ENEL SpA - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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 over 40 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.

We have renewed and relaunched our commitment to preserve water resources, by adopting a new target aimed to reduce a 65% our specific freshwater withdrawal (l/kWh) in 2030 compared to base year (2017). This target considers (1) future developments envisaged by European legislation on sustainability reporting standards (specifically considering water and marine resources), and (2), the results of the risks and priority analysis carried out at Group level to set long-term objectives. The specific freshwater withdrawal in 2022 was 0.23 l/kWh, down on 2021 value (0.25 l/kWh) and in line with the Group's reduction targets (-46.5% compared to 2017). Furthermore, Enel is constantly monitoring all power generation sites located in water stressed areas to ensure efficient use of water resources. Mapping of power generation sites falling within water stressed areas is done in line with GRI 303 (2018) criteria with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The percentage of water withdrawn in water stressed areas is about 19.3% of total withdrawals. In 2022, freshwater withdrawals in water-stressed areas amounted to 12.4 x103 Ml, with an 18% reduction compared to 2021 value (15.3 x103 Ml). This reduction is due to the optimization actions and the reduced generation of some gas plants located in areas with high water stress.

Our approach to identifying, assessing, and monitoring water-related risks enable us to manage water impacts and to strive for continuous performance improvement. To that aim, we implement projects such as the WaVE (Water Value Enhancement) project, which made possible an assessment of the use of water resources in all thermoelectric and renewable power generation sites, and the consequent planning of specific innovative improvement actions, particularly in water stressed areas. The project continued in 2022, with ongoing efforts to improve the precision of asset mapping, taking into consideration the potential effects of climate change on water availability.

Our strategy for the period 2023-2025 focuses on the fulfilment of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in our direct operations as well as across our value chain. The strategy prioritizes SDG 13, which focuses on taking action against climate change. In this context we have set a target to cease the generation of energy from thermal power plants (coal by 2027 and gas by 2040) which are the most water consuming technologies. We could estimate, in 2040 with a total phaseout of the facilities that use water for their process, a saving of approximately 45,239 Ml of water per year (water consumption of 2022).

In addition to SDG 13, our strategy integrates SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation services) and SDG 14 (life below water). To address these objectives, we have implemented targets and KPIs to promote water efficiency, reduce water withdrawals, optimize wastewater treatment, protect surface and groundwater quality, manage hydrogeological basins responsibly, preserve aquatic ecosystems, and protect biodiversity.

W-EU0.1a

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

Electricity generation
Distribution
Other, please specify (Smart grids/ demand response; Battery storage; Microgrids)

W-EU0.1b

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

	Nameplate capacity (MW)	% of total nameplate capacity	Gross electricity generation (GWh)
Coal – hard	6590.49	7.79	19722
Lignite	0	0	0
Oil	7204	8.52	14652
Gas	13894	16.43	54436
Biomass	6	0.01	43
Waste (non-biomass)	0	0	0
Nuclear	3328	3.93	26508
Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage	0	0	0
Geothermal	931	1.1	6117
Hydropower	28355	33.53	51728
Wind	15735	18.6	43255
Solar	8534	10.09	11306
Marine	0	0	0
Other renewable	0	0	0
Other non-renewable	0	0	0
Total	84578	100	227767

W0.2

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

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

W0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
India
Italy
Mexico
Panama
Peru
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
United States of America
Zambia

W0.4

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

EUR

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Office	Compared to the water consumed in other parts of the organization, notably the generation plants, the consumption in offices is merely for sanitary and cleaning purposes and the quantities consumed are negligible. For this reason it is not included in the questionnaire. The water consumption amount in our offices during 2022 was 1,748.1 Ml, which represents 0,005% of the total water withdrawn. In this questionnaire, we will focus on power generation plants water use. Water management in offices is integrated in our Environmental Management System (certified against ISO 14001 or EMAS) with data of water consumption monitored as part of it.
Hydroelectric	The water from our hydroelectric plants is considered water use instead of water consumption since the water withdrawn is returned to the environment in the same quantity and quality. Thus, is not included within our reporting boundary.

W0.7

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

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

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct use: large amounts of water are required for the normal operation of some of our energy generation technologies. Hydropower and nuclear plants need water to run, however this water it is not consumed since it is returned to the environment. Thermal plants need water to operate mainly for cooling and emission abatement. Therefore, water availability is vital as it may condition our production level and our business continuity. Water quality is another important aspect as it may lead to negative impacts such as: • Increased operational and maintenance costs, • Additional pre-treatment systems • Potential damage to equipment and • Conflicts with other water users at watershed level. We assess the quality of water needed for our processes in other to reduce the amount of high quality or fresh water. For example, we use sea water for cooling reducing the dependency on fresh water. Additionally, we prioritize the recovery of process wastewater in treatment plants and improving the efficiency of cooling systems and evaporative towers through upgraded control and recovery systems. In the future, we anticipate reduced dependence on water through increased installed photovoltaic solar and wind energy capacity and the planned decommissioning of thermal power generation, as outlined in our strategic business plan. Indirect use: To produce coal, gas and oil, our suppliers require great quantities of water, for this reason we consider it as important. For water quality, most of the water needed for coal production does not require high quality in the extraction process. In the future we expect a reduced dependence coal and gas suppliers in line with our commitment to close all coal-fired plants by 2027 and gas plants by 2040.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Neutral	Direct use: Recycled and reused water is important for the Group as it serves as process and cooling water primarily in thermal and nuclear plants. Although the use of recycled/reused water is low (9.4%) compared of our total water consumption in 2022, we are dedicated to progressively reduce water requirements across all production processes and promoting internal reuse whenever possible. Indirect Use: Our suppliers primarily use this type of water, particularly for processes like water reinjection in oil/gas wells. While it plays a vital role in ensuring the stability of our operations, the risk of conflicts related to water use is considered low, making it available as needed. Therefore, we consider it as neutral. Although this water type holds less relevance for our operations compared to freshwater, it is included within our water management system. Increasing the recovery and recycling rate of waste and drainage water generated in our industrial processes is one of the strategic goals outlined in our Environmental Policy. In addition, we also require our suppliers to use recycled water. Innovation and efficiency projects are expected to further reduce our future dependency on brackish water in both direct and indirect operations, allowing the same level of production with lower water consumption. These initiatives include enhancing the efficiency of cooling towers through control and recovery system upgrades, thereby reducing their environmental impact. Additionally, we have implemented optimization measures such as crystallizers, a technology aimed at achieving complete wastewater reuse in the power generation cycle, particularly in some combined cycle plants. Finally, the installation of suitable storage tanks allows the collection and reuse of rainwater, thus further helping to reduce the environmental footprint of our generation sites.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Our plants continuously monitor the total volume of withdrawals using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.	Our Environmental Management Systems continuously monitor the water withdrawals from all water intensive power plants (thermal and combined cycle), including those situated in water-stressed areas. Our plants employ fixed flow pumps to monitor the withdrawals, accurately calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operational hours. This monitoring allows us to identify potential issues related to water availability in advance and ensures our compliance with permits granted the authorities. Water withdrawals sources include surface water, groundwater, municipal water, external wastewater, rainwater, and seawater. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water withdrawal and consumption is not significant compared the others.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Our plants continuously monitor the volumes by source of withdrawals using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.	Our plants meticulously quantify the volume of water withdrawals by source, categorizing them into freshwater and non-freshwater sources. They include surface water, groundwater, municipal water, external wastewater, rainwater, and ocean water. To comply with the permits regulating our plants' water withdrawals, we employ fixed flow pumps to continuously monitor consumption data. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and operating hours. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water withdrawal and consumption is not significant compared the others.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Continuously	Enel conducts chemical analyses on suspended solids and metals as part of its monitoring activities. The frequency of this monitoring, the specific pollutants analyzed, and the methods employed are outlined in the environmental license of each individual site.	The quality of water used in our operations plays a crucial role, as lower quality water can lead to higher operational and maintenance expenses and additional water pretreatment systems. To ensure environmental performance of our plants, we use multiple databases and monitoring systems as part of our Environmental Management Systems. The environmental license for each plant specifies the frequency of monitoring, the pollutants analyzed, and the methods employed. In thermal power plants, monitoring depends on the process (cooling systems and demineralized water processes) and withdrawal sources. Where applicable, we monitor pH, conductivity, turbidity, chlorides and conduct chemical analyses (suspended solids and metals) continuously, weekly or monthly. The frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment almost entirely), wind and solar plants since their water withdrawal and consumption is not significant compared to the others.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Our monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps to continuously monitor the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and the number of operating hours.	Our Environmental Management Systems employ various monitoring systems to track water management, including water discharges. These monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps for continuous monitoring, allowing us to measure the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours. This information allows us to implement appropriate mitigation measures whenever necessary. In line with our environmental policy, optimizing effluent treatment and safeguarding water quality in the receiving environment are included as part of our strategic objectives. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption and discharge is not significant compared the others.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Our monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps for continuous monitoring of the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and the number of operating hours.	Water discharges are carefully measured and categorized based on their destination, such as surface waters, subsurface wells, or off-site treatment facilities. The monitoring process is facilitated by fixed flow pumps, allowing for continuous monitoring. The volume of water discharged is calculated considering the nominal flow and operating hours. We are dedicated to the responsible management of hydrogeological basins, aiming to preserve the integrity of these areas for multiple land uses and maintain the quality of the water resources. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption and discharge is not significant compared the others.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Our monitoring systems use fixed flow pumps for continuous monitoring of the total volume of water discharged from our plants. The volume is calculated by considering the nominal flow and the number of operating hours.	Our Environmental Management System effectively monitors the volumes of water discharge by treatment methods, including physicochemical processes such as filtration, sedimentation, and flocculation. This monitoring is conducted using fixed flow pumps, ensuring continuous monitoring throughout the operational period. The volume of water discharged is calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours, providing valuable insights into the efficiency and effectiveness of our treatment processes. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption and discharge is not significant compared the others.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	Enel has established internal procedures, typically incorporated into the ISO/EMAS certified EMS of our plants, to effectively monitor, control, and minimize the release of pollutants into water sources. The environmental license for each plant outlines the specific frequency of monitoring, pollutants to be assessed, and the designated methods to be employed. Generally, the effluent parameters subject to control include metals, nitrogen, COD, BOD, phosphorus, oils, and other relevant factors.	All our power plants are equipped with treatment systems to ensure compliance with the water use regulations established by the authorities. In addition, we have a comprehensive set of internal procedures, typically included in the ISO/EMAS certified Environmental Management Systems of our plants, to actively monitor, control, and minimize pollutant emissions into water sources. The environmental license for each plant specifies the frequency of monitoring, the pollutants to be monitored, and the methods to be employed. In general, the effluent parameters that are controlled include metals, nitrogen, COD, BOD, phosphorus, oils. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment almost entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption and discharge is not significant compared the others.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	In order to maintain a good quality of the discharged water and ensure the protection of the receiving environment, our discharges always take place downstream of a treatment process that removes any pollutants present to a level where they will not have a negative impact on the receiving water body, in compliance with the limits provided under national regulations and by operating permits. The potentially polluting substances present in our drains mainly consist of metallic species (Fe, Al, Si, Ca, Mg) in solution or, to a lesser extent, suspended solids. There are also no added nutrients (nitrates and phosphates), pesticides or other substances classified as dangerous. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to where our operations take place.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Continuously	Enel continuously measures the temperature of the discharged water through thermocouples.	Within our Environmental Management Systems, all of our power plants are equipped with treatment systems that adhere to national, regional, and local regulations regarding water usage. As part of our commitment to environmental stewardship, we employ thermocouples to continually monitor and measure the temperature of discharged water. This approach aims to safeguard the integrity of the receiving body of water and preserve the health of its ecosystem. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	We maintain a continuous measurement and monitoring system to track the total volume of water consumed across all plants. This involves calculating the difference between water withdrawals and water discharged, allowing for an accurate assessment of water consumption	We maintain a continuous measurement and monitoring system to track the total volume of water consumed in all plants. This involves calculating the difference between water withdrawals and water discharged. Through this monitoring process, we can ensure that we are making progress towards achieving the Group's target of reducing specific freshwater withdrawals by 65% by 2030, compared to the value recorded in 2017. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption is not significant compared the others.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	At each power plant, we maintain continuous monitoring of the volumes of water that are reused or recycled. This monitoring is carried out using water meters, which allow us to accurately track the amounts of water being reused or recycled. Additionally, we also monitor the volumes of water withdrawals and discharges to ensure comprehensive water management practices throughout our operations.	In each of our power plants, we maintain continuous monitoring of the volumes of water reused or recycled, using water meters. Simultaneously, we closely track the volumes of water withdrawals and discharges. Notably, in 2022, the percentage of water sourced from treated wastewater, both process water withdrawals and closed circuit cooling water withdrawals, amounted to 9.4% of the total water requirements. This highlights our commitment to sustainable water management practices and the promotion of water reuse within our operations. In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to our thermal and combined cycle plants where we operate, while the frequency of the measurement might be reduced in hydroelectric (water is returned to the environment practically entirely), wind and solar plants since their water consumption is not significant compared the others.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	We continuously monitor our employees and contract workers well-being and safety. That's why we prioritize providing fully functional and safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services at all our generation plants, based on their needs assessed during the design phase.	We acknowledge access to clean water and sanitation as a fundamental Human Right and align with the Sustainable Development Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation. In line with this commitment, we prioritize the provision of fully functional and safely managed WASH services to all our employees and contract workers at all our plants, based on their specific needs assessed during the design phase. By guaranteeing adequate access to clean water for drinking and cleaning purposes, as well as reliable sanitation systems, we prioritize the health and safety conditions of our workforce. Moreover, these services are legally mandated in most of our operational areas, and we ensure compliance with these requirements. Our dedication to fulfilling these legal obligations further emphasizes our commitment to providing a healthy and safe working environment for our employees and contract workers In this context, for our company, "plants" or "power plants" refer to all of our plants where we operate.

W-EU1.2a

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored	Please explain
Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows	100%	Downstream environmental flows are defined by Water Basin Authorities, who establish the minimum outflows necessary to maintain the ecological integrity of rivers and support the well-being of both ecosystems and human communities dependent on them. In our role as a responsible water user, we recognize the significance of hydroelectric power plants in water management. These plants, operating without adding to our water consumption as water is fully returned to its source, provide a range of additional societal benefits beyond renewable energy generation alone. The reservoirs of hydroelectric plants play a vital role in addressing the impacts of climate change by enhancing protection against increasingly frequent severe flooding and prolonged drought periods. We manage the outflows from hydroelectric plants through specific programs designed to preserve the required water volumes and maintain the ecological health of rivers, including the provision of minimum vital flows. Through collaborative efforts with public stakeholders and private entities, we manage water resources in collaboration with several hydroelectric plants, enabling multi-purpose services. These services include flood control, drinking water and irrigation supply, fire prevention measures, river waste management through retention works, and various cultural, leisure, and nature-based initiatives., contributing to the overall well-being of the surrounding communities.
Sediment loading	100%	We recognize the potential effects of sediment loading on dams, which involve several aspects, including: • Reduction in water storage capacity; • Concerns regarding the stability of downstream hydraulic structures; • Channel incision and localized erosion issues within reservoir waters; • Alteration in the transport of nutrients and organic matter; • Retreat of downstream deltas, impacting river courses and estuaries that rely on sediment deposition; • Limitation of reservoir usage; • Propensity for eutrophication and related issues; • Damage to turbines and other mechanical equipment. While these effects are taken into consideration, studies and assessments related to sediment are typically conducted in specific situations such as extraction or floating operations, or in cases of notable concerns or criticalities. We remain committed to addressing sediment-related challenges to ensure the efficient and sustainable operation of our facilities.
Other, please specify	Please select	

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	13727682.33	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as "About the same" • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Water withdrawals were lower (decreasing by 9%) compared to 2021 (15,011,900 Ml), even though there was a higher demand for power from coal production in Europe following the drought period (particularly in Italy) and the geopolitical context. Coal generation is the most water withdrawal intensive activity within the Group´s energy mix portfolio, for this reason it is expected for water withdrawals to decrease in the following 5 years due to the implementation of water efficiency projects and the increase in renewable energy generation. In addition, we are committed to the use of wastewater and seawater as a substitute of fresh water making a positive impact.
Total discharges	13682443.49	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as "About the same" • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Water discharges were lower (decreasing by 9%) compared to 2021 (14,968,000 Ml), even though there was a higher demand for power from coal production in Europe following the drought period (particularly in Italy) and the geopolitical context. Thermoelectric generation, and specifically coal, generates more water discharges than other generation technologies within the Group´s energy mix portfolio. It is expected that the amount of water discharges to decrease in the next few years due to the reduction in water needs (innovation/efficiency projects and decarbonization of the energy mix) and the increase in wastewater reuse as an Enel Group's commitment.
Total consumption	45239.33	About the same	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0 %-5 % variation- is categorized as "About the same" • 6 %-50 % variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. Total water consumption (water withdrawals minus water discharges) in our thermal and nuclear power plants (process water and cooling water consumption) during 2022 (45,239.33 Ml) was about the same (3% higher) compared to 2021 (43,800 Ml). The increase during 2022, is due to a higher demand for power, and an increase in thermal production to compensate for lower hydroelectric generation in some countries (droughts in Italy) and the geopolitical context. Coal generation is the highest water consuming source within the Group´s energy mix portfolio. Water consumption is expected to be reduced in the following years by means of water efficiency projects.

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	Much lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	WRI Aqueduct	The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with previous reporting year data are: 0%-5% variation is categorized as “About the same”, 6%-50% variation is categorized as Lower/Higher 51%-100% variation is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. We employ the GRI 303 (2018) criteria and refer to the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to map power generation sites situated in water stressed areas. These areas are identified based on the "Water Stress" conditions outlined in the WRI tool, which considers the ratio between total annual surface water or groundwater withdrawals for various purposes (such as civil, industrial, agricultural, and livestock) and the total annual renewable water supply available. We designate areas as water stressed when the level of competition among users is high (40-80%) or extremely high (>80%). In addition, we consider plants located in zones classified as "arid" by the WRI tool as falling within water stressed areas to further enhance environmental protection. This information serves several purposes: • Comparing our water requirements with water availability at the country and watershed levels. • Assessing the significance of water risks within our portfolio to prioritize appropriate actions. • Facilitating effective communication with internal and external stakeholders. By leveraging this data, we can make informed decisions, proactively address water-related challenges, and ensure sustainable water management practices across our operations. In 2022, the analysis covered 1,296 energy production facilities comprising nuclear, biomass, solar & wind, geothermal, thermal and hydroelectric plants. The analysis concluded that there are 26 thermal facilities located in water stressed areas. In 2022, approximately 13.3% of the total energy we produced used freshwater withdrawn from water stressed areas. The percentage of water withdrawn in water stressed areas was approximately 19.3% of 2022 total withdrawals (23% in 2021). Freshwater withdrawals in water stressed areas were mainly generated by seven plants and amounted to 12,400 Ml, , 18% less than 2021 value (15,300 Ml) thanks to optimization actions and the reduced generation of some gas plants located in areas with high water stress. Hydroelectric power plants are not considered for the water consumption accounting since almost 100% of the water captured is returned to the environment. In 2020, the WaVE (Water Value Enhancement) project was initiated by Enel's Green Power & Thermal Generation division with the aim of enhancing our water footprint. This project enabled a comprehensive evaluation of water resource utilization across all thermoelectric and renewable power generation sites, leading to the development of targeted innovative improvement measures, especially in water stressed areas. Building on its success, the project extended into 2022, focusing on further refining the asset mapping process with increasing levels of detail. This effort takes into account the potential impact of climate change on water resource availability, ensuring proactive measures are in place to address future challenges effectively. The risk of water scarcity is also mitigated by the transition to decarbonization supported by the growing development of renewable energies (which do not essentially depend on the availability of water for their operation), reaching 53.6 GW of installed capacity in 2022, and by the phaseout of coal-fired generation by 2027 and gas-fired by 2040. In this context, we acknowledge that protecting the environment and natural resources, combating climate change and contributing to sustainable economic development are strategic factors in the planning, operation and development of our activities. This commitment is reflected in our Policy on Human Rights and Environmental Policy which also includes respect for biodiversity.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	4820441.27	Higher	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher. In 2022, these withdrawals increased by 24% vs 2021 (3,863,603 Ml) due to a higher demand for power from coal production in Europe following the drought period and the geopolitical context. Water withdrawals for industrial uses of all our power plants, are monitored through fixed flow pumps and by calculating the volume on the basis of the nominal flow and operating hours, allowing for continuous monitoring. Withdrawals are expected to decrease in the coming years due to water efficiency projects and the increase in the renewable energy generation, with lower water needs.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	8891310.31	Higher	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher Water withdrawals from seawater are relevant for Enel as they are crucial for the continuity of our business activities, especially in water stressed areas, where fresh water source may be limited. Seawater withdrawals were higher during 2022 (14.52% higher) compared to 2021 (7,763,834 Ml). In line with our commitment to reduce the use of freshwater, the withdrawals from seawater will further increase, due to the progressive replacement of freshwater withdrawals for seawater withdrawals. As part of our Environmental Management System, water withdrawals of all our powerplants (including water stressed areas), are monitored through fixed flow pumps, which allows for continuous monitoring, as the volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	9519.75	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much High Though groundwater withdrawals are small compared to other sources, sometimes no alternative water source is available, making groundwater essential for our operations. These withdrawals were about the same (3.76% lower) compared to 2021 (9,892 Ml) and is due to the efforts to increase water efficiency, use water responsibly and the use of other water sources to operate. As part of our Environmental Management System, water withdrawals from all plants, are monitored through fixed flow pumps, which allows for continuous monitoring. The volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours. Withdrawals from groundwater sources are expected to decrease in the future due to progressive replacement by seawater sources and to an improvement in energy efficiency measures.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Enel does not abstract water from non-renewable groundwater sources. We do not expect to withdraw water from groundwater non-renewable sources in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Withdrawals from produced/entrained water have been stable for the past several years (100 Ml). Enel has used treated wastewater, typically from water management consortia, as incoming water for our own processes. We consider this source not relevant as it represents a minor share of total withdrawals.
Third party sources	Relevant	6411	About the same	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher Water from municipal supply is relevant for us as is used in almost all our plants as freshwater source for non-cooling processes. Withdrawals from this source were slightly higher (6% higher) compared to 2021 (6046 Ml). This type of withdrawals are expected to decrease in the following years and to be replaced by non-fresh water sources, as part of our integrated water management and also due to the increase in the renewable energy generation. As part of Enel´s Environmental management system, water withdrawals of all our power plants, including those located in water stressed areas, are monitored through fixed flow pumps, which allows for continuous monitoring, as the volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated based on the nominal flow and operating hours.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	4785453.42	Higher	Investment in water-smart technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher Following the adoption of new standard GRI 303, the figures relating to discharges are available by destination. Water discharges into fresh surface water in 2022 increased 24% compared to 2021 (3,832,910 Ml) due to a higher demand for power from coal production in Europe following the drought period and the geopolitical context. The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated on the basis of the nominal flow and operating hours or measured on meters at the discharge point. Water discharges are expected to decrease due also to our efforts to reduce water consumption and our efficiency programs.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	8814449.88	Higher	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher Water discharges into the ocean have increased by 14% compared to 2021 (7,688,779 Ml) due to a higher power demand of those power plants located by the seashore. The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated on the basis of the nominal flow and operating hours or measured on meters at the discharge point. High volumes of water are discharged to the ocean, so considering the sensitivity of the water body, we consider it as relevant discharge destination. Due to water consumption reduction programs, water discharges are expected to decrease in the following years. Our Environmental management system carries out an effective monitoring of the reduction progress.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Water discharges into groundwater were 0 during 2022 as well as 2021. In the future the discharges into this source are expected to remain 0 Ml.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	82540.19	Lower	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- "About the same" • 6%-50% - Lower/Higher • 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher Water discharges into third-party destinations were lower by 7% compared to 2021 (89,044 Ml). The discharge into this source is a minor share of total discharges (0.65%). The discharge volumes are sourced from direct measurement and are calculated on the basis of the nominal flow and operating hours or measured on meters at the discharge point. It is expected that discharges into this source to remain stable in the short term.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	0 volume treated. Tertiary treatment is applied to waters for domestic use, which are excluded of the CDP Water Security report as established in W0.6a.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	29031	Higher	Investment in water-smart technology/process	100%	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation-"About the same" • 6%-50%-"Lower/Higher" • 51%-100% - "Much Lower-Much Higher" In 2022, the volume discharged into secondary treatment was 29,031 Ml, slightly higher (6%) compared to 2021 (27,160 Ml). Enel implements this treatment in all thermoelectric plants. Chemical analysis on suspended solids and metals are caried out. Some of the parameters controlled in our plants include: metals, nitrogen, COD,BOD, phosphorus, oils. In addition, the physico-chemical treatments that are carried out include filtration, sedimentation and flocculation. Water discharges are expected to decrease due also to efforts to reduce water consumption and our efficiency programs.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	0 volume treated. Primary treatment is only applied to rainwater.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge any effluent from industrial processes to the environment without treatment. Discharge always takes place downstream of a treatment process that removes any pollutants present to a level where they will not have a negative impact on the receiving water body or environment, in compliance with the limits provided for under national regulations and by operating permits.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	79600	Lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	100%	The thresholds used for the comparison with the previous re-porting year are: • 0%-5% variation-"About the same" • 6%-50%-"Lower/Higher" • 51%-100% - "Much Lower-Much Higher" In 2022, the volume discharged was 79,600 Ml lower (10%) compared with 2021 (89,044 Ml). The third party corresponds to consortium water sold to consortia for the treatment and production of industrial waters within industrial areas. The volume of discharged water to a third party is not significant compared to total volume of discharges (0.58%). Water discharges are expected to remain stable in the short term.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	0 volume. Enel does not use any other treatments.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	140518000000	13727682.33	10236.105164884	Enel established a target to reduce 65% the specific water requirement measuring water intensity (l/KWh) in 2030 vs 2017. Our Strategic Plan proposes a more efficient use of water in existing thermal plants, the increase of renewable sources and a reduction of generation from fossil fuels. The specific water requirement in 2022 was 0.27 l/kWh, vs 2021 (0.29 l/kWh) despite the moderate increase in consumption volumes, we were able to reduce through the simultaneous growth of renewable sources.

W-EU1.3

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

Yes

W-EU1.3a

(W-EU1.3a) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)	Numerator: water aspect	Denominator	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
0.27	Freshwater withdrawals	MWh	About the same	The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are: • 0%-5% variation- is categorized as "About the same" • 6%- 50% variation- is categorized as Lower/Higher • 51%-100% variation- is categorized as Much Lower-Much Higher. In 2022 the total water withdrawal amounted 76,000 Ml, which was about the same (3.8% higher) compared to 2021 (73,100 Ml), a moderate increase due to the ongoing international energy contingency and the consequently greater need for electricity generation from coal-fired plants (which are expected to be closed by the end of 2027). The specific water requirement of the Group in 2022, including thermal, nuclear and other activities for industrial uses, was 0.27 m3/MWh stable compared to 2021 (0.29 m3/MWh) despite the moderate increase in consumption volumes, we were able to reduce through the simultaneous growth of the renewable generation park. Based on the analyses of the efficiency of power production and the definition of specific water consumption targets annually, we anticipate a progressive reduction of water intensity in the future. Specifically, through our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, we anticipate for: • the evolution of the energy mix towards renewable sources which is intended to add around 21 GW of installed renewable capacity by 2025, so it is well on track to meet its decarbonization targets, in line with the Paris Agreement. • the progressive reduction of generation from fossil fuels having a target to exit from coal by 2027 (with a reduction of coal-fired plants capacity of around 2.5 GW in 2022 compared to 2021) and a target exit from gas by 2040. • a target to reduce 65% the specific freshwater withdrawal in 2030 compared to 2017. In addition, we continue to implement specific actions and initiatives to increase water efficiency reducing the water intensity by a constant attention to monitoring and improving Enel's water footprint through, for example the WaVE (Water Value Enhancement) project, to assess the use of water resources in all thermoelectric and renewable generation sites, and to plan innovative improvement actions, particularly in water stressed areas, the Group's commitment to water reuse and innovation projects to reduce water use.

W1.4

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Enel is a multinational company that distributes electricity and gas. We do not manufacture products that may contain hazardous substances.

W1.5

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

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact
No, we do not currently assess the impact of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Considered in assessment
<Not Applicable>

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact
<Not Applicable>

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Considering the significance of suppliers in our environmental performance, we implemented a supplier environmental assessment procedure for the supplier qualification phase, particularly for high environmental risk activities and significant environmental events.
If such significant environmental events occur, suppliers may undergo an extraordinary assessment to identify improvement areas and prevent future recurrences. Two specific areas are assessed: one related to the impact of water use and the other concerning initiatives or programs aimed at reducing/rationalizing water consumption. The collected information helps establish a collaborative action plan with our suppliers to reduce our water footprint. Additionally, environmental inspections may accompany the qualification, monitoring, and assessment processes.
The success of these processes is measured by increased supplier participation and the reduction of water consumption achieved through collaborative projects.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Reducing total water withdrawal volumes

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
<Not Applicable>

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
<Not Applicable>

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Comment
Among the monitoring systems that are carried out during contract execution is the Supplier Performance Management. The goal, with a view to collaboration with our suppliers, is not only to take any corrective actions during the execution of the contract, but also to encourage a pathway of improvement made possible by actions that reward best practices. In the event of poor performance, we take specific actions that can be reflected in the contract. For example, we can perform further investigations, define improvement action plan or termination. In the event that issues are found with the conduct of a supplier, an action plan may be drawn up jointly, the execution of which is subjected to our constant monitoring.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services
Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
<Not Applicable>

Rationale for your engagement
The transformation of the energy system, alongside the digital revolution, entails changing and evolving the way works are performed and how goods and services are supplied. It also means suppliers are essential partners to achieve sustainable progress across our operating footprint. Enel's Global Procurement department aims at achieving a detailed understanding of the flows of materials, components, environmental impact, and recyclability of the final products. Enel has more than 31,400 suppliers all over the world, so the coverage of this engagement will increase progressively. Enel has begun to implement a "Circular Procurement" strategy which aims to improve the circularity of purchased products and services through the definition of metrics (such as the EPD system, Environmental Product Declaration) to assess the whole-life environmental impacts related to the material and energy flows of the strategic product categories purchased, co-innovation with suppliers, and the use of tender requirements and rewarding factors to incentivize suppliers to offer increasingly circular products. In addition, we are developing tools and strategies to improve the tracking of materials along the value chain and to push suppliers to make efficient use of materials by focusing on recycling and recovery at the end of life and to increase transparency.
Example: we promote a circular supply approach through the adoption of various initiatives and mechanisms that allow us to quantify, certify and communicate objectively the environmental impacts generated throughout the life cycle of the supplies (water consumption, CO2 emissions, impact on the soil, etc.). For the most strategic product categories, which now represent more than 50% of the expenditure on the purchase of materials, we require the Environmental Product Declaration at a global level. Certified data enables us to measure the environmental footprint for the entire supply chain, supporting the achievement of our goals and targets.
Enel has increased our suppliers' level of engagement in the focus on sustainability, with gradual conversion of sustainability factors in the context of tenders from reward factors to mandatory requirements, aiming at achieving 50% coverage of the latter by 2025.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
This project will allow us to achieve the following objectives:
• Standardize the assessment of all our circular economy initiatives using a common criterion.
• Develop benchmarks and key performance indicators (KPIs) for the goods we procure, allowing us to set targets for improvement.
• Start monitoring our environmental impact across various topics such as water consumption, land usage, CO2 emissions, and use of natural resource.
The benefits derived from this process will contribute to the establishment of reference benchmarks for the supplies we buy, driving continuous improvement in internal performance and supplier practices. It will also facilitate control over the Group's environmental footprint and lead to cost reduction through better consumption management and optimized production processes. The measure of success will be based on an increasing number of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) relative to the total supplies.

Comment
We work with suppliers to maximize the economic, productive, social and environmental benefits of the transition. We strive to create sustainable, innovative, and circular processes that enable us to better quantify, and thus mitigate, the total impacts they generate, aware of the need to minimize pressure on critical materials and components through technological innovation and continuous recycling and to support our partners' resilience and repurposing.

W1.5e

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

Type of stakeholder
Other, please specify (Local Communities)

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services
Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement
The activities carried out in our hydroelectric power plants are an important element of water management and at the same time an opportunity to collaborate with the river basin stakeholders. These power stations, which do not contribute to the Group's water consumption in that the water withdrawn is completely returned to its source, provide a series of additional services for us compared to the sole generation of renewable energies. A variety of power plants, jointly run by government and private stakeholders, manages the water resource for multi-purpose services ranging from flood control, drinking water and irrigation and firefighting services, to the management of river waste held by artificial dams, also including numerous cultural, leisure and nature-based initiatives. The reservoirs of hydroelectric plants also carry out a vital role in the response to the effects of climate change, increasing the level of protection of the communities subject to increasingly frequent severe flooding and to prolonged periods of drought. Our commitment to guaranteeing access to energy is also confirmed in our 2023-2025 Strategic Plan through the definition of specific objectives, including an increase in renewable sources, the development of sustainable and circular products and services and engaging local communities through a model for creating shared value.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Our commitment to support communities goes through initiatives that promote inclusion (with particular attention to people in conditions of physical, social and economic vulnerability) both in terms of access to local working opportunities and to facilitating access to products and services (water supply).
For example, following the construction of the Ralco hydroelectric plant in Chile, a group of indigenous people whose land had been flooded by the reservoir waters were able to benefit from the Ayin Mapu and El Barco Rural Drinking Water Systems Improvement and Regularization project, which improved the El Barco and Ayin Mapu Drinking Water Systems by implementing new designs and engineering. The project involved, among others, a new water treatment structure, changing old holding ponds for ones with a greater capacity, installing new pipelines, cleaning the existing ones, and making sure that the water supply is not interrupted. The Drinking Water Systems have been instrumental in guaranteeing the families´ safety and comfort. As the groups had a high percentage of children and older adults amongst their members, they required a constant and uninterrupted water supply that would guarantee adequate sanitary conditions to prevent diseases and to improve the families´ living conditions. Success of the engagement processes with the local community can be measured by the number of beneficiaries with access to drinking water in the area which was 549 indigenous people.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical	Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary impact
Other, please specify (Macrophytes)

Description of impact
An excessive growth of invasive macrophytes was detected in the lower section of the Ebro River between our Flix Hydroelectric plant and the Ascó nuclear plant, which affected the ecosystem vulnerability. This is a negative impact that affects our facilities.

This high macrophytes development leads to an environmental unbalance in the ecosystem trophic structure that can facilitate an excessive growth of secondary producers (aquatic invertebrates, especially phytophages) decreasing biological diversity. This growth of macrophytes became a problem since River Basin Authority required us to perform periodically releases of high flow volumes using the dam floodgates instead turbines to eliminate these macrophytes and we had to adapt our operation of the hydroelectric plant to those requested releases. These releases are performed two times a year with the associated operational costs. Additionally, in the Ascó nuclear facility's point of water withdrawal volumes of biomass accumulated, requiring us to do frequent cleaning operations and elimination of macrophytes.

From a financial point of view, this impact is not considered substantive as the total spend dedicated to its management and amendment (30k€, fixed cost of the service, not including operation) is lower than the threshold internally defined (expected loss of over 1M€). Moreover, being a recurrent impact allows us to anticipate and optimized the resources needed and therefore improve our management plan towards it.

Primary response
Improve monitoring

Total financial impact
30000

Description of response
As our response to this impact,we carry out two annual cleanings for the elimination of macrophytes in the Ebro river basin with environmental and operational purposes of our installations.These actions,consisting of controlled water releases both in Spring and Autumn,are carried out in agreement with the Ebro River Basin Authorities.We also carry out a cartography of the macrophytes´ distribution to perform a comparative analysis to know the efficacy of the actions.In 2016,we carried out a study on the erosive capacity of the Ebro river in the section between our Flix Hydro facility and our Ascó nuclear plant to evaluate which flow level is required to drag and eliminate the excessive growth of invasive macrophytes.The results of the study allow us to optimize the management of the river section each year so that it benefits the river biodiversity.
Following our commitment towards integrated water management,actions to eliminate the impact(cleaning operations)will continue as long as needed to avoid any detrimental impact in the area.In addition,during the recent years(2019 onwards,including in 2022),we incremented the number of control flights in order to observe algae concentration around the area.
The cost of these cleaning operations plus the cartography of macrophytes distribution and the operational cost related to the water releases represent the financial impact of this detrimental impact–which has been about the same year on year,allowing us to budget it in advance.

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	To prevent water related regulatory breaches that could cause substantive impacts involving significant costs to the company (financial or reputational), in September 2016, Enel adopted a Global Compliance Program, aimed at strengthening the Group's ethical and professional commitment to avoid the commission of fines, penalties, or any regulatory violations.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	The adoption of ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management Systems ensures the presence of structured policies and procedures to identify and manage the environmental risks associated with our activities. One of the main principles of our environmental policy is "To ensure optimal waste and drain water management". In this context, reducing the pollutant load of wastewater is one of our main commitments for which Enel has equipped itself at Group level with a series of important tools for guidance, investigation and intervention with respect to both the environment and the socio-economic context based on international standards such as GRI 303: Water and effluents, as well as the European water protection legal framework. Through the use of an IT tool called ERA (Environmental Risk Analysis), water pollutants are classified, according to the potential impact on the environment and analyses and evaluates both the interactions of significant operational aspects with environmental matrices, and the mitigation controls adopted for regulatory compliance. Specifically, thermal generation plants have systems to monitor water quality considering the frequency and type of pollutants expressly included in their permits, both from inlet water and discharges. Some of the indicators monitored are: - Physical: temperature, turbidity, transparency; - Chemical: pH, nitrates, radioactivity, COD, BOD, metals, phosphorus.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

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

Water pollutant category
Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
The potentially polluting inorganic substances present on water discharges from thermal plants mainly consist of metallic compounds such as Iron, Aluminum, Silicon, Calcium or Magnesium in solution or, to a lesser extent, suspended solids.
Metals such as iron, aluminum or calcium can increase water turbidity and endanger water acceptability for human consumption. Additionally, they can sediment and modify the pH of the downstream water bodies which can affect water biodiversity.

We are aware of these potential impacts and all our plants have implemented procedures to control water inorganic pollutants. For this reason, we monitor continuously potential inorganic contaminants and manage them so that the risk is negligible for our business. In this line, discharge always takes place downstream of a treatment process that removes any pollutants present to a level where they will not have a negative impact on the receiving water body, in compliance with the limits provided for under national regulations and by operating permits.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
Among the efficiency measures, maximizing the recovery of process wastewater leaving treatment plants and the increase of the efficiency of cooling systems and evaporative towers, by upgrading the control and recovery systems of the drains. Other important optimization interventions concerned the use of crystallizers, a technology that allows the complete reuse of waste water in the production cycle, eliminating its discharges (ZLD – Zero Liquid Discharge plants). Also, great importance is given to the reuse of rainwater collected in plant areas, which cannot be returned as-is to natural receptors as it is potentially contaminated by contact with industrial surfaces. This water is stored in special storage tanks and reused in the generation processes, thus further helping to reduce the environmental footprint of our generation site. In addition, the Global Compliance Processes ensure compliance with legal water-quality discharge requirements, we have established monitoring and control procedures to measure and record concentration values of metal water pollutants from our thermal plants and to prevent discharges of pollutants above established legal levels. Finally, the Emergency Management Processes minimize water-related impacts derived from potential incidents in our plants, including spill management, which is linked to our Policy for classification and analysis of environmental accidents, especially on potentially sensitive areas, and their impact on the organization.

Water pollutant category
Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Cooling processes are an essential process to operate our thermal plants activities safely. Cooling water is returned to the environment and may have a higher temperature than the receptor water body where it is discharged.

Some of the impacts that thermal pollution may cause on water bodies are:
- Reduced oxygen levels;
- Disturbed ecosystem balance;
- Changes in water chemistry.

Additionally, a temperature increase of stagnant water bodies as lakes may boost algae and bacteria proliferation, causing the eutrophication of the lake. Eutrophication has a significant impact on the lakes biodiversity and significantly affects water quality for human consumption or recreation activities.

Most of our power plants using water for cooling purposes are located near the sea, which implies less affection to the receptor body since it has minimal impact on the sea temperature.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
The water discharge temperature limit from the cooling process, defined by the local authority, is ensured through the control of thermal pollution at all thermal power plants, guaranteeing the legal temperature rise limits in the receiving body of water. Most of the permits sets a limit in terms of temperature rise between the upstream part of the river and the temperature of the water discharged considering the type of receiving bodies. In this context, if the temperature becomes higher, the power plant reduces its energy production to reduce the volume of water discharged. Additionally, the environmental authority can require stopping the operation during extreme hot weather to avoid the increase of temperature and a potential negative effect on aquatic\marine ecosystem. In addition, the Global Compliance Processes ensure compliance with legal water-quality discharge requirements, for which we have established monitoring and control procedures. Finally, the Emergency Management Processes minimize water-related impacts derived from potential incidents in our plants, including spill management, which is linked to our Policy for classification and analysis of environmental accidents, especially on potentially sensitive areas, and their impact on the organization.

Water pollutant category
Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Oil pollution can harm aquatic life, including fish, amphibians, and other organisms. The oil forms a thin film on the water surface, reducing oxygen exchange and light penetration, which affects photosynthesis and aquatic plant growth. Oil can also clog the fish gills, making it difficult for them to breathe. This disruption in the food chain can have severe effects on the entire ecosystem.
All types of oil share chemical and physical properties that produce similar effects on the environment. The severity of the impact of an oil spill depends on a variety of factors, including environmental conditions, such as water temperature and weather, the characteristics of the oil and also the resilience of the ecosystem.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Upgrading of process equipment/methods
Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

Please explain
We equip all equipment at risk of spilling oils in our power plants and substations with containment basins, and regularly inspect them. The Global Compliance Processes ensure adherence to legal water-quality discharge requirements through established monitoring and control procedures. The Extra Checking on Site (ECoS) Policy facilitates cross-divisional expert visits to operational facilities, improving management and sharing best practices, including oil spill prevention. An Emergency Preparedness Management Process minimizes water-related impacts from potential incidents in our plants, and we conduct periodic emergency training actions, including spill management. Our "Stop Work Policy" empowers all workers and subcontractors to halt operations in the event of potential environmental risks. Finally, the Policy for classifying and analyzing environmental accidents considers their foreseeable impact on the Environment and/or Enel Organization in terms of Compliance, Reputation, and Finance. All Environmental Events undergo analysis to identify weaknesses in environmental control and management. We then define appropriate corrective actions to mitigate real or potential impacts and prevent recurrence.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (GRI 303 (2018); IT tool ERA (Environmental Risk Analysis); ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard.)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
Water utilities at a local level

Comment
To identify and minimize environmental risks related to our activities, we have adopted Group Level Tools for guidance such as the ERA (Environmental Risk Analysis) which allows to evaluate both the interactions of significant operational aspects with environmental matrices and mitigation controls adopted for compliance with regulatory requirements. The analysis is conducted on a yearly basis at the different organizational levels (site, country, global) and is in integrated within our ISO 14001 EMS to ensure conformity.

The identification of risks and opportunities involves:
- macroeconomic, energy, climate, legislative and regulatory - scenario analysis;
- competitive landscape analysis;
- industry view and strategic dialogue.

We have adopted a risk management framework where the main relationships of scenario variables and types of risks and opportunities are identified. The Control and Risk Committee develops a quantitative analysis of these risks and opportunities, comprising mitigation and adaptation measures. The framework allows to analyze and evaluate the impact of the physical and transition phenomena according to alternative scenarios, which helps us to update our strategy and operational approaches to managing them.

The framework outlined above also highlights the relationships that link the physical and transition scenarios with the potential impact on the Group's business. These effects can be assessed over three-time horizons:
(1) the short-medium term (1-3 years), in which we can perform sensitivity analyses based on the Strategic Plan;
(2) medium-term (until 2029), in which it is possible to assess the effects of the energy transition;
(3) and long-term (2030-2050), in which chronic structural changes in the climate should begin to emerge.

Water management is integrated into our Risk identification, assessment, and management processes, which enables us to assess and prioritize all risks that are assessed based on data from:

- WRI Aqueduct to map and monitor all generation facilities located in water-stressed areas;
- Mapping of Environmental Compliance to assess compliance with environmental regulations;
- The Environmental footprint methodology which includes measures of water footprint.
- A comprehensive ESG process based on the World Economic Forum Annual Report on Risk and our annual materiality analysis conducted to assess all stakeholder's expectations.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Partial

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
International methodologies and standards
Other

Tools and methods used
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Internal company methods
Other, please specify (WRI Aqueduct)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities

Comment

To minimize the risks related with an increased water scarcity and its potential disruption of energy production operations, we assess and monitor our suppliers. Each potential supplier shall undertake a qualification pathway where environmental assessment is conducted to determine suitability as supplier. This assessment assigns a risk level for each key topic (safety, environment, and human rights) and categorizes the supplies into product groups based on the risk detected. The assessment of the 'Environment Key Issue' includes an evaluation scale from 1 to 3 (where 1 is the worst and 3 is the best) attending to environmental criteria. These criteria differ depending on the product category and the associated risk level. For product categories with high risks, an on-site audit at the supplier's site is required.

This year, 100% of new qualified suppliers were assessed according to social, environmental and safety criteria. Moreover, 99% of existing suppliers are qualified against environmental criteria such as water consumption or whether they have action plans to reduce and manage water resources. In addition, we have defined a circular procurement approach. adopting of initiatives such as the obligation for the supplier to provide an Environmental Product Declaration (EDP), aiming at quantifying and communicating the environmental impacts generated along the entire life cycle supplier's processes (for example supplier's freshwater withdrawals and consumption).

In addition, we have a reward supplier's system setting incentives in the tender to encourage commitments to climate, water and circular economy related issues. To set an example, we have implemented a medium-term objective where the adoption of low water footprint impact products by suppliers is rewarded.

W3.3b

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

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	(1) Direct Operations: Water management is integrated into our risk identification, assessment, and management processes, which enable us to assess and prioritize all risks. We map 100% of water-stressed generation assets using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool. This tool allows to assess water availability at country and watershed level. Water management methods for these sites considered 'critical' are analyzed in order to minimize water needs and maximize withdrawals from sources of lower quality. (2) Supply Chain: We constantly monitor our supply chain to identify, assess and manage water related risks impacting our business. This process involves steps like: (1) the Supplier Qualification System, in which potential suppliers shall undertake a qualification pathway, where environmental assessment which includes water-related issues (water consumption as an example) is carried out to determine suitability as supplier or (2) we adopted a structured process governed by a specific procedure to define "sustainability Ks", which can be used in the tendering stage by the various purchasing and monitoring units throughout the entire life of the contract. This process rewards factors such as, for example, the "Sustainable Construction Site", which presents a list of solutions to be applied on site including "measurement of the amount of water collected and or recycled ". Finally, we define sustainability clauses in the General Conditions of Contract.	The responsible use and conservation of water resources is one of our main priorities in order to maintain water quality and availability, guaranteeing the protection of natural habitats and for the wellbeing of the people relying on ecosystem services. In this context, we consider River Basin Management Plans into our risk management process to understand any potential issues arising such as potential limitations relative to water intake and discharge or conflicts on water use. Activities are developed in collaboration with the Basin Management Authorities to adopt a shared strategy for the management of water resources including the needs of local communities. We are committed to plan the activities which can impact natural habitats, their species and human health, applying the mitigation hierarchy principle as it is stated in our "Environmental Policy" and "Policy on Biodiversity." Finally, in line with our strategic goal 'to meet and exceed legal compliance obligations' included in our Environmental policy, our legal department assesses and monitors all the requirements that might become applicable to our operations. We monitor upcoming regulations including water-related laws, allowing us to be prepared for future requirements. In line with this commitment, we ensure that our employees and subcontractors have access to adequate water and sanitation provisions at all our generation facilities, as per their needs assessment during the design phase (WASH services).	In order to integrate our stakeholders' expectations in the business planning in a systematic manner, we carry out an annual materiality assessment (i.e., identification of stakeholders 'priority issues, assessing the economic, ethical, environmental and social issues and assessment of the stakeholder's relevance according to dependence, influence and tension criteria). This allows us to assess the priorities assigned to the issues by Enel Group and by each country, down to the individual Business Line / Corporate Function / employee and individual assets to be identified. The materiality assessment guides us to develop our strategic stakeholder engagement, based on an appropriate identification (inclusivity), prioritization of issues that require particular attention (materiality) and design of a response (responsiveness) to the expectations. To this end, the use of WRI tool for Power Utilities allows us to anticipate potential water-related conflicts and the group of stakeholders that might be involved. This evaluation is part of a broader context analysis, implemented through the "Creating Shared Value" model that evaluates the social, economic, and environmental needs of the territory and defines the project to create long-term value for itself and for the local community.	Enel´s effective risk management involves an Internal Control and Risk Management System ("ICRMS"), that identifies risks and related opportunities, and supports management in decision-making processes. The ICRMS comprises rules, procedures, and organizational arrangements aimed at enabling the identification, measurement, management, and monitoring of the main corporate risks. It includes water-related and climate change risks and, more generally, risks that the Group's activities that may impact the environment, society, people, and human rights. In compliance with ICRMS, we have implemented a homogeneous taxonomy of risk and governance model based on specific 'pillars' such as: (1) the constitution of the Group Risk Committee (2) Local Risk Committees, which are responsible for the definition of common and specific strategies in response to the risks identified. For example, as a response to some risks, operating limits can be established when necessary. (3) Reporting of information on risk exposures and metrics broken down at Group level and by individual business line or geographical area. (4) Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). This process represents the framework of reference for integrate the system of elements that enable the definition and application of a single approach to the management, measurement, and control of each risk. (E.g., risk of competition among different water resource uses: industrial, agricultural, and civil).

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

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

The process of defining our 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, we identify 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.

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 (including water), 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. 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, type of technology or energy 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 from the Board of Directors on the occasion of the review of the Strategic Plan and they are ultimately publicly reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

In particular, regarding water issues, examples of substantive financial or strategic impacts would be the following:

- Expected hydroelectric production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by changes in hydraulicity, with an associated impact on the hydroelectric production of +10% / -10% per year and on the EBITDA estimated in the range of 100 MM€ - 300 MM€.
- Expected thermal production established in the Strategic Plan impacted by the implementation of water consumption constraints enforced by local Authorities, with an associated impact on the thermal production of -10% and, finally, on the EBITDA of at least 100 MM€.
- Breaches in water-related legal requirements or withdrawal/discharge conditions included in operational permits, which can lead to fines of up to 100 MM€.

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 from the Board of Directors on the occasion of the elaboration of the Strategic Plan and they are ultimately publicly reported in both the Annual Report (financial report) and in the Sustainability Report according to TCFD recommendations.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	26	1-25	We consider water as an indispensable resource and, as such, we employ stringent measures to address its vulnerability by meticulously mapping and consistently monitoring all generation sites situated in water-stressed areas. In 2022 we re-evaluated the 2021 values of facilities located in water-stressed areas. We mapped the generation sites, including thermal, nuclear, and renewable sites, situated within water-stressed regions, following the GRI 303 (2018) criteria indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Atlas. Based on the WRI 'Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas' classification, water stressed areas are those where the ratio between the total annual withdrawal of surface water or groundwater (for civil, industrial, agricultural and livestock uses), and the total annual renewable water supply available is high (40-80%) or extremely high (>80%). To guarantee greater environmental protection, we have also included as facilities in water stressed areas those plants falling in zones classified by the WRI as "arid". Additionally, we define as critical those sites located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant volumes of freshwater (withdrawals greater than 100 m3/year) among the sites mapped. For these sites, which are specifically thermoelectric and nuclear plants, the use of water resources is constantly monitored, and water management methods and process performance are implemented to minimize freshwater consumption. Based on the above, 2022 analysis covered 1296 energy production facilities comprising nuclear, biomass, solar & wind, geothermal, thermal, and hydroelectric plants. The data gathered allowed us to: (1) assess our water demands against the available water supply at the country and watershed levels, (2) identify necessary actions to address water risk within our portfolio and (3) facilitate clear and effective communication with our stakeholders in water-related issues. The analysis concluded that there are 26 facilities (approximately 2% out of the total number of facilities) withdrawing freshwater for process needs located in water-stressed areas. Hence, after the re-evaluation, the number of facilities exposed to water risks increased from 21 to 26. In 2022 the percentage of water withdrawn from water-stressed regions accounted for approximately 19.3% of the total water withdrawals, down from the 2021 figure of 23%. Specifically, the group's freshwater withdrawals in water-stressed areas amounted to 12,400 Ml in 2022, which represents a 18% decrease compared to 2021 value of 15,000 Ml. This reduction is attributed to optimization measures and a reduction in the generation of some gas plants located in water-scarce regions. Furthermore, the specific freshwater withdrawal represented 0.12 l/kWh in 2022, lower than 2021 value of 0.16 l/kWh and the Group's general value of 0.23 l/kWh, demonstrating our strong commitment to adopting renewable technologies (solar & wind) in water-stressed areas, which do not consume significant quantities of freshwater. As only the facilities consuming fresh water are considered as contributors to the area's water stress, the following facilities have not been considered as exposed to water risks: - Plants only using sea water for their operation (80% of power plants located in water-stressed areas do not consume freshwater, as their main consumption, for cooling purposes, is from salt water); and - Hydroelectric plants: water used is returned to the environment in the same quantity and quality, thus it is not considered as consumption, but as water use.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation	Other, please specify (Iset River Basin)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The Sgres Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Russia and it is located in a water stressed area, which consumes fresh water from the Iset River Basin. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Sgres Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 4,315 GWh, which represents 1.58 % of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767GWh).

The potential business impact of this power plant to the company's revenue is estimated in 2,662.09 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and its share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Besós River Basin)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The Besós Thermal Power Plants is a facility operated by Enel in Spain (Besós River Basin) located in a water stressed area. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Besós Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 3,604 GWh, which represents 1.58 % of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767GWh).

The potential business impact of this power plant to the company's revenue is estimated in 2,223.44 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and its share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Chile	Other, please specify (Aconcagua River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The Quintero and San Isidro Thermal Power Plants are the facilities operated by Enel in Chile (Aconcagua Basin) located in water stressed areas. They represent 0.15% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

In 2022, the energy produced in the Quintero and San Isidro Plant was 979 GWh, and 4,245 GWh respectively. These figures represent 0.43% and 1.86% of the total electricity produced by Enel (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 3,223.88 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Balearic Islands)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
3

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
Ibiza, Son Reus and Alcudia Thermal Power Plants, are three of the plants operated by Enel in the Balearic Islands (Mediterranean Basin). They represent 0.23% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

- Electricity production of the Ibiza Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 384 GWh, which represents a 0.17% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

- Electricity production of Son Reus Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 1,652 GWh, which represents a 0.73% of the total electricity production for this year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of Alcudia Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 93 GWh, which represents a 0.04% of the total electricity production for this year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 1,313.46 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
7

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Arona, El Palmar, Llanos Blancos, Punta Grande, Candelaria, Los Guinchos and Las Salinas are Thermal Power Plants operated by Enel in the Canary Islands (Canary Basin). They
represent 0.54% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

- Electricity production of the Arona Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 39.5 GWh, which represents 0.02% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the El Palmar Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 69 GWh, which represents 0.03% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Llanos Blancos Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 24.5 GWh, which represents 0.01% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Punta Grande Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 716 GWh, which represents 0.31% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Candelaria Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 15,4 GWh, which represents 0.01% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Los Guinchos Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 222 GWh, which represents 0.10% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Las Salinas Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 552 GWh, which represents 0.24% of the total electricity generation for the year (222,605 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 1,010.79 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Santa Barbara Basin)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Santa Barbara Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Italy (Santa Barbara Basin) and located in a water stressed area. It represents the 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Santa Barbara Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 1,377 GWh, which represents 0.60% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 849.52 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sardinia Island)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Sulcis and Assemini Thermal Power Plants are the facilities operated by Enel in Sardinia Island, Italy, located in water stressed areas. They represent 0.15% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

In 2022, the energy produced in the Sulcis and Assemini Plants was 1,303 GWh, and 2.8 GWh respectively. These figures represent 0.43% and 0.001% of the total electricity produced by Enel (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 805.60 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sicily Island)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Priolo Gargallo and Porto Empedocle are Thermal Power Plants, both operated by Enel in Italy (Sicily Island) and located in water stressed areas. They represent 0.15% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

In 2022, the energy produced in the Priolo Gargallo and Porto Empedocle Plants was 604GWh, and 128 GWh respectively. These figures represent 0.27% and 0.06% of the total electricity produced by Enel (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 451.60 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Po

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The Porto Corsini Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in the River Po Basin, Italy and its located in water stressed areas. It represents the 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

In 2022, the energy produced in the Porto Corsini Plant was 2,913 GWh. This figure represents 1.28% of the total electricity produced by Enel (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plant to the company's revenue is estimated in 1,797.14 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and its share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Middle Appenines)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Pietrafitta Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Italy (Middle Appenines Basin) and it is located in a water stressed area. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Pietrafitta Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 601 GWh, which represents 0.26% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 370.78 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Calabria Basin)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Rossano Calabro Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Italy (Calabria Basin) and it is located in a water stressed area. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Rossano Calabro Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 7.5 GWh, which represents 0.003% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 4.63 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Marta River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Montalto di Castro Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Italy (Marta river) and it is located in a water stressed area. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Montalto di Castro Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 0.24 GWh, which represents 0.0001% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 0.15 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadiana

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
Less than 1%

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
The Colon Thermal Power Plant is a facility operated by Enel in Spain (Guadiana River) and it is located in a water stressed area. It represents 0.08% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

Electricity production of the Colon Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 920.9 GWh, which represents 0.40% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 568.14 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Tejo

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
1-25

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
The Almaraz and Trillo Nuclear Power Plants are the facilities operated by Enel in the
Tejo River Basin, Spain, located in water stressed areas. They represent 0.15% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

In 2022, the energy produced in the Alamaraz and Trillo Plants was 5,775 GWh, and 76.79 GWh respectively. These figures represent 2.54% and 0.03 % of the total

electricity produced by Enel (227,767 GWh).

The potential business impact of these power plants to the company's revenue is estimated in 3,610.18 million €, based on Enel's 2022 total revenue (140,518 million €) and their share of electricity production

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Chile	Other, please specify (Aconcagua River)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Some of our business operations, specifically thermal plants, are highly dependent on water, as energy production relies on it. Therefore, restrictions caused by water scarcity pose a risk for our Company that could lead to a disruption in our operations, and consequently, have an impact in our revenue due to a lower energy production.

The Quintero and San Isidro Thermal Power Plants operated by the Group in the Aconcagua Basin in Chile, are located in a water stressed area and depend on fresh water for their operation. Specifically, the Aconcagua River basin is located in an area of extreme high water-stress according to WRI Aqueduct tool. The risk in this area, particularly in a context of water scarcity, is linked to the competition between industrial production, agricultural use and drinking water. Moreover, access to freshwater may lead to conflicts with other water users, affecting our operation.

These risks will intensify considering the physical climate scenario analysis chosen by the Group (RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) for 2030-2050 period. Attending to the 'Warm Spell Duration Index' which can be used to evaluate extreme temperatures, the analysis shows a significant increase in days characterized by heat waves in RCP 2.6 scenario in Chile. This increase in extreme temperatures are worse and more pronounced in RCP 8.5 scenario. Regarding total rainfall parameter in Chile (as per RCP 2.6 scenario), it is expected to decrease, although this decrease may have already taken place over the last few years.

In addition, alongside the increment of water scarcity in this area, institutions are expected to update environmental regulations to be more restrictive, placing stringent constraints on the development of industrial initiatives in order to guarantee access to potable water for human consumption.

The group is fully aware of the impact that water scarcity risk could have for the development of the business, so, in this context, this risk has directly influenced our strategy: (1) The growth of generation from renewable sources, (2) the development of technological solutions to reduce water consumption and (3) the ongoing collaboration with local river basin management authorities to adopt effective shared strategies.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
322288000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
In 2022, the energy produced in the Quintero and San Isidro Plant was 979 GWh, and 4,245 GWh respectively. These figures represent 0.43% and 1.86% of our total electricity produced in 2022 (227,767 GWh).

Considering Enel´s revenue in 2022 (140,518 million €) and the percentage of electricity production, the contribution of these power plants to the company's revenue would be 3,222.88 million €. The potential financial impact is related to the estimated quantity of energy that eventually would be not generated due to water access restrictions. Based on our current energy demand and our risk analysis, we have estimated that up to 10% of the total production of these two power plants could be compromised resulting in 322,288,000 euros.

Primary response to risk
Other, please specify (Integrated Water Management)

Description of response
We are aware of the importance of integrated water management in our business, so the risk of water scarcity has directly influenced our strategy and actions developed in Aconcagua River Basin. Therefore, we have implemented different action lines:

1. Increase the renewable capacity in the company's portfolio, which do not consume water for their operation, while decreasing the thermal capacity (specifically coal-fired

and gas generation, which are the most water consuming technologies). Through 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, the Group will directly invest 37 billion euros of which approximately more than 40% is expected to be allocated to Renewables. For example, in Chile 981,838,000 euros will be allocated to the development of renewable projects using different technologies, in line with our decarbonization commitment.

2. We have renewed our commitment to conserving water resources through the definition of the new target of reaching the 65% of reduction of the specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 (0.15 l/kWh) compared with the base year 2017 (0.43 l/kWh). In 2022, the freshwater withdrawal was 0.23 l/kWh (down on last year value of 0.25 l/kWh). We prioritize the protection of water resources in areas facing water scarcity (such as Chile) by closely monitoring water usage and process performance at these sites.

Furthermore, within the framework of our 2023-2025 strategic plan, the following actions are being developed:

1. Enel Green Power & Thermal Generation Division launched the WaVe (Water Value Enhancement) Project to improve the Group's water footprint. The project involves operating the towers with greater efficiency and lower water demand, resulting in savings for the plant of approximately 500,000 m3 of water per year. Additionally, San Isidro plant is collaborating with local stakeholders through this project to recover blowdowns from evaporative towers and reuse them as process water in the mining industry nearby. The project is an excellent example of circular economy and contributes to avoid freshwater consumption from mining industry in the Aconcagua River Basin. This initiative has allowed San Isidro plant to save around 1,770,125 euros in water.

2. The WaVe initiative has a synergic relationship with the activation at the plant of a ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge) system, in order to send the saline drains from the cooling towers both to the mines and to the ZLD recovery plant.

Cost of response
981838000

Explanation of cost of response
The cost of response has been calculated considering the investments planned by 2023-2025 Strategic Plan which will be allocated to integrate water management in our business and mitigate the risk of disruption of production capacity in the thermal power plants of Quintero and San Isidro by diversifying the energy production sources.

The group will invest for the period 2023-2025 approximately 15 billion euros in renewables with low dependance on water availability such as solar and wind. This will suppose an investment of 981,838,000 million euros in Chile.
Thus, the cost of response is approximately 981,838,000 euros.

W4.2c

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	To minimize the risks related with an increased water scarcity and its potential disruption of energy production operations, we assess and monitor our suppliers. This process consists of three different steps: (1) The Supplier Qualification System, in which potential suppliers can undertake a qualification pathway, where environmental assessment is carried out to determine suitability as supplier (for example, to be qualified the provision of ISO 14001 certification). The second step (2) is a Tender and contracting process. Within this process 'sustainability Ks' are defined to reward factors such as the "Sustainable Construction Site", which presents a list of solutions to be applied on site including "measurement of the amount of water collected and of recycled water". The final step (3) is the evaluation of performance based on health and safety, environmental and human rights indicators through different monitoring systems. We have maintained the target set in 2021 of achieving 100% of qualified suppliers against environmental criteria in 2022. In this year, 100% of new qualified suppliers were assessed according to social, environmental and safety criteria and 99% of suppliers were qualified against environmental criteria. In 2022, 96% of the tenders included sustainability 'Ks', 13% more than in 2021. During 2022 water risks in our supply chain were identified and assessed, however the results shown that no substantive financial or strategic impact could compromise our business performance, so actions are already in place for risk mitigation. For example: - Risk definition: 'Risk of coal supply disruptions caused by water-related aspects in our coal and gas suppliers' processes'. - Reference scenario: Water restrictions caused by extreme weather events such as droughts, could affect the coal extraction and washing processes of our suppliers, and therefore the supply chain. - Mitigation actions: Our target to exit from coal by 2027 and from gas by 2040 will decrease potential risks associated to water needs in our supply chain. In addition, suppliers of solid and liquid fuel are selected through the "Know Your Customer" process to evaluate the reputational and economic aspects and their satisfaction of the appropriate technical and commercial requirements. Finally, to assess the sustainability aspects of coal sources, we have established an internal process to ensure compliance with Group's environmental requirements.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity
Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity
Resilience to future regulatory changes

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Thermal power plants located in Canary Islands are located in water-stressed areas due to the climatological conditions of the islands (precipitation average <300mm/year). According to the physical climate scenario analysis chosen by the group (RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) for 2030-2050 period, chronic phenomena as total rainfall and acute phenomena such as extreme rainfall will decrease in southern Spain, affecting the Canary Islands, intensifying the consequences of droughts, and decreasing water availability.

Longer periods of drought may lead to particular constraints or contingent situations where freshwater use will be limited. For example, in 2022 in some areas of Spain, a restriction is imposed for industries to reduce by 15% their freshwater consumption due to an extended drought situation.

In this context, due to the proximity of the Canary Island thermal plants to the ocean we have seized the opportunity of mainly use seawater for some process uses that do not require freshwater. Therefore, we increase the resilience of our plants by not having to rely on freshwater to operate and avoiding any potential production disruptions resulting from regulatory changes concerning water uses, as well as we reduce our freshwater demands in an already stress water area.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
147963000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
The El Palmar, Llanos Blancos, Punta Grande, Candelaria, Los Guinchos and Las Salinas are Thermal Power Plants operated by the Group in the Canary Islands (Canary Basin). They represent 0.46% of the total number of Enel facilities (1,296).

- Electricity production of the El Palmar Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 69 GWh, which represents 0.03% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Llanos Blancos Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 24.5 GWh, which represents 0.01% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Punta Grande Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 716 GWh, which represents 0.31% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Candelaria Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 15.4 GWh, which represents 0.01% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Los Guinchos Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 222 GWh, which represents 0.10% of the total electricity generation for the year (227,767 GWh).
- Electricity production of the Las Salinas Thermal Power Plant during 2022 was 552 GWh, which represents 0.24% of the total electricity generation for the year (222,605 GWh).

Considering Enel´s revenue in 2022 (140,518 million €) and the percentage of electricity production, the contribution of these power plants to the company's revenue would be 986.42 million €.

Assuming a potential water-related restriction of 15% reduction in water consumption for industrial purposes established by local authorities, The potential financial impact is calculated based on the estimated quantity of energy that eventually would be generated in the year despite this restriction. The estimation results in a revenue of around 147.9 million euros that could be assured.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Sgres

Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation	Other, please specify (Iset River Basin)

Latitude
56.999915

Longitude
60.464663

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
184510.95

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
184510.95

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
184134.83

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
184134.83

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
376.12

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were 300% lower in 2022 compared to 2021, mainly due to a lower thermoelectric energy production (50% lower), as this facility started its deconsolidation in June 2022. Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) significantly decreased (300%) from 1,082.58 Ml in 2021 to 376.12 Ml in 2022.

For this facility:
- Freshwater withdrawals from lake decreased from 570,459.92 Ml in 2021 to 184,510.95Ml in 2022.
- There were no withdrawals from brackish/seawater, groundwaters (renewable and non-renewable) sources, third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Besòs

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Besòs River Basin)

Latitude
41.4194

Longitude
22.275

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
480722.78

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
480716.88

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
5.9

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
480168.67

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
480168.67

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
554.11

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were 21% higher in 2022 compared to 2021 (380,799.45 Ml for withdrawals, 380,307 Ml for discharges), mainly due to a higher thermoelectric energy production (46% higher). Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased 11% compared to 2021 (492.45 Ml).

For this facility:
- In 2022 seawater withdrawals increased by 21% compared to 2021 (380,790.97 Ml).
- Third party sources (municipal water) withdrawals were 30% lower compared to 2021 (8.48 Ml). There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable) sources, and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
San Isidro

Country/Area & River basin

Chile	Other, please specify (Aconcagua River Basin)

Latitude
-32.9329

Longitude
-71.3338

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
5382.09

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
5382.09

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1889.52

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
1889.52

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
3492.57

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals at San Isidro and Quintero decreased in 2022 by 10% compared to 2021 data. Part of San Isidro withdrawals are transferred to the Quintero plant (less than 1 %) which does not withdraw water. Therefore, the total withdrawals figure reported in 2022 refers to the total withdrawals from Quintero and San Isidro plants.

Water discharges were 22% lower than in 2021, while total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was about the same (1% lower) compared to 2021. Energy production for both plants was about the same (2% higher) during 2022.

For this facility:
- Groundwater withdrawal decreased by 10% with respect to 2021. There were no withdrawals of fresh surface water, seawater, groundwater (non-renewable) sources, municipal water and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Quintero

Country/Area & River basin

Chile	Other, please specify (Aconcagua River Basin)

Latitude
-32.9329

Longitude
-71.3338

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

The total withdrawals, discharges, consumption, and production values for 2022 are reported together with San Isidro, in the row above since Quintero does not withdraw water.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Son Reus

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Balearic Islands)

Latitude
39.6484

Longitude
2.6811

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
135.5

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
135.5

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
106.53

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
106.53

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
28.97

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022 water withdrawals increased by 12% compared to 2021 (118.97 Ml) while water discharges decreased approximately by a 9% (116.86 Ml were discharged during 2021). Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased from 2.11 Ml in 2021 to 28.97 Ml in 2022 (93%), due to the increase in energy production (16% higher during 2022).

For this facility:
- The third-party source reported is municipal water. In 2022 withdrawals from this source increased by 12% compared to 2021 (118.97 Ml). There were no withdrawals of fresh surface water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable) sources, seawater, and/or produced water.
- Third party discharges are mainly to the municipal wastewater treatment plant; it is not used by other organizations.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Alcudia

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Balearic Islands)

Latitude
39.81015

Longitude
3.095271

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
12871.53

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
53.68

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
12787.11

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
30.74

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
12827.14

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
12827.14

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
44.39

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022 water withdrawals and discharges increased by 17% vs. 2021 (10,711.50 Ml) and water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased by 7% up to 44.39 Ml (41.50 Ml in 2021). Energy production increased by 50%.

For this facility:
- Seawater withdrawals increased in 2022 by 16% (10,687.55 Ml in 2021).
- There were withdrawals from fresh surface (rainwater) water during 2022 (53.68 Ml) which did not exist in 2021 (0 ML).
- The third-party source reported is municipal water. In 2022 withdrawals increased by 22% from this source vs. 2021 (23.95 Ml). There were no withdrawals from groundwater (renewable and non-renewable) sources, and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Ibiza

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Balearic Islands)

Latitude
39.0078

Longitude
1.4583

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
7093.59

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
18.36

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
7041.07

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
34.16

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
7045.26

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
7045.26

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
48.33

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals and discharges increased by 45% (vs. 2021). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 25% higher (37.47 Ml in 2021). Energy production also increased by 36% in 2022.

For this Facility:
- Withdrawals from fresh surface water (rainwater) were 35% lower in 2022 (from 28.58 Ml in 2021 to 18.36 Ml in 2022).
- Seawater withdrawals increased by 45% in 2022 reaching 7,041.07 Ml.
- Third party source withdrawals (municipal water) increased significantly (98%) from 0.74 Ml in 2021 to 34.16 Ml in 2022.
- This reporting year there were no withdrawals from groundwater (renewable or non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
El Palmar

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.2153

Longitude
-16.6224

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
3239.78

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
3239.41

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.37

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3238.2

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

3238.2

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1.58

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022 water withdrawals and discharges decreased by 25% vs. 2021. Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased by 76% in 2022 up to 1.58 Ml (0.38 Ml in 2021). Energy production was about the same. Annual base comparison can present high fluctuations in water consumption due to environmental factors and season of energy production in small thermal plants.

For this facility:
- Seawater withdrawal in 2022 reached 3,239.41 Ml.
- The third-party source reported is municipal water; water withdrawals increased by 18% vs. 2021 (0.30 Ml). There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Llanos Blancos

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
27.4641

Longitude
-175.427

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.05

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0.05

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.05

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals and consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) decreased significantly compared to 2021 (1.75 Ml for both withdrawals and consumption). Energy production was about the same in 2022 compared to 2021. Due to the small energy production values, small fluctuations in water withdrawals and discharges might occur. Water discharges were about the same compared to 2021 (0 Ml).

- Seawater withdrawals decreased from 1.75 Ml in 2021 to 0.05 Ml in 2022. For this facility, there were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, third party, groundwater renewable and non-renewable sources, and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
Punta Grande

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.5844

Longitude
-133.1

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
49271.44

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
49271.44

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
49248.07

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
49248.07

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
23.37

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as "critical" are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - "About the same"
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals and discharges were higher (13%) than in 2021. Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 23.37 Ml (14% higher) compared to 20.05 Ml in 2021. Energy production in 2022 increased by 14% compared to 2021.

For this facility:
- In 2022 there were not third-party source (municipal water) withdrawals (0 Ml) which decreased by 100% compared to 2021 (2.49 Ml).
- Seawater withdrawals were (13% higher) compared to 2021 (42,777.56 Ml). There were no withdrawals from freshwater, groundwater (renewable and non-renew-able sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Candelaria

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.2253

Longitude
-162.127

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
49319.34

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
49319.34

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
49291.67

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
49291.67

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
27.67

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals (mainly seawater) and discharges decreased by 17% vs. 2021. Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased to 27.67 Ml in 2022 (vs. 3.98 Ml in 2021). Energy production decreased by 44%. Annual base comparison can present high fluctuations in water consumption due to environmental factors and season of energy production in small thermal plants.

For this facility:
- There were not third-party (municipal water) source withdrawals in 2022 (1.27 Ml in 2021).
– Seawater withdrawals decreased by 17% compared to 2021.
- There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater renewable and non-renewable sources, and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name (optional)
Los Guinchos

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.61

Longitude
-17.8062

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
29065.62

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
29059.8

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
5.82

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
29059.8

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
29059.8

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
5.82

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with GRI 303 (2018) criteria with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawal and discharges were about the same (0.5% lower vs. 2021). Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 5.82 Ml, increasing by 3% vs. 2021 (5.62 Ml). Energy production was about the same in 2022.

For this facility:
- Seawater withdrawals were about the same (0.5% lower) compared to 2021 (29,187.70 Ml).
- There were no withdrawals from third-party (municipal water) source in 2022 (0 Ml) , vs. 0.33 Ml withdrawn in 2021.
- Groundwater withdrawals from renewable sources were about the same (2% higher) compared to 2021. There were no water withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater (non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Las Salinas

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.301

Longitude
-135.041

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
23143.3

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
23143.3

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
23108.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
23108.38

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
34.92

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals and discharges were about the same (4% lower) vs. 2021 (24,057.36 Ml withdrawals and 24,037.08 Ml discharges). In 2022, water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 41% higher vs. 2021 (20.28 Ml). Energy production was 12% higher. Annual base comparison can present fluctuations in water consumption due to environmental factors and season of energy production in small thermal power plants.

For this Facility:
- Seawater withdrawals were about the same (4% lower) vs. 2021 (24,057.36 Ml). There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), third party and/or produced water in 2022.

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name (optional)
Santa Barbara

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (San Cipriano)

Latitude
43.5651

Longitude
11.4768

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1425.01

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1425.01

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
469.53

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
469.53

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
955.48

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals were 8% lower vs. 2021 (1,546.95 Ml); while water discharges were 12% higher (414.58 Ml). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 15% lower, reaching 955.48 Ml (1,132.37 Ml in 2021). Energy production decreased by 11%. Annual base comparison can present fluctuations in water consumption due to environmental factors and season of energy production in small thermal power plants.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water (lake-reservoir) withdrawals decreased by 8% in 2022 reaching 1,425.01 Ml.
- There were no withdrawals from seawater sources, groundwater (renewable or non-renewable), third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name (optional)
Assemini

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sardinia Island)

Latitude

39.2277

Longitude
8.9964

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1.66

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1.66

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1.66

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals were 21% higher in 2022 vs. 2021 (1.31 Ml), while there were no discharges in 2022 (0 Ml). Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased by 21% (1.31 Ml in 2021). Energy production decreased by 22%. Annual base comparison can present high fluctuations in water consumption due to environmental factors, season of energy production (operation time of the year) in small thermal power plant facilities.

For this facility:
- Third party source (municipal water) withdrawals increased by 21% in 2022.There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, seawater, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
Sulcis

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sardinia Island)

Latitude
39.1988

Longitude
8.412

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
603524.01

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
603267.92

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
256.09

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
603037.79

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
603037.79

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
486.22

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were about the same (4% higher) compared to 2021 data (579,014.29 Ml and 578,566.95 Ml). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased by 8% in 2022 reaching 486.22 Ml compared to 447.34 Ml in 2021. The energy production decreased by 12% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Seawater withdrawals were about the same (4% higher) during 2022 compared to 2021 (578,792.51 Ml).
- Third party source (municipal water) withdrawals increased by 13% in 2022.There were no withdrawals from fresh surface water, groundwater (renewable and non-

renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name (optional)
Priolo Gargallo

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sicily Island)

Latitude
37.8

Longitude
151.258

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
161573.54

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
21.09

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
161246

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
306.45

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
161475.43

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
161475.43

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
98.11

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

In 2022, water withdrawals and discharges decreased by 43% compared to 2021 (283,790.43 Ml and 283,334.33 Ml respectively). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) decreased (78%) down to 98.11 Ml compared to 2021 (456.1 Ml). Energy production decreased by 45% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Withdrawals from fresh surface (rainwater run off) water decreased by 71% from 71.93 Ml in 2021 to 21.09 Ml in 2022.
- Seawater withdrawals decreased by 43% in 2022 reaching 161,246 Ml.
- Groundwater withdrawals decreased by 32% in 2022 reaching 306.45 Ml. There were no withdrawals from groundwater (non-renewable sources), third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Porto Corsini

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Po)

Latitude
44.4836

Longitude
122.652

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
272585.59

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
35.66

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
272258

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
291.93

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
272371.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
272371.38

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
214.21

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water

volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges at this facility increased by 16% vs. 2021 due to an increase in energy production. Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 19% higher in 2022, reaching 214.21 Ml, vs. 2021 (173.6 Ml). Energy production increased by 16% vs. 2021.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water (rainwater) withdrawals were about the same (4% higher) compared to 2021 (34.39 Ml).
- Seawater withdrawals increased by 16% compared to 2021.
- Third party source (municipal water) withdrawals were 12% higher in 2022 compared to 2021.There were no withdrawals from groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Arona

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Latitude
28.05

Longitude
-16.643

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Oil

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.52

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
7.52

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.52

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals were 20% higher in 2022 compared to 2021 (5.99 Ml), while there were no discharges in 2022 (0 Ml). Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased 20% (up to 7.52 Ml) compared to 2021.

For this facility:
- There were no withdrawals from freshwater in 2022, compared to 0.19 Ml in 2021
- Withdrawals from seawater were 20% higher compared to 2021 (5.8 Ml). In 2022 there were no withdrawals from groundwater (renewable and non-renewable) sources, third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name (optional)
Porto Empedocle

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Sicily Island)

Latitude
37.286

Longitude
13.523

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
23.81

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
21.5

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
1.48

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.83

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
23.6

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
23.6

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0.21

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as "critical" are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were about the same (4% and 2% lower, respectively) vs. 2021. Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) decreased by 63% to 0.21 Ml in 2022 (0.57 Ml in 2021). Energy production decreased by 25% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water (rainwater run off) withdrawals were about the same (5% lower) in 2022 vs. 2021.
- Seawater withdrawals decreased by 24% in 2022; from 1.96 Ml in 2021 to 1.48 Ml in 2022.
- Third party source (municipal water) withdrawals increased to 0.83 Ml in 2022 (0.29 Ml in 2021). There were no withdrawals from groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Pietrafitta

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Middle Apennines)

Latitude
42.995

Longitude
12.2

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1040.58

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1040.58

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
193.42

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
193.42

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
847.16

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals decreased by 48% vs. 2021 (2,007.32 Ml) and water discharges decreased by 83% during 2022 vs. 2021 (1,114.33 Ml). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) in 2022 decreased by 5%, reaching 847.16 Ml, compared to 2021 (892.99 Ml).
Energy production also decreased by 44% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water (lake) withdrawals decreased by 48% down to 1,040.58 Ml compared to 2021.
- Groundwater renewable withdrawals decreased significantly (100%) to 0 Ml in 2022 compared to 2021 (3 Ml). There were no withdrawals from seawater, third party source water, groundwater (non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
Rossano Calabro

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Calabria River Basin)

Latitude
39.623

Longitude
16.607

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
339.57

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
270.3

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
69.27

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
339.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
339.57

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of "(baseline) Water Stress" indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as "critical" are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - "About the same"
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were about the same (3% lower) in 2022 (339.57 Ml for withdrawals and discharges) compared to 2021 (351 Ml). There was no water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) for this facility (0 Ml), as the total amount of water withdrawn was discharged. Energy production was much higher (417%) for year 2022.

For this facility:
- Freshwater withdrawals (rivers and lakes) decreased 13% compared to 2021.
- Groundwater withdrawals from renewable source increased 40% compared to 2021 (41 Ml). In 2022 there were no withdrawals from seawater, groundwater (non-renewable) sources, third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name (optional)
Montalto di Castro

Country/Area & River basin

Italy	Other, please specify (Marta River Basin)

Latitude
42.357

Longitude
11.537

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
340.05

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
136.11

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
159

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
44.94

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
246.29

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
246.29

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
93.76

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were much higher, 52% and 152% respectively vs. 2021 (162.77 Ml and 84.44 Ml) mainly due to a higher thermoelectric energy production. Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was higher 16% (78.33 Ml in 2021). Energy production was 100% (0.24 GWh) higher compared to 2021 (0 GWh).

For this facility:
- Freshwater withdrawals increased 3% compared to 2021 (131.67 Ml).
- Seawater withdrawals increased by 100% in 2022 compared to 2021 (0 Ml).
- Withdrawals from groundwater (renewable) source increased by 44% in 2022. In 2022 there were no withdrawals from groundwater (non-renewable) sources, third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name (optional)
Colon

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadiana

Latitude
37.216

Longitude
-6.943

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Gas

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
149368.5

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
149368.5

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
149286.96

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
149286.96

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
81.54

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:

- 0%-5% - About the same
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges were much higher (638%) in 2022 vs. 2021 (23,421.93 Ml for withdrawals, 23,403 Ml for discharges), mainly due to a higher thermoelectric energy production; Water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) increased from 18.94 Ml in 2021 to 81.54 Ml in 2022. Energy production was much higher (1500%) compared to 2021 due to the Iberian exception (for gas prices) entering into force.

For this facility:
- Seawater withdrawals increased from 23,421.93 Ml in 2021 to 149,368.5 Ml in 2022. For this year there were no withdrawals from freshwater, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable) sources, third party and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 25

Facility name (optional)
Almaraz

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Tajo River Basin)

Latitude
39.8728

Longitude
-5.7479

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Nuclear

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
936336.68

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
936336.68

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
934592.15

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
934592.15

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1744.53

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges increased by 17% compared to 2021 (779,675.63 Ml and 777,948.72 Ml respectively). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was about the same (1% higher) reaching 1,744.53 Ml compared to 2021 (1,720.24 Ml). Energy production also increased by 5% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water withdrawals (river) increased by 17% up to 936,336.68 Ml in 2022 compared to 2021 (779,675.63). There were no withdrawals from seawater, third party source water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name (optional)
Trillo

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Tajo River Basin)

Latitude
40.7019

Longitude
-2.6237

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
Nuclear

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
263.23

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
263.23

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
208.61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
208.61

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
54.62

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
- The coordinates provided belong to the exact location of the facility.
- Our thermal and gas plants directly and continuously monitor the volumes withdrawn or discharged by using fixed flow pumps, and by calculating the volume based on the nominal flow and operating hours.
- Mapping of facilities within water-stressed areas is done in line with the criteria of GRI 303 (2018) with reference to the conditions of “(baseline) Water Stress” indicated by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities defined as “critical” are those located in water-stressed areas, and which procure significant water volumes.

The thresholds used for the comparison of water aspects with the previous reporting year are:
- 0%-5% - “About the same”
- 6%-50% - Lower/Higher
- 51%-100% - Much Lower-Much Higher

Water withdrawals and discharges increased by 8% compared to 2021 (243.90 Ml and 192.84 Ml respectively). Total water consumption (difference between withdrawals and discharges) was 7% higher reaching 54.62 Ml compared to 2021 (51.06 Ml).Energy production also increased by 4% during 2022.

For this Facility:
- Fresh surface water (river) withdrawals increased by 8% up to 263.23 Ml in 2022 compared to 2021 (243.90 Ml). There were no withdrawals from seawater, third party source water, groundwater (renewable and non-renewable sources), and/or produced water.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Water data is reviewed annually during the verification of our Sustainability Report (limited assurance) conducted in accordance with ISAE 3000 Standard; it includes our information sources and analytical procedures to obtain final data. In addition, our environmental database (Enel Data on Environment, EDEN) where data for the report are obtained from, is internally controlled to ensure accuracy.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Water data by source are reviewed as part of the independent verification of our Sustainability Report (limited assurance) according to ISAE 3000. Enel's water sources include:
1. Industrial use: freshwater withdrawal, surface water, wells, municipal networks, seawater (including desalinated) and reused wastewater, for our industrial processes and internal use.
2. Cooling use: seawater (open cycle), surface water (open cycle), water (closed cycle), process water and drainage from cooling towers.
3. Engineering use: related to the photovoltaic panels' construction.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Enel manages and monitors water quality through the Environmental Management Systems (EMS), which controls withdrawal characteristics to prevent potential equipment damage and the consequential costs. EMS are verified by internal auditors and by an external certification entity (100% of our plants are ISO 14001 certified).

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
As with the total volume of water withdrawals, total volumes of water discharges are included within the verification scope of our Sustainability Report (limited assurance). Our 2022 Sustainability Report was developed in accordance with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (G4).
Information sources and the analytical procedures followed to obtain final data are reviewed as part of the Sustainability Report verification process. In addition, our environmental database, EDEN, is subject to internal controls to ensure information and calculations included are accurate. In 2022, further improvements were made to version 2.0 of the EDEN tool to make the data validation system and the calculation and reporting of environmental KPIs even more robust.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
We monitor, control, and reduce emissions of pollutants to water, and water discharges volumes by destination, through our Environmental Management Systems. Our EMSs are verified by internal auditors and by an external certification entity according to ISO 14001 (100% of our plants are ISO certified). Data relative to pollutants and volumes of discharges are also analyzed at a global level in the WRI analysis we carry out on an annual basis.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Water discharge volumes by treatment method are monitored within our Environmental Management Systems to control and reduce emissions of pollutants to water. EMS are verified by internal auditors and by an external certification entity (100% of our plants are ISO 14001 certified).

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Water discharge quality data regarding standard quality parameters are managed through our Environmental Management Systems to monitor, control, and reduce emissions of pollutants to water. EMS are verified by internal auditors and by an external certification entity (100% of our plants are ISO 14001 certified).

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Total water consumption is externally verified as part of the verification process of our Sustainability Report according to ISAE 3000. Our Sustainability Report is verified under limited assurance.
Information sources and the analytical procedures followed to obtain final data are reviewed as part of this verification process. In addition, our environmental database, EDEN is subject to internal controls to ensure information and calculations included are accurate.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Our Environmental Policy (adopted in 1996 and updated in 2018 and 2022) was signed by our CEO and approved by the Board of Directors, as shown in our Sustainability Report (pages 310 and 311). This policy is applicable globally and covers our entire value chain. It is based on four principles: 1. Protecting the environment by preventing impacts and exploiting opportunities. 2. Improving and promoting the environmental sustainability of products and services. 3. Creating shared value for the Company and stakeholders. 4. Meeting legal compliance obligations and voluntary commitments, advancing ambitious environmental management practices. Our Policy pursues the following water-related strategic goals. - Protect and monitor surface and groundwater quality in the areas surrounding our plants. - Efficiently manage water resources for industrial uses, with a particular focus on water stressed areas. - Ensure optimal waste and drain water management and promote circular economy initiatives. - Reduce the pollutant load of wastewater. - Increase the recovery and recycling rate of waste and drain water produced. - Meet and exceed legal compliance obligations and voluntarily commitments in the different countries where the Group operates. - Communicate with citizens, institutions, and other stakeholders about our environmental performance. - Develop innovative technologies to fight climate-change effects on our operations and improve our water efficiency. - Promote sustainable environmental practices and qualification systems among suppliers, contractors, and customers. The objective of a responsible use of water resources guarantees the protection of natural habitats, the wellbeing of the people who use the ecosystem services, and the continuity of our activities. The commitment to water stewardship and collective action is aligned with the principle of creating shared value for Enel and its stakeholders. Our Sustainability Plan is aligned with SDG 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” (our employees and subcontractors have access to adequate water and sanitation provisions at all our facilities) and SDG14 ‘life below water’ (we are committed to the planning of activities which can impact natural habitats and species applying the mitigation hierarchy principle as stated in our Environmental policy). Besides, we are signatory of the CEO Water Mandate.

W6.2

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

W6.2a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO (the only C-suite officer member of the Board of Directors) is under the supervision of the Board of Directors and is primarily responsible for managing the company and defining a sustainable business model. He is in charge of spreading down the main environmental guidelines set by the Board of Directors and reports to them on the progress achieved. He represents Enel in various sustainability initiatives, such as the Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance launched by the United Nations in 2019. The CEO holds the role of Director in charge of the Company's Internal Control and Risk Management System ('SCIGR'), aimed at the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of key corporate risks (including those of an ESG nature), and is a member of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee. Particularly, in 2022, the CEO took part in 6 meetings held by the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, which set the new water-reduction target of 65% in specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 compared with the base year 2017. Besides, our CEO is responsible for: 1. Pursuing the strategic goals stated in our Environmental Policy, including water-related goals and commitments. (E.g., protect and monitor surface and groundwater quality in the areas surrounding our plants or efficiently manage water resources for industrial uses, with a particular focus on water stressed areas). 2. Contributing to the approval of water-related decisions and commitments in short, medium, and long term. 3. Ensuring the inclusion of water-related risks in our Group´s Risk Catalogue. (E.g., risk of degradation of water resources as a synergistic effect caused by climate change or the identification of those assets in water-stressed areas exposed to water-related risks). 4. Reporting to the Board of Directors on the progress of activities in line with the Group's commitment to an efficient use of natural resources (including water).

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	One of the strategic objectives of our Environmental Policy is the commitment to the efficient use of energy, water, and raw materials. The realization of the Environmental Policy and the achievement of our water reduction targets are on top of our business strategy, and subsequently, the 2023-2025 strategic plan aims at establishing the specific guidelines to achieve them. The top management of the Group discuss, organize, and manage all the water-related and sustainability issues, which affect operations, services, and the business strategy. The Board of Directors examine and approve the corporate strategy, including the annual budget and business plan (which incorporate the main objectives and actions planned, including those to drive the energy transition, tackle climate change and protect natural capital and biodiversity) and the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee assist the Board in the assessment and decision-making on environment and sustainability issues, including those water-related, such as, for example, the monitoring and implementation of water-related targets (65% reduction of the specific freshwater withdrawal in 2030 compared with the base year 2017). Furthermore, in order to provide support in business plan and financial reporting decision making, the Board of Directors has constituted a Control and Risk Committee, which is responsible for strategic guidance and risk management supervision. The Committee examines all relevant issues regarding the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS), including the adoption of specific risk policies applicable to the Group and the definition of risk response strategies. It also provides the Board of Directors with an opinion concerning the system of internal controls and risk management guidelines so that our main risks and its subsidiaries are properly identified, measured, managed, and monitored (E.g., Identify, control, and monitor water-related risks to which facilities located in water-stressed areas are exposed to). 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 addressed sustainability related issues which include water management in 12 of the 16 meetings held. In addition, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee dealt with sustainability issues during 3 of the 6 meetings held, and the Control and Risk Committee during 8 of the 14 meetings held. For example, the progress on the achievement of the 65% reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal target was one of the key scheduled items during the meetings.

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-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 water-related issues training and their experience in sustainability and climate change 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 and its committees (i.e., a "Board review"), in line with the most advanced corporate governance practices. The review was conducted in accordance with the peer-to-peer review method: it did not merely assess the operation of the body as a whole, 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 our Enel's Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure. The Board of Directors review was firstly carried out by means of a questionnaire, then followed by individual interviews performed by the consultancy firm. 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. Moreover, experience is also a criterion that can be used to evaluate competencies on water-related issues. For example, our CEO, member of the Board of Directors, has more than 20 years of experience in the company and more than 35 years on the energy sector. In 2014 he was appointed CEO and General manager of Enel, developing plans to initiate the phase out from coal and gas generation, to tackle climate change and preserve natural resources such as water and biodiversity. In 2020 he became Chairman of the Board of Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), an international organization that works in partnership with the United Nations to drive faster actions towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
Our CEO is the highest management-level position with responsibility for water related issues, which are regularly discussed and monitored during meetings conducted by various governance bodies of which our CEO is a member. In 2022, the Board of Directors addressed sustainability related issues, including water management, in 12 of the 16 meetings held.
The Control and Risk Committee, chaired by the CEO, is responsible for strategic guidance and risk management supervision through the definition of risk response strategies. For example, meetings involve discussions on the updates regarding the energy generation reduction of critical assets situated in water-scarcity areas.

As a member of the Board of Directors, the CEO provides information and is informed on water-related targets and performance, for example, on the follow-up of the 65% reduction of freshwater withdrawal target vs. 2017.

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	Enel's long-term incentives for the CEO and top managers have been upgraded in 2022 to integrate Enel's commitment towards the energy transition and the decarbonization by 2040. The current long term incentive plan includes two sustainability metrics that are connected to water related issues: 1. The target for reducing CO2 emissions. 2. The target for accelerating renewables installed capacity ratio (includes both renewables acceleration and the coal phase-out program. These two metrics are directly linked to the new 2030 target for reducing the specific freshwater withdrawal 65% with respect to 2017. The achievement of the two-sustainability metrics included in the long-term incentive will be directly linked to phasing out water-consuming technologies (thermal plants) and replacing them with more water-efficient renewable technologies. The specific climate metrics defined have a direct positive impact on water performance.

W6.5

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

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

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

The 'Sustainability Stakeholder Engagement' Unit is responsible for

1. Managing relationships with global sustainability associations.

2. Ensuring coordination at country level.

3. Analyzing the alignment of such a sociations to our strategy.

4. Supporting CEO or other executives on their involvement in their governance bodies.

As an example, after the analysis and engagement performed by the Unit, we decided to support water management advocacy initiatives such as the Water CEO Mandate, of which we are a signatory.

Business associations are constantly assessed to guarantee alignment with our strategy, engaging in their governance bodies or cancelling the membership in case of major inconsistencies. We systematically verify the consistency between the associations' positions and Enel Group in two steps: (i) before joining the association, through an in-depth analysis of the body's by-laws; (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.

Engagement with Public Authorities at global level, particularly in Europe, are managed by the European Affairs (EA) function in close collaboration with the Group's Business Lines and countries, guaranteeing full alignment with company's energy transition commitment, including water related issues.

W6.6

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

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
Annual report.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	As a result of the strategic and operational risks identified, we have integrated water issues into the long-term strategic business objectives, concerning (1) global water consumption and (2) specific freshwater withdrawal (l/kWh). 1. As part of our decarbonization plan, we have set a target to cease the generation of energy from thermal power plants (coal by 2027 and gas by 2040) which are the most water consuming technologies. We could estimate, In 2040 with a total phaseout of the facilities that use water for their process, a saving of approximately 45,200 Ml of water per year (water consumption of 2022), in line with the long-term commitment of the Strategic Plan, which envisages the evolution towards renewable sources that are not dependent on the availability of water for operating, an efficient use of water in thermoelectric plants, and the reduction of generation from fossil fuels. 2. Future developments envisaged by European legislation on sustainability reporting standards and the results of the risks and priority analysis carried out at Group level have been considered to set long-term objectives. Example: We have renewed and relaunched our commitment to conserving water resources by adopting a new challenging target: to reduce a 65% the specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 (0.15 l/kWh) compared with the base year 2017 (0.43 l/kWh). In 2022, the freshwater withdrawal was 0.23 l/kWh (down on last year value of 0.25 l/kWh).
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	To progress on the achievement of the long-term objectives (complete decarbonization by 2040 and 65% reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 vs 2017) we have implemented two main action lines: 1. Adopting in water-stressed areas, renewable technologies (solar and wind) that do not require large quantities of freshwater or, in the case of thermoelectric plants, seawater desalination technologies, while increasing the renewable capacity share in our portfolio and decreasing the thermal capacity (coal-fired generation, which is the most water consuming technology). For example, in 2022, we have: - Closed our last coal plant in Chile, Bocamina, thus becoming the first electricity company in Chile to no longer use coal for its generation activities, 18 years ahead of the original goal of 2040. - Launched a 4-year closure plan set for the As Pontes coal plant (Spain), which will become a 1.3 GW wind farm. 2. The 65% reduction of specific freshwater withdrawal by 2030 commitment is pursued through the definition of common strategies and specific objectives which are implemented locally through the adoption of EMS on all assets for which the resource is material combined with continuous improvement programs shared with local stakeholders. As an example of these initiatives, in 2022 we launched the Roboost Project, a program that uses autonomous robots to clean photovoltaic panels located in water-stressed areas (without water), with an expected water saving of 5 l/MWh.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water reduction strategy is closely related to our decarbonization strategy, which is necessary to reduce water withdrawals and reach the water target set (65% reduction of specific freshwater withdrawals). Decarbonization and coal plants phase-out strategy is fully included in the financial process. Through the 2023-2025 Strategic we are positioning ourselves to reach the long-term objectives of phasing out of coal by 2027 and gas by 2040 (which consume high amounts of water) and at the same time accelerating the development of renewable sources. In this line, for 2030 we plan to directly invest 37 billion euros of which approximately an 80% of the CAPEX will be aligned with European Taxonomy criteria and more than 40% is expected to be allocated to renewables. For example, the group will invest 15 billion euros to accelerate the development of renewable energy by installing 17 GW of new renewable capacity, reaching 75 GW of total renewable capacity. In addition, as part of the thermal plant's closure plan, Teruel's coal plant in Spain has been demolished and it will host a photovoltaic plant of 50MW where an investment of 40 million euros has been made.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-53

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

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-15

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

Please explain

Provided figures refer to the change on the CAPEX and OPEX in 2022 compared to 2021 on issues related to wastewater management and protection of superficial and underground water sources. Change in values respect to 2021 are linked to the increase in energy production and the progressive coal phase out. Enel anticipates there will be fluctuations of this trend in the next years depending on the activities (energy production) of the plants. In general the trend is decreasing due to the progressive reduction of the thermal production in line with the Group´s commitments.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We develop short, medium, and long-term scenarios to assess risks and opportunities that may have significant impact on our activities and financial results. The adoption of these scenarios considers the guidelines of TCFD and allows the assessment of the risks and opportunities connected with climate change and water. It has been adopted both energy transition and physical climate scenarios in order to establish the Group's long-term strategic actions. The physical scenarios are the ones that have an impact on water as they define the issues related to future trends in climate variables, considering, among others, water-related acute phenomena such as extreme rainfall or floods. Enel selected IPCC RCP2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The future projections were analyzed for the main countries where the Group operates: Italy, Spain, and Latin America.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	The Group develops short, medium, and long-term scenarios to identify water-related outcomes and to support our processes of planning, capital allocation, strategic positioning and risk assessment and resilience. "Physical scenarios" define the issues related to future trends of climate variables and are related to water, considering acute phenomena (extreme rainfall, floods, hurricanes) and chronic physical risks, the Group selected RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios developed by the "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" (IPCC) and characterized by a specific emission level connected to the "Representative Concentration Pathway" (RCP). Current studies are based on the use of Natural Hazard maps and multiple regional climate models considering temperature, rainfall and snowfall and solar radiation variables to quantify acute physical risks. We also assess the vulnerability (how much value is lost and/or damaged upon occurrence of the event) and the exposure, (set of economic values in our portfolio that can be impacted by the occurrence). Enel analyzed future projections for Italy, Spain, and Latin America. Concerning the 'Energy transition scenarios' the following assumptions have been made to describe how the generation and consumption of energy will evolve in a certain geopolitical, macroeconomic regulatory and competitive context: 1. Local policies and regulatory measures to fight climate change. 2. Global macroeconomic and energy context (GDP, population, commodity prices). 3. The evolution of technologies for the generation. Thus, the scenario analysis considers both quantitative and qualitative considerations. In 2022 we updated our framework of medium to long-term energy transition scenarios defining scenario narratives based on three main drivers: (1) achievement of Paris Agreement goals, (2) the escalation of geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine and (3) tackling the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context we have considered three different energy transition scenarios for long term planning: 1. The Paris-aligned scenario: envisions the achievement of the Paris Agreement targets, the lasting effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and the endemisation of Covid-19. This is the Group's reference scenario. 2. The Slower Transition scenario: marked by a slower speed of transition. 3. The Accelerated Transition scenario: marked by an increase in ambition compared to the Paris-aligned scenario with a wider range of technological options.	Physical scenarios water-related outcomes: Chronic phenomena are associated to structural changes in the climate. A preliminary analysis shows a general trend of slight decrease of rainfall in southern Italy and southern Spain, and a predominant trend of chronic rainfall reductions in Latin America in all scenarios. It is also forecasted a slight increase of chronic rainfall in Northern Italy in the RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 scenarios. For the 2030-2050 vs. historical period, showed that the average output of hydroelectric generation due to changes in precipitation and temperature is unchanged in the RCP 2.6, but declines slightly in the RCP 8.5. Acute phenomena is associated to extreme weather events. In the RCP 2.6, extreme rainfall events are to increase in Northeast and the Tyrrhenian coast of Italy, Western Colombia and areas of Brazil and Peru; while they will decrease in areas of Southern Spain, and the Northern Areas of Brazil and Argentina. In addition, the average number of days with heat waves in a year is likely to increase in the RCP 2.6 scenario and will be more intense in areas currently affected by this phenomenon. Moreover, the situation is worse in the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Evidence shows negligible repercussions of acute physical risks, as shown during the last 5 years. The calculated cumulative value of the gross impact >10 M euros is less than 0.06% of Enel's insured values as of 2022 (~224 billion euros), most of which are recovered through insurance.	The application of this scenarios makes it possible to prepare adaptation plans for Enel's assets and activities in order to mitigate water-related risks at global level and at individual site. In 2022 hydroelectric generation accounted for 27% of the consolidated production, which can be highly affected by the variations in the average level of rainfall and snowfall predicted in the different scenarios. Hence, it is considered in the 2023-2025 Strategic plan that out of the 17 GW of additional renewable capacity planned for the period, just 1% is hydroelectric generation, diversifying towards solar and wind energy production and reducing future water-related risks for energy production. In addition, in order to manage effectively the chronic and acute phenomena predicted in the scenarios, Enel has conducted actions on specific sites improving resilience. For example: - Cooling water management systems have been improved for certain plants where problems by river water levels decline can appear (River Po, Italy). - Periodic site-specific reassessment have been conducted in hydroelectric plants for which flood risk will be higher. This risk is managed through mitigation actions and interventions on the civil works, dams, and intake systems. - Some examples of actions taken on lands adjacent to plants to prevent flood risks are drainage pump installation, raising embankments and periodic cleaning of canals.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

We calculate a price of water to inform our decisions relative to capital expenditure based on the local fees and taxes linked to the context and project. In this line, we have planned to calculate a price for water based on an implicit price which will divide the cost of abatement/procurement by the m3 used. This information is used when calculating OPEX & CAPEX for development and maintenance operations according to local regulations concerning water quality withdrawal and discharges and price structures.

Besides, putting a internal water price foster the development of innovative management approaches and low-water technologies to reduce water consumption. These measures do not imply direct profit, thus the cost is an implicit price of water.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	According to European Taxonomy, the renewable energy produced from solar, or wind plants is considered to have a low water impact, since the production of such energy does not detriment to the state of water bodies. Our definition of low water impact classification is based on the European taxonomy: “Do no significant harm” meaning not supporting or carrying out economic activities that do significant harm to any environmental objective, where relevant, within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The taxonomy establishes technical criteria to define the eligibility of these activities under the taxonomy criteria, therefore activities aligned with the taxonomy will be at optimal thresholds to be classified as low impact, including water-related activities.	<Not Applicable>	The business activities that are considered as "low water impact" are: - Renewables power generation, such as wind, solar, hydropower, and geo-thermal; - Storage of electricity; - Transmission and distribution of electricity: It does not require the withdrawal of water to produce electricity, thus contributing to reduce water withdrawals (l/kWh). E.g.: The Panama solar plants use mechanized panel washing with low water use (approximately 68% water saving, that is over 0.5 million liters of water during a normal year of operation). There are other photovoltaic plants, (Totana plant) that use robots to clean the panels saving approximately 5 l/MWh. - Sustainable and innovative use of energy: Through Enel X division, is operating on the field of electric mobility, energy efficiency solutions and demand response which have nonrelevant water withdrawals. These solutions are taken following circular economy principles, using recycled products which have low impact on water resources.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, but we plan to within the next two years	In order to ensure the sustainability of our activities in terms of water resource use and management, one of our main guidelines is the optimization of waste treatment and the safeguarding of water quality in the destination environment, through the adoption of cutting-edge technologies and management practices. This is in full compliance with the limits outlined by the national regulations and the relevant authorities. We plan to set a target associated to the decrease of incidences concerning water pollution.
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, but we plan to within the next two years	In line with our strategic goal ‘to meet and exceed legal compliance obligations’ included in our Environmental policy, we ensure that our employees and subcontractors have access to adequate water and sanitation provisions at all our generation facilities, as per their needs assessment during the design phase (WASH services). We have plan in the following years to set a target to guarantee universal access to safe and affordable water in our facilities and the local communities we impact. In addition, we have been involved in several improvement of sanitation initiatives for example, Ayin Mapu and El Barco Rural Drinking Water Systems Improvement and Regularization in Chile.
Other	Please select	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2017

Base year figure
0.43

Target year
2030

Target year figure
0.15

Reporting year figure
0.23

% of target achieved relative to base year
71.4285714285714

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
In 2022 we renewed our company-wide commitment to preserve water resources by adopting a challenging target aimed at reducing specific withdrawal of freshwater of our direct operations. We are pursuing the objective of reducing our specific freshwater withdrawal a 65% in 2030 compared to 2017 base year values.

The progress is monitored measuring the liters of water withdrawn per kWh produced (l/kWh) in our direct operations, with no exclusions. This target considers (1) future developments envisaged by European legislation on sustainability reporting standards (specifically considering water and marine resources), and (2), the results of the risks and priority analysis carried out at Group level to set long-term objectives. Furthermore, this target is aligned with our commitment to conserving water resources, especially in water stressed areas, which is included among the strategic objectives stated in our environmental policy.

During 2022, a total of 52,700 Ml of fresh water were withdrawn for process and closed-loop cooling uses, a decrease compared with 2021 (55,500 Ml), with the specific freshwater withdrawal value at group level standing at 0.23 l/kWh (down on last year's value of 0.25 l/kWh. The reduction is in line with our 2030 reduction target (-46.5% compared to 2017). The withdrawal of fresh water in water-stressed areas was 0.12 l/kWh in 2022 (0.16 l/kWh in 2021), significantly lower than the average Group value shown above, demonstrating our priority commitment to adopting renewable technologies (solar and wind) in water-stressed areas that do not require significant quantities of fresh water or, in the case of thermoelectric plants, sea water desalination technologies.

This target is being fulfilled through the definition of common strategies and specific objectives which are implemented locally through the implementation of an Environmental Management System as well as through the definition of water management plans for hydroelectric plants.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

W9.1a

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

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Yearly, as part of our limited assurance audit, a certified auditor assess the Group's structure, activities, and products, verifying water-related figures and aspects (total withdrawal, discharges, and consumption; withdrawals by source and discharges by destination) and sustainability and water-related requirements for the suppliers as well as the qualification and monitoring process (W1.2b, W1.2h, W1.2i, W1.5).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W8 Targets	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 disclosed Enel's goals, targets and corporate level monitoring responsibilities and activities. (W8.1, W8.1a and W8.1b).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W0 Introduction	Yearly, as part of our limited assurance audit, a certified auditor assesses the Group's structure, activities, and products; countries where we we operate; financial performance figures; non-financial performance figures, including water-related data; non-financial risks, including water-related risks reported in the consolidated non-financial statement 2021 (W0.1, W0.3).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W3 Procedures	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 disclosed non-financial policies and procedures as well as non-financial risks, including water-related, associated with the activities and products of Enel Group and their supply chain (W3.3, W3.3a, W3.3b).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W4 Risks and opportunities	2022 non-financial statement limited assurance audit report, includes the verification of the materiality assessment as well as Enel's risks identification and management process, and the financial disclosures. These data were used to calculate the financial and costs figures of risks and opportunities. (W4.2 and W4.3).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W6 Governance	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 disclosed the business management and organizational model as well as the company policies. (W6.1, W6.1a).	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).
W7 Strategy	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 fully disclosed our Strategy on ESG-related issues including water aspects.	ISAE 3000	The consolidated non-financial statement 2022 has been subject to a limited assurance audit. This annual audit is conducted in accordance with the requirements of article 3.10 of Legislative Decree No. 254 dated 30 December 2016, GRI Standards, and the criteria established by International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (ISAE 3000 revised). The audit also considered the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC Italia 1).

W10. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Since 2015 Enel has been developing tangible projects along the entire length of the value chain to take full advantage of the potential of circularity economy. Managing raw materials plays a fundamental role in our journey to decarbonization. The energy transition makes it possible to eliminate the need for fuel through the adoption of technologies which require raw materials that are different from those used by traditional technologies. An important challenge is therefore to ensure that all the plastic material part falls within a fully circular, sustainable, resilient and competitive approach. Besides, the optimal management of waste - not just plastic waste - is another strategic objective of our environmental policy. We are in fact committed to reducing its production and identifying the best practices for reuse, recycling and recovery in a circular economy perspective of resources in line with the principles indicated in the European Union's "Resource Use and Circular Economy" proposal. Our goal is to progressively increase the percentage of recovered materials and to reduce by 55% (by 2030) the waste produced (either directly or by contractors) in operational and maintenance activities at our facilities. As an industry leader, the Enel Group has created an inhouse working group in 2020 dedicated to studying solutions to challenges related to raw materials, including plastic. The Group is also carrying out a significant synergistic business plan with suppliers, the ecosystem of innovation, companies, and key institutions. In July 2021, Enel was the first utility company to participate in the European Raw Material Alliance (ERMA), an initiative launched in late 2020 by the European Union as part of the Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials to ensure access to the raw materials needed to achieve the European Green New Deal.

W10.2

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

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	We are committed to understanding and addressing the environmental impact of plastic production and use across our supply chain. Over the course of the next two years, we plan to undertake an assessment to identify key areas where substantial plastic usage occurs and evaluate potential environmental challenges associated with our practices. By conducting this assessment, we aim to unearth opportunities to substantially reduce plastic waste, enhance recycling and recovery initiatives, and explore alternative materials with notably lower environmental impact. As a leading industry player, Enel has established an in-house working group dedicated to proactively addressing challenges pertaining to raw materials, including plastic, since 2020. Moreover, we actively foster strong collaborations with suppliers, innovative ecosystems, companies, and key institutions. A significant milestone was reached in July 2021, when Enel secured the distinction of being the first utility company to participate in the esteemed European Raw Material Alliance (ERMA). This pivotal initiative, introduced by the European Union in late 2020 as part of the Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials, is designed to ensure seamless access to essential raw materials needed to facilitate the realization of the European Green New Deal.

W10.3

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

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As concerns about plastic pollution and its environmental impact grow, governments around the world are taking actions to address the issue. This includes implementing stricter regulations and policies aimed at reducing plastic waste, promoting recycling, and transitioning to more sustainable alternatives.

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic goods	Eliminate single-use plastic goods	Reducing waste production is one of our strategic goals stated in our environmental policy. Hence, as part of our 2023-2025 strategic plan, we have redefined in 2022 our commitment to reduce single use plastic goods at our sites (office scope). We are pursuing the objective of reduce by 85% single-use plastics in our Italy and Spain offices by 2025 compared to base year (2018). This single-use plastics reduction is calculated based on office occupancy during pandemic contingencies. This calculation does not include offices with fewer than 20 employees.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	As a company engaged in the provision of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution services, we do not produce plastic polymers.
Production of durable plastic components	No	As a company engaged in the provision of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution services, we do not produce components that are made up of plastic.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	Yes	We are developing several projects aimed to reduce raw materials consumption. Some examples are: (1) We are using recycled plastic for the installed smart meters and charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. Almost 50% of produced smart meters in 2022 were made of reclaimed materials such as plastic, steel, and other metals). (2) In the 3SUN Gigafactory in Catania, recycled materials are being introduced into the production process (panel glass in solar panels is being replaced with recycled plastic). (3) Our charging products for AC (alternating current) public charging stations for electric vehicles use recycled polycarbonate. The optimization in materials use has reduced the overall weight of the product by more than 30%.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	As a company engaged in the provision of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution services, we do not produce goods that are packaged in plastic materials.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	As a company engaged in the provision of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution services, we do not produce goods that are packaged in plastic materials.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	As a company engaged in the provision of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution services, we do not produce goods that are packaged in plastic materials.

W10.7

(W10.7) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold and indicate the raw material content.

Row 1

Total weight of plastic durable goods/components sold during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)
1899

Raw material content percentages available to report
% post-consumer recycled content

% virgin fossil-based content
<Not Applicable>

% virgin renewable content
<Not Applicable>

% post-industrial recycled content
<Not Applicable>

% post-consumer recycled content
75

Please explain
From 2020, production of the new Circular Smart Meter began through a circular model and a process aimed at redesigning the value chain of the electronic meter. Enel Grids decided to use materials from disused meters to create new ones. Following its MID certification (the EU's Measuring Instruments Directive), in 2021, 80,000 circular Meters were produced in Italy, with a target of 8.2 million by 2026. During its service life (15 years), each Circular Smart Meter allows for a savings of 7Kg of CO2 and 1.1 kg of raw material.
The plastic sold in the market is related to AC chargers and old meters. In 2022 plastics consumption is 1899 Tons of plastics, from which 267,5 Ton is Polycarbonate (in AC chargers) with a use of recycled Polycarbonate equal to 67 Ton approx. Regarding the smart Meter in 2022 we registered the production of around 2.000.000 circular smart meter, where the polycarbonate used is 100% recycled coming from the old meter dismissed from customer houses.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.
Annual report.pdf
ENEL_Report_Sostenibilita_2022_ENG_LR4.pdf

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer and General Manager.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SW1.1

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

SW1.2

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Please select	

SW2.1

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

SW2.2

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

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products 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 indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms