N.V. Eneco

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/17/2025, 11:39 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Eneco is a Dutch utility operating in the field of sustainable energy and innovation. Mitsubishi Corporation (Tokyo, Japan) and Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (Nagoya, Japan), through Diamond Chubu Europe B.V., together hold 100% of the shares in N.V. Eneco since 24 March 2020. Through its 80% interest in Diamond Chubu Europe B.V., Mitsubishi Corporation is the ultimate controlling shareholder. One of the biggest challenges today is the energy transition: we are switching to clean energy. Eneco is making the transition to sustainable energy possible. Together with our customers, partners and our 3.778 employees we strive to achieve our mission: 'Everyone's sustainable energy'. Eneco makes more and more sustainable energy available by producing and supplying it. The biggest share of our direct emissions (99,9%) are caused by our own operational activities in our gas-fired power plants in the Netherlands. Natural gas is used for producing electricity for supply in our power plants. Phasing out natural gas is a vital step in achieving Eneco's climate ambitions. This means that Eneco will convert or close its gas fired power plants by 2035 or sooner. Eneco invests in renewable sources such as wind and solar energy, with which we can supply green electricity to business customers and consumers. Eneco plans to offer even more products and services with which customers can generate, consume, save, store and share energy themselves. Alternatives for gas as a source of heating, such as district heating, also have a prominent place in our plans. In this manner, we ensure that everyone can participate in the energy transition effortlessly. The amount that Eneco invested – particularly in sustainable production assets – was once again much higher than the net profit. In 2024, Eneco invested a total of €447 million, of which €39 million in new wind farms in the Netherlands and Belgium, €59 million in solar parks and €69 million in battery capacity. Despite the difficult market circumstances, Eneco still invested €181 million in maintaining, sustainability improving, replacing and

expanding heating grids and heat generation facilities. Eneco also continues to make considerable investments in digitalisation: €67 million. Eneco puts in a lot of effort towards the goal of the company and it's customers being climate neutral by 2035. In order to reach this goal, Eneco will double her available sustainable capacity from some 1,700 MW in 2020 to 3,200 MW in 2025 and continue this growth in the years up to 2035. Eneco is headquartered in Rotterdam, The Netherlands and operates in the Netherlands, Belgium, the UK and Germany. Eneco has changed its year-end date from 31 December to 31 March in 2022, and this is the second financial reporting period adopting the new year-end date. All answers provided in the CDP Climate Questionnaire however relate to the calendar year 2024 (January - December) unless for financials (questions 5.7 and 5.7.1) or stated otherwise. The reported annual revenue in question 1.4.1 refers to the period of 1 Jan 2024 to 31 Dec 2024 and therefore deviates from the annual revenue in Eneco's annual report 2024 (which is on 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025).
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ No

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

7095546027

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*For security reasons, Eneco keeps the location of it's asset confidential and does not provide extended data sets hereof.*

[Fixed row]

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

Electric utilities value chain
☑ Electricity generation
☑ Electricity purchasing

Other divisions
☑ Battery storage
☑ Gas storage, transmission and distribution
☑ Smart grids/demand response

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

Coal - Hard

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Lignite

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Oil

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Gas

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

949

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2974999.26

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is the net generation of our Enecogen powerplant, the CHPs throughout the Netherlands and the Cogeneration plants in Utrecht. They all run on gas. The thermal energy from the CHPs and Cogeneration plants in Utrecht have not been included in this figure.

Sustainable biomass

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

50

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

153388.15

(1.16.1.5) Comment

This is sustainable biomass plant Bio Golden Raand. The biomass plant at Lage Weide does not have electric capacity, only thermal, and is therefore not included.

Other biomass

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Waste (non-biomass)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Nuclear

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Geothermal

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Hydropower

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Wind

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1893

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

4061587.08

(1.16.1.5) Comment

All wind onshore and offshore.

Solar

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

281

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

190445.46

(1.16.1.5) Comment

all solar parks, including roof top.

Marine

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Other renewable

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Other non-renewable

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

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

asset type not applicable

Total

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3173

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

7380419.96

(1.16.1.5) Comment

total
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Through our participating in the IRBC Agreement for the Renewable Energy Sector we are working on improving our insight into the impacts in our value chains. Our principal value chains are mapped in our Annual Report 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from:	*Select from:*	*Plastic use in our supply chain was not flagged as a material risk or impact in our double materiality analysis.*

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

We chose this horizon to focus on the operational side. We deem this ideal for addressing immediate operational issues, resource allocation, and short-term goals. In addition, it allows quick assessment of strategies and their effectiveness, enabling prompt adjustments. Also, being part of a volatile market helps to react swiftly and remains competitive. Also, we see that the we should identify these types of short-term risks due to a changing political environment. For example, we see that our heat business is highly affected by legislations on heat supply, to which we have to react accordingly (e.g. invest or not invest in certain projects) on a short-term notice. Furthermore, net congestions also poses a short-term (and medium term) problem in the energy transition, in which we can play a huge role, but we should be reactive to. Furthermore, from a financial planning point of view, using a 1 year time horizon allocate budget for short-term environmental projects and initiatives, ensuring funding is available for immediate needs.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

We have chosen for 1 to 5 years as medium-term time horizon, due to the fact that it allows for strategic risks and opportunities. A 1-5 year time horizon for risk assessment strikes a balance between the immediacy of short-term risks and the uncertainty of long-term risks. It aligns with strategic planning cycles, allows for effective resource allocation, and provides a practical timeframe for managing projects, compliance, and organizational changes. This period is sufficiently long to identify and mitigate emerging risks while being short enough to adapt to changes in the business environment. In our FSP we also request Business Units and subsidiaries to forecast the upcoming 5 years, which we can then utilise for strategic environmental goals. We align these FSPs in our One Planet Planet strategy and financial targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

For Eneco's long-term vision and mission it is crucial that current actions contribute to achieving our One Planet Plan goals, and remain financially healthy. This alignment supports the planning of sustainable practices and initiatives that require time to yield results. In addition, it is necessary for large-scale investments such as off-shore wind farms, hydrogen development, and entering new markets (e.g. carbon removals). Additionally, it helps Eneco to position in markets, to take advantage of long-term trends and opportunities. The development of flexible strategies that can adapt to future uncertainties and changes is also essential for our shareholders. For example, we look on long term climate characteristics such as wind patterns that could affect the generation of renewable electricity and the market price. Such high volatility can be an opportunity in the future, but also a high liability. Therefore we look at this issue in different time horizons. Furthermore, integrating long-term environmental goals into Eneco's vision and mission guides the overall direction of the company. Developing financial plans that support long-term sustainability initiatives, including funding for research and development of partnerships.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat waves

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We use the internal control and risk management system (ECRS), which is based on the COSO ERM framework. The ECRS comprises a systematic approach for risk assessment: The assessment and monitoring occurs throughout the year in four quarterly risk management processes; during which all risks and mitigating measures are identified, communicated via heat chart and risk register and discussed on board level. This is also informed by internal audit, external audits and self-assessments on business unit level. For each risk, we determine the time horizons (i.e. short, medium, or long term) and what the possible impact could be on the risk categories Financial, Reputation, Integrity, Liquidity and Safety. Financially, substantive impact is considered 10 million euros or higher. Climate risks are integrated part of this; including both transitional and physical risks for our direct operations, upstream suppliers and downstream in relation to customers. In our direct operations; climate risks are assessed and identified on company level and on asset level. Case study of how the described process is applied to physical risks and/or opportunities. We identified acute physical climate risks such as flooding, storms and heat waves, and they are part of our ECRS. Furthermore, we also acknowledge chronic physical climate risks, mostly our dependence on weather conditions for our results. For example, Temperatures affect how much energy our customers use (demand for gas and heat), while wind affects our production volume. Fluctuating volumes combined with volatile prices impact our financial results. We assess possible acute and chronic climate risks, as they might pose a threat to the safety, integrity and availability of our assets. Specifically, Eneco identifies and assesses risks through scenario-analysis, predictive tools and stress-testing our assets. Case study of how the described process is applied to transitional risks and/or opportunities: The energy market is in the middle of an energy transition and it is Eneco's ambition (as well as an opportunity for us) to use technology to accelerate this transition. We see innovations in technology for production, storage, savings and conversion. Of course, this has consequences for our future revenue model for energy deliveries to households and industries. A technological risk is that Eneco responds to these developments too late or insufficiently, causing our market share to come under pressure and being unable to, for example, achieve our objectives in the growth domain innovative services. We follow the developments in energy-related markets closely. Which new technologies offer opportunities to fully or partially replace conventional production and regulation capacity and how will this effect the delivery of energy in the future. We see opportunities to increase sustainability in the area of heating, but also in the market for electric transport. This is why we are developing new solutions and business models together with our customers and partners. Eneco mitigates this risk further by making innovation budgets and dedicated resources available to review technologies and to start pilot projects. We work together with universities and perform market scans. In this manner, we

aim to develop a consistent portfolio of best available technologies. Since we pose ourselves on the market, we also have to protect our reputation, and apply Customer' criteria in the acceptance process for B2B customers.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

For every non-renewable asset, we completed an environmental report—a matrix that evaluates various environmental impacts such as climate change, NOx on biodiversity, and particulate matter, as well as dependencies like water scarcity for cooling. An example is the dependence on temperature and climate characteristics. We analyze climate change scenarios and rising temperatures to shape our strategy and assess the financial effects on the heat provided to customers. With higher temperatures, our heat supply decreases, indicating our dependency on environmental conditions.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:
☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

As part of our sustainability initiatives we also have attention for the environmental sensitivity of the locations in our value chain. For our DMA, we have identified activities that could potentially impact our business, and where our business impact the environment. We have not yet formalized this in a standard procedure, nor have pinpointed all these material activities (e.g. fracking for natural gas, or generation of electricity that we purchase and resale) to locations. However, there are initiatives to identify and take action for several locations (e.g. biodiversity/ecosystem safeguarding). We are planning on further mapping our priority locations in the upcoming years as part of our sustainability reporting program, and increase of resources and expertise to actually do this risk analysis. We are also planning on looking at renewable assets (wind farms, solar farms) to see if any of those are on priority location and if we need to address any adaptive measures.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We look at an absolute monetary value of a risk (e.g. €10 million). It does not specificy whether it affects asset value or revenue.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In our disclosures and evaluations, we focus on net risks by determining the likelihood and potential impact of each risk. Whenever feasible, we apply mitigative actions to minimize the overall risks to net risks, which reduces either the chances of occurrence or the severity of impact. We classify the likelihood in the ranges: Very Low (0-1%), Low (1-10%), Significant (10-25%), High (25-50%), Very High (50-75%), Extremely High (75-99%). The metrics, and their thresholds, are selected, reviewed, and updated each year. From a financial perspective, we deem impacts: insignificant > EUR 50K, Minor > EUR 500K, Moderate > EUR 1mln, Significant > EUR 5mln, Major > 10mln, Critical > EUR 20mln, Catastrophic > 40mln Beside financial impact, we have other risk impact indicators, safety, reputation/quality, and integrity/compliance. On a quarterly basis, the heat chart is reviewed for short-term and medium-term risk perspectives.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In our disclosures and evaluations, we focus on opportunities by determining the likelihood and potential impact of each opportunity. We classify the likelihood in the ranges: Very Low (0-1%), Low (1-10%), Significant (10-25%), High (25-50%), Very High (50-75%), Extremely High (75-99%). The metrics, and their thresholds, are selected, reviewed, and updated each year. From a financial perspective, we deem impacts: insignificant > EUR 50K, Minor > EUR 500K, Moderate > EUR 1mln, Significant > EUR 5mln, Major > 10mln, Critical > EUR 20mln, Catastrophic > 40mln Beside financial impact, we have other risk impact indicators, safety, reputation/quality, and integrity/compliance. On a quarterly basis, the heat chart is reviewed for short-term and medium-term risk perspectives.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Eneco monitors and supplies the classified water pollutants via the electronic environmental report, we are obliged to get for location specific permits (e.g. municipality). This is done for all assets that are under this legislation. The water samples are analysed by company SGS.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We measure our nitrates in "N-kjeldahl" which is the sum of organic nitrogen, ammonia, and ammonium. These pollutant occur in the proces of energy generation. Together with phosphates, nitrates can lead to eutrophication, which is harmful to ecosystems and biodiversity.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For the assets in Utrecht the water with emissions like nitrates, phosphates and heavy metals will be discharged to the sewage system. Here the water will be threated and cleaned. For the assets outside of Utrecht, the water quality downstream is measured frequently to register that the amounts will not exceed thresholds of the European Union. As expected, thresholds are not exceeded.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The phosphates that are emitted to water in our energy generation process, are declining over time. To much phosphates (in combination with nitrates) can lead to increase of eutrophication, which is harmful to ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For the assets in Utrecht the water with emissions like nitrates, phosphates and heavy metals will be discharged to the sewage system. Here the water will be threated and cleaned. For the assets outside of Utrecht, the water quality downstream is measured frequently to register that the amounts will not exceed thresholds of the European Union. As expected, thresholds are not exceeded.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Eneco detects heavy metals in the water discharge of biomass plant Bio Golden Raand. The heavy metals are in low concentrations (lower than the annual threshold of the European Union). heavy metals in water might cause pollution in aquatic ecosystems (e.g. fish) and, in case of consumption, might lead to health issues for humans.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

For the assets in Utrecht the water with emissions like nitrates, phosphates and heavy metals will be discharged to the sewage system. Here the water will be threated and cleaned. For the assets outside of Utrecht, the water quality downstream is measured frequently to register that the amounts will not exceed thresholds of the European Union. As expected, thresholds are not exceeded.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are planning to identify the related dependencies within our value chain on water related activities. We have already identified the risk on cooling water for our (conventional) power related activities. We are planning on executing the value chain analysis within the next two years.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

At this moment, we do not look at the role of plastics in our organisation.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Germany

☑ Netherlands

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The biggest risk we have is a transitional risk in terms of investing in a power system based on our own views and vision. Our stragetic portfolio management team identifies changing weather patterns that could potentially affect investment decisions and portfolio risks. Examples of these risks are changing wind patterns and temperature patterms.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Change in revenue mix and sources

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

We already see that the choices that we make on those assumption and our own view, have a huge impact on the whether the company is going to be financially healthy and stable in the future. In the energy transition, we become more dependent on weather conditions for optimal generation of power. But optimal conditions also means better conditions of power generation on the total energy market, which negetively affects the price we can sell this power for - especially whilst balancing the grid. At this moment we observe increasing number of negative power price hours (i.e. we have to pay customers that take-off power from the grid to keep it balanced and incur costs if renewable production assets produce at negative price hours). This dependence on weather comes with high price volatility and thus with high risks financially.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Risks and cost of mitigation is quantified, we distinguish between direct cost of mitigation of the portfolio risk and the operational cost. In total amounting to multi million expenditures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Eneco is in the transition of becoming a data-based company. One of the main respones to these risks on weather dependacy is our Virtual Power Plant (VPP). In this VPP we look at the total power grid, from generation to usage of customers and connect renewable assets to eachother to balance the grid. These assets vary

from generation to storage which allows us to response to changing weather necessary for renewable power generation. Also, we increasingly adjust our assets real time based on weather and wholesale market dynamics (e.g. curtailment)

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Eems, Maasvlakte, Amsterdams Rijnkanaal

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For our powerplants we need cooling water to properly function. Therefore, water stress (or salination of water) could hamper to generation process. This could have implications on the moments we can run our powerplants and potentially lose money.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

We lose a spark-spread position due to not being able to generate electricity when the price is high. Futhermore, it could also implacte our responsibility to balance the power grid which is very costly.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The water bodies that are currenly used for cooling water do not experience these issues. For now we therefore accept the risk, in combination with the small likelyhood of it happening.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Eneco overal policy is to reduce the usage of water in our operation and offices.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change, particularly rising average temperatures, directly reduces the demand for heat supply during traditionally colder seasons. This leads to lower consumption of natural gas and district heating, which are core components of Eneco's current energy portfolio. Warmer winters result in shorter heating periods and reduced peak demand, thereby decreasing overall heat volumes supplied to residential and commercial customers. This shift has substantial implications. Lower heat demand affects revenue from gas-fired power plants and district heating networks, potentially undermining the economic viability of existing infrastructure. Moreover, reduced utilization may challenge the cost-efficiency of heat network expansions and delay returns on investments in sustainable heating technologies. It also highlights the importance of adaptive planning to ensure resilience and profitability in a warming climate

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

It is hard to specifically quantify the expected financial impact due to this risk. However, we expect that fixed infrastructure costs remain high despite lower utilization, and regulatory uncertainty adds further complexity to investment decisions. These dynamics will contribute to a decline in return on capital and overal revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

It is hard to quantifiy the action due to this risk, since it is vital to Eneco's revenue.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As disclosed in chapter 2, we use the ECRS for risk assessment. Temperatures affect how much energy our customers use (demand for gas and heat). Fluctuating volumes combined with volatile prices impact our financial results. It is hard to specifically quantify the reponse as we analyse the demand and supply carefully.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

406000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

406000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have identified risks, for which the transitional risks from fossil to renewable energy generation and supply is more evident than phyiscal climate risk. Therefore, devided the impact transitional risk to 0.2% - which is less than 1% - and physical to 0%.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

511000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

511000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We deem the risk water scarcity for our power plants on low. Even though it is a risk, we have not quantified it, as these power plants are not close to an at-risk water scarce area, based on research and analysis. We did not quantify the potential risks both physical and transitional.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Meuse

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

One installation using cooling water is located near the Meuse river and is exposed to water-related risks. As indicated in question 9.2.4, according to the WRI tool this river is marked as low water stress risk.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Rhine

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

multiple installation, clustered as 2 facilities, are located near the Rhine river and use cooling water. As indicated in question 9.2.4, according to the WRI tool this river is marked as low water stress risk.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*All incidents, accidents and fines are registered in tool Alerta. During calendar year 2024, no fines or other water-related penalties are published.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

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

EU ETS

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

100

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

49112

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1195917

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1245029

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

One of the installations, Enecogen, is partly owned by Eneco. For this reason, only part of the 1277185 tonnes CO2 registered at the NEA (Dutch Emissions Authority) from this asset are taken into account in the CDP questionnaire.
[Fixed row]

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

The European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is a critical regulatory framework for Eneco's assets. Eneco's Carbon Desk plays a central role by partnering with organizations to identify, develop, and manage projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, generating high-quality carbon credits in the process. As a leading energy company with a strong track record in sustainable energy production and international carbon markets, Eneco actively purchases and trades carbon credits, including EUAs, CERs, and VERs. In order to make sure the data on carbon credits is correct, Eneco has set up a strategy to control an verify the amounts. Here for J-SOX processes and controls are in place, of which the data will be audited annually.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(3.6.3) Please explain

At Eneco the main water topic is the use of cooling water for the gas fired power plants. As no water is consumed during the process it was judged to be unimportant to seek for opportunities. Water is also relevant for LNG gas supply from USA sources retrieved by fracking. Eneco is investigating the potential dependency and impact on water stress and water quality.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Eneco's strategy focuses on growth of sustainable energy assets, energy supply and innovative services. We were the first energy company to choose a sustainable strategy in 2007 and we are still following that course. Eneco has developed to become a leader in the energy transition, both in Belgium and in the Netherlands. And this is key, because to achieve the Paris Agreement and the Dutch Climate Act and Agreement, renewable energy production is of crucial importance in the coming years, especially given that the Netherlands is among the European rearguard in terms of renewable energy production. Increasing the sustainability of the energy

supply (amount of energy from renewable sources produced) and the energy consumption, is crucial in order to catch up. This is why we continue to invest in sustainable energy. A main area of opportunity is green gas. The Dutch Climate Agreement expresses the ambition to stop using natural gas in the Netherlands as much as possible in the coming years. It is not possible to completely stop using gas. Where gas is still needed, natural gas can be replaced by green gas. The Dutch government (Climate Agreement 2019) has expressed the ambition to significantly increase the production of green gas, to 2 billion m3 by 2030. Green gas has the same properties and quality as natural gas. Therefore green gas can be used in the existing gas network.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

€ 302 million Revenues to meet green gas blending targets per 2030 And indicative € 426 million per 2035.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

280000000

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

347000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We expect an increase in our green gas volume. The financial impact figure is based on estimated costs per t/CO_2 and applicable buy-out pricing and ETS-II costs.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

9000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We use the same calculation methods as last year - in 2024, as this has not really changed throughout the year. Asset development works with interdisciplinary teams of experts from realization (engineering and permits), purchasing, legal, finance and other staff within Eneco. We expect to have 7 fte working on these projects in development. The cost of development consists of 800K per year personnel cost and 100K per year other communication costs. Multiplying 900K by 10 year (2021 – 2030) results in 9 million total estimated costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Eneco has a dedicated strategy focused on realizing growth of sustainable energy for each of the opportunity identified: Green Gas: enable buildings and industries to easily transition to sustainable energy with green gas by fighting for positions in scalable production (electrolysis and advanced gasification of biomass) technologies in strategic cooperation with gas and chemical companies

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Belgium

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

E-mobility in the Netherlands and Belgium has grown rapidly, with the Netherlands seeing a 12% increase in electric vehicle (EV) sales in 2024 alone. Belgium recorded a 37% rise in the same period, with both countries expanding their charging infrastructure significantly. The Netherlands now boasts over 500,000 charging points, while Belgium plans to reach the 400,000 points by 2025. Projections indicate that EV adoption in both countries will grow significantly over the next five years. This rapid growth aligns with national goals to significantly reduce transport emissions by 2030. Eneco is responding to this overall emerging market specifically in the field of electric transport (eMobility), which is a key part of the energy transition. To address this opportunity, we have grouped all our electric transport activities together in the entity Eneco eMobility BV, which started on 1 March 2018. To achieve our goal of a top position in emobility in the Netherlands and Belgium we are working hard to make charging solution for electric cars accessible and simple to everyone. We are adding new charging points and charging services (charging cards, for example), both for at home and for at work all over our operating area. Our customers have driven more than 1400 million electric kilometres and charged more than 280 million kWh of 100% green electricity. The electrically driven kilometres by our customers have saved more than 280 million kilos of CO2 in 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Short-term, e-mobility is an investment business, resulting in a negative EBIT contribution and cash flow for the organization. Mid-term and long-term this will turn around into a positive EBIT contribution and cash flows, due to economies of scale, and increase in customer base, which generates recurring cash flows, such as revenues on transactions. Additionally, eMobility will contribute to value drivers across Eneco group, such as Energy Management (flex generation), cross-selling products and churn reduction on power & gas customers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1000000000

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

1500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our strategy is to support the ongoing growth of the number of electric vehicles in the Netherlands, and Belgium by increasing the number of charging points and charging solution customers. We expect a revenue increase of approximately 20-30% per year until 2029, slightly outgrowing the market, corresponding to an impact figure of approximately 1000-1500 million in 2027-2029.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs consists of costs in 2025 and 2026, which our investment years to turn the eMobility business into a profit driver. The costs consist mainly of (i) employee costs, (ii) IT operation costs, (iii) marketing & sales costs, and (iv) depreciations of our investments in charging stations and technology platform.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our goal is to help 1 million people and 20k businesses transition to electric mobility by 2030. We do this by extending our market-leading position, serving more customers and expanding our charge point base. To these customers we provide value adding services, such as our newly launched 'eneco slimladen' solution, to generate recurring reveneus, while increasing our efficiency, improving our overall results and enabling the reduction of the CO2 footprint of our customers, suppliers & ourselves. We aim to realize our growth by extending big partnerships, both in the home business, for instance with lease customers, and at business locations.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In our current operations, heating demand has traditionally dominated our thermal energy systems. However, we anticipate a significant shift in this balance, with cooling demand becoming increasingly prominent. As a result, our investments in thermal energy infrastructure are progressively focused on cooling capabilities. Additionally, both heating and cooling are increasingly sourced from sustainable energy solutions, which enhances the overall performance and efficiency of our systems.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

At this moment it is hard to quantify the big impact on the financial flow, mostly due to rules, laws and regulations. However, with the new Dutch Heat law coming it, it provides opportunity to also see consider this as a more financial flow.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is hard to pinpoint exactly the amount of money that we will spend on this part of the heating/cooling networks - specifically for cooling, as it is part of the total. However, we anticipate that we need to invest tens of millions of euros annually.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We observe a growing demand for cooling in real estate developments, driven by rising comfort expectations and increasingly warmer summers. In response, our energy solutions are designed with a long-term perspective that anticipates this increasing cooling demand. We continuously work to enhance the sustainability, affordability, and integration of our cooling solutions to ensure they meet future needs while aligning with our environmental goals.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

12000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

At this moment, we are still very much dependent on rules and regulation for both green gas supply and cooling supply (Opp 1 and 3 in question above). The revenue for green gas GOs is a couple of million euros, cooling cannot be charged yet. With a total revenue of 7.2 billion euros, this is less than 1% at this moment.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

165000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For our eMobility we are mostly investing and growing with the idea that we expect positive financial results in the future.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

50% of the board of director should contain women by 2025. This number was already achieved by 2023 and was still applicable in 2024.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

eneco-annual report-2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Eneco's One Planet Plan

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Eneco's climate related issues are directly related to Eneco's purpose (One Planet Plan), mission (Everyone's sustainable energy) and strategy (Accelerating the energy transition). Our main climate related goal is to be climate neutral by 2035. In order to do so, e.g. the following topics are relevant for Eneco's climate governance and discussed during board meetings: the carbon budget, audits and controls, sustainable investments and monitoring of emissions. Prior to the annual Business Plan Cycle, the Management Board sets a carbon budget allocation per business unit, per year for the next five years, within which the business should operate. Each business unit then draws up a strategy and submits it to the Management Board for approval. To monitor what progress we have achieved and how effective our actions are on climate governance, we report to the Management Board every quarter. To ensure transparency towards our external stakeholders, every annual report describes what progress we have made towards our climate goals and what we have achieved.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Eneco is using cooling water for it's own natural gas assets. Amount of water withdrawals and water quality is monitored and sporadically arise on the board agenda. For the Eneco assets water stress in relation to cooling water is not relevant as the assets are not located in a water risk location. Alternatively to Russian gas, Eneco has chosen to buy USA natural LNG gas in order to supply sufficient energy to Eneco's customers. This gas is received by the fracking process, which might lead to water stress and pollution. The fracking process is discussed occasionally during board meetings.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Eneco's One Planet Plan

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Eneco's biodivesity target is a net positive impact for all new assets, starting in 2025. In order to execute and monitor this target Eneco collaborates with Arcadis to adapt the existing Biodiversity Metric method for use with renewable energy projects. Progress on the target and important updates on the tool, the Biodiversity Metric, will be discussed during board meetings.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training
☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :various trainings

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify :various trainings

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

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

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Supervisory board

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Eneco's One Planet Plan included four ESG ambitions, i.e. climate neutrality by 2035, fair and inclusive performance, positive biodiversity impact for new onshore assets by 2035 and becoming a circular company by 2050. The CEO is the main responsible person. Climate change related topics will be discussed within the One Planet Steering Committee, including the CEO, Director Strategy & Public Affairs, Director Procurement, Director Eneco Financial Services, Sustainability Manager, Social Energy Transition Manager and Sustainability Circularity Officer

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :reports to the supervisory board

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

Select from:

☑ Less frequently than annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

To prepare for the upcoming CSRD reporting, Eneco has an ESG Reporting Board, consisting of the CFO, Director Strategy & Public Affairs, Director Procurement, Director Eneco Financial Services, Director HR, Facilities and Communication, Company Secretary and the Program manager CSRD. Water related matter will be included in ESRS E2 (pollution) and E3 (water and marine resources).

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :reports to supervisory board

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity related topics are discussed within the One Planet Steering Committee, as described above.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

The remuneration of the management board and supervisory board is 15% on the STI (in Mtonne CO2eq). The grant of LTI of which the cycles have started as of 1 April 2024 is dependent on both the improvement of the financial performance (measured via 'net result', with a weight of 60% for threshold and at target level) and the sustainability performance (measured via 'Mtonne CO2eq', with a weight of 40% for threshold and at target level) over a period of three years. More information on this topic can be found in Eneco's annual report in chapter 6 (page 89).

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Eneco does not have monetary incentives on water as this topic has not been judged relevant for the (majority of the) asset types of Eneco.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The STI performance metrics had been measured over a period of one year. The management board receives a variable remuneration of 15% weight for sustainability, measured using Mton Co2-eq. The grant of LTI of which the cycles have started as of 1 April 2024 is dependent on both the improvement of the financial performance (measured via 'net result', with a weight of 60% for threshold and at target level) and the sustainability performance (measured via 'Mtonne CO2eq', with a weight of 40% for threshold and at target level) over a period of three years.

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

Eneco has a remuneration policy that is designed to support its strategy. To make it possible for Eneco to attract and retain motivated and qualified personnel who, no matter what their job or their level, help Eneco to develop and to fulfil its role in the energy transition, the policy presents a remuneration package that is fair both in the internal context and relative to the external market.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Eneco reports on its scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions every year in its annual report. The annual report provides information on the progress Eneco has made towards the SBTi targets and its One Planet ambition of becoming climate neutral by 2035. Eneco reports its emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, an international standard that covers the accounting and disclosure of emissions by organisations. Under this standard, greenhouse gases are categorised by scope (scope 1, 2 or 3) based on their source. With respect to scope 3, Eneco reports its emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, which is a supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Eneco calculates its emissions in accordance with the GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, which is a supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard (https://ghgprotocol.org/standards). Eneco's decisions and interpretations are set out in the N.V. Eneco Greenhouse Gas Accounting Manual.

This manual aims to provide guidelines and information on Eneco's accounting policies, processing methods and disclosures, and it explains how emissions are to be measured, processed and disclosed for external reporting purposes.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

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

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Eneco policy statement paris agreement.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

International Responsible Business Conduct Agreement for the Renewable Energy Sector (https://www.imvoconvenanten.nl/nl/hernieuwbare-energie/over-het-convenant/-/media/AE83C4728BB8431EAD7130BEFD69C0E1.ashx)
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Eneco policy statement paris agreement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

Eneco is registered in the EU transparency register under number 871895132539-41.

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

Eneco has processes in place to ensure that external engagement takes place in line with our positions, our external engagement policy and our environmental commitments and plans. Only employees working at Eneco's public affairs department are authorized to engage in European, national and local lobbying activities on behalf of Eneco. Other employees are not authorized to approve lobbying activities on behalf of Eneco unless such approval is granted by the public affairs department. In addition, the director of the public affairs department reports directly to the CEO. Moreover, an issue report is regularly updated. These internal checks and procedures ensure that our external engagement is consistent with our commitments and plans.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Implementation Renewable Energy Directive

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

☑ Renewable energy generation

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

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

0

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

The Renewable Energy Directive sets targets for EU members states for emission intensity in the transport sector. For Eneco, this was relevant as it helps the business case of electric charging and green hydrogen. The Renewable Energy Directive also requires member states to increase the share of renewable hydrogen used in industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

EU 2040 Climate Target

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – methane

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

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

Select from:

☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Eneco is supportive of the 90% climate target proposed by the European Commission. However, we are critical with regard to the considered role of offset credits in achieving this target.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

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

0

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

An ambitious economy-wide EU target for 2040 provides an important long-term investment signal for investments in green technology and energy savings. With a strong 2040 climate target Eneco can anticipate investment in renewable energy, energy management, EV charging, electric boilers etc.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ WindEurope

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Eneco and Wind Europe both support the Paris Agreement.

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

30850

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

Wind energy is an important renewable energy source for Eneco and Eneco intents to grow in this asset type. Eneco and Wind Europe share an equal vision on climate. The funding figure is 30850 Euro in 2024.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

strategy: as of page 8 biodiversity: as of page 43 emissions figures: as of page 40 emission targers: as of page 40

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

eneco-annual report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Attached publication is Eneco's annual report 2024, illustrating multiple environmental content elements. The online version can be found here: https://www.eneco.nl/-/media/eneco-com/files/eneco-annual-report-2024.pdf?rev=c7d7861df2b04b43b4a182f0a8843df8&sc_lang=en
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We lacked the expertice and resources to properly execute a scenario analysis on water. However, in the upcoming two years we are going to enhance our scenario analysis on climate change, and also include water depend activities in our direct operations, as well as our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :The scenario emphasizes the need for robust and coordinated policies and incentives to enable all stakeholders to anticipate and adapt to the rapid changes required

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :The scenario relies on the development and adoption of ambitious policies that drive down clean technology costs and scale up diverse and resilient global supply chains for critical minerals and clean energy technologies

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario assumes an unprecedented acceleration in the implementation of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency measures across all sectors, furthermore, it relies on ambitious and coordinated policies that drive the rapid transition, including incentives for clean technology adoption and measures to reduce fossil fuel use. The NZE scenario assumes that no new long lead-time upstream oil and gas conventional projects are needed, relying instead on existing fields to meet declining demand and corporates assumptions about changes in consumer behavior and energy consumption patterns that contribute to reduced emissions

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used this scenario's for the implementation of our SBTi targets, and allocation of carbon budget to business units. It really highlights the speed and changes needed to achieve targets, and thus was very usable in developing our One Planet Plan Strategy

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Emissions Gap report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

One of the biggest uncertainties and challenges is the implementation of necessary policies. There's uncertainty about the ability of governments to implement and maintain ambitious policies consistently. Furthermore, global cooperation is assumed for this scenario to be effective. We are also aware that this scenario is build upon data provided by countries themselves, and could therefore implicate quality of the outcome.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have chosen this scenario since it highlights the commitments made in the Paris Agreement, and how these factors affect our business strategy from outside in.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :TYNDP from ENTSOG and ENTSO-E

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The TYNDP from ENTSOG and ENTSO-E is built on key assumptions, constraints, and uncertainties that shape Europe's energy future. The plan assumes climate neutrality by 2050, aligning with the Paris Agreement and EU ambitions. It emphasizes energy system integration, particularly between gas and electricity sectors, and aligns with national policies. The scenarios cover various time horizons, from short-term to 2050, while maintaining technological neutrality. Constraints include strict adherence to EU climate goals and the European Green Deal, consistent time horizons, and the need for balanced, informative scenarios. The plan must ensure data transparency and comparability while reflecting current regulatory frameworks. It's also bound by the requirement to provide valuable insights for decision-makers and the public. Uncertainties play a significant role in the TYNDP. Climate change impacts, technological developments, and potential policy shifts create unpredictable variables. Market dynamics, including fluctuations in commodity prices and demand patterns, add another layer of complexity. Geopolitical factors, as evidenced by the need to reassess Russian gas supply assumptions, further complicate long-term planning. These elements collectively form the foundation of the TYNDP, guiding infrastructure planning and investment decisions. By accounting for these factors, the plan aims to create a resilient, sustainable, and integrated European energy system capable of meeting future challenges and opportunities. The interplay between these assumptions, constraints, and uncertainties underscores the complexity of energy transition planning and the need for adaptive, forward-thinking strategies in the face of a rapidly evolving energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Eneco opts to utilize the TYNDP because it offers a consistent and reliable dataset, providing an integrated perspective on both gas and power sectors. Additionally, the TYNDP's independent viewpoint ensures unbiased and comprehensive insights, aiding in the formulation of effective and sustainable energy strategies. For countries we have superior market intelligence, we overwrite assumptions of the TYNDP, for the other countries we utilize the constrains and assumptions proposed.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2060

☑ 2080

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For our analysis we have chosen the RCP1-2.6 Scenario as it the best outcome policy and consumer wise. This scenario assumes that societies work together to achieve strong climate policies to quickly reduce emissions. Important aspect of this scenario is to deploy new technologies for clean energy and carbon removal. The uncertainty here is whether these actions – international cooperation, demand for green technologies, and adoption of strict policies – will actually happen worldwide, as well as whether new technology can deliver results fast enough. The main constraint is that the scenario is not a guarantee or forecast, but a "best-case" vision; real-world economic or political changes could limit what's possible. It solely a base-line for comparison

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We wanted to execute a climate scenario analysis as input for our risks and opportunity assessments. Our initial step is to execute two outliers. As explained, in our opinion RCP1-2.6 is the most optimistic view on how the world could develop, and can be seen merely as the base line of what could happen if everying changes rapidly. By using this as minimum we can create a range of possibilities to identify the potential risks of things.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2060
☑ 2080
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

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

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The other outlier of the IPCC Scenarios is the RCP5-8.5 as it assumes little to no extra climate policy. Important assumptions are rapid population growth, high energy demand, and continued heavy use of fossil fuels. Uncertainty comes from whether these "business-as-usual" trends will stay unchecked. That would mean no new climate policies, breakthroughs in renewable energy, or shifts in behavior could lower emissions unexpectedly. The biggest constraint here is that this scenario represents the extreme high-end of possible futures, and is not necessarily the most likely outcome. It depends on persistent high emissions and limited progress in sustainability, which may not match how societies evolve.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Subsequent to the RCP1-2.6 scenario, we used the RCP5-8.5 scenario, as it is the complete opposite of that scenario. It gives you a range of possible futures in which we can identify potential physical and chronical changes in climate and it minimum and maximum impact.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The energy sector in the Netherlands, among other developed countries, has a crucial role in the energy transition. Particularly now, it is evident that climate objectives and actions need to be much more ambitious to achieve the 1.5°C target. Eneco is taking responsibility for this and is advancing its ambition and strategy to become climate neutral by 2035, 15 years ahead of schedule. We will cut absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions entirely by 2035 from a 2019 base year. Since Eneco has maintained a green strategy since 2007, our investments in new resources and/or assets are predominantly based on sustainable energy, meaning we mainly possess green assets. However, our gas-fired power plants do not align with our climate goals using natural gas. It is certain that capital expenditure will be impacted if these assets cannot be converted by 2035. Consequently, Eneco will close its gas-fired power plants. The outcomes of this scenario analysis are translated in our One Planet Plan Climate plan, and refer to the 3 pillars: 1. Radical electrification: Extensive electrification of industry, mobility, and the built environment, powered solely by renewable electricity from new wind and solar farms. 2. Phasing out natural gas: Converting or shutting down our gas-fired power plants by 2035 or earlier, enhancing the sustainability of gas-heated homes and buildings with insulation, hybrid and non-hybrid heat pumps, and heating networks, and ceasing sales of 'stand-alone' gas-fired central heating boilers by 2025 at the latest. 3. Accelerating sustainable heat: Innovating and investing in sustainable sources such as geothermal heat, aquathermal energy, electrode boilers, thermal storage, green gas, and green hydrogen. Driven by our ambitions and the results from scenario analysis, we use this output to evaluate how we can fulfill our commitment to becoming climate neutral by 2035, incorporating underlying targets. For instance, we examine the types of assets we plan to construct, their locations, and their alignment with technological feasibility and projected capacity requirements for our production intensity goal (CO2-eq/MWh produced). This output informs our strategy and financial planning regarding our CAPEX plan to execute this pathway. Specifically, while green gas and green hydrogen are potential fuels for electricity production and building heating, they are relatively expensive. Therefore, we explore hydrogen possibilities and their impact on our SBTi-set objectives. Based on our ambitions and the scenario analysis results, swift action is imperative. Green gas and green hydrogen can potentially serve as fuels for electricity production, building heating, vehicular fuel, and fleet electricity. This potential is significant and warrants exploration. If feasible, these fuels could be utilized on a large scale. For our gas-fired power plants, green gas or green hydrogen might be a viable alternative. Furthermore, we analysed potential physical climate risks for Western and Central Europe, where our core countries are. Eneco faces evolving physical climate challenges within our countries - under both RCP1-2.6 and RCP5-8.5 scenarios - serves as a good range to identify important risks to address. Eneco faces

increasing climate risks across two scenarios, with warmer temperatures impacting power plant efficiency, altering heating and cooling demand, and requiring upgrades to infrastructure. More extreme weather—including flood and salinization risks—could threaten assets, especially in Rotterdam and Utrecht, though Dutch adaptation measures help mitigate sea level rise up to 3 meters; reduced wind further affects renewable generation.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We are reducing our own CO2 emissions through the following scheduled milestones and actions: -Achieving 100% CO2-free electricity production by 2035 - Sustainable conversion or phasing out of all large gas-fired power stations -Doubling our renewable production capacity to 3,200 MW in 2025 and continuing this growth in the years up to 2035. - Investment in more than 2,000 MW of new heat sources and heat supply agreements with third party sources until 2035. - Development of sufficient CO2-free flexible power needed to supplement non-continuous renewable electricity sources (solar and wind) in order to meet electricity demand. More specifically, we intend to reduce CO2 emissions from our own operational activities (scope 1) by sustainable conversion or phasing out of all large gas-fired power stations; this concerns a total of approximately 1,300 MW of installed capacity. Before 2030, the Merwede gas power plant in Utrecht and ten gas-fired combined heat and power plants (CHPs) will be made sustainable or closed. By 2035, the Lage Weide gas power plant in Utrecht and the Enecogen power plant on the Maasvlakte in Rotterdam will also be made sustainable, for example by being converted to renewable fuels, or closed down.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Anually we discuss the One Planet Plan in a business cycle, where we ask the responsible executers per business unit to provide information and on their activities from which we calculate the carbon footprint. Feedback is generally received throughout this session. Biannually, an strategy analysis is conducted to see how far along we are on our climate targets, and how feasible they are in achieving.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Less frequently than annually

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

We have several critical success factors identified: 1. Social acceptance and customer willingness: We note that the support of citizens and businesses for the introduction of (policy) measures necessary to counter serious climate change is increasing. An example of this is that climate is an important theme in elections and features in almost all political parties' election manifestos. You also see this with businesses that make 'climate promises', driven partly by their own employees, partly by their customers. Affordability of sustainable solutions is an important condition to make our One Planet Plan successful (i.e. the energy transition is a social transition). 2. Effective climate policy: Effective climate policy is crucial for limiting global warming to no more than 1.5°C. The existing and proposed policy in Europe, in the Netherlands, Belgium and in Germany is currently insufficient for the sectors in which Eneco is active (see figure 11). T he climate damage caused by fossil products has not yet been sufficiently factored into the market prices of these products, making it difficult for some sustainable alternatives to compete. This applies in particular to replacing the use of natural gas in industry, for the heating of homes and buildings and for the peak and back-up function in the electricity sector. 3. Technical and economic feasibility Most of the technologies needed to achieve our 2035 ambition are already available. Although technically proven, there are still uncertainties regarding the timely availability and scalability at competitive prices of geothermal energy and renewable gases such as green hydrogen and green gas. Given the strong focus of policymakers and industry on these technologies, we believe that these 'workhorses' of the energy transition will become available in time.

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

We made significant strides toward our climate target. Compared to 2023, we achieved a total reduction of 4.1% in CO_2-eq emissions, decreasing from 9.7 Mton to 9.3 Mton in 2024. This progress keeps us on track and way under our SBTi set target.

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

ENECO-Whitepaper-One planet-2023-NW.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This transition plan is specifically written (and validated by Boston Consulting Group) for our climate pillar in the One Planet Plan. However, in our overarching One Planet Plan, we have linked other circularity and biodiversity to our climate plan.

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

This transition plan is specifically written (and validated by Boston Consulting Group) for our climate pillar in the One Planet Plan. However, in our overarching One Planet Plan, we have linked other circularity and biodiversity to our climate plan.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of the big changes we anticipate is the increase in cooling. This increasing demand for cooling—driven by warmer summers and rising comfort standards—has led us to re-evaluate and adapt our long-term energy strategy. Where heating once dominated our thermal systems, we now prioritize cooling in both design and investment decisions. This shift has influenced our strategic planning, resulting in a stronger focus on scalable, sustainable, and cost-effective cooling solutions. We also ensure that our systems are future-proof by anticipating continued growth in cooling needs and embedding flexibility and sustainability into our infrastructure choices.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The biggest focus areas of our analysis were mostly on our own operation. However, we are aware the conditions of workers due to increasing temperatures and humidity - mostly in Asia - could be an impact. As well as the dependency on certain ship routes through canals that might change due to droughts. We are planning to expand this in our analysis the upcoming year.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

There is an abudance of renewable energy production in certain periodes in the different seasons. We are currently analysing the way can use this overshoot to transfer this energy in a Direct Air Capture solution for carbon dioxide removal credits. Both have a positive impact on the strategy, as it helps balancing the grid, and remove CO2 from the atmosphere. We are also looking into ways of long duration energy storage to mitigate negative impact of dependence on renewable energy (i.e. dunkelflaute). Also providing stability to our service. Additionaly, the changing weather patterns, and mostly the wind surface flows, affect our renewable energy generation. We are currently looking into technological and systematic opportunities to fully adapt to these changing patterns in order to get the maximal results if wind speeds drop.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Our operations are exposed to both physical and transition risks under varying climate scenarios. Under IPCC 2.6, gradual warming reduces winter heating demand and affects power plant efficiency, requiring operational adjustments such as improved cooling and ventilation systems. Under IPCC 8.5, extreme heat events and increased cooling demand pose more frequent and severe risks to asset performance and energy infrastructure. We assess these risks at both company and asset levels. At this moment, we mostly focus on mitigating the risks of reduced air speeds by investing in techniques to increase efficiency and insurance on these changes. Furthermore, we invest in long term and durable energy solutions to keep the grid stable when we cannot depend on sun or wind generation.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Most importantly, the impact of physical climate risks - at this point- mostly focusses on the decrease and changing wind patterns. Decrease of surface wind will result in a drop of wind generation, which decrease its investment potential. Therefore we have a team specifically modelling this risk to advice on how the patterns on different places will affect power generation, price and thus affect ROI.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We see that our heat business is highly dependent on the weather, and thus affected by climate change. The increase in temperature poses a risks and therefore the amount of investments are carefully weighted. On the other hand, we see that the demand for cooling increases, and thus more capex expenditure to that.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Eneco invests in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products and services.*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Demand response

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

13.9

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

1800000

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

46.8

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

Our R&D investments focus on integrating assets and markets behind the meter to support our climate transition plan. We are developing a digital platform enabling customers to optimise their own renewable generation, storage, and consumption. By improving asset efficiency and enabling self-control, customers can maximise the use of their own solar energy, reduce grid dependency, and address societal challenges such as grid congestion. This platform aligns with our climate commitments by facilitating decarbonisation, empowering customers to actively manage their energy use, and supporting the broader energy transition.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Efficient transmission technology

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

8.4

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

10400000

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

20.3

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

Our R&D investments in efficient transmission focus on enabling customers to reduce their carbon footprint by optimising household energy use. We are developing in-home displays and devices that increase awareness of energy consumption and emissions. These solutions connect household appliances to a central platform, allowing better control and efficiency. Investments in customer research, hardware, and platform integration ensure that these tools effectively influence behaviour, reduce demand peaks, and support grid stability. By empowering customers to make informed energy choices, these innovations directly contribute to our climate commitments and support our transition plan towards a low-carbon energy system.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

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

1.9

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

125000

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

0.2

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

Expanding renewable generation capacity is essential for meeting our Paris-aligned science-based targets. AGRI PV and Floating PV enable efficient use of land and water, combining solar power generation with agriculture or water surfaces. Our R&D focuses on designs that minimise environmental impact, avoid land-use conflicts, and maximise energy yield. These projects reduce lifecycle emissions by replacing fossil generation and align with our climate transition plan. They also contribute to a just transition by supporting rural communities, diversifying income streams, and preserving food production alongside renewable deployment.

Row 6

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

1.5

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

100000

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

0.2

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

Offshore wind has long been a core element of our renewable strategy, but we are advancing to the next level to align with our Paris-aligned science-based targets. Our R&D focuses on improving energy yield and reducing reliance on conventional generation, directly avoiding emissions. We actively participate in research programmes such as Lichen Blades to enhance turbine circularity, Wind Farm Control to reduce offshore wake losses, and Ecowende to minimise ecological impacts. These initiatives not only maximise renewable output but also integrate environmental stewardship into offshore development. By combining technological innovation with ecological considerations, offshore wind contributes substantially to our climate transition plan and supports a just transition by creating sustainable jobs, reducing fossil dependence, and delivering affordable clean energy.

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :energy saving

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

43.3

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

5000000

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

11.2

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

Our R&D investments focus on enabling customers to reduce their carbon footprint. We are developing a AI generated sustainability scan in order to provide a one stop shop for sustainability measures and taking steps to get rid of gas consumption. It contributes to our one planet plan

Row 8

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Solar energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

11.6

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

500000

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

4.7

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

Our R&D investments in OpwekOptimaal focus on reducing netcongestion of solar energy to enable more sustainable generation to be added to the grid. It contrubites to our one planet plan

Row 9

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :energy saving

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

3.9

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

200000

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

1.9

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

Our R&D investments focus on enabling customers big customers to reduce their carbon footprint. We are developing a sustainability scan in order to provide a roadmap to customers for energysaving. It contributes to our one planet plan

Row 10

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Smart grid integration

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

4.6

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

300000

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

2.8

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

Our R&D investments focus on enabling big ships to reduce their emissions when being in the harbours. We are developing solutions to offer shorepower to shipping companies. It contributes to our one planet plan

Row 11

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Smart grid integration

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

10.9

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

800000

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

11.9

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

Our R&D investments focus on enabling customers to reduce their grid congestion issues with batteries whilst optimizing residual value of flexibility on energy markets. We are developing a connectivity-, steering- and algorithm optimization chain for the behind the meter batteries in grid congested areas
[Add row]

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

Coal – hard

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Lignite

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Oil

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Gas

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

10000000

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

5

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

2

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

2011

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The CAPEX is mainly based on power generation from wind, solar and battery assets. Eneco's total investment plan amounts to €179 million for the reporting year. The CAPEX plan includes a small percentage for gas as the plan is to phase out gas. But since we are still dependent on gas, it is still in the CAPEX plan for the bridging period for the maintenance of our gas-fired power plants. The share will decline over the next 5 years due to the phasing out of gas. The total CAPEX per year will roughly be the same for the next five years.

Sustainable biomass

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

2000000

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

1

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

0

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

2018

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The CAPEX is mainly based on power generation from wind, solar and battery assets. Eneco's total investment plan amounts to 179 million for the reporting year. The CAPEX plan includes a small percentage for sustainable biomas for the maintenance of our biomass plant Eneco Bio Golden Raand. The plan is that the proportions for maintenance will be the same for the next five years. The total CAPEX per year will roughly be the same for the next five years.

Other biomass

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Waste (non-biomass)

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Nuclear

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Geothermal

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Hydropower

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Wind

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

39000000

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

22

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

31

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

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The percentage of total CAPEX is based almost only on power generation from wind, solar and battery assets. 2024 spend was relatively low due to less available profitable projects

Solar

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

59000000

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

33

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

30

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

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The percentage of total CAPEX is based almost only on power generation from wind, solar and battery assets. 2024 spend was relatively low due to less available profitable projects

Marine

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

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

69000000

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

39

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

37

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

2024

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The percentage of total CAPEX is based almost only on power generation from wind, solar and battery assets. 2024 spend was relatively high and relate to a large BESS project.

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

no capex
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Wind

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Onshore and offshore wind farm assets under construction

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

39000000

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

9

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Heating systems

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Investments in district heating networks

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

181000000

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

40

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029

Row 3

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Solar

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Solar farm assets under construction

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

59000000

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

13

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029

Row 4

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Other investments

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Other investments such as ICT & equipment, and energy installations (e.g., domestic water heaters, solar panels leased to customers, etc.)

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

99000000

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

22

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029

Row 5

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Large-scale storage

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

69000000

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

16

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2029
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

At this moment, we do not have significant water-related spend. Neither do we anticipate to invest in the next reporting year(s). Water-related CAPEX is not applicable and water-related OPEX (water quality testing) is not significant and not expected to change.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

☑ Scenario analysis

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

For determining the carbon price, Eneco uses the carbon price in euro per ton from https://ember-climate.org/data/carbon-price-viewer/. Eneco takes the value of 1 January 2024 and assumes this price to be a representative price for 2024.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

62.04

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

62.04

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Procurement

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The Netherlands is switching from natural gas to other heat sources and we are looking for ways to make this transition possible. By using an internal carbon budget per business unit we make sure the right choices are being made. We invest only in renewable energy and therefore the value is on the best carbon reduction per invested euro an we take into account the cost of GHG emissions when choosing new investments. This results in developing various new service models. For instance, we aim to be the frontrunner in offering (hybrid) heat pumps to consumers in the Netherlands and Belgium. Our natural gas power plants are part of the ETS-system and therefor also for existing assets a price on carbon is in place. Eneco has not invested in fossil fuel energy sources since 2015 and does not intend to do so in the future. For the existing gas facilities from Eneco an internal price on carbon is active based on the EU-ETS. When the market price of carbon emissions increases, energy generated by these facilities will be more expensive for consumers and this will eventually impact Eneco's market position. This is a direct incentive for Eneco to initiate low-carbon activities and invest in sustainable means of energy generation. We are currently in the process of updating the Internal Carbon Pricing scheme to align with our new Carbon Dioxide Removal credit portfolio. We think this switch depicts the actual market development and trade-off between investments better.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Eneco's top 40 suppliers are evaluated in Ecovadis. As Eneco has nearly 2000 procurement partners (see Annual Report 2024 page 144), the top 40 is approximately 2% of Eneco's suppiers. Eneco uses the Leaders threshold, which make up 41% of the 40 selected suppliers. Please mind that in Ecovadis Environment is one of the four themes that companies will be judged on. Next to Ecovadis, Eneco has set up the Eneco Supplier Code of Conduct (CoC). 92% of Eneco's suppliers have signed the CoC.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

16

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Eneco's top 40 suppliers are evaluated in Ecovadis. As Eneco has nearly 2000 procurement partners (see Annual Report 2024 page 144), the top 40 is approximately 2% of Eneco's suppiers. Eneco uses the Leaders threshold, which make up 41% of the 40 selected suppliers. Please mind that in Ecovadis Environment is one of the four themes that companies will be judged on. Next to Ecovadis, Eneco has set up the Eneco Supplier Code of Conduct (CoC). 92% of Eneco's suppliers have signed the CoC.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

16
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Eneco applies multiple criteria to determine which suppliers to prioritize for engagement on sustainability matters. These include a.o. procurement spend, strategic importance, leverage, industry risk, country risk.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

-
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*In the procurement process we take social and environmental factors into account in supplier selection.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*Select from:*	*In the procurement process we take social and environmental factors into account in supplier selection.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

-

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We collect information on supplier sustainability and assess their performance on mitigating climate change by means of EcoVadis. With suppliers that offer carbon intensive products or services, we go into agreement to decrease their carbon emissions. These agreements are monitored by contract management. A key measure of success is the Leader status of our top suppliers measured by means of CSR assessments (EcoVadis, B-Corp, GSES, MVO Prestatieladder, MVO Register). Our target herefore is 40%, Eneco has achieved this goal in 2023 and 2024. We share the results of the CSR assessment with our suppliers in the form of scorecards. By reviewing the results together with the underperforming suppliers we aim to further increase their CSR scores. Discussions have taken place with various suppliers on how to improve the score. By doing this we are not merely collecting information about CSR performance but also facilitate suppliers in improving their performance. Furthermore, we grow the base of sustainable suppliers that can help Eneco achieve our own ambitions, specifically those on carbon footprint reduction and circularity.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

We collect information on supplier sustainability and assess their performance on mitigating climate change by means of EcoVadis. With suppliers that offer carbon intensive products or services, we go into agreement to decrease their carbon emissions. These agreements are monitored by contract management. A key measure

of success is the Leader status of our top suppliers measured by means of CSR assessments (EcoVadis, B-Corp, GSES, MVO Prestatieladder, MVO Register). Our target herefore is 40%, Eneco has achieved this goal in 2023 and 2024. We share the results of the CSR assessment with our suppliers in the form of scorecards. By reviewing the results together with the underperforming suppliers we aim to further increase their CSR scores. Discussions have taken place with various suppliers on how to improve the score. By doing this we are not merely collecting information about CSR performance but also facilitate suppliers in improving their performance. Furthermore, we grow the base of sustainable suppliers that can help Eneco achieve our own ambitions, specifically those on carbon footprint reduction and circularity.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage suppliers to take Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) actions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

We engage with suppliers to further map our value chain. In this process we encourage transparency and compliance with international standards.

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

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

To prevent global warming beyond 1.5°C, we need to take action. Together with customers, we are now taking steps towards climate neutral in 2035. Read the stories here: https://www.eneco.nl/en/about-us/what-we-do/inspiration/ relevant information shared with customers and public available are: https://www.eneco.nl/en/about-us/reporting-and-figures/independent-esg-ratings/ and the policy in the One Planet Plan: https://www.eneco.nl/-/media/eneco-com/files/eneco_whitepaper_one_planet_2023_nw_v3.pdf?rev=99c2426f514c434ea2a86aadd45bfc73&sc_lang=en

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement is generally aimed at finding innovative solutions in collaboration with our customers. Results are case-specific. As an example: crisps factory PepsiCo wants to reduce the CO2 emissions, and therefore needed to switch from natural gas to electricity. Eneco facilitates by constructing a thermal battery. This will reduce about 50% of the CO2 emissions. Some plans for extension are being discussed to further extend to 98% reduction of CO2 with three more units. https://www.eneco.nl/en/about-us/what-we-do/inspiration/pepsico/ The example above is in line with the decision from the B2B department of Eneco to not close any gas-only deals anymore. In case some deals include natural gas, Eneco includes and discusses agreements on electrification in these deals. In addition, Eneco has been signing more cPPA deals with large customers Google and KPN telco receiving energy from big wind or solar parks https://www.offshorewind.biz/2024/02/01/google-signs-its-largest-offshore-wind-ppas-to-date/ https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/kpn-signs-solar-ppa-with-eneco-in-the-netherlands/ https://www.offshorewind.biz/2024/02/01/google-signs-its-largest-offshore-wind-ppas-to-date/ measures of success take place annually up to management level in which the level of reduction of CO2 will be assessed in a bonus.

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Both from a regulatory requirement on the Financial Institution side as well as support for Eneco's creditworthiness. Ranges from information disclosure, joint development of KPIs for Sustainability Linked Facilities, information & best practises sharing.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Improved creditworthiness of Eneco, lower financing costs, better partnerships

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :DSO, TSO, public authorities, government and community engagement.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :inspraakavonden en uitleg (omgevingsmanagement)

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

In order to construct new projects like wind and solar parks or batteries, all facilities need to be created. For grid capacity this means engagement with DSOs and TSOs, for permits we engage with the government and public authorities. In addition, community engagement is important to create support from the local residents and entrepreneurs in the near surrounding of the site of the new projects. Eneco has the objective to remain seen and recognized as best-in-class (top 3) in community engagement and project communication in every segment of the energy transition. The three objectives are: 1. Eneco is seen and recognized as best-in-class (top 3) in community engagement and project communication in every segment of the energy transition. 2. Successful local partnerships with consumer collectives or energy cooperatives are normal and accepted with a target of 50% ownership of local production by 2030. 3. Eneco employees working on energy projects are sufficiently trained in community engagement and stakeholder management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect can be found in new developed projects (wind and solar parks), in which remaining nature or creating more biodiversity is done. One example of 2024 is the development of wind park Oude Maas. As of the construction of the wind turbines, some tree had to be removed. In a return, a new forest over twice the area of the original forest was created at a close location of the wind park. Moreover, some different vegetation was added, resulting in a more biodivers landscape. More information on this transformation can be found at: https://www.hwl.nl/index.php?view=article&id=359:windpark-oude-maas&catid=28&highlight=WyJ3aW5kcGFyayIsIm91ZGUiLCJvbmRlcmhvdWRlbiIsImhvdWRlbiIsIm91ZGVyZG9tIiwidmVyb3VkZXJpbmciLCJ6b3VkZW4iLCJvdWRlcndldHNlIiwiYmVob3VkZW4iLCJnZWhvdWRlbiJd
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Eneco has opted for the control approach over the equity share approach, primarily because this is in line with the financial reporting consolidation. More specifically, because the control definition used for the consolidation of the financial statements is quite similar to the definition of operational control in the GHG Protocol. In addition, the control approach best reflects Eneco's actual power, and therefore Eneco can take full ownership of all GHG emissions that it can directly influence and reduce. Furthermore, the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) require reporting on the basis of operational control. Also, the control approach seems to be the most appropriate for the purpose of management information and performance tracking, because managers can only be held accountable for activities under their control. More details on Eneco consolidation approach can be found in https://www.eneco.nl/-/media/eneco-com/files/NV-Eneco-GHG-Accounting-Manual-ENG.pdf

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

We align with the operational control, hence all our measurements and disclosures will be done within the operational control boundary. Furthermore, we already use this methodology for our GHG accounting and financial accounting, and therefore know which subsidiaries and joint-operation we must include within the boundary.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Please refer to the above mentioned explanation. In case of materiality, these would be included in a similar manner.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

For our biodiversity measures, for now we consolidate on new assets that are within the operational control boundary. Whenever it is applicable, it will be done for all our assets that are part of a subsidiary or joint operation.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

In our annual report we disclose both a figure based on market-based and location-based emissionfactors - in line with the GHG Protocol. Please note that within our SBTi commitment we track and include the figure based on market-based emission factors. Furthermore, the location-based emissions are relatively small compared to our other scope 2 emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1740864.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measure of direct emissions based on consumption data of car fleet, power plants, and heat generated on location central heating boilers.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1967.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mostly our offices with the gridfactor of the location, in the market based disclosure we use the same values but purchases GOs for the amount we use in our operations.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183.33

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Consists of purchased heat for our offices buildings. We have GOs for all electricity used in our operations.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148650.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The basis for the calculation of scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services is registered expense data (spend). Emission factors per euro are used to calculate emissions. Expenditure partly relates to Capital Goods.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include the amount of spend on capitcal goods in our scope 3 category 1 in 2019, since 2023 we have split them.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4523643.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Same input as for scope 1, where we use well-to-tank emission factors. In addition, we use the supply data based on meter readings from our customers.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not material, we have used a rough estimation that showcases that this is a very low emissions source. Therefore we omit this category for now in the calculation.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

358.76

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We request data from our HR-department to identify business travel and modality

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1717.87

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have an annual survey to get data for the employee commuting split. Based on an average modality we plot this on our total population. The response on the survey is high with at least 60 per cent per year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10069465.25

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the combustion of sold natural gas to end-users, both businesses and residential. We supply in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have equity investments in ventures that are usually very small. Since their scope 1 and 2 emissions are only a fraction or our own emissions of scope 1 and 2, we neclect them, and omit them in our carbon footprint

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

not applicable
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1189883.02

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: 999.98 Tons CO2e; based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: 1188861,5 CO2e, our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emission factor database), - Fugitive Emissions: 21,5 Ton CO2e, We estimate the leaked refrigerants based on the information from our maintenance party, multiplied by the number of office buildings we have.

Past year 1

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

1169349.45

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database), - Fugitive Emissions: We estimate the leaked refrigerants based on the information from our maintenance party, multiplied by the number of office buildings we have.

Past year 2

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

1292694.98

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database), - Fugitive Emissions were not included

Past year 3

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

1477771.9

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database), - Fugitive Emissions were not included

Past year 4

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

1703381.8

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database), - Fugitive Emissions were not included

Past year 5

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

1740864.33

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our direct scope 1 emissions consist of the following categories: - Mobile combustion: based on the consumption use retreived from our thirdparty carfleet administrator. We use the liters consumed by the fleet, multiplied by the emissionfactor retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database). The fuel consist of Diesel, Petrol and LNG. There are no assumptions for this calculation. - Stationary combustion: our conventional and cogeneration power plants and CHPs. We retrieve the input data from the business units responsible for running the plants. These data points reconcile to the financial flows also included. In addition, we also include the gas usage for our offices where via a boiler gas is combusted for heating. The direct emission factor is retrieved via CO2emissiefactoren.nl (Dutch national emissionfactor database), - Fugitive Emissions were not included

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

60060.01

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

58473.926

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database -T&D losses for heat in our districit heating grid: we purchase heat to compensate for our district heating. The emissions allocated to this are included in our heat label - which we are obliged to report. We distinguish between scope 3, the actual supply, and scope 2 to compensate the losses. The emission factor is weighted based on the technology and quantity, and is publicly available on our website.

Past year 1

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

47668.1

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

45728.64

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database -T&D losses for heat in our districit heating grid: we purchase heat to compensate for our district heating. The emissions allocated to this are included in our heat label - which we are obliged to report. We distinguish between scope 3, the actual supply, and scope 2 to compensate the losses. The emission factor is weighted based on the technology and quantity, and is publicly available on our website.

Past year 2

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

61705.3

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

60448.4

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database -T&D losses for heat in our districit heating grid: we purchase heat to compensate for our district heating. The emissions allocated to this are included in our heat label - which we are obliged to report. We distinguish between scope 3, the actual supply, and scope 2 to compensate the losses. The emission factor is weighted based on the technology and quantity, and is publicly available on our website.

Past year 3

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

1028.569

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

12.099

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database In this year we did not seperately disclose T&D losses in our district heating network. This was part of our scope 3 disclosure.

Past year 4

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

891.757

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

35

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database In this year we did not seperately disclose T&D losses in our district heating network. This was part of our scope 3 disclosure.

Past year 5

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

1424.017

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

183.331

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For both our market and location based scope 2 emissions we consider the following sources: - Electric vehicles, electricity purchased for our offices. This data is based on consumption, retrieved from our invoices and administration of the carfleet. For location based emissions we use the Production Mix (i.e. Table 5), provided by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This changes the location based emissions per country. We purchase Guarentees of Origin for all purchased electricity, in order to estimate these market based emissions. - Purchased heat (i.e. district heating), we get the invoices per office that purchases heat. The emission factor is retrieved from the CO2emissionfactoren.nl database In this year we did not seperately disclose T&D losses in our district heating network. This was part of our scope 3 disclosure.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

97144.275

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We receive expense data from our procurement department, devided into different categories. These categories have been mapped to the Exiobase emission factors by a third party. Furthermore, the difference between OPEX and CAPEX have been in order to calculate the emissions. The emission factors of Exiobase are expressed in GWP 100, similarly to the other emissionfactor Eneco uses.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

260192.023

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We receive expense data from our procurement department, devided into different categories. These categories have been mapped to the Exiobase emission factors by a third party. Furthermore, the difference between OPEX and CAPEX have been in order to calculate the emissions. The emission factors of Exiobase are expressed in GWP 100, similarly to the other emissionfactor Eneco uses.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

476821.131

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions reported within this category mainly relate to the upstream emissions of fuels used within the operations of Eneco - mostly natural gas for power and heat generation. This data is based on actual consumption data, and due to increasing LNG import via Qatar and the US, the upstream emissions increase. Furthermore,

the data based on the actual supply of heat and power decrease due more renewable sources. Please note that intercompany supply is deducted from the total emissions from electricity and heat consumption to prevent double counting with emissions from generation). The same goes for the electricity and heat consumption in and around properties in use, as this consumption is also included in the total volume supplied. Because the consumption data of our customers is not always immediately available, they are estimated as well as possible based on generation, procurement, historical consumption and meteorological data. Data regarding T&D losses for electricty are also included for our supplied volumes, as we are part of its value chain. Most emissions factors are obtained via www.CO2emissiefactoren.nl, only for the T&D losses we purchase them for IEA. We adjust the Dutch T&D emissionfactor for the purchased GOs by the gridoperators

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Like last year, we have most of the transport and distribution in our scope 3, category 1 and 2 spend-emissions. For the Biomass Plant in Delfzijl, that was not the case. A rough estimation resulted in omiting the data flow for now, as it is not relevant at all. Assuming that, in the Netherlands, 300 kilometres must be driven in order to reach Delfzijl, this would mean emissions amount to 23 kilotonnes. This is less than 0.3%.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste is generated as part of Eneco's operations, which means this category is applicable. However, a rough estimate shows that these emissions are not material (<2%). This estimate was made using the highest possible EF where no specific EF was available, which was multiplied by the data gathered from the third-party that handles our waste management. In addition to the fact that the emissions are not material in terms of their size, the materiality analysis also reveals that multiple stakeholders do not consider this topic to be material. Moreover, the quality of data is questionable. Given the rough estimate of the data, in combination with the lack of EFs for accurately estimating emissions, the quality of the data is poor. For that reason, this category is omitted

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

469.045

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use the same methodology like the last years: A report from, among other sources, the SAP HR system contains the remunerated kilometers by car and remunerated amounts regarding the use of public transport. A report from, among other sources, the SAP HR system contains the remunerated kilometers by car and remunerated amounts regarding the use of public transport. The flight kilometers are determined based on the information provided by our travel agency. A distinction is made between short, medium and long flights. The calculation of CO2 emissions takes into account the airplane class, as this affects CO2 emissions per kilometer for the individual flying. The emissions come from CO2-emissiefactoren.nl as well

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1519.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use the same methodology like the past years; The mileage by car is distributed over fuel types based on a mobility survey. The mileage by car is distributed over fuel types based on a mobility survey among employees. The amounts for public transport are converted to kilometers by means of published rates per kilometer for the various forms of public transport. There is no further subdivision to public transport type. In addition to remunerations, some of the employees have a mobility card at their disposal. Reports from mobility card providers include kilometers and / or amounts for public transport expenses. If necessary, the public transport costs are converted to kilometers using published rates per kilometer for the various forms of public transport.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to IFRS 16, assets that are leased by Eneco must be financially consolidated. Eneco groups upstream leased assets into four distinct categories: • Land: for building wind farms and solar parks. This mostly occurs in the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom, and is now also starting in Germany. • Buildings and rooftops: buildings comprise the offices in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom, whereas rooftops are mostly used for solar panels in Belgium. • Machinery and equipment: this chiefly consists of Belgium-based financial lease contracts (related to solar panels). • Vehicles: this refers to the vehicles leased as company cars or personal vehicles. Emissions from vehicles and buildings that occur during operational control are included in scopes 1 and 2. Since the other two categories consist exclusively of wind farms and solar parks, category 8 activities apply to Eneco but are not included in the VCCF. Following the closure of each financial year, the Eneco Financial Services team is consulted to determine whether new lease contracts must be included in either scope 1 or 2 based on operational control, or within this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eneco has several products within its product portfolio. However, products that are sold or leased downstream are brought to customers in Eneco's company vehicles, which are incorporated in scopes 1 and 2. Consequently, this category is not applicable with respect our scope 3 emissions

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These activities do not apply to Eneco and are therefore not included

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7229533.204

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data is based on the actual supply. The total natural gas supply consists of supply to our customers and intercompany supply to our owned or controlled power plants. Intercompany supply is deducted from the total emissions from natural gas consumption to prevent double counting (with emissions from generation). The same goes for the natural consumption in and around properties in use, as this consumption is also included in the total volume supplied. Because the consumption data of our customers is not always immediately available, they are estimated as well as possible based on generation, procurement, historical consumption and meteorological data. The Eneco supplies natural gas to end users in the Netherlands and Belgium. Dutch (Gronings) natural gas has the same qualities (energy value, etc.), regardless of the region in which it is used. In Belgium, depending on the area, natural gas is used that has a higher (high caloric) or lower (low caloric) energy value than standard Dutch gas. This leads, among other things, to the fact that the source data for gas supply in Belgium is depicted by default in MWh. The emission factor for Dutch natural gas published by the Dutch government is used for the conversion to (direct) CO2 emissions. The impact calculation is further supplemented by CH4 and N2O and Indirect CO2 emissions. For the natural gas supplied in Belgium, it is necessary to distinguish between 'high caloric' and 'low caloric' gas. A specific emission factor is applied.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eneco has a diverse product portfolio, as noted in the section on category 11. As a result, category 12 is applicable. This category is omitted, however, due to a similar line of reasoning as that followed for scope 3 category 5 and the low amount of sold products other than energy (e.g. heat pumps). Eneco maintains contact with several partners (waste management companies, and suppliers that produce life cycle-assessments (LCAs)) to obtain accurate data so that it can perform calculations for this category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 13 activities are applicable to Eneco. The current estimate is that some 90,000 central heating boilers (CHBs) are leased to consumers. The fuel and energy consumed by these products are partially included in scope 3, in either category 3 or category 11, in a similar way to the direct use-phase of sold product. A rough estimation in the case that his might not be true, we saw that if with average usage per household, we have estimated it would be around 170 kilotonnes, which is 1.7% of the total footprint.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

These activities do not apply to Eneco and are therefore not included

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Eneco uses the operational control method to establish the organisational boundaries for consolidated reporting. Because subsidiaries and JOs are consolidated, they both come under scope 1 or 2. The JVs and affiliates that Eneco participates in are not consolidated. Instead, they are included in the financial statements as profit of associates and joint ventures. The GHG Accounting consolidation is the same as the financial consolidation, and so the JVs and affiliates are treated as equity investments, which means scope 3 category 15 is applicable. Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions could be included proportionally for each of these entities, based on the share of equity in the entity. The JVs and associates are also included in the entity list, which shows that most of the equity investments are in software, services and renewable energy projects. Eneco has sent templates to the JVs and associates and asked the respondents to enter their scope 1 and scope 2 consumption volumes. From these templates, the averaged scope 1 and scope 2 consumption volumes are calculated. These averages are multiplied by the total number of JVs and associates and linked to the according direct emission factors to obtain a rough estimate of the emissions. These totalled to ~53 kilotonnes, which is 0.6% of Eneco's emissions. That percentage is immaterial, which is why this category is omitted. To obtain a rough estimate of the emissions in this category, a template is filled in for each new equity investment in order to calculate the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. The result of this calculation is then multiplied by Eneco's share of the relevant equity investment. The entities' total emissions are then added together to determine whether this category exceeds the materiality threshold or not.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream process are related to our business model.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream process are related to our business model.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

145700

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

101400

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

640259.448

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

336.901

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1293.481

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7616205.72

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

254120

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1187409

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

224

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1328

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7528421.422

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.1 and 3.2 were added together

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

216900

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

2028599

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

78

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1082

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

9516235

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.1 and 3.2 were added together

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

166330

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3057343

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

112

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

989

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

8975302

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.1 and 3.2 were added together

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

148650

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4523643

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

359

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1718

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10069465

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.1 and 3.2 were added together
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Annual Report Eneco 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

129 - 131 in the annual report (refer to the pages on the top right)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Annual Report Eneco 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

129 - 131 in the annual report (refer to the pages on the top right)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Annual Report Eneco 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

129 - 131 in the annual report (refer to the pages on the top right)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Annual Report Eneco 2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

129 - 131 in the annual report (refer to the pages on the top right)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

we already have a 100% renewable energy consumption for ourselves

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12745.29

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In comparison to the year 2023, our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 2.7%, equating to a total increase of 33,278.96 metric tonnes of CO2-eq. 1.1% of this increase is due to a higher emissions allocated in our scope 2 for T&D losses in our district heating network (12,745 metric tonnes). This is the result of a fire at the premises of one of our heat suppliers. The emissions changed from 6.22 kg CO2eq per GJ to 8.13 CO2eq per GJ. Therefore, with a similar supply volume, the emissions increased.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20612.82

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In comparison to the year 2023, our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 2.7%, equating to a total increase of 33,278.96 metric tonnes of CO2-eq. This increase is primarily attributed to the emissions associated with our fossil fuel-generated electricity production. Eneco has the responsibility to balance the electricity grid. Therefore, in periods where the renewable capacity is not sufficient to balance the grid, our gas-fueled power plants must run for more hours. Of the 2.7% increase, 1.6% can be allocated to more running hours of the power plants.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

571964.69

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Within the reporting boundaries, Eneco has 3 sources of biogenic emissions: In Utrecht there are two plants (BWI1 & BWI 2) with respectively 77,695 and 70,172 metric tonnes of biogenic CO2. In the north of the Netherlands, Bio Golden Raand emitted 424,097 metric tonnes biogenic CO2. Please note that the nitrous oxide and methane are included in the carbon footprint where ever applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

1186121.545

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

2004.825

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

735.103

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

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

Fugitives

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22

(7.15.3.5) Comment

We only have an estimation of fugitives emissions of our AC system. We only can express this in CO2-equivalents

Combustion (Electric utilities)

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

1186121.545

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

2004.825

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

0

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

1188861.473

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Refers the to natural gas that is combusted in our power plants for heat and power generation, which is supplied ot our customers

Combustion (Gas utilities)

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Not applicable to us

Combustion (Other)

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

986.12

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

0.596

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

0

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

999.998

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Breakdown of our fossil carfleet where mobile combustion occurs. Mainly diesel (company vehicles) and petrol (passenger vehicles)

Emissions not elsewhere classified

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Not applicable to us
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	*148.887*	*81.727*	*0*
Germany	*1.52*	*180*	*0*
Netherlands	*1189732.614*	*59794.862*	*58473.926*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*0*	*2.52*	*0*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Customer organization*	*1021.547*
Row 2	*Operations organization*	*1188861.473*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Utrecht lage weide

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342549.304

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.101944

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

5.071389

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Enecogen

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

763539.699

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.958056

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.0925

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

WKC's

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82772.47

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.156111

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

5.387826
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Services and Support*	*1021.547*
Row 2	*Production of energy*	*1188861.473*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

1189883.02

(7.19.3) Comment

This figure dominantly consists of our energy production (electricity, steam and heat) from our powerplants. Furthermore, we have included our carfleet, and the estimation of regrifrants leaked in our office buildings.
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Customer organisation*	*1695.534*	*109.453*
Row 2	*Operations organization*	*58473.926*	*58473.926*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Battelsesteenweg 455i - Mechelen

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.381

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chaussée de Huy 120 - Wavre

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.9

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Poortakkerstraat 25 - Sint-Denijs-Westrem/Gent

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.927

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Leipzig (Kamenica)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.079

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.084

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ness House Dochfour Business Centre - Inverness

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.505

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Steigweg 24 (building: 12, 60 & 94) - Kitzingen

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47.707

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dr.-Friedrich-Wolf-Straße 2 - Dresden

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.589

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Klostertor 1 - Hamburg

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

117.15

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Joan Muyskenweg 22 - Amsterdam

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.69

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mercurius 17A - Heereveen

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.882

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.417

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Park Veldzicht 11-13 - Middelburg

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.484

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.306

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Marten Meesweg 5 - Rotterdam

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

708.634

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.962

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Delftseplein 30k - Rotterdam

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.67

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.237

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

's Gravenlandsweg 371 - 373 - Schiedam

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

65.15

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Keulsekade 181 - Utrecht

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.21

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Vlissingenstraat 43 - IJmuiden

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.606

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Argonstraat 96 & 102 - Zoetermeer

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.187

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

District heating network

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58364.473

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58364.473

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Car fleet and electric machinery

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

498.662

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hauptstraße 49 - Germany

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.686

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Coolsingel 104 - Rotterdam

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.185

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1189883.02

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60059.007

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58473.926

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have aligned our GHG Accounting and consolidaiton with the financial IFRS accounting. That was possible since IFRS also includes Operational Control in their requirements for consolidation as subsidiary. Therefore, in all these figures, all subsidiaries and joint operations are included in the figures. Joint ventures and Associates are potentially included in our investment category in scope 3.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Not applicable, refer to the row above
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222.026

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1254.441

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.962

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Holding entity for subsidiaries, intercompany services, administrative fees (including payroll charges, vehicles lease, etc.) are charged to relevant business units, and holds lease contracts for Eneco World (head office)

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Warmtenetten B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58364.473

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58364.473

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This entity is the owner of district heating networks and DCO installations, also the CHPs in Delft and Amstelveen are part of this entity.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Warmteproductie Utrecht B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342549.304

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.21

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

The activitities of Eneco Warmteproductie Utrecht B.V. are related to the production of heat by the assets LW06, MK12, BWI and CHPs in Utrecht

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Enecogen V.O.F.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

763539.699

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Joint-operation that controls the Enecogen powerplant.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco UK Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.505

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Invest and develop Wind, solar and shore power assets. Operate and maintain the assets.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Installatiebedrijven B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

799.521

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.337

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Engineers employed to work on installations behind the front door in people's homes. Heat pumps, central heating boilers, Boilers, Geysers. Some for H&I control rooms (not behind the front door, but for consumers), do preparations in the cottage. Electrical/gas fitters.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Wind Belgium B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.9

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Selling energy by developing and operating wind parks in Belgium

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Belgium NV

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.426

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Selling energy (electricity and gas) towards external clients

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Heat Production & Industrials B.V

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82772.47

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All the other remaining CHPs that are not specifically part of the heat networks that have their own entity, are part of this enitity. The main activity is generating heat and power.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Wind B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.972

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.724

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Selling energy by developing and operating wind parks in the Netherlands

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco Solar Belgium NV

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.927

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Selling energy by developing and operating solar parks in Belgium

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sunergy BV

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.69

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Selling energy by developing and operating solar parks in the Netherlands

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eneco eMobility B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.67

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.237

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Purchase, Selling, installation and service of Wallboxes and financial service and support for electric car charging in the Netherlands

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LichtBlick eMobility GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.541

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Purchase, Selling, installation and service of Wallboxes and financial service and support for electric car charging in Germany

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LichtBlick SE

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144.915

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.084

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Supply of purchased electricity and gas, purchase and selling of solar panels, batteries and wallboxes in Germany
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1533969.6

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6533163.05

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8067132.65

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6750

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6750.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

737.79

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

737.79

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1540719.6

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6533900.84

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8074620.44
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1533969.6

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1157421.59

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

374766.56

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These are our BWIs in Utrecht and BGR in Delfzijl, used to generate heat and some power.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We only use sustainable biomass (of a high quality) in our biomass powerplants

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not have other renewable fuels in our portfolio

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not have coal fueled assets in our portfolio

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not have oil-fueled assets in our portfolio

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6528676.85

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

4193006.56

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

4193006.56

(7.30.7.8) Comment

These are our CHPs, Assets in Utrecht, and our share of the Enecogen powerplant in Rotterdam.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4486.2

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The fuels converted in MWh of our carfleet

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8067133

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5350428.15

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2710436.84

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Its the sum of all fuel consumed
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7380419.96

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

103554.19

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4405420.69

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

44054.21

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1665004.69

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1246.89

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

897494.97

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1246.89

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5465.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For all offices that Eneco cannot supply ourselves with electricity, and charged volumes for vehicles outside of our premises, we purchased Dutch Wind GOs, to redeem for our electricity use. Via this method we make sure that – even though the supplied electricity might be renewable – it always is. This accounts for all countries and offices.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

728.81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For all offices that Eneco cannot supply ourselves with electricity, and charged volumes for vehicles outside of our premises, we purchased Wind GOs, to redeem for our electricity use. Via this method we make sure that – even though the supplied electricity might be renewable – it always is. This accounts for all countries and offices.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

548.87

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For all offices that Eneco cannot supply ourselves with electricity, and charged volumes for vehicles outside of our premises, we purchased Dutch Wind GOs, to redeem for our electricity use. Via this method we make sure that – even though the supplied electricity might be renewable – it always is. This accounts for all countries and offices.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12.95

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For all offices that Eneco cannot supply ourselves with electricity, and charged volumes for vehicles outside of our premises, we purchased Dutch Wind GOs, to redeem for our electricity use. Via this method we make sure that – even though the supplied electricity might be renewable – it always is. This accounts for all countries and offices.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

728.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53.33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

782.14

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

257.44

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4209.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5015.71

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5465.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

480.35

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

846.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6792.66

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.95
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.1691444326

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

1248356.95

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7380419.96

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Compared to the year 2023, our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 2.7%, equating to a total increase of 33,278.96 metric tonnes of CO2-eq. This increase is primarily attributed to the emissions associated with our fossil fuel-generated electricity production. Eneco has the responsibility to balance the electricity grid. Therefore, in periods where the renewable capacity is not sufficient to balance the grid, our gas-fueled power plants must run for more hours. Of the 2.7% increase, 1.6% can be allocated to more running hours of the power plants. The increase of our total generated energy was only 0.9%. Therefore resulted in a net increase of 1.8% due to relatively lower increase of total output.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0001759353

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

1248356.95

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7095546027

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Again, our scope 1 emission have increased due to more demand to stabilise the grid. In addition, our revenue has dropped by 15.1% compared to 2023. This results in a huge increase of the intensity figures, as the emissions have increased and the revenue as denominator significantly dropped.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

	Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation	Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)
Gas	*1188861.47*	*Select from:* ☑ Net	*0.40*
Sustainable biomass	*0*	*Select from:* ☑ Net	*0.00*

	Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation	Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)
Wind	*0*	*Select from:* ☑ Net	*0.00*
Solar	*0*	*Select from:* ☑ Net	*0.00*
Total	*1188861.47*	*Select from:* ☑ Net	*0.16*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Energy Generation

(7.52.2) Metric value

131.45

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Kilograms CO2-eq

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Energy generated (MWh)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We measure the GHG emissions per generated MWh. In general, we consider that this metric can be affected in two ways: the more we generate via renewable assets, the lower this metric becomes. This metric can decreases because we run our non-renewable assets less. If both happens, the decline becomes more rapidly. In 2024, we noted our conventional CCGT Enecogen had to run more hours to reduce the net congestion issues. Furthermore, we saw a drop in renewable generation due to less wind energy that was generated compared to the other years. Both having a slight negative impact on the direction of the change.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Mobility

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.89

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tons CO2-eq

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

FTE

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.28

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Eneco believes in the "practice what you preach" style. Therefore, we measure the emissions of our internal carbon footprint for our employees. This entails all the emissions that are needed to keep the operation running - beside the energy generation. We have a look at the scope 1, scope 2, and even scope 3 emissions of our office buildings and car fleet. We also include the commuting and business travel of the employees of Eneco. Since 2019, this metric has decreased by 69%, but compared to 2023, this is 1.28%. This is the result of a slightly larger grow in employees than the emissions have increased.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

N.V. Eneco Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

1740864.337

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

183.331

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

148650

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

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4523643.425

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

358.756

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

1717.867

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

10069465.247

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

14743835.295

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

16484882.963

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

92

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1318790.637

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

1189883.021

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

58473.926

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

97144.275

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

260192.023

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

476821.131

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

469.045

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

1519.79

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

7229533.204

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

8065679.468

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

9314036.415

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.28

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We include all our scope 1, scope 2 (market based), and scope 3 emissions that we deem material based on either emissions (larger than 5% of our footprint), or in terms of policies (for example, employee commuting). We include all of these sources in our target. Furthermore, this target is company wide and include all of our subsidiaries and joint-operations, in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and United-Kingdom.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are going faster than the scientifically substantiated 1.5°C pathway prescribes for the energy sector, because it seems possible to reduce our emissions more quickly and to remain below the 1.5°C pathway in the event of any setbacks in our reduction efforts. Thus, we also want to set the pace for the entire energy sector. We have translated our ambition into a long-term strategy and underpinned it with concrete plans, and with clear investment choices.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We want to achieve our climate ambition through three climate actions. Firstly, we want large-scale electrification of industry, mobility and the built environment with exclusively renewable energy from new wind and solar farms. Our biggest emission source comes from natural gas combustion and supply. Therefore, by converting or closing our gas-fired power stations and making natural gas-powered homes and buildings more sustainable with home insulation, (hybrid) heat pumps and heat networks, we want to phase out natural gas. Finally, through innovation and investment in sustainable sources such as geothermal, aquathermal, electrode boilers, heat and cold storage (HCS), green gas and green hydrogen we are accelerating the sustainable heat. The target is our long-term target, for which we are 47.3% underway. We see that the structural sustainable home solutions contribute - in combination with higher natural gas prices - a lot to reduction of natural gas supply. Furthermore, the radical electrification with renewable generated power, also resulted a huge drop of emissions in 2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

N.V. Eneco Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/29/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

1740864.337

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

183.331

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

148650

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

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4523643.425

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

358.756

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

1717.867

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

10069456.247

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

14743826.295

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

16484873.963

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

57

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7088495.804

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

1189883.021

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

58473.926

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

97144.275

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

260192.023

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

476821.131

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

469.045

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

1519.79

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

7229533.204

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

8065679.468

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

9314036.415

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.31

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We include all our scope 1, scope 2 (market based), and scope 3 emissions that we deem material based on either emissions (larger than 5% of our footprint), or in terms of policies (for example, employee commuting). We include all of these sources in our target. Furthermore, this target is company wide and include all of our subsidiaries and joint-operations, in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and United-Kingdom.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are going faster than the scientifically substantiated 1.5°C pathway prescribes for the energy sector, because it seems possible to reduce our emissions more quickly and to remain below the 1.5°C pathway in the event of any setbacks in our reduction efforts. Thus, we also want to set the pace for the entire energy sector. We have translated our ambition into a long-term strategy and underpinned it with concrete plans, and with clear investment choices.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This target is the near-term target. As stated in the asb. 1 target: We want to achieve our climate ambition through three climate actions. Firstly, we want large-scale electrification of industry, mobility and the built environment with exclusively renewable energy from new wind and solar farms. Our biggest emission source comes from natural gas combustion and supply. Therefore, by converting or closing our gas-fired power stations and making natural gas-powered homes and buildings more sustainable with home insulation, (hybrid) heat pumps and heat networks, we want to phase out natural gas. Finally, through innovation and investment in sustainable sources such as geothermal, aquathermal, electrode boilers, heat and cold storage (HCS), green gas and green hydrogen we are accelerating the sustainable heat. The target is our long-term target, for which we are 76.3% underway. We see that the structural sustainable home solutions contribute - in combination with higher natural gas prices - a lot to reduction of natural gas supply. Furthermore, the radical electrification with renewable generated power, also resulted a huge drop of emissions in 2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

08/29/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ All energy carriers

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

10915632

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

38

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

95.3

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

58.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

35.95

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of our net-zero target set at SBTi

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

N.V. Eneco Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The proportion of sustainable production (our own capacity and third-party capacity under PPAs) in our total electricity production rose from 53% in 2022 to 59.6% in 2023. The principal factor lay in the production and procurement of electricity generated by new wind and solar farms. Our sustainable investments and more long-term contracts in the form of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) helped us make more than half of our electricity production under our own management sustanable. We also have reduce our fossil generated energy from 47% in 2022 to 40.4% in 2023.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

We have set this target as part of our One Planet Plan ambition.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our sustainable investments and more long-term contracts in the form of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) should, helps us to make production under our own management more sustainable. Furthermore, due to the increase in renewable electricity production, we did not have to produce as much with our fossil-powered power plants. This also resonates in the ambition of not selling fossil-generated electricity to our customers (both retail and businesses) since 2022.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/29/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

N.V. Eneco Net-Zero Approval Letter Final.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a companywide target, for all applicable categories - in scope 1, 2, and 3 - for Eneco N.V.. This means that each year we analyse all methodological changes, mergers and acquisitions, and structural changes. If any of these change in a material manner (i.e. more than 5% of the base year emissions), we adjust our base year and inventory accordingly. That how we keep it company wide and up-to-date. For big changes in our base year we will revise our set net-zero targets by SBTi.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are going faster than the scientifically substantiated 1.5°C pathway prescribes for the energy sector, because it seems possible to reduce our emissions more quickly and to remain below the 1.5°C pathway in the event of any setbacks in our reduction efforts. Thus, we also want to set the pace for the entire energy sector. We have translated our ambition into a long-term strategy and underpinned it with concrete plans, and with clear investment choices.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We have set our SBTi targets, where we reduced our company-wide value chain emissions by 92%, and neutralise the residual emissions (absolute target 1). We are currently investigating on what the best strategy is to neutralize the residual emissions.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have several initiatives that reduce GHG emission outside of our own scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. For example, Eneco eMobility stimulates electric driving, resuling in mitigation of carbon emisions that normally would not have occured in our customerbase. This also accounts for our Shore Power division, which provides electricity to ships that enter the Rotterdam harbour. That way they do not have to run on diesel generators. Finally, Eneco also provides an option for customers to purchase gold standard certificates. With these certificates we stimulate projects throughout the world that reduce carbon emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

On an anual basis, we review our different targets set at the SBTi, based on our output production, emissions disclosures, and the difference between the annual report disclosures. Furthermore, on a quartely basis we look at the progress of our targets, based on what we should emit (with a minimal 4.2% decrease per year), and the actual data. In case of any deviation we request an explanation by the business unit, and request an answer on how they are going to stay back on track. In case of any mergers and aquisitions we request information to see what it does for our company-wide targets. In case of exceeding it, we also request information to see our target progress
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*252*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*14*	*194436*
Implemented	*33*	*222093*
Not to be implemented	*120*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

88920

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4631250

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

92625000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 1.25 million / MW (onshore) and 1.8 million / MW (offshore). The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented wind initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12473

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1052350

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21047000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 0.65 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented solar initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Aquathermal

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

59400

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1890000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

37800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 1.40 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented aquathermal initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :P2H- E-boiler Industrial

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14400

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

22800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3420000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 0.18 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented E-boilers (industrial) initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :P2H - E-boiler District Heating

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

234667

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3520000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 0.29 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented E-boilers (district heating) initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :batteries

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

30180

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2515000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 1.0 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented battery projects reduce the use of gas fired power plants.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Tidal

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

720

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

22500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

450000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment required is based on an estimate CAPEX of 0.50 million / MW. The monetary savings are based on the lifetime of the initiative. Our implemented shore power initiatives reduce our scope 1 emissions because we will consume less natural gas and biogas for electricity production.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The amount that Eneco invested – particularly in sustainable production assets – was once again much higher than the net profit. In 2024, Eneco invested a total of €447 million, of which €39 million in new wind farms in the Netherlands and Belgium, €59 million in solar parks and €69 million in battery capacity. Despite the difficult market circumstances, Eneco still invested €181 million in maintaining, sustainability improving, replacing and expanding heating grids and heat generation facilities. Eneco also continues to make considerable investments in digitalisation: €67 million. Eneco's main R&D efforts focusses on real-time capability to optimise and balance the supply and demand of our sustainable renewable assets portfolio in real time and on digital energy consumption insight services. These efforts will enable our customers to manage and reduce their energy consumption. Eneco aims to continue to make major investments in sustainability during the years ahead. Solar and wind are expected to remain important investment categories, although we also foresee major investments in batteries.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Eneco does not own any natural gas grids. Therefore, the leakage of natural gas in our natural gas power plants has been inventoried as the only risk on methane emissions. For safety reasons as well for the potential global warming effect of methane emissions we prevent methane emissions by regular maintenance and daily inspections on possible leakages in our gas fired power plants. The environmental results are being reported in annual environmental reports. Eneco uses its fossil fuel consumption and associated CO2 emission factors given by IPCC to calculate its methane emissions from electricity generation activities that are disclosed in question 7.15.1.

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Eneco supplies sustainable energy generated by solar and wind (both onshore and offshore). Both are inexhaustible sustainable sources that do not burden the environment. Simply because no CO2 is released during the generation. Eneco also supplies green energy generated by hydropower and biomass. These are considered low-carbon and renewable energy sources. Electricity revenues are 62.8% of our total revenues from energy sales and energy-related activities (source: Annual Report 2024, p. 87). 91.7% of our electricity is from renewable sources (source: Stroometiket 2024).Therefore, 57.5% of the electricity revenues are from low carbon products.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

57.5

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We inform our customers about the sustainability of our electricity and district heating every year via our electricity label and heat label, respectively. These labels are checked by the Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM).

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :District heating

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Eneco provides district heating in cities as The Hague and Utrecht. District heating revenues are 5.8% of our total revenues from energy sales and energy-related activities (source: Annual Report 2024, p. 87).

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5.8

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project GS1385 (VPA001): "Man and Man Enterprise". The program improves cooking stoves in Ghana. By doing so, more sustainable cooking leads to less CO2 emissions. The program uses the following methodology: AMS-II.G. Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36329

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The PoA GS1385 (under which activity GS2094 is included) aims at significantly reducing wood fuel consumption of Ghanaian users (primarily households but eventually communities, small and medium enterprises) by providing them with affordable improved cook stoves (ICS) in replacement of their low-efficiency three-stone fires and traditional cook stoves (coal pots). The fuel-efficient charcoal stoves, so called Jiko-type improved cook stove, are manufactured by Man and Man Enterprise (M&M), a Kumasi (Ghana) based private company that produces efficient cook stoves for households.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

For this project Eneco has 6 serial numbers of which one of them is GS1-1-GH-GS2094-16-2022-26117-55064-55208 with retirement date 05/07/2024.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project 1067 - Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region - Peru, Forestry and Other Land Use, CCB-Gold Project 985 - Cordillera Azul National Park REDD Project Agriculture - Peru, Forestry and Other Land Use, CCB-Gold

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

104987

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2011

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Temporary crediting

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Project 1067 focuses on reducing deforestation and degradation in the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park in the Madre de Dios region of Peru. This project, led by the Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER), aims to preserve tropical forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Cordillera Azul National Park REDD Project in Peru is a significant initiative aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). This project spans over 1.3 million hectares of highly threatened forest between the Andes and the Amazon Basin

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

For this project Eneco has 10 serial numbers, of which one is 6362-310457274-310457277-VCU-024-MER-PE-14-985-08082013-07082014-1 with retirement date 05/07/2024.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct monitoring of flow measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

Flow measurements are executed to calculate the heat freight for efficiency of the cooling water. For both surface and tap water the flow (yearly sum) is registered in the e-MJV (electronic environmental annual report) reporting.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring of flow measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

Flow measurements are executed to calculate the heat freight for efficiency of the cooling water. For both surface and tap water the flow (yearly sum) is registered in the e-MJV reporting.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

For cooling water it is not necessary to measure the quality of the water withdrawals, as the quality of the water will not impact the process. For tap water the water company (e.g. Vitens) is responsible for measuring the water quality.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring of flow measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

flow measurements are executed for protection of the ecosystems in the surface water and calculating the heat freight for efficiency of the cooling water.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring of flow measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

for each flow the direct destination is known and measured.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring of flow measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

for the water that is treated, the flow is measured for each treatment method.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

samples in combination with lab analyses

(9.2.4) Please explain

measurements are obliged for the permits for protection of the ecosystems.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

samples in combination with lab analyses for the assets of which this is relevant.

(9.2.4) Please explain

measurements are obliged for the permits for protection of the ecosystems.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

temperature measurements are executed for protection of the ecosystems in the surface water and calculating the heat freight for efficiency of the cooling water.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

tap water - consumption (if any).

(9.2.4) Please explain

yearly national obligation for tap water consumers.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water used for cooling is directly after use available in the rivers or in the sewage system and will continue with the natural flow of the river.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Good quality of drinking water is measured continuously by water companies and made available to all workers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

WASH services are obligatory by the (Dutch) law and good sanitary services are already present before operation of the building.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

504206

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water is used for cooling water for the gas fired power plants. In the coming 5 years the use of the gas fired power plants are not expected to change.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

504319

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water is used for cooling water for the gas fired power plants. In the coming 5 years the use of the gas fired power plants are not expected to change.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The natural gas power plants do not consume water.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to WRI Aquaduct Water Risk Atlas, water is not withdrawn from water stress areas. The areas (western side of the Meuse and Rhine) are marked as low in the tool. This is forecasted not the change up to 2050 in the areas in which the assets are located. After 2050 the water stress forecast increases from level low to low/medium.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

231700

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Gas fired power plants Lage Weide and Merwede kanaal use fresh water for cooling.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

272280

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Gas fired power plant Enecogen is located at the Beerkanaal, i.e. in the delta of the river Meuse (Maas) in the Netherlands. The water in the Beerkanaal is brackish. The same holds for biomass power plant Bio Golden Raand in the Zeehavenkaneel (connected to the Eems).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no groundwater is used

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

no groundwater is used

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

produced water is not relevant for Eneco's assets and are therefore not used.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

226

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

tap water
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

231792

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

most gas fired power plants discharge on the Rhine river.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

272453

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Enecogen is the biggest contributor of cooling water discharge on brackish water. Also Bio Golden Raand discharges on brackish water.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

no water is discharged to the groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

69

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

some water of the Lage Weide assets is discharged to the sewage system for treatment.
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tertiary treatment is applied to biomass assets BWI I and II in Utrecht.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment only is not applied to any of the assets.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

primary treatment only is applied to biomass asset Bio Golden Raand.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

504246

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge of water without treatment can and is applied to the gas-fired power plants.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

not applied.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

not applied.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

1

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cr (Chromium), Cu (Copper), Pb (Lead), Ni (Nickel), and Zn (Zinc).

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Downstream of Eneco's biomass asset BGR low concentrations of N-kjeldahl, phosphates, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni and Zn are detected in bi-weekly samples. All of these values are clearly below the annual yield according to the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/166/oj. N-kjeldahl accounts for approximately 1 metric ton, the other substances have a annual yield detected of <0.05 metric tons.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Eneco's dependencies on water availability and temperature is applicable for gas fired power plants Lage Weide, Merwedekanaal, Enecogen and biomass plant Bio Golden Raand. In case of drought or heat possiblilities arise that cooling water might not be available as of low volumes or high temperatures.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

Next to power generation, Eneco takes off gas on virtual trading platforms as TTF and ZTP. Gas traded on these platform consists of a mix of multiple forms and origins. Part of this mix is liquified natural gas (LNG) which has been regasified. In some cases, LNG is retrieved from gas which is produced by using fracking activities, a process in which gas is extracted under high pressure by using water combined with chemicals. This process might cause contamination to fresh water and soil in case wastewater is not properly managed. As a result, the fracking process has been flagged as a potential negative impact in the upstream value chain. As the origin of gas bought on the trading platforms can not be traced, it will be challenging to determine if and how much gas has been produced upstream through the fracking process.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Enecogen

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Meuse

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

4

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

225592

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

225592

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

225702

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

225702

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Enecogen is located next to the Beerkanaal, of which brackish water is used for cooling. The canal originates from the Meuse river. For security reasons, coordinates of the installations are not directly provided in this table. This applies for all installations.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lage Weide

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

92354

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

92189

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

166

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

92341

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

92274

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Lage weide is located next to the Amsterdam Rijn-kanaal, originating from the Rhine river.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

LNG from USA

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Next to power generation, Eneco takes off gas on virtual trading platforms as TTF and ZTP. Gas traded on these platform consists of a mix of multiple forms and origins. Part of this mix is liquified natural gas (LNG) which has been regasified. In some cases, LNG is retrieved from gas which is produced by using fracking activities, a process in which gas is extracted under high pressure by using water combined with chemicals. This process might cause contamination to fresh water and soil in case wastewater is not properly managed. As a result, the fracking process has been flagged as a potential negative impact in the upstream value chain. As the origin of gas bought on the trading platforms can not be traced, it will be challenging to determine if and how much gas has been produced upstream through the fracking process.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☑ Other, please specify :River in the USA. exact river is currently unknown.

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Next to power generation, Eneco takes off gas on virtual trading platforms as TTF and ZTP. Gas traded on these platform consists of a mix of multiple forms and origins. Part of this mix is liquified natural gas (LNG) which has been regasified. In some cases, LNG is retrieved from gas which is produced by using fracking activities, a process in which gas is extracted under high pressure by using water combined with chemicals. This process might cause contamination to fresh water and soil in case wastewater is not properly managed. As a result, the fracking process has been flagged as a potential negative impact in the upstream value chain. As the origin of gas bought on the trading platforms can not be traced, it will be challenging to determine if and how much gas has been produced upstream through the fracking process.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Merwedekanaal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Rhine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

52

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

5

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Gas

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

139518

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

139511

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

139520

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

139518

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Like Lage Weide, Merwedekanaal is located next to the Amsterdam Rijn-kanaal, originating from the Rhine river.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bio Golden Raand

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands

☑ Other, please specify :Eems

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

53

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

46712

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

46688

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

24

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

46752

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

46751

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Biomass plant Bio Golden Raand is located next to the brackish Zeehavenkanaal. This canal originates from the Ems river
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The quality of the water withdrawals is not relevant for the cooling water and is therefore not measured and not verified. This is in line with the permits.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

On an annual basis, this aspect is published in the Electronic Environmental Annual Report (in Dutch Electronisch Milieu jaarverslag or e-MJV) and checked by regional implementation service to allign with international and/or EU obligations. More information can be found on https://www.e-mjv.nl/.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

For cooling, no to neglecable amounts of consumption take place and are therefore not relevant for both Eneco and the regional implementation services.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

7095546027

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

14072.71

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Total water withdrawal is expect to remain at the current level. As revenue is expected to increase, the total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to drop.
[Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

37

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

The water intensity value on fresh water withdrawals is much lower compared to 2023. The reason hereof is that in 2023 water withdrawals from plants Enecogen and BGR were included in the calculation. In a revisit of the data on 2024, these assets use brackish water and should therefore be excluded. As both water withdrawals from the fresh water used plants (Lage Weide and Merwedekanaal only) and the annual power production of all of Eneco's power producing plants (i.e. company-wide) are about the same as 2023, we can overall conclude that the intensity is about the same as last year.

Row 2

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

68

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

As the total water withdrawal in 2024 (504.206.000 m3) is comparable with 2023 (511.568.057 m3) and the total Eneco energy production (i.e. company-wide) remained equal as well (7380420 MWh in 2024 vs 7315000 MWh in 2023), the intensity on total water withdrawal is about the same.
[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Biomass plant Bio Golden Raand uses cooling water for the installation. In the water discharge, small amounts of heavy metals are found. These values are below the annual threshold of the European Union according to https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/166/oj. Water discharge of the biomass plant at Lage Weide flows to the sewage system. Heavy metals are filtered at the location or at the sewage system. Eneco is reducing the percentage of revenue associated with hazardous substances by building and contracting more renewable energy sources. Moreover, Eneco is investigating more renewable use of the gas plants for the future.
[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

In the double materiality assessment (DMA) of CSRD Eneco has defined products with high water impact. Low water impact products are the result of products that are not classified as high water impact. High water impact: A water catchment, where several physical aspects related to water: i. lead to one or more water bodies to be in less than good status and / or deteriorate in status (as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council4), thus pointing to significant issues as regards water availability, quality, quantity (including high water-stress); and/or ii. lead to issues as regards accessibility of water, regulatory or reputational issues (including the shared use of water with communities and affordability of water) for its facilities and for the facilities of key supplier(s). Source 4: Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

(9.14.4) Please explain

Most of Eneco's products are classified as low water impact. An in-depth investigation was executed in order to prepare for the CSRD reporting. As of the war in Ukraine, Eneco is facing out the use of Russian gas and makes the transition to USA natural LNG gas if own (renewable) power production is not sufficient for Eneco's customer consumption. To retrieve the USA LNG gas, the fracking method is required. This might lead to water stress and water contamination. Therefore, LNG gas from the USA was flagged as the only not lower water impact of Eneco's products and services.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Eneco is committed to minimising the use of water in our energy production facilities and office buildings. Eneco already stated this in the One Planet Plan. In case this is relevant for Eneco's activities, Eneco will start reporting on targets and results for which the water related topics have been declared material within the CSRD reporting in the coming two year.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Currently Eneco does not have operations in areas important for biodiversity (Natura2000). In the coming two years, Eneco will further investigate on assets in or near biodiversity sensitive areas according to the CSRD reporting format.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

same as above

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

same as above

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

same as above

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

same as above

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

same as above
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Allocation of emissions to customers

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Target-setting methodology
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Audit executed by Deloitte for annual report 2024.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

eneco-annual report-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (a.i.)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No