn €.
Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions are calculated per type (main supplies, supply tails, work and services) using the following methodologies:
- Main supplies: data from suppliers through EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) or ISO CFP 14067 certifications or from international databases based on LCA methodology (62% of total supplies), following a cradle to cradle approach.
- Supply tails: For those supplies that are not critical for the company's operation, we use international databases to define industry level factors to convert the ordered purchases from this kind of supplies into GHG emissions from the average emissions of the industry sector to which they belong
- Works: sustainable construction site data (wind / solar plants/grids). We have calculated emission factors tailored to each type of work performed both in the power generation business and in the grids, covering the entire life cycle of the assets. These emission factors are then extended to all work activities performed by the Group through its contractors.

- Services: average value of GHG emissions declared by a selection of suppliers through the ISO CFP 14064 certification.

The calculation covers all business lines, including power generation (which represents almost 40% of the GHG emissions), grids (35%) and market and other services (25%).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our main capital goods include fuel and chemical products:
- Emissions derived from fuel are included in the "Fuel-and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)" category below.
- Emissions from extraction, manufacturing and transport of chemical products are included in the "Purchased goods and services" category above.
- The emissions derived from extraction, production and transportation of other goods purchased by Enel during 2022 are not considered relevant compared to Enel´s business (electricity generation, distribution and supply).

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
38711350.59

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This category includes:
Emissions from Enel's mining and extracting activities in mines not owned by Enel and Coal transport by sea:
-The CH4 fugitive emissions are calculated using a relation of the IPCC emission factors "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" with the mining surface (1.2 m2/ton extracted) and depth (18 m3/ton extracted), multiplied by the tons of fuel extracted (50% at the surface and 50%in depth). The GWP used in 100 years (28) is shown in '"IPCC Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2013 ". Such emissions are calculated considering 100% of the coal consumed by the coal power plant during the year, excluding GHG emissions from the coal that has been delivered but not yet consumed as it will be considered in next reporting cycle when burnt to produce electricity.
-Sea transport used for coal. This has been calculated based on the actual routes taken by the ships and fuel consumptions, covering 100% of the coal that is delivered to the coal power plants (located in Italy, Spain and Chile). It does not include GHG emissions concerning the transportation from the mine to the port.
Gas extraction and transportation (for energy production and retail purpose):
-Calculation is based on the volumes of gas used in Enel's thermoelectric plants and the volumes sold on the retail gas market. This considers all gas upstream phases, including extraction, liquefaction, transportation and regasification. Moreover, it considers the geographical origin of the natural gas.
Fuel transport:
-Road freight transport used for fuels (i.e. gas oil, solid biomass and WDF). We have considered 28-ton capacity trucks, which cover average (return) distances of 75 km and consume 1 litre of gasoil per 3 km travelled. We have used an emission coefficient of 3 kg of CO2 per litre of gasoil consumed.
Electricity market: generation of the electricity sold in the retail market:
-It has been assumed that products are sold in the same country where they are produced
-The emissions of the electricity share sold and produced by the company have not been included since they already fall under Scope 1
-The share for the fraction sold but not produced by country was calculated by multiplying the energy amount by the specific country-level emission (source: Enerdata)
-Emissions from network losses have not been included since they are reported under Scope 2

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9841.55

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
These emissions are reported following the principles of the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (i.e. relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy). They are considered relevant from the business perspective as they refer to the transportation of the fuel oil used in thermoelectric plants and the waste generated, so the Group is interested in providing a comprehensive view of its indirect emissions across the power generation business. In addition, the Group has historically reported these emissions. For these reasons the GHG inventory continued to include them even though they represent 0.012% of Enel's scope 3 emissions and are not considered material).
This category includes the reporting of emissions from fuels used in transportation of consumables (e.g. chemical compounds) and waste for the operation of our plants:
- For the calculation, we have considered 28-ton capacity trucks, which cover average (return) distances of 75 km and consume 1 litre of gasoil per 3 km travelled. We have used an emission coefficient of 3 kg of CO2 per litre of gasoil consumed.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This source is internally monitored but it was excluded from the GHG inventory as per the results of the screening carried out in 2022 during the SBTi certification process for Net Zero target setting. The screening concluded the weight out of total Scope 3 emissions of this category was not material for Enel due to the type of business model developed by Enel. Such screening was performed following the "Waste-type-specific method" suggested by GHG protocol, using emission factors from third party databases according to each specific waste type and waste treatment method, which resulted in a value lower than 50ktCO2, representing less than 0.07% of total Scope 3. The materiality criteria was set at 1% threshold in combination with other aspects such as the relevance for the business and the historical data representation.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This source is internally monitored but it was excluded from the GHG inventory according to the screening carried out in 2022 during the SBTi certification process for Net Zero target setting, which resulted not material for Enel as per its weight out of total Scope 3 emissions. The teleworking mechanism has been broadly implemented due to its great results achieved in terms of productivity and efficiency.

The screening concluded that these emissions represented a value lower than 5ktCO2 in 2022, compared with roughly 15 ktCO2 in 2017, which represents a 0.0065% of the total Scope 3 emissions, and considered therefore as non-material. The materiality criteria was set at 1% threshold in combination with other aspects such as the relevance for the business and the historical data representation.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This source is internally monitored but it was excluded from the GHG inventory. This category resulted not material for Enel as teleworking mechanism has been broadly implemented within the company due to its great results achieved in terms of productivity and efficiency.

The screening conducted in 2022 was carried out through the distance-based method and they represented a value lower than 5ktCO2 in 2022 (0.0065% of total scope 3 emissions), compared with roughly 20 ktCO2 in 2017. The materiality criteria was set at 1% threshold in combination with other aspects such as the relevance for the business and the historical data representation.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions in upstream leased assets were already considered in Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enel business sector does not involve any downstream transportation activities, except for network losses, which are already considered in Scope 2. Therefore, there are no downstream transportation and distribution emissions for scope 3 category in Enel business.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The screening carried out in 2022 concluded that this category is not applicable according to Enel's business model. Enel sales electricity distribution, which is a commodity service and not considered a processed product. Emissions derived from the electricity production, distribution and transformation are already included in Scope 1. Nor further processing is required.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
22900783.26

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Enel's core business is electricity generation, distribution and supply.
Emissions from the use of electricity and natural gas sold in the retail market are among the most relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions for Enel Group following the principles of the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (i.e. relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy). It represents 30.21% of the total Scope 3 total emissions.
This category accounts for the emissions associated with the use of natural gas sold in the retail market. The emission value resulting from the combustion of natural gas is calculated based on the energy value (TWh) of the gas sold, multiplied by its emission factor (source: IPCC for CO2, N2O and CH4).It considers 100% of natural gas that is sold to customers in the retail market, covering both residential and industrial customers, while also all geographies in which Enel carries out this activity (Italy, Spain, Romania, Chile and Colombia).

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not applicable according to Enel's business model. Enel sales electricity and gas are commodities that do not require end-of-life- treatment.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The screening carried out concluded that this category is not applicable according to Enel's business model as the company does not lease assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The screening carried out concluded that this category is not applicable according to Enel's business model as the company does not operate franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our joint ventures that fall outside the organization mostly develop renewable business and they have low Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The screening carried out in 2022 during the SBTi certification process concluded that this category represented less than 2ktCO2 in 2022 (0.0026% of total scope 3 emissions), hence, they were considered not relevant and were not included in the GHG inventory. The materiality criteria was set at 1% threshold in combination with other aspects such as the relevance for the business and the historical data representation.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
12991916

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This is a restated data.
We changed the methodology for calculating GHG emissions from the works performed in the power distribution network. The previous methodology was based on estimations carried out in the works performed in our power generation business, which are different from the networks. In 2022 it was performed a comprehensive analysis of the type of works that are implemented in the grids activity, identifying the different GHG sources and defining carbon factors that were more accurate. These carbon factors were then applied to the monetary value of the works ordered in 2022 in all countries where the Group performs grid operations.

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
10999887

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This is a restated data.
We changed the methodology for calculating GHG emissions from the works performed in the power distribution network. The previous methodology was based on estimations carried out in the works performed in our power generation business, which are different from the networks. In 2022 it was performed a comprehensive analysis of the type of works that are implemented in the grids activity, identifying the different GHG sources and defining carbon factors that were more accurate. These carbon factors were then applied to the monetary value of the works ordered in 2022 in all countries where the Group performs grid operations.

C6.7

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

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	114838	These emissions refer to CO2 emissions released in the biomass power plants for the production of electricity. While CH4 and N2O emissions are reported within Scope 1, these emissions are reported out of Scope 1 in our GHG inventory following the GHG protocol guidelines. In 2022, Enel had a biomass power plant capacity of 6 MW, representing less than 0.01% of total installed capacity. These power plants produced 43 GWh in 2022 (0.02% of total production).

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0004063

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
57089676

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
140517000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
36.01

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain
In 2022, the intensity figure decreased approximately 36.01% vs. 2021 (0.0006349 tCO2eq/euro).
Scope 1 CO2e emissions in 2022 amounted to 53,066,418 tCO2eq and 0.233 tCO2eq/MWh (-28% compared to 2017, in line with the SBTi scope 1 emissions reduction target for 2030) an up slightly compared to 2021 (2.90%). Despite the positive impact of the sales of gas-fired plants in Russia and the closure of coal-fired plants in Chile, there was a 3% increase in direct emissions compared to 2021, mainly due to:
1. an increase in coal-fired electricity generation in Europe of about 7 TWh (61.5% increase compared to 2021) as a result of the geopolitical situation,
2. an increase in use of coal due to a reduction in gas availability, and
3. climate factors, particularly an extended period of drought, which limited hydroelectric generation in Europe (7 TWh less compared to 2021, a 31% reduction).
There has been a 7% increase in overall Scope 2 emissions compared to 2021, due to worsening emission factors of electricity systems in some countries where we distribute energy, including Italy, Romania, Chile and Brazil, with a negative impact on indirect emissions related to technical grid losses, which have a weight of 81% in Scope 2.
This increase in absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions has been much lower than the increase in the overall Group revenues experienced in 2022 with respect to 2021.
In 2022, we executed several projects that reduced energy emissions and contributed to reduce its carbon intensity, among which:
- The development of 2559 GW of solar capacity: 3Sun-Two, Edolo, Fondazione Fornasini, Grottafumata, Porto della torre, Troina (Italy), Minglanilla, Prodiel sol de Casaquemada, Son Orlandis, Son Reus, Tico (Spain), leading to an estimated CO2e saving of 29,721 tCO2eq.
- The development of 1827 GW of new wind capacity: Campillo (Spain) and Castelmauro (Italy), leading to an estimated CO2e savings of 10,123 tCO2eq.
- The installation of more than 45.8 million smart meters worldwide, that allow to reduce technical losses. In addition, the company reached more than 5.6 GW of new connections to distributed generation systems powered by renewables.
- The implementation of efficiency measures in company buildings that allowed to reduce electricity consumption by 9%, resulting in a 6% reduction in scope 2 emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	52389405	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	398743	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	129812	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	5538	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	142916	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
NF3	4	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

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

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	11757	6	472117	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions: It considers both biogenic CH4 fugitive emissions from water reservoirs (hydropower) and fossil fuel CH4 fugitive emissions from Gas power plants. Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions: It considers SF6 leakages in power plants and grids infrastructure.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	51929972	2036	0	51986968	Most of the company's Scope 1 emissions are originated from the energy production in thermal power plants fuelled by coal, oil & gas, and combined cycles. In particular, CO2 emissions are emitted from fossil fuels combustion processes and CH4 emissions from fossil fuel and also biomass combustion.
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	N/A
Combustion (Other)	459433	448	0	471980	This category includes: - Emissions from company fleet; and - Emissions from buildings (e.g. boilers used for heating purposes, canteens, etc.) - Auxiliary services in power plants and grids infrastructure - CO2 and CH4 emissions from coal and LNG transportation in own vessels
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	135353	These emissions come from the following sources: - N2O emissions from fossil fuel and biomass combustion (in power plants, fleets and buildings) - NF3 leaks from solar panel's production - HFCs leaks

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	4133782.3
Brazil	113795.11
Chile	4845650.09
Colombia	366009.38
Costa Rica	397
Greece	64.35
Guatemala	460.68
Mexico	12745.84
India	66.93
Italy	22717018.52
Panama	5351.45
Peru	1912269.5
Portugal	1716911
Spain	11790397.63
Romania	6888.16
Russian Federation	5441551.82
South Africa	39.03
United States of America	3020.12
Australia	0
Canada	0
Zambia	0

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Electricity Power Generation	52646560.14
Distribution	330114.99
Services	89743.02

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

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	53066418	<Not Applicable>	In 2022, direct CO2 emissions (Scope 1) accounted for 53.1 MtCO2eq, representing 40% of total GHG emissions. CO2, CH4 and N2O equivalent emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels in thermal power plants for electricity generation represent 98.2% of the total Scope 1 total emissions. Despite the positive impact of the sales of gas-fired plants in Russia and the closure of coal-fired plants in Chile, there was a 3% increase in direct emissions compared to 2021, due to an increase in coal-fired electricity generation in Europe of about 7 TWh (61.5% increase compared to 2021) as a result of the current geopolitical environment and various weather factors, including a reduction in gas availability and an increase in drought, which limited hydroelectric generation in Europe (7 TWh less compared to 2021, a 31% reduction).
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name
ENDESA

Primary activity
Electricity networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – bond
ES0130670112

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13608478

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
372820

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
626085

Comment
We are reporting the emissions related to the subsidiary Endesa, since it is required by the investors to disclose the emissions publicly.
https://www.endesa.com/content/dam/endesa-com/home/compromiso/declaracion-verificacion-ISO-14064-endesa-2023.pdf

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Subsidiary name
ENEL AMERICAS

Primary activity
Electricity networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – bond
US29274FAF18

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6560000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1010000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1010000

Comment
We are reporting the emissions related to the subsidiary Enel Americas, since it is required by the investors to disclose the emissions publicly.
https://www.enelamericas.com/es/inversionistas/a201609-informes-de-sostenibilidad.html

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Subsidiary name
ENEL CHILE

Primary activity
Electricity networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – bond
US29278D1054

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4846000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11700

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11700

Comment
We are reporting the emissions related to the subsidiary Enel Chile, since it is required by the investors to disclose the emissions publicly.
https://www.enel.cl/es/sostenibilidad/nuestro-compromiso/informe-de-sostenibilidad/informes-de-sostenibilidad-enel-chile.html

C7.9

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

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	105289	Decreased	0.2	In 2022, 105,289 tons of CO2e were avoided due to the renewable electricity consumed by Enel. In 2022, scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption (market-based) were reduced by 8.1% compared to 2021, from 1,301,666 down to 1,196,376 tCO2, which entails a difference of 105,289 tons CO2. Such decrease was mainly due to higher energy consumption efficiency and an increase of 18% in the electricity consumed from renewable sources. Compared to our total combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2021 (57,687,286 tons CO2), they resulted in a decrease of 0.2% (105,289 tons C02e / 57,687,286 Scope1+2) *100 = 0.2% decrease.
Other emissions reduction activities	39844	Decreased	0.07	In 2022, 39,844 tons of CO2e were avoided due to the implementation of solar and wind renewable projects. More detailed information in C4.3b. Compared to combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (market-based) reduction in 2021 (57,687,286 tons CO2e) they resulted in a reduction of 0.07% (39,844 tCO2e avoided / 57,687,286 Scope 1+2) *100 = 0.07% reduction.
Divestment	6213283	Decreased	10.8	In 2022, 6.213,283 tons of CO2e were avoided due to the disposal of four thermal power plants in Russia with a total capacity of 5.4 GW. These power plants released 11.650.294 tons of GHG scope 1 in 2021 while they produced 5.437.011ton of GHG scope 1 until June 30th, 2022 when they were deconsolidated from Enel's perimeter. Compared to our total combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2021 (57,687,286 tons CO2), they resulted in a decrease of 10.8% (6,213,283 tons C02e / 57,687,286 Scope1+2) *100 = 10.8% decrease.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	7751063	Increased	13.4	Scope 1 emissions from thermoelectric production increased by 13.4%, from 38,924,020 tonCO2e in 2021 up to 46.678.510 tonCO2e in 2022, reaching a difference of 7,751,063 tonCO2e. These figures exclude GHG emissions from thermal power plants in Russia disposed as they were already considered in the "divestment field". This difference is due to an increase in coal-fired electricity generation in Europe of about 7 TWh (61.5% increase compared to 2021) as a result of the current geopolitical situation and the drought period experienced in Europe. Compared to our total combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2021 (57,687,286 tons CO2), they resulted in an increase of 13.4% (7,751,063 tons C02e / 57,687,286 Scope1+2) *100 = 13.4% increase.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	15274035.07	292523012.83	307797047.9
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	127130.77	3110218	3237348.77
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1147482.93	<Not Applicable>	1147482.93
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	16548648.77	295633230.83	312181879.6

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
289870.37

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
289870.37

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Biomass and biogas not yet certified as “sustainable biomass”

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14984164.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
14984164.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Geothermal fluid

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
57347352.71

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
57347352.71

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16246249.6

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
16246249.6

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
130395909.31

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
130395909.31

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
CCGT

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
88533501.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
88533501.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Uranium and Gasoil

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
307797047.9

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
307797047.9

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C-EU8.2d

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

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)
6590.49

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
19722

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
19600682

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
994

Comment
CO2, CH4 and N2O from the combustion in coal power plants and SF6 leaks

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)
7204

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
14652

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10148099

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
693

Comment
CO2, CH4 and N2O from the combustion in oil & gas plants and SF6 leaks

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)
13894

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
54436

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
22351177

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
411

Comment
CO2, CH4 and N2O from the combustion in CCGT plants and SF6 leaks

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)
6

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
43

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
33955

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
791

Comment
CH4 and N2O from the combustion in plants, along with gasoil for the auxiliary engines

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)
3328

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
26508

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2215

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)
931

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
6117

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
8671

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

Comment
Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)
28355

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
51728

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
339439

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
7

Comment
Diesel for the auxiliary engines and fugitive emissions from hydro basins and SF6 leaks

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)
15735

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
43255

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
916

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)
8534

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
11306

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6767

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

Comment
Diesel for the auxiliary engines and SF6 leaks

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)
0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
0

Comment
N/A

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)
84578

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

Net electricity generation (GWh)
227767

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
52491922

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)
230

Comment
Absolute Scope 1 emissions related to power generation business exclusively. Scope 1 emissions from other business are excluded. Furthermore, the heat production has not been considered in the power production data.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
86174

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
86174

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
0

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
98523

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
98523

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
0

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
27513

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
27513

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
130416

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
130416

Country/area
Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
388

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
388

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
201

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
201

Country/area
Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6036

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6036

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
619

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
619

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
203

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
203

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2241089

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2241089

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
199

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
199

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4303

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4303

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
0

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
591754

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
591754

Country/area
Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
42491

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
42491

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6055

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6055

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
474

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
474

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
910

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
910

C-EU8.4

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

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region
Italy

Voltage level
Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
212651

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
4.7

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
1672126.2

Length of network (km)
1165131

Number of connections
31487089

Area covered (km2)
279571

Comment
The column “Annual energy losses” reports the data for both technical and commercial losses, as reported in the 2022 Group Sustainability Report. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, only the technical losses were taken into account.
Figures here reported refer to the Italian market which in addition to the Spanish market represent Enel’s prevalent business and markets of operation.

Country/area/region
Spain

Voltage level
Distribution (low voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
141789

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)
7

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for
Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)
337245.6

Length of network (km)
317829

Number of connections
12425671

Area covered (km2)
195881

Comment
The column “Annual energy losses” reports the data for both technical and commercial losses, as reported in the 2022 Group Sustainability Report. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, only the technical losses were taken into account.
Figures here reported refer to the Spanish market which in addition to the Italian market represent Enel’s prevalent business and markets of operation.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
3356705

Metric numerator
Tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
8.45

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Waste produced in 2022 amounted to 3.4 Mt (corresponding to -50% compared with 2017), a moderate increase compared to that recorded in 2021 (3.1 Mt, also recalculated to include waste produced in O&M activities by contractors), mainly because of the increase in coal-fired thermoelectric generation in some countries, such as Italy, following the ongoing international energy contingency. Most of the waste produced (98.3%) is accounted for by waste classified as non-hazardous, mainly consisting of inert waste from construction and demolition, coal ash and excavated earth and rocks.
Optimal waste management is a strategic objective of our environmental policy, which results in a constant commitment to reducing its generation and devising new methods of reuse, recycling and restoration in the perspective of a circular economy of resources.
For several years, we have been pursuing an important target of reducing waste produced by direct, operational and maintenance (O&M – Operation and Maintenance) activities carried out on our plants. The reduction target previously set, 1.2 Mt in 2030, which accounted for most of the waste produced (mainly ash and gypsum), has already been reached in the last few years (1.2 Mt in 2020 and 2021).
Starting this year, this target has been made more challenging by extending it to O&M waste produced by contractors who, operating on our behalf, generate waste which they manage under their own responsibility as producers.
The increase in the values reported this year is therefore attributable to the inclusion of O&M waste produced and managed by our contractors, mostly consisting of excavated earth and rocks and inert materials from civil and road construction and demolition, which in some main countries, are classified and managed as waste and entirely destined for recovery. The new target commits us to a 55% reduction in waste produced by direct and contracted O&M activities in 2030 compared with the base year 2017.
Among other significant initiatives, within the Enel Green Power and Thermal Generation Division, the commitment made in 2020 continued with the launch of “Zero Waste”, a global project that aims to reduce the amount of waste produced and improve the percentages of waste recovered through the sharing of best initiatives and good practices implemented in the various Countries.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization’s CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
32000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0.45

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2008

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for coal power generation.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
32 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from coal) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 0.45%.
The breakdown per technology is reported in the 2022 Sustainability Report (pages 549-551), following the EU Taxonomy Regulation.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 17 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).
In particular, the value reported for column 4 is “0” as no new coal fired power plants will be built in the future. Enel is committed to complete its coal phase-out program by 2027.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Lignite is a marginal generation source and no asset development capex was devoted in 2022, and no new investments will be made. Any potential maintenance capex devoted to lignite in 2022 is accounted in an aggregated way within “coal”.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
238000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
3.34

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2015

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Figures reported in this category refers to thermal power plants that use fuel-oil and/or gas (OCGT) for which a breakdown by technology is not available.
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for OCGT.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
238 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from OCGT) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 3.34%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 17 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).
In particular, the value reported for column 4 is “0". This value is a cumulative data of the period 2023-2025.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
393000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
5.52

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
3.2

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Figures reported in this category refers to the power plants using combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT).
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for CCGT.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
393 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from CCGT) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 5.52%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 17 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).
In particular, the value reported for column 4 is “3.2%”. This value is a cumulative data of the period 2023-2025.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
142000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
1.99

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
1980

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for nuclear energy. 100% of this capex was devoted for the maintenance of the nuclear power plants that Enel operates in Spain.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
142 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from nuclear) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 1.99%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 17 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).
In particular, the value reported for column 4 is “0” as no new nuclear plants will be built in the future.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
125000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
1.75

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2015

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for geothermal energy.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
125 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from geothermal) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 1.75%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 17 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).
In particular, the value reported for column 4 is “0” as no asset development capex is foreseen for the next years.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
435000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
6.11

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
2.9

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2015

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for hydropower.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
435 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from hydropower) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 6.11%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 21 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).

Calculation method:
Hydropower capacity entails 3% of the additional 21 GW foreseen in the Strategic Plan. As the CAPEX devoted for these additional 21 GW of renewables is 15bn:
3% of 15bn = 0.5 bn
0.5 bn/15.5 bn = 2.9%

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
2221000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
31.17

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
26.1

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for wind power.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
2,221 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from wind power) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 31.17%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 21 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).

Calculation method:
Wind power capacity entails 27% of the additional 21 GW foreseen in the Strategic Plan. As the CAPEX devoted for these additional 21 GW of renewables is 15bn:
27% of 15bn = 4.1 bn
4.1 bn/15.5 bn = 26.1%

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3011000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
42.26

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
50.3

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for solar power.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
3,011 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from solar power) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 42.26%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
15 bn, to build 21 GW of renewable installed capacity.
0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).

Calculation method:
Solar power capacity entails 52% of the additional 21 GW foreseen in the Strategic Plan. As the CAPEX devoted for these additional 21 GW of renewables is 15bn:
52% of 15bn = 7.8 bn
7.8 bn/15.5 bn = 50.3%

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
528000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
7.41

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
17.4

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

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
• The data of column 2 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source” refers to the total CAPEX for 2022 (both asset development and maintenance) for BESS.
• Figure in column 3 “CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year” has been calculated in the following way:
528 million euros (CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from BESS) x 100)/ 7,125 million euros (Total CAPEX for power generation in 2022) = 7.41%.
• The data of column 4 “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” is calculated referring exclusively to the Asset Development CAPEX that is estimated in 15.5 bn euros for the period 2023-2025 in our Strategic Plan, representing 67% of the total CAPEX (23.3 bn euros), as no estimations for CAPEX devoted for maintenance activities have been performed. The 15.5 bn is divided into:
- 15 bn, to build 21 GW of renewable installed capacity.
- 0.5 bn for conventional generation (gas - about 1 GW).

Calculation method:
BESS capacity entails 18% of the additional 21 GW foreseen in the Strategic Plan. As the CAPEX devoted for these additional 21 GW of renewables is 15bn:
18% of 15bn = 2.7 bn
2.7 bn/15.5 bn = 17.4%

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

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year
0

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

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development
<Not Applicable>

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
No CAPEX was devoted to this technology in 2022 and no CAPEX is foreseen for the next years.

C-EU9.5b

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

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Other, please specify (Network and Digitalization)	Out of the total CAPEX for 2023-2025 (over 37 billion euros), we plan to invest ca. 15 billion euros in Grids. 11% will be dedicated to digitalization, and 47% to improve the resilience and quality of the grid, thus helping to reduce network losses and related emissions. The investment is mainly targeting Europe (over 80% of investments) in light of the Group's re-balanced geographical presence, favorable regulatory environments and in order to enhance the grids' role as enablers of the energy transition. Out of the total amount to be invested in grids over the next few years, an increasingly large portion will be spent on expanding the number of connections with new users and on increasing the flexibility and capacity of the grid so that it can handle a growing share of distributed generation. Smart grids, clean energy, and energy efficiency are accessible to Enel customers through new features in each smart meter. We have already installed 46 million electronic meters to date and expects to reach 80 million units by 2030.	14700000000	39	2025
Other, please specify (Ecosystems & Platform: decarbonisation through new services and enabling electrification of consumption)	The 2023-2025 Strategic Plan devotes part of the gross CAPEX to the electrification of consumption, promoting growth of the customer base and constant increases in efficiency as well as electric mobility services. About 2.2 billlion euros are planned for retail business in addition to 1.6 billion euros that will be devoted to the business line Enel X for the ongoing deployment of services and infrastructure to support decarbonization and electrification at residential, town and industrial level. As for end customers, it plans to accelerate the provision of value-added services and the implementation of a state-of-the-art infrastructure over the next three years, in particular: • charging points for electric vehicles (from approximately 0.3 million in 2022 to approximately 1.4 million in 2025) • behind-the-meter storage systems (from around 75 MW in 2022 to around 352 MW in 2025) • demand response (from around 8.5 GW estimated in 2022 to around 12.4 GW in 2025).	3800000000	4	2025

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

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In order to encourage new uses of power and new ways of managing it and making it accessible to increasing numbers of people in a sustainable way, we have made innovation a key component of our strategy. Since 2021, the culture of innovation was combined with an "agile" approach, with the objective of providing the business with 360° support, from the initial idea of a project to its adoption phase. The new model (Open Innovation + sustainability) is based on the crowdsourcing activities of the best talents, ideas and technologies to make them grow, transforming them into new business models. In this way, we connect all Company areas with startups, industrial partners, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), research centers, universities and entrepreneurs, through the openinnovability.com platform, to face new challenges, in consideration of the drivers of the Group's Strategic Plan and the sustainable development goals (SDG) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Since 2017 we have launched the openinnovability.com platform, with more than 13,000 evaluated opportunities, more than 210 challenges, 34 of which only in 2022. Over the past year, the challenges for which the most solutions were proposed concern: innovative ways for improving the albedo in solar generation plants, sustainable approaches for reusing cement, a new design for primary and secondary substations. We count on a global network of Innovation Hubs and Labs (10 Hubs, three of which are also Labs, and three Labs dedicated to startups) that collaborated with the local ecosystems to expand our vision, promoting open innovation and sustainability. The Hubs, handle a network of relations with all players involved in innovation activities and are the main source of scouting for startups and SMEs. The Labs make it possible for startups to work alongside the technicians and experts of the Business Lines to develop and test solutions in the most fertile environment possible. Open Innovation also means creating partnerships with key players. We are currently committed to 43 collaborations for innovation that cover the areas that are the most strategic for the Group, such as the new sustainable materials for Enel assets (Novamont) or the promotion of space applications in the energy sector (ESA and Thales Alenia Space).

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

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

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify (Investments in low carbon technologies)	Pilot demonstration	99		99	The innovation priorities for the period 2023-2025 are linked to the Group's strategic pillars and achievement of the SDGs, focusing on digitalization of customer relations, circular economy, renewables development, responsible consumption, and network digitalization, among others. Enel invests in Technological Innovation involving external actors such as start-ups, SMEs, corporations, universities, R&D centers, and local institutions through an "Open Innovability" model, by means of various tools such as crowdsourcing platforms (openinnovability.com). The Open Innovability model requires the following criteria: • being innovative, • guaranteeing long-term sustainability for the business and communities, creating shared and shareable value. In 2022, more than 190 new collaborations have been activated and about 60 solutions have been implemented into the business (scaled up). We can count on about 43 partnership agreements, covering assorted topics of relevance to the Group with the best industrial partners on each topic. Furthermore, we rely on 10 innovation hubs and 6 innovation labs to help consolidate the new collaboration model with start-ups and SMEs, which propose innovative solutions and business models. During 2022, thanks to Enel's stable positioning in innovative ecosystems and the intense use of the Hub and Lab network, over 115 exploration initiatives were launched in different technological areas. This made possible for us to meet more than 2,300 start-ups and initiate about 120 new collaborations with them. Furthermore, we have launched through our crowdsourcing platform, more than 34 challenges with more than 13,000 opportunities evaluated since 2017. In 2022, we invested a 104.5 million € in technological innovation. Around 99% of this (103.45 million €) was invested on pilot demonstrations. Of this: • 40% was invested in Enel Green Power and Thermal generation, mainly devoted to renewable technologies and solutions; • 26% was invested in technological solutions in the Infrastructure and Networks Business Line (digitization, smart meters etc.); and • 13% was invested on innovative solutions for our customers through our Enel X business line (electric mobility, efficiency in cities, circular economy, etc.). In 2022, about 92% of Enel's CAPEX was already devoted to low-carbon technologies and services (developed following a sustainable innovation approach), amounting to 13.3 bn €. This CAPEX will remain above 90% for the period 2023-2025.
Other, please specify (Investments in low carbon technologies)	Basic academic/theoretical research	1		1	Research and development activities are entrusted to third parties and are estimated to account for about 1% of total investments in low carbon technologies. In 2022, we invested a total of 104.5 million € in technological innovation. Around 1% (1.045 million €) was devoted to basic research.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
C10_verification weblinks.pdf
353523_ENEL_2023_VS_DNV_ENG.AP.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
C10_verification weblinks.pdf
353523_ENEL_2023_VS_DNV_ENG.AP.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
C10_verification weblinks.pdf
353523_ENEL_2023_VS_DNV_ENG.AP.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
C10_verification weblinks.pdf
353523_ENEL_2023_VS_DNV_ENG.AP.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000 (revised) - International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”	The Sustainability Report is subject to a limited assurance audit by an accredited company who audited the Enel 2022 Group Annual Report as well. The work undertaken during the audit envisages the application of the criteria indicated in ISAE 3000 revised and, of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including professional independence and verification of the absence of conflicts of interest which may invalidate the ethical principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. C10_verification weblinks.pdf ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf ghg-inventory-2022_en.pdf
C11. Carbon pricing	Year on year emissions intensity figure	European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)	Emissions from all our power plants under the scope of the EU ETS are annually verified as legally required . C10_verification weblinks.pdf ghg-inventory-2022_en.pdf
C3. Business strategy	Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	ISAE 3000 (revised) - International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”	The schedule on environmentally sustainable economic activities (article 8 of regulation (EU) 2020/852) is subject to a limited assurance audit by an accredited company. C10_verification weblinks.pdf ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
EU ETS
Other carbon tax, please specify (Chile, Green Tax)

C11.1b

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

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
66.8

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
35448367.22

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
35448367.22

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Figures here reported refer to the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese market, being Enel's prevalent markets of operation, which represents 57.92% of Group EBITDA out of a presence in more than 30 countries and 66.8% of global Scope 1 emissions.
Since 2013, electric generation is no longer eligible to get free allocation of emission allowances, and therefore Enel needs to buy all allowances required to compensate emissions from its power plants under the EU ETS market.

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
9

Total cost of tax paid
24277529414

Comment
This figure refers to the Chilean market, which represents 9% of global Scope 1 emissions.
The Chilean system does not allocate or purchase allowances .

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We are committed to ensuring that our direct advocacy activities are aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, involving institutional stakeholders, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, and academia to promote our vision on climate. We interact directly with policy makers, contribute to the positioning of trade associations, and engage with a broader set of stakeholders to build consensus and support for specific policy proposals.

The worldwide coordination of Enel's global public policy positioning on climate is ensured by the Energy and Climate Policies unit, responsible for developing global scenarios and position papers on climate policies with the support of the Country and Global Business Lines. Its objective is to guide Enel's national and local advocacy activities, thanks to a continuous dialog with institutions and the widest possible range of stakeholders active in the climate debate.

We strongly support carbon pricing as a means to decarbonize economic systems efficiently and effectively around the world and supports the integration of carbon pricing into the decision-making process in all countries where we operate. In doing so, it underlines the importance of well-functioning mechanisms for carbon taxation and emissions trading. Our position on the adoption of carbon pricing is conveyed both directly and through participation in the activities of organizations such as IETA, CPLC, Eurelectric and WBCSD. In 2022, specific activities were dedicated and aimed at analyzing and promoting carbon pricing, at global, regional (EU and Latin America) and national (EU member states, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia and Peru) levels.

We have supported EU proposals for reform of the Emissions Trading System (ETS), which must be strengthened to pursue the EU's higher climate ambition and supported by a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. The revision of the ETS Directive is in line with our positioning. The overall ambition of the scheme has been reinforced with a target of reducing emissions by 62% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.

Since 2013, we are no longer subject to free allocation of emission allowances and therefore needs to buy all allowances required to compensate emissions from its power plants under the EU ETS. In 2022, the emission allowances' price in the auctioning market was 78.2 €/ton CO2 by the end of the year. As we are highly exposed to changes in the price of the emission allowances, we have established a strategy based, among others, on the following actions:
1. **Reduction of emissions** – In 2022, the percentage of emissions related to EU-ETS was 66.8% of the total Scope 1 (compared to 61.5% in 2021) and the percentage of emissions related to the green tax system in Chile (*Sistema de Impuestos Verdes*) accounted for 9.0%. We are strongly committed to reduce its GHG emissions and to this aim, at the centre of our sustainability strategy lies the ambition to achieve zero emissions in 2040, as well as completing the phase-out of all its coal-fired power plants by 2027. In order to achieve this, in 2022, we increased our renewable installed capacity by 3.5 GW from 2021, which reached up 53.6 GW and accounting for 63.3% of total net installed efficient power. During the year, 1.8 GW of new wind capacity was installed, mainly in North America, Brazil and Spain, and 2.6 GW of new solar capacity, mainly in Chile, the United States, Spain and India. In addition, all companies in Russia totalling 5.3 GW were deconsolidated. In order to keep contributing toward the decarbonization goal, the Strategy Plan 2023-2025 calls for the installation of around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity, well on track to reach its decarbonization targets in line with the Paris Agreement.
2. **Set an internal carbon price** – Until our total decarbonization is achieved by 2040, we have also implemented an emissions allowance price monitoring and forecasting system to estimate future emissions and allowances needs until we are able to complete our coal and gas phase out strategies, in line with our decarbonization and net zero plan. Currently, our CO2 reference price is in line with the EU ETS and increased from 53.2 €/ton in 2021 to 78.2 €/ton in 2022. This internal control allows us to develop more accurate forecasts and serves a base for decision making processes, especially related to the phase out of thermal generation plants. For example, following our shutting down coal-fired power plants process, in September 2022, we shut down the last coal-fired unit at the Bocamina power plant in Chile, decommissioning the entire coal-fired fleet 18 years ahead of the 2040 targets set in Chile's National Decarbonization Plan and among the core elements of this decision were analysis regarding the strong carbon policies and the increase in carbon prices impacting the profitability of the power plant.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Solar

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
Louroux Bio Energies Limited (LBEL) has implemented 25 MW solar photovoltaic technology-based power project at Village-Sujangadh, Taluka-Muli in Surendranagar district in Gujarat (India). LBEL is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) established specifically to further the clean energy initiative of its parent company viz. Ajanta Overseas Limited (99.995% shareholding). The electricity generated from the project activity will be exported to the regional electricity grid and sold to the Gujarat State Electricity Utility (Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited) under a power purchase agreement.
LBEL has decided to use thin film technology for its 25 MW Gujarat project. 2 MW of the solar PV power plant was commissioned on January 19, 2012, and balance 23 MW of the plant was commissioned on January 28, 2012. Overall, the whole installation will have 25 years of design life.
Since the proposed project activity is a Greenfield project, the approved consolidated methodology ACM0002 (version 13.0.0) already prescribes the baseline scenario as being “Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”. The electricity exported by the proposed project activity would displace an equivalent amount of electricity generated by the power plants already operational and proposed to be added in the NEWNE Grid which relies predominantly on fossil fuels (particularly coal). Thus, it contributes towards reduction in the demand-supply gap during periods of electricity shortage and increase in the share of renewable energy in the grid mix.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1786

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Other, please specify (Internal methodology)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Upstream/downstream emissions

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
In order to assess the additionality of the project, we implemented an internal methodology, which consisted of assessing how many of the power plants with the technology proposed for the project have been installed in the geographical area before the date of the project start date, and so assess if the activity is deemed additional.
The additionality was calculated as follows:
F = 1-Ndiff/Nall, where Ndiff is the sum of all the power plants with technologies different from that of the proposed project activity in the applicable output range in the applicable geographical area; and Nall is the sum of all the power plants in the applicable output range in the applicable geographical area.
(Nall – Ndiff) represents all the plants using solar photovoltaic technology in the range of 12.5 MW to 37.5 MW installed in India before 24 February 2011.
As per the MNRE report on MW size grid connected solar power plants in India, as on 24th November, 2011 (http://mnre.gov.in/file-manager/UserFiles/powerplants_241111.pdf), there was no solar power plant installed in India in the range of 12.5 MW to 37.5 MW capacity till 24 February 2011 (start date of the project activity).
Therefore, (Nall – Ndiff) = 0 and F = (Nall – Ndiff)/Nall = 0.
Since the factor F is less than 0.2 and Nall-Ndiff is less than 3, the proposed project activity is not a common practice within the power sector in the country and can be consider as additional.
For more details on issuance, monitoring and verification please see the following link: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1413

Comment
See above

C11.3

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

C11.3a

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

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Benchmarking against peers

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
As for the trend of the EU ETS prices, we foresee signs of persisting growth in the 2023-2030 period, above 100 €/Tco2 (an increase of around 25%), due to the ultimate decarbonization target, coupled with less free allowances for relevant industrial sectors and supply reduction.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
78.2

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
78.2

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Risk management
Opportunity management
Public policy engagement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Internal carbon pricing is a key tool for stress testing companies' strategies, predicting possible future costs and planning for future competitiveness.
We use carbon pricing at corporate level to support the company's scenario efforts and our commitments towards decarbonization. It is also used as a basis for assessing risks and opportunities that our businesses are submitted to, and stress test our investments decisions targeted to tackle climate change.
Decarbonisation is a strategic pillar for us and therefore our investment choices are naturally in line with Paris Agreement targets – increasing renewable capacity, while gradually closing thermoelectric power plants.
In this context, carbon pricing is a relevant input to make informed decisions on capital expenditure and has been one of the elements considered to plan the phase-out of several thermoelectric power plants, for instance in Italy and Spain.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
7

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
26

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
43

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
The figures reported above refer to those suppliers that provide components and supplies that are critical for the company's operations in the power generation, grids, Enel X and Enel X way business lines. They include, among others, supplies related to wind turbines, smart meters, photovoltaics, transformers, street lighting, smart home, which are fundamental for Enel's business activities, being this the main rationale for covering them in our engagement. All three figures reported above (7% of suppliers, 26% of total procurement spent and 43% of Scope 3 emissions) have been calculated considering the combination of supplies, works and services that were ordered in 2022. However, all of them belong to the "supplies" category, representing 62% of supplies expenditures, 28% of suppliers who provide supplies, and 76% of scope 3 emissions from supplies category. Hence this engagement initiative covers the vast majority of suppliers within the "supply category", which it is the one with highest impact both in terms of expenses and GHG scope 3 emissions.
We engage with these suppliers by:
- Encouraging them to issue an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) aiming at quantifying, certifying and communicating their product carbon footprint and other environmental data. These data are aggregated at Group level and considered for the calculation of the Scope 3 emissions (category 1 – purchase of goods and services).
- Promoting co-innovations initiatives in the perspective of a decarbonization and circular economy pathway
- Incentivizing them to set GHG reduction targets as a core element of the tendering processes.
- Defining technical criteria and solutions to further strengthen circularity and sustainability in the early stages of the value chain. The purpose of this approach is to maximize the overall value of the product: on the one hand, by making use of recycled material along the supply chain and, on the other, by reducing the "Global Warming Potential" and thus CO2 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
This initiative allows to assess the emission impacts of all the suppliers participating in the tender procedure. Thus, the success of this engagement action is assessed by monitoring the percentage of suppliers (for which the environmental product declaration is expected) that participated in the tenders in 2022 and provided all GHG related data along with the main actions to reduce their emissions, resulting 100% in 2022, in line with the expected threshold (100%). Another metric to measure the success of this engagement metric is the unitary factor, consisting on the ratio between absolute GHG Scope 3 emissions from supply chain per million € of purchases ordered during the year. Such metric supported us to assess if the engagement made with the suppliers to support their decarbonization pathway is consenting to reduce their product carbon footprint. A concrete example of the success achieved in 2022 is the reduction of the unitary factor by 8.3% from 970 tCO2/M€ in 2021 to 889 tCO2/M€ in 2022. Furthermore, the two main business lines that cover the vast majority of the supplies that are part of this engagement, power generation and grids, have also reduced their unitary factor in 2022 by 12% and 7% respectively.

Furthermore, as part of the process it is adopted a reward ranking on suppliers based on their emission values or a more advanced ranking that presents a certain value of CO2 emissions, below which suppliers are rewarded in proportion to the distance from the maximum level, while above it the suppliers receive a penalty. Such level varies according to the average GHG emissions value of the sectors each supplier belongs to, while also with respect to peers' performance.

Ultimately, thanks to this engagement initiative, we are able to measure the emissions from our supplies through a certified process, while carrying out more accurate forecasts on how the emissions from each type of supply will evolve in the near, mid and long term, being therefore a core input for the process carried out to establish the Net Zero goal by 2040 and the 2030 intermediate target.

Comment
See above

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

9.8

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

100

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

The figures provided above refer to all our gas customers (industrial and residential), which are present in Italy, Iberia, Romania, Chile and Colombia. These customers are responsible for all Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products (category 11). They represent 17% of total Enel's GHG footprint in 2022 (scope 1, 2 and 3), even though just 8.4% of Group Revenues in 2022 and 9.8% of total customer base. Since we are committed to reach zero emissions by 2040 across our entire value chain, we have decided to phase out this business progressively. Consequently, our gas customers are engaged in our commercial campaigns on electrification on an ongoing basis in order to promote their switch from fossil fuels to electricity, and thus reducing our Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products.

Customers are engaged through the specific channels that are available for each different segment, (industrial, businesses, cities, residential), including marketing campaigns, website announcements, business to business networking, and events among others. We offer them a wide range of products and services to support their switch from fossil fuels consumption to electricity consumption. In the case of residential customers we are offering them heat pumps for home heating and induction hob in kitchens. As for industrial and businesses we are working with high natural gas consumers to offer them renewable distribution generation solutions while optimizing their energy costs by promoting the switch from natural gas consumption to electricity consumption. Concerning the public sector, we are also offering electrification solutions for buildings. Furthermore, through the Enel X Advisory Services division, we are engaging with customers to offer them advisory services related to net zero: from energy supply (fostering the switch from gas to electricity), risk management, GHG emissions reporting and GHG reduction targets setting.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The main metrics to measure the impact of the engagement are the reduction in number of customers in the retail gas business, the reduction in volume of natural gas sold to end customers, and the reduction of the Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products.

The success of this engagement is measured according to the timeframe of the current strategic plan, which is 2022-2025. In this period, we will reduce:

- The number of customers from 6.5 million in 2022 to 4.4 million in 2025. In addition, the electrification rate of our customers in Italy and Spain (our two main gas retail markets) will be increased from 17% in 2022 to over 20% in 2025.
- The volume of natural gas sold from about 10.2 bcm in 2022 to about 4.3 bcm in 2025
- The GHG Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products will be reduced by 17% by 2025 (compared to 2017), setting the maximum threshold as 20.9 MtCO2e. We have committed to reduce these emissions by 55% by 2030, reaching a maximum threshold of 11.4 MtCO2e, and by 100% by 2040. Such target has been validated by SBTi in coherence with a 1.5 C pathway.

Although the success of this engagement will be comprehensively measured in 2025 once the strategic plan is fully accomplished, we have already experienced some progress in some markets thanks to the implementation of these initiatives. In particular, in Iberia, which weights 50% of total gas sold by Enel, we have reduced the volume of natural gas sold by 6%, from 5.2 bcm in 2021 to 4.9 bcm 2022. In addition, GHG Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products in Iberia were also reduced by 6%, from 12.2 MtCO2e to 11.5 MtCO2e.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
Suppliers and contractors are required to meet specific environmental requirements during the service provision process, among which:
- Comply with applicable environmental protection laws , including climate related requirements.
- Abide by good industry practice, considering, the principles set out in the "Environmental Policy", which include specific climate related principles (such as the promotion of GHG reduction, circular economy, energy efficiency)
- Deliver an Environmental Plan in compliance with local law, which includes an assessment of how they will meet any potential local law requirements concerning GHG emissions,.The plan shall include details of the monitoring actions and the reporting to be handled over the authorities

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement
Measuring product-level emissions

Description of this climate related requirement
Suppliers belonging to core categories (those that are strategic for the business including wind turbines, smart meters, photovoltaics, transformers, street lighting, smart home solutions and storage systems) we require them to provide and to issue an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), aiming at quantifying, certifying and communicating the environmental impacts generated along the entire life cycle suppliers' processes. Certified data allow us to measure emissions along the entire supply chain, promoting in this way the Group's decarbonization pathway.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Certification
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Exclude

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf

enel-engagement-associations-involved-climate-policy-advocacy.pdf

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

We are committed to ensuring that our direct advocacy activities are aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, involving institutional stakeholders, trade associations, non-governmental organizations and academia, in order to promote our vision on climate and policies to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. Stakeholder engagement contributes to the evolution of the regulatory framework towards ambitious climate goals and promotes an economy in which carbon pricing plays a fundamental role in orientating long-term investments.

In particular, we interact directly with policy makers, contribute to the positioning of trade associations, and engage with a broader set of stakeholders to build consensus and support for specific policy proposals.

The worldwide coordination of Enel's global public policy positioning on climate is ensured by the Energy and Climate Policies unit. This unit is responsible for developing global scenarios and position papers on climate policies with the support of the Country and Global Business Lines.

Its objective is to guide Enel's national and local advocacy activities, thanks to a continuous dialog with institutions and the widest possible range of stakeholders active in the climate debate. In this sense, we are also committed to ensure continuous and full alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement within the associations of which we are a member.

In addition, we are committed to ensuring that the various industry associations, business networks and think tanks of which we are a member operate in full compliance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the decarbonization roadmap. We systematically verify the consistency of the associations' positions with the climate policies shared at the Group level. This verification process is carried out in two stages: (i) before joining the association, through an in-depth analysis of the body's by-laws, in line with the Climate Policy issued in September 2021; (ii) after joining the association, by actively contributing to its work and/or taking positions of responsibility within it or promoting the Enel Group's position within working groups. Finally, a review of the level of alignment of the associations with Enel's strategy is conducted annually.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Reform of the Emission Trading System (ETS)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions trading schemes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU28

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, the Group represented its interests and promoted its position vis-à-vis the European institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council) with the aim of orientating legislative proposals and decisions that could have affected the EU's Climate and Energy Policy Framework, and the Group's activities. In carrying out these activities, Enel is committed to acting in a transparent and responsible manner. In this sense, we are listed on the European Transparency Register, the specific activities of which are linked to the main EU legislative and/or policy proposals (including the European Green Deal, Fit for 55, the REPowerEU plan, ETS reform, Air Quality Directives, Sustainable Finance, State Aid and Competition, Hydrogen). The dedicated website contains a public list of meetings Enel has held with the EU Commissioners, members of their Cabinets and EC Directors-General between December 2014 and January 2023. Specifically, for 2022, issues discussed included the ETS Directive.
We have supported EU proposals for reform of the Emissions Trading System (ETS), which must be strengthened to pursue the EU's higher climate ambition and supported by a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.
The revision of the ETS Directive is in line with our positioning. The overall ambition of the scheme has been reinforced with a target of reducing emissions by 62% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. The EU ETS has been extended to new activities in hydrogen production and maritime transport. A separate ETS for transport and for the heating of buildings has been launched with different clauses to ensure their sustainability with a view to a just transition. The functioning of the market has been improved through a revision of the Market Stability Reserve (MSR), aimed at increasing price stability and balancing any surplus allowances on the ETS market. Finally, the revision of the EU ETS has taken place alongside the adoption of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism to provide greater climate ambition while reducing the risks of carbon leakage.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
N/A

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
European Green Deal

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU28

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
During 2022, the Group represented its interests and promoted its position vis-à-vis the European institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council) with the aim of orientating legislative proposals and decisions that could have affected the EU's Climate and Energy Policy Framework, and the Group's activities. Specifically, in 2022, one of the topics that were discussed was the European Green Deal.
The European Green Deal, together with recent acceleration as a result of the REPowerEU plan to reduce Europe's energy dependence, represents for Enel a unique opportunity to accelerate the EU's path to a fully decarbonized and sustainable economy, especially when aligned with the mobilization of significant resources to ensure a rapid recovery from the ongoing crises. For Enel, the EU's climate and environmental goals require a new industrial strategy to reach climate neutrality, and an action plan for the circular economy, pursuing the decarbonization of each sector. The energy sector must aim to be fully decarbonized ahead of other sectors, as such ensuring decarbonization through direct and indirect electrification. For example, the study "Powering our buildings: how policies can support energy efficiency through building electrification", developed together with FIRE (Italian Federation for the Rational Use of Energy) and IEECP (Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy), addresses energy improvement and decarbonization of the building sector.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
N/A

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Eurelectric

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Union of the Electricity Industry - Eurelectric is the sector association which represents the common interests of the electricity industry at pan-European level, plus its affiliates and associates on several other continents. The association counts over 34 full members, representing over 3500 companies in Europe.
Eurelectric contributes to the development and competitiveness of the electricity industry, provides effective representation of the industry in public affairs and promotes the role of a low-carbon electricity mix.
We are well represented in the association, with more than 40 delegates from Group companies in Italy, Spain and Romania, holding key positions within the association (at decision-making level and in the Committees, such as the Electrification and Sustainability Committee or the Sustainability Working Group).
In 2022, we actively contributed providing know-how, content and resources to the following Eurelectric major studies:
• Market Design, developed by Compass Lexecon;
• Decarbonization speedways, which analyzes the EU's path towards carbon neutrality by 2050.
During the Power Summit 2022, we participated by organizing a session on Market Design. During the year, we helped support the development of Eurelectric's positions and advocacy actions on the Fit for 55 package.
In 2022, we continued to serve as Chair of the Electrification and Sustainability Committee, Eurelectric's key committee for discussing and deciding on electrification, energy efficiency policies, and sustainability, including decarbonizing the economy beyond the power sector, one of the core themes of Eurelectric's vision.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
WindEurope

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
WindEurope is the voice of companies and organizations operating in the wind industry. It actively promotes wind energy in Europe and worldwide, has over 450 members and is active in over 40 countries.
Through effective communication and engagement in policy-making processes, WindEurope facilitates national and international policies and initiatives that strengthen the development of European and global wind energy markets.
We have participated in the association as a member of the Board and as Chair of the Working Group Market and Investment Working Group; we also participate with experts in all the association's working groups.
During 2022, we collaborated with WindEurope in the European Parliament and Council on the provisions of the "Fit for 55" package and REPowerEU, including, in particular, the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive. We have strengthened our presence in the association, especially on the priorities of electrification and in the debate on market design. We have participated in the main events organized by the association and have contributed to the major publications, reports and public letters issued by the association.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
SolarPower Europe

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
SolarPower Europe represents organizations active along the entire PV value chain, with the aim of defining the regulatory environment and improving business opportunities for solar photovoltaics in Europe.
Among the objectives of the association is the successful positioning of solar PV based energy solutions in the European context through dedicated studies and energy market analysis.
During 2022, our presence was confirmed within the Board, the Advocacy Committee and through the participation of experts in 12 of the association's 14 Workstreams. We continued our work within the Renewable Hydrogen and Electrification Workstream as Chair and Co-Chair of the Industrial Strategy Workstream.
During 2022, we collaborated with SolarPower Europe in the European Parliament and Council on the provisions of the "Fit for 55" package and REPowerEU, including the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive. We are strengthening our presence in the association, especially on generation priorities and in the debate on market design.
We have participated in the association's main events, including the "CEOs Retreat" and the SolarPower Summit in April 2022, the Sustainability Solar Europe event in October 2022 and various initiatives, including the sponsorship of the Solar Stewardship Initiative (SSI).

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (The European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EASE is the leading member-supported association representing organizations active across the entire energy storage value chain. EASE supports the deployment of energy storage to support the cost-effective transition to a resilient, climate-neutral, and secure energy system. It also promotes the role of storage in a decarbonized energy system.
We chair the association and is also active in the Applications & Economics Working Group.
We have worked on numerous joint position papers and common recommendations to address specific regulatory challenges that could affect the storage value chain. In addition, we have collaborated with the association to respond to the EC's numerous public consultations, for example the "Renewable Energy Projects – Power Acquisition Processes and Agreements" (April 2022). We also contributed to the position paper on the next market design review (December 2022) and was an exhibitor and sponsor at the fifth "EASE Energy Storage Global Conference" in October 2022. Several Enel representatives attended the event to discuss the latest developments on energy storage technologies, regulatory and policy frameworks, and the future of the storage market.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (SmartEn)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
SmartEn is the association of market players promoting decentralized and decarbonized power generation in favor of flexible demand for renewable energy sources. SmartEn promotes the energy transition through smart cooperation between consumption, distribution, transmission and generation, acting as an equal partner in an integrated energy system.
Our presence at the top of the association's structure was confirmed in 2022 with its re-election to the Board and to the position of Chair of the Distributed Flexibility Task Force. We also participate with experts in the Digital Agenda and e-mobility working groups.
In 2022, the President of the EU DSO Entity (Enel's e-distribution representative) joined the SmartEn Advisory Council with the aim of bringing the DSOs' perspective on market flexibility to the association. We have worked on numerous position papers and shared recommendations relating to the energy efficiency of the system, the empowerment of energy users and the decarbonization of the energy sector, proposing the Group's positioning on the "Fit for 55" package. Finally, we sponsored the event on "Demand-Side Flexibility: Quantification of Benefits in the EU" (28 September 2022) and participated as a speaker at the event with two high-level representatives.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (RES4Africa)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
RES4Africa brings together a network of international leaders from across the clean energy value chain and supports the creation of an enabling environment for renewable energy investments and strategic partnerships. RES4Africa serves as a bridge between members and partners in emerging markets to exchange perspectives and expertise.
The "renewAfrica" initiative was officially launched at European level in 2019. It is a European initiative supported by multiple stakeholders to accelerate the transition to sustainable energy in Africa. It promotes the creation of a European program capable of catalyzing investment in renewable energy for the future sustainable development of the continent. RES4Africa is a member of the Africa-Europe Foundation, a platform launched in 2021 by Friends of Europe and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialog, catalyze collaboration and unlock new opportunities that can transform dialog into action.
Enel Green Power is one of the funding partners and chairs the association, with the current CEO of Enel Green Power taking the role.
We supported RES4Africa through the `participation in working groups, events, co-definition of work priorities, co-drafting of position papers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Confindustria)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Confindustria is the main association representing manufacturing and service companies in Italy. Its members include over 150,000 small, medium and large companies.
Confindustria's mission is to promote the development of enterprises as the driving force behind the country's economic, social and civil growth.
Confindustria develops workshops, seminars and summary documents including observations and/or proposals suggested by the association regarding energy and environmental issues in local, national and European contexts.
In addition to holding important roles in local and national associations, we take part in various technical working groups (most of all, the Energy and Environment Working Groups), seeking to promote activities in line with climate targets.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (International Emissions Trading Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) is a non-profit corporate organization with more than 100 members across companies, geographic areas and disciplines promoting the use of carbon trading as a lever to pursue global climate ambition.
IETA's mission is to enable companies to engage in climate action and establish effective market-based trading systems for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In pursuit of its mission, it aims to: a) promote an integrated view of carbon markets and prices; b) participate in the design and implementation of national and international rules and guidelines; and c) provide up-to-date and credible information on emission trading.
We hold a position on the Board of IETA, contributing to help focus IETA's attention on ensuring the truly sustainable implementation of Emissions Trading systems worldwide. We are also active in working groups and task forces.
During 2022, we participated in dedicated high-level workshops in European and international forums on GHG markets and trading systems; position papers supporting the Group's position on the EU ETS; promotion of market mechanisms and participation in GHG markets; engagement with Latin American policy makers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Kyoto Club)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Kyoto Club is a non-profit organization, which members are business companies, associations and local municipalities and governments engaged in reaching the greenhouse gas reduction targets set by the Kyoto Protocol, by the EU ones for 2030 and by the December 2015 Paris Agreement.
Kyoto Club is focused on the development of documents, position papers, workshops, training courses, campaigns and projects aimed at professionals, operators in the sector, public administrators and students concerning the latest issues in the energy-environment sector, from renewables to e-mobility and the circular economy.
We are a member of the Kyoto Club and participates in round tables on renewable development, energy efficiency, environmental education and resilience to climate change.
During 2022, we joint working tables on renewables development, specific advocacy activities and policy proposals on the energy transition.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Elettricità Futura)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Elettricità Futura is the main association of Italian electric utilities. It defends their interests and creates value by supporting the sector in the energy transition process. Elettricità Futura represents associates and their issues on institutional tables in Italy and Europe. It promotes networking among companies through meetings and initiatives on specific topics, including working groups and technical tables on energy and energy transition issues.
We are a shareholder in Elettricità Futura and actively participates in working groups and technical tables.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Multistakeholder Sustainability linked association)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
The WBCSD is a global organization led by the CEOs of more than 200 international companies working together to accelerate the transition to a Net-Zero, nature positive and more equitable future.
The WBCSD works to support leading sustainability companies to drive integrated actions to address global challenges through the sharing of best practices and the development of tools and guides.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
93000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The aim of this funding is to pay the membership fee for participating in the organization.
Since 2016, we have been a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and is represented both on the Board, of which the CEO is a member, and at Liaison Delegate level.
In 2022, we continued to be involved in multiple programs and projects, including SOS 1.5 and Energy Transformation, for which it is also a member of the Steering Committee. We also joined the new Business Commission to Tackle Inequality initiative, of which Chairman serves as Commissioner. We have also played an active role in the following projects: "Healthy People, Healthy Business", "Nature-based solutions" and "Mobility Decarbonization". During the WBCSD Council Meeting, we engaged in the dialogue on Business priorities for the global stocktake and Towards zero-emission mobility & buildings operations.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Multistakeholder Sustainability linked association)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
The UNGC is the largest global corporate sustainability initiative, created to promote a sustainable economic model through the development of sustainable practices and policies.
UNGC works to create a sustainable and inclusive global economy by supporting companies to do business responsibly, aligning strategies with the ten principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption, as well as taking action to promote the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
17000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The aim of this funding is to pay the membership fee.
In 2004 we joined the United Nations Global Compact by committing to its ten founding principles on human rights, labor standards, environmental protection and anti-corruption. In 2022, we continued to be part of the "CFO Coalition for the SDGs", which it co-chairs, and sits on the new Advisory Board. We are also a member of the Just Transition Think Lab and a Patron of the new Transformational Governance portfolio, an initiative to explore new decision-making models to help companies be more responsible, ethical, inclusive and transparent. We also took part in Uniting Business LIVE organized by the Global Compact during the UN General Assembly week.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Multistakeholder Sustainability linked association)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) is the independent, international organization that helps businesses and other organizations take responsibility for their impacts, by providing them with the global common language to communicate those impacts.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
20000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The aim of this funding is to pay the membership fee.
The GRI works with regulators to improve sustainability disclosure, and with governments to develop policies that stimulate corporate transparency on different sustainability topics, including climate change.
We have been a member of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) since 2006, and part of the GRI Community since 2016. In 2022, we continued to engage with the other members of the Global Sustainability Standards Board and played an active role in completing the work of the “Business Leadership Forum on the SDGs”, once again confirming its efforts to achieve the SDGs, while demonstrating commitment, accountability and transparency through corporate reporting.
Since 2020, we have been part of the Global Sustainability Standards Board, the independent body that has the exclusive responsibility for developing and issuing the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Multistakeholder Sustainability linked association)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
CSR Europe
CSR Europe is the leading European business network for Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
20000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The aim of this funding is to pay the membership fee.
We have been a member of CSR Europe since 2005. From 2016 to 2020, we served as vice-chair of the Board (of which it is currently a member) and were re-elected in 2022 for a further three-year term. We also joined the organization’s new flagship initiative – the “Leaders Hub for an Inclusive Green Deal” – which focuses on a just transition for an inclusive Green Deal, where we have been engaged in the Steering Committee and workforce, communities and consumers working groups. We also played a key role in the European SDG Summit.
Lastly, we entered into a dialog to develop a performance indicator for companies on tax transparency and responsible tax behavior, and participated in the working group to draw up a blueprint and paper on composite raw materials.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Annual report.pdf

Page/Section reference
All document

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Consolidated financial statements of Enel Group including a comprehensive section on climate disclosure aligned to TCFD recommendations.

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf

Page/Section reference
All document

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Consolidated non-financial disclosure prepared in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 and with CONSOB Regulation adopted in 2018.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Climate Action 100+ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	• Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): We have supported the Taskforce since the publication of the first recommendations in June 2017, promoting transparent and reliable information on the climate. In 2020, we were also a member of the TCFD Advisory Group which puts together recommendations on scenario analyses. • Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD): We have a partnership with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) through participation in the Forum, which was launched in 2021, and are working to establish a global framework for companies and financial institutions to assess and report on nature and biodiversity-related risks and opportunities. In October 2022, we joined the TNFD Pilot Program led by the WBCSD, which brings together 23 companies globally to test the new framework. • Science Based Targets Network (SBTN): We give ongoing support to the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), a project that, on the trail of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in the area of climate, will define specific new improvement targets and objectives for nature and biodiversity conservation. • World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD): We participated in the multistakeholder dialogue promoted by the World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in 2022 for the definition of the "Roadmap to Nature Positive", specifically for the part relating to the energy sector, which will provide companies with a framework of action on nature, supporting them with the definition of targets, as well as with measurement and reporting activities aligned with the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework. • Climate Action 100+: This engagement started in 2018 under the Climate Action 100+ initiative. In 2022 we have been acknowledged as the first and only company to fully align its corporate disclosures with the Climate Action 100+ Net Zero Company Benchmark, defining key indicators of success for business alignment with a net-zero emission future and the goals of the Paris Agreement. • UN Global Compact: In 2004 we joined the United Nations Global Compact by commi¬tting to its ten founding principles on human rights, labor standards, environmental protection and anti-corruption. In 2022, we continued to be part of the "CFO Coalition for the SDGs", which it co-chairs, and sits on the new Advisory Board. We are also a member of the Just Transition Think Lab and a Patron of the new Transformational Governance portfolio, an initiative to explore new decision-making models to help companies be more responsible, ethical, inclusive and transparent. The Group also took part in Uniting Business LIVE organized by the Global Compact during the UN General Assembly week. • Business Ambition for 1.5: As one of the first signatories of the 2019 "Business Ambition for 1.5 °C" campaign promoted by United Nations, we have publicly declared our commitment to develop a business model in line with the Paris Agreement (COP 21) objectives, to limit the average global temperature increase to 1.5 °C. • Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member: We have been a member of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) since 2006, and part of the GRI Community since 2016. In 2022 we continued to engage with the other members of the Global Sustainability Standards Board and played an active role in completing the work of the "Business Leadership Forum on the SDGs", once again confirming our efforts to achieve the SDGs, while demonstrating commitment, accountability and transparency through corporate reporting. Since 2020, we have been part of the Global Sustainability Standards Board, the independent body that has the exclusive responsibility for developing and issuing the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Conservation of biodiversity is one of the strategic objectives of our environmental policy approved at board level, and is regulated by a specific biodiversity policy adopted by Enel in 2015, and renewed in 2023 following CBD-COP 15. The policy defines the guidelines for all the Group's biodiversity conservation initiatives and the principles according to which they operate, and it is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. We have also renewed our commitment to biodiversity, published in the 2022 Sustainability Report, by committing to concrete actions, time targets and a specific Biodiversity Action Plan. In terms of Board oversight, the Board of Directors appoints the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, composed of at least three Directors, one of whom shall act as Chair. Among other tasks, this Committee assists the Board of Directors in the assessments and decisions relating to sustainability, which includes biodiversity, by carrying out preparatory work for the purpose of making proposals and providing advice. The Committee is in charge, among other tasks, of monitoring on sustainability-related issues in connection with the Company's business and the interaction dynamics between the latter and its stakeholders and to examine the guidelines of the sustainability plan as well as the materiality matrix – which identifies priority issues for stakeholders in the light of Enel Group industrial strategies – periodically assessing the achievement of the objectives defined in the plan itself. These objectives, integrate risk and opportunity assessments into our decision-making processes and our Group governance, through the definition of specific targets. Biodiversity specific targets aim at reducing impacts on nature, restoring habitats and sharing the benefits of ecosystem services with the communities with which we interact. The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee meets as often as necessary. During 2022, it held 6 meetings, of which at least 2 of them specifically included biodiversity topics.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Other, please specify (No Net Deforestation; Commitment to not build new infrastructures in UNESCO World Heritage Natural Sites.)	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG Other, please specify (Science Based Target Network Corporate Engagement Program; Taskforce TNFD Forum; CSR Europe's Biodiversity & Industry Platform; WBCSD dialogue on "Nature Positive" concept Business for Nature).)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts
ENCORE tool
IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
SBTN materiality tool
TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
The identification of potential impact factors on nature and biodiversity is fundamental in order to define the most effective strategies to avoid, minimize, remedy or compensate for the associated effects, in line with the provisions of the Mitigation Hierarchy included in the Group's environmental policy.
The impacts at Group level were assessed on the direct activities, and involved all the main technologies, from electricity generation from renewable sources and combined-cycle gas turbine power plants to electricity distribution systems. On the other hand, the following were not considered in the analysis: coal-fired thermoelectric generation, which is already the subject of a medium-term phase-out program, in line with the decarbonization strategy, and infrastructure linked to energy services, such as charging stations for electric cars, as they operate in generally urbanized habitats.
To identify our main impact factors on nature, we used the ENCORE tool, which is aligned with the SBTN and the TNFD proposal. During the analysis, the ENCORE tool was used as well. During this process we gave scores to each impact category, which were then reviewed based on the specific construction and operating solutions adopted by the Group.
Considering only the material impact factors with respect to the various technologies, each of them weights according to its share of generation at Group level, and ultimately a distribution of priorities is obtained. The overall analysis shows that, considering the average weighting of the various technologies, the main impacts on the external environment are associated with the use/modification of terrestrial ecosystems and with water withdrawal.
At the site\local level, the potential biodiversity impact is assessed from the feasibility phase, starting with the location of the site of interest, and involves an assessment of the type of habitat, prioritizing habitats that do not present environmental criticalities, and considering geographical proximity to protected areas, habitats that are critical or important for biodiversity, as well as the potential presence of endangered species. The assessment involves the use of application tools such as GIS Portal (Geographic Information System)—for the correlation of georeferenced information relating to assets with global maps on habitats (IUCN Habitat Type Classification) and on species (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species)—and IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool).

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
ENCORE tool
SBTN materiality tool
TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
The identification of dependencies on natural capital and biodiversity enables us to identify the most appropriate strategies to reduce the risks to the Company that may derive from these dependencies.
Dependencies found to be material based on the criteria indicated by SBTN for the various technologies adopted by Enel are attributable, in relation to the main direct activities, to ecosystem services necessary for the operation of plants and infrastructures. With regard to the upstream supply chain, the main dependency refers only to the "Use of raw materials (mineral and non-mineral) for the construction and operation of plants".
As well as for the impacts on biodiversity, we used the evaluation approach indicated by SBTN and the TNFD proposal. During the analysis, the ENCORE tool was used as well. During the process scores were given to each impact category, which were reviewed based on the specific construction and operating solutions adopted by the Group.
Considering only the material impact factors with respect to the various technologies, each of them weights according to its share of generation at Group level, and ultimately a distribution of priorities is obtained. The overall analysis shows that, considering the average weighting of the various technologies, the main dependencies for the Company are associated with climate regulation and the use of surface fresh water. Regarding these results, Enel's decarbonization strategy, which is focused on the phase-out of fossil fuels and the growth of renewables, particularly wind and solar technologies, reduces impact on the climate by helping to reduce pressure on the ecosystem services on which we depend, such as water resources.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Protected Areas International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category IV)

Country/area

Colombia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The plant located in the protected area is New Hope – Indumil, focused on the refurbishment of existing HV line and occupies 3 ha of the protected area. The plant was built before the 1970s, before the creation of protected areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
The main impacts caused by the maintenance of power line right-of-way (ROW) are the following:
- Habitat Loss and Fragmentation: Clearing vegetation along the ROW removes important habitat for various plant and animal species. This habitat loss and fragmentation can disrupt ecological connectivity, hindering the movement and dispersal of wildlife.
- Species Displacement: Removal of native vegetation may force wildlife to relocate or seek alternative habitats, which can lead to competition with other species and potential displacement of vulnerable or specialized species.
In order to mitigate these impacts, we translocate and safeguard 56 specimens of epiphytic plants (orchids and bromeliads)

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Protected Areas International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category IV)

Country/area
Colombia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The plant located in the protected area is Zipaquirá - Ubaté focused on the refurbishment of existing HV line and occupies 22 ha of the protected area. The plant was built before the 1970s, before the creation of protected areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
The main impacts caused by the maintenance of power line right-of-way (ROW) are the following:
- Habitat Loss and Fragmentation: Clearing vegetation along the ROW removes important habitat for various plant and animal species. This habitat loss and fragmentation can disrupt ecological connectivity, hindering the movement and dispersal of wildlife.
- Species Displacement: Removal of native vegetation may force wildlife to relocate or seek alternative habitats, which can lead to competition with other species and potential displacement of vulnerable or specialized species.
In order to mitigate these impacts, we carry out reforestation projects to offset trees removal and vegetation clearance.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Protected Areas International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Category IV)

Country/area
Brazil

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The plant located in the protected area is Casimiro de Abreu/ Rio Tabicum, focused on HV line maintenance and occupies 1.5 ha of the protected area. The plant was built before the 1970s, before the creation of protected areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
The main impacts caused by the maintenance of power line right-of-way (ROW) are the following:
- Habitat Loss and Fragmentation: Clearing vegetation along the ROW removes important habitat for various plant and animal species. This habitat loss and fragmentation can disrupt ecological connectivity, hindering the movement and dispersal of wildlife.
- Species Displacement: Removal of native vegetation may force wildlife to relocate or seek alternative habitats, which can lead to competition with other species and potential displacement of vulnerable or specialized species.
In order to mitigate these impacts, we plant to offset trees removal, in particular about 600 specimens.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy Other, please specify (Internal awareness campaigns and training & Biodiversity protection projects and Innovation projects)	Sustainability Report 2022, page 304-331. C10_verification weblinks.pdf ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf
In other regulatory filings	Governance	organizational-regulations-corporate-governance-sustainability-committee-2021.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	https://www.enel.com/investors/sustainability/strategy-sustainable-progress/biodiversity/policy Biodiversity Policy - Enel.pdf
Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer and General Manager	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Please select	

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms